

FY 2006 Annual Report

(Includes FY 2005 Inventory of Programs)



**Interagency Working Group
on U.S. Government-Sponsored
International Exchanges and Training**

FOREWORD

President George W. Bush, in his second Inaugural Address, laid out a vision for America's role in the world. He said, "It is the policy of the United States to seek and support the growth of democratic movements and institutions in every nation and culture with the ultimate goal of ending tyranny in our world."

In support of this vision, Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice announced the concept of "transformational diplomacy" in a speech in early 2006. The objective of transformational diplomacy is:

"To work with our many partners around the world to build and sustain democratic, well-governed states that will respond to the needs of their people -- and conduct themselves responsibly in the international system...Transformational diplomacy is rooted in partnership, not paternalism -- in doing things *with* other people, not *for* them. We seek to use America's diplomatic power to help foreign citizens to better their *own* lives, and to build their *own* nations, and to transform their *own* futures..."

People the world over want security, education, economic opportunity, and better lives for their children. U.S. Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs are transformational by nature and give people the tools they need to achieve those goals. People's lives are changed. Stereotypes are broken. And relationships are developed. This is not simply anecdotal, but proven through independent studies. By opening doors and building partnerships with people around the world, international exchange and training programs serve both U.S. interests and those of partner nations.

The Interagency Working Group on U.S. Government-Sponsored International Exchanges and Training (IAWG) strives to improve the coordination, efficiency, and effectiveness of these programs. It is an important calling, and I wish to thank everyone who is involved in this endeavor. The dedication and commitment to international exchanges and training of our interagency partners is reflected in this report.

I look forward to continuing this important mission with you.

Sincerely,

Dina Habib Powell
Chair, IAWG

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Executive Summary

The Interagency Working Group on U.S. Government-Sponsored International Exchanges and Training (IAWG) is pleased to present its *FY 2006 Annual Report*. The report reviews IAWG activities over the past year and includes the *FY 2005 Inventory of Programs*.

The IAWG was created by the President in 1997 and mandated by Congress the following year to improve the coordination, efficiency, and effectiveness of United States Government-sponsored international exchanges and training.

Over the course of nearly a decade, the IAWG has adapted its mandates, as is practical, and has developed products and services to meet IAWG goals, including:

- Reporting on international exchange and training programs.
- Building a community to share ideas on best practices and challenges.
- Promoting results-based program management by providing guidelines on performance measurement and related initiatives.
- Improving outreach to the nongovernmental sector.
- Promoting public-private partnerships and leveraging funds.
- Demonstrating the role of exchanges and training in U.S. foreign policy.

This report is divided into three primary chapters:

- *Chapter 1: Year in Review*— outlines IAWG activities in FY 2006 to meet its Congressional mandates and address the needs of the federal exchange and training community.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- *Chapter 2: FY 2005 Inventory of Programs* – provides the federal government’s reported accounting of U.S. Government-sponsored international exchange and training activities. The inventory includes information on 239 international exchange and training programs, involving 900,000 participants and representing a federal investment of over \$1.2 billion.
- *Chapter 3: Duplication Assessment* – addresses the IAWG’s executive and legislative mandates to assess duplication and overlap among federally-sponsored international exchange and training programs. The organizational structure of the *Inventory of Programs* does not allow easy comparisons of similar programs. This chapter reorganizes exchange and training programs into five broad thematic/methodological categories and discusses the potential for duplication within each category.

The *Annual Report* also contains a series of appendices that contain additional details on the IAWG and its activities and supplemental information on U.S. Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs.

Chapter 1: Year in Review

FY 2006 marks the IAWG's ninth year as the federal government's clearinghouse for information on U.S. Government-sponsored international exchanges and training. Over the course of the fiscal year, the IAWG focused its efforts on expanding its annual *Inventory of Programs*, consolidating the IAWG websites, enhancing the exchanges data collection system, reaching out to the education sector of international exchanges and training, increasing work with Section 108A of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act, and rebuilding the IAWG core staff. These efforts are geared to increase opportunities for interaction and information-sharing among member organizations and to ensure that information important to the administration of international exchange and training programs reaches the appropriate audiences. The IAWG strives to break down barriers to interagency communication and to promote a sense of community among federal program sponsors. By promoting open communication and cooperation, we can meet our primary goal: to improve the coordination, efficiency, and effectiveness of all U.S. Government-sponsored international exchange and training activities.

IAWG MANDATE

The IAWG was established in 1997 by Executive Order of the President (and subsequently legislated by Congress) to improve the coordination, efficiency, and effectiveness of United States Government-sponsored international exchanges and training.¹ Currently, a total of 15 federal departments and 49 independent agencies, representing nearly 240 different programs, cooperate with the IAWG on the conduct of activities and in data submission. Numerous additional federal organizations contribute to IAWG studies and benefit from our products and services. The statutory Chair of the IAWG is the Assistant Secretary of State for Educational

¹ The IAWG was created by Executive Order of the President (13055) in 1997. In 1998, the IAWG's mandate was codified through the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, as amended (22 USC 2460(f) and (g)).

and Cultural Affairs (ECA). The IAWG staff is housed within State/ECA in the Office of Exchange Coordination and Designation (ECA/EC).

The IAWG was originally tasked to:

- Collect, analyze, and report data provided by all United States Government departments and agencies conducting international exchange and training programs.
- Promote greater understanding and cooperation among concerned United States Government departments and agencies of common issues and challenges in conducting international exchange and training programs, including through the establishment of a clearinghouse for information on international exchange and training activities in the governmental and nongovernmental sectors.
- Identify administrative and programmatic duplication and overlap of activities by the various United States Government departments and agencies involved in Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs, to identify how each Government-sponsored international exchange and training program promotes United States foreign policy, and to report thereon.
- Develop a coordinated and cost-effective strategy for all United States Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs, including an action plan with the objective of achieving a minimum of 10 percent cost savings through greater efficiency, the consolidation of programs, or the elimination of duplication, or any combination thereof.
- Develop recommendations on common performance measures for all United States Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs, and to issue a report.
- Conduct a survey of private sector international exchange activities and develop strategies for expanding public and private partnerships in, and leveraging private sector support for, United States Government-sponsored international exchange and training activities.

Since its inception, the IAWG has worked to address these mandates, and to respond to the issues and challenges presented by its broad membership. Central to the strategy for meeting these mandates has been the recognition that federally-sponsored international exchange and training programs are as diverse as the U.S. Government organizations that sponsor them. Each program has unique goals and objectives that reflect the mandate of the sponsoring organization. Indeed, the international exchange and training programs they sponsor cover topics on every imaginable field and discipline and target populations in nearly every country of the world. And program participants represent the spectrum from youth to the seasoned professional. However, what these programs do share in common is the basic mission of bringing people together in order to exchange information, share ideas, and to foster mutual understanding.

This diversity strengthens the role these programs play in meeting the full range of U.S. foreign policy objectives. It also makes specific centralized strategies for coordination, program implementation, and performance measurement impractical. To account for the complexity of the federal exchange and training arena and to respond to the needs and priorities of federal program administrators, the IAWG has adapted its mandates, as is practical, and developed products and services and conducted activities to meet these goals, including:

- Reporting on international exchange and training programs.
- Building a community to share ideas on practices and challenges.
- Promoting results-based program management.
- Improving outreach to the nongovernmental sector.
- Promoting public-private partnerships and leveraging funds.
- Demonstrating the role of exchanges and training in U.S. foreign policy.

Key IAWG activities and accomplishments for the past year are outlined below.

REPORTING ON INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES AND TRAINING

A staple of the IAWG mandate is the collection, analysis, and reporting of data provided by United States Government departments and agencies conducting international exchanges and training. This report consolidates the FY-2005 data and provides findings and analysis on this information. Key components in the data collection, information management, and reporting process are the system and tools used by the IAWG.

Data Collection, Information Management, and Reporting

Each year, the IAWG issues a call for data to all federal organizations that sponsor or participate in international exchange and training activities. The IAWG uses a fully automated data collection and reporting system, the Federal Exchanges Data System (FEDS), to facilitate data reporting by agencies and to enable them to directly access and generate reports on the data collected by the IAWG. Using this system, the IAWG compiles and reviews the data and generates the annual *Inventory of Programs*, which is included in Chapter 2 of this report.

FEDS also enables the IAWG to create numerous other reports and studies and to evaluate the potential for duplication and overlap among the reported programs. The *Inventory of Programs* and related IAWG reports serve not only members of the federal international exchange and training community, but also other federal stakeholders, nongovernmental partners, and the public at large, as a repository of U.S. Government efforts to conduct international relations through exchanges and training.

FEDS is the central vehicle through which IAWG members can provide their respective data and information submissions. They do this through remote data entry via the Internet. This has enabled data collection to move from a mostly paper and pen environment to mostly an electronic one. However, as with all information technology systems, the FEDS system must be adapted to changing needs and requirements.

Based on member feedback, the IAWG strives to provide enhancements to FEDS, as needed, to make it more flexible and user-friendly. For example, one issue that has been of concern to agencies with a particularly large number of programs and information is the need to key in information twice – once to collect their information internally into a central database, and then, again, to transfer that same information to the IAWG.

To respond to this issue, the IAWG has launched a pilot project to develop a means for auto data transfer. The IAWG is working within the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs to develop the prototype, which will enable the direct transfer of data from a centrally housed information management system in ECA to FEDS. The pilot is now well underway, with much of the code written on both the FEDS system side as well as on the ECA side.

In this next year, the goal for the IAWG is to complete the pilot phase and move into application of this system for ECA. The potential benefits of this system are that it will greatly reduce time spent by ECA personnel in re-keying a tremendous number of cells of data; it will greatly reduce the incidence of error induced by manually re-keying this information; and it will provide a prototype that can be applied to other organizations with a similar need. Once successfully launched, this prototype will be considered for broader application.

The IAWG is also working to provide a number of other system enhancements that will more directly address the needs of the average user, including tools for search, quick fill and number validation.

Clearinghouse Website

The IAWG has long operated two clearinghouse websites; one for interagency use and the other for the general public. The primary difference between the public and the members-only website was that FEDS was integrated into the password-protected interagency site. Otherwise, the two sites contained identical information on the IAWG, including links to member and cooperating agencies, links to nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) active in international exchanges and training, as well as an abundance of information, including reports, related to administering and coordinating international exchange and training programs. To streamline IAWG sources of information, to reduce time spent on web oversight, and to save on site management costs, the IAWG has consolidated its two websites into one, which can be found at www.iawg.gov.

The separate interagency site is now resident in a password-protected members-only section of the new consolidated site. It enables the federal exchange and training community to directly access the IAWG's data repository. Through the website, federal organizations can access FEDS to generate standard reports on specific programs or to generate customized reports on the full range of federal exchange and training activities. Customized reports can be tailored to include only programs that are active in a particular region or country, that are sponsored by specific federal entities, or that address certain foreign policy goals. This reporting system places the full range of IAWG data on the desktop of federal exchange and training administrators.

The IAWG staff now uses a content management system called EZ Reusable Objects (EZRO) to manage, edit, and update the content of the IAWG website. EZRO is an open source, zero licensing cost, comprehensive software, so it has helped reduce the cost of site management while providing a real time means for site updates and maintenance.

In this next year, the IAWG plans to continue making changes to the IAWG website to improve clearinghouse service and to provide enhancements, as appropriate, to better meet the needs of the international exchange and training community.

BUILDING A COMMUNITY THROUGH OUTREACH

The IAWG strives to build a strong community of practice through which innovative ideas can be explored, best practices can be shared, and common challenges can be addressed. This year the IAWG reached out to the education sector of international exchanges and training.

International Education

International education is a booming business. The Institute of International Education estimates that the over half-million foreign students who come to the United States every year for scholarly pursuits contribute approximately \$13.5 billion dollars to the U.S. economy, through their expenditure on tuition and living expenses, alone.² These individuals, who represent some of the world's best and brightest, hone their English skills at the same time as they complete academic degrees and certificates. Most return home and follow paths that often take them to successful positions of leadership across a spectrum of fields. Many become candidates for other U.S. Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs.

In May 2006, IAWG staff participated in the NAFSA: Association of International Educators Annual Conference and Expo, in Montreal, Canada. NAFSA is the leading professional association of international educators in the world, with nearly 9,000 members, representing 84 countries, at 3,500 institutions worldwide. NAFSA also draws members from associations and foundations, international and national corporations, research centers, community organizations, and cultural groups. The embassies and consulates of more than 160 countries participate in NAFSA activities as international affiliates. At this particular conference, approximately 7,000 educators from countries around the world participated in this week-long event.

The primary goal for IAWG participation in the conference was to gauge NAFSA association membership understanding of U.S. Government policies and involvement in this sector of exchanges and training and to consider whether and how other IAWG members might participate with a greater voice. IAWG staff met with the Department of Commerce, Department of State, Department of Education, and the Peace Corps to discuss outreach activities and possible synergies that could be developed through partnering on these activities. IAWG staff also manned a booth on the conference floor and met with representatives of institutions of higher education, centers of training, NGOs involved in international education, and government representatives from countries around the world. Finally, IAWG staff participated in a number of the NAFSA networking sessions and conference programs.

The net effect of participation in this conference was a realization that the highly decentralized aspect of U.S. education is a challenge for people from other countries, particularly those seeking to conduct business in the United States. Many countries have a centralized system of education and specific policies that make a one-stop-shop approach easier. U.S. visa and border security policies continue to be a key concern, but it appeared that there was often a general lack of understanding of the role of the U.S. Government in international education.

Post conference, the IAWG approached several U.S. Government agencies involved in international exchanges and training with the concept of participating in the next NAFSA worldwide conference as co-panelists in a special session made up of only U.S. Government

² The Institute for International Education's *Open Doors* Publication cites 564,766 international students who came to study in the United States for the 2005/6 academic year. (See www.opendoors.iienetwork.org for details.)

representatives. The interest was there so the IAWG submitted a proposal to NAFSA. The stated goal for the proposal is to provide an overview of the U.S. federal departments and agencies that sponsor international exchange and training programs; provide highlights on some of their programs; and to present perspectives on exchanges and training from the view of panel members representing different federal organizations involved in international education. The IAWG proposal was accepted.

In May 2007, the IAWG staff will participate in the 59th NAFSA: Association of International Educators Annual Conference and Expo, along with representatives from several IAWG member agencies, in Minneapolis, Minnesota. The theme for the conference is "Preparing Global Citizens" and former Secretary of State Colin Powell is scheduled to open the conference.

PROMOTING GREATER EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS

The IAWG's mandate calls for the Working Group to make recommendations on common performance measures for all federally-sponsored international exchange and training programs and to develop means for promoting greater efficiency and effectiveness. As noted previously, the huge diversity of these programs makes this impractical. However, what the IAWG can do and has done is to provide organizations with guidelines and resources on developing such measures tailored to their program goals and objectives.

Results-Based Program Management

This year, the IAWG worked on a number of different evaluation and performance measurement activities. The Department of State has developed a new Public Diplomacy Evaluation Office (PDEO) that is tasked with developing the methods for evaluation and the metrics for performance measurement of public diplomacy initiatives and programs, including those related to international exchanges and training.

The new staff director for the IAWG, who has a background in outcome assessments, worked with new staff from different bureaus to assist them in project planning and development. This has included providing recommendations and/or guidance on: strategic planning; the development of common performance indicators; the development of a tool to track program activities and performance indicators (now under pilot development); evaluation project scope and design planning; working with the American Customer Satisfaction Index (ACSI) for website development and improvement; and the conduct, analysis, and reporting of international exchange programs (the recommendations will have a direct impact on program management, including the use of best practices and public-private partnerships, at U.S. posts around the world). The Department of State has been recognized for a number of its evaluation and performance measurement activities, and the IAWG plans to share best practices with an expanded audience in the next year.

Internal Review

One of the key goals of the IAWG is to develop greater coordination, efficiency, and effectiveness within the community of U.S. Government-sponsored international exchanges and training. This year, after almost a decade of operations, the IAWG took a number of steps to apply these concepts internally to evaluate staff work processes and tools, staffing needs, and staff mission and goals.

The Office of Exchange Coordination and Designation at the Department of State, the parent office for the IAWG staff, contracted with a private sector accounting and business analysis firm to conduct a thorough analysis of its processes and activities and used an activity-based costing approach to calculate the full cost of providing exchange visitor services, with the goal of developing a new fee structure for visitor designations. In addition, an analysis was conducted on all staff positions. The IAWG staff participated in the time-and-work study to document work processes and activities.

Surveys, interviews, and observations served as the basis for data collection. The study helped the IAWG to confirm the level of effort required to conduct its varied activities as well as the relative percentage of time to conduct these activities. The data indicated, for example, that approximately 50 percent of staff time is now dedicated to activities related to data collection and management of program portfolios. This is an increase in time devoted to this activity from prior years and likely reflects the growth in the number of programs that are being tracked. Since 1997, the number of programs tracked by the IAWG has tripled. At the same time, staff size and funding have remained flat.

The Office of Exchange Coordination and Designation also went through some changes. A new unit, the Compliance Division, was established to improve regulatory compliance for private sector, academic, and government international visitor educational and cultural exchange programs. To develop greater synergies between the new compliance division, the three designation divisions, and the coordination division, the IAWG staff moved so that it could be co-located with other members of this larger office. Finally, to recognize the increased role and visibility of the Office of Exchange Coordination and Designation, the position of director was designated Senior Executive Service.

The IAWG staff also participated in a facilitated retreat to help clarify the mission and goals of the staff, to evaluate success and challenges, and to learn successful strategies for working in a team environment. This time for self-evaluation was important as a number of IAWG staff changes have occurred over the past year, with staff members departing for other assignments, and staff new to the IAWG coming onboard. The retreat served as the basis for an on-going self-analysis to develop a clear vision for the IAWG staff, to plan for the long-term, and to help the new team build esprit de corps.

In government, many changes have transpired over the past decade and U.S. Government-sponsored international exchanges have certainly been a part of that change. U.S. Government involvement in international exchange and training continues to grow as nearly all sectors of government find benefit in interaction with counterparts and other participants from around the world and in the synergies that can be derived through exchanges. In this sense, the need for the IAWG has increased as a platform for sharing information and developing common ground. At the same time, the complexity of this environment has also increased.

The IAWG plans to address the challenge of meeting its mandate in a changing landscape in the coming year by using technology to derive greater efficiencies in work processes; further refining the IAWG website and providing new and different information; developing new methods for dissemination of information; hiring new staff with certain targeted skill sets and dividing labor to better shoulder the work; and focusing on a finite set of issues, concerns or problems, as identified through our membership, to maximize the effectiveness of our services to our members.

MEETING U.S. FOREIGN POLICY GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

International exchange and training programs provide opportunities for people from different cultures to explore common interests, transfer knowledge and skills, and enhance mutual understanding. Increasingly, these interactions are viewed as critical components of U.S. foreign policy.

The IAWG works to expand partnerships in and leverage support for international exchange and training programs that further U.S. foreign policy goals and objectives.

Section 108A Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act (MECEA)

The IAWG staff has taken on a new administrative role related to the establishment of international exchange programs funded by foreign governments for members of the U.S. Government.

Section 108A of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act (MECEA) of 1961, as amended, (also known as the Fulbright-Hays Act), provides the U.S. Department of State with the authority to approve cultural exchange programs of foreign governments in which U.S. federal employees, including Members of Congress and their staff, may be authorized to participate at the expense of the foreign government.

This authority had formerly resided with the Director of the U.S. Information Agency prior to its consolidation with the U.S. Department of State. Pursuant to Delegation of Authority No. 234 of October 1, 1999, the Secretary of State delegated this approval authority to the Under Secretary for Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs.

Day-to-day responsibility for the processing and administrative oversight of Section 108A MECEA requests now resides with the IAWG staff. Until recently, this responsibility had formerly been a component of the portfolio of the Office of the Legal Advisor for Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs at the Department of State.

The IAWG staff regularly fields inquiries about section 108A of MECEA from representatives of foreign governments, Members of Congress and their staffs, other members of the U.S. Government, as well as from the general public. The IAWG staff works closely with country desk officers from all the regional offices at the Department of State when working through inquiries and formal requests, regularly vets decisions with a legal component through the Office of the Legal Advisor at the Department of State, and often has a dialogue with members of the House and Senate Ethics Committees regarding specific programs, program requests, and/or specific visits that may be of issue.

There are currently 61 Section 108A MECEA approved programs, representing 33 different countries (some countries have multiple agreements), in place. And while the legislation for section 108A has now been in place for three decades, the annual number of agreements requested and approved has been fairly modest. However, knowledge of and interest in this legislation has grown and in the latter part of this past year, alone, Eight Section 108A MECEA program requests have been approved and additional program requests are in process.

Approved cultural exchange programs typically include visits and interchanges of leaders, experts in fields of specialized knowledge or skill, and other influential or distinguished persons.

These programs are conducted to assist in increasing mutual understanding between the people of the United States and the people of other countries.

Not all requests are considered for approval. One of the most typical reasons for this is a misunderstanding of the goals of the legislation on the part of the requester. For example, requests for an agreement to cover one-time activities and trips are disapproved. A Section 108A MECEA agreement is intended to set in place a formal long-term exchange program between the requesting government and the United States.

Regulations for the implementation of section 108A of MECEA, including procedures for the application for approval of a cultural exchange program of a foreign government, so that federal employees may participate in such programs; the grant and termination of such approval; and related procedures, are set forth in 22 C.F.R. Part 64 (formerly Part 516).³

In a nutshell, to initiate a request for an agreement under section 108A, a foreign government must send an official request to the Department of State formally requesting the establishment of an exchange program that meets the requirements of section 108A of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 [(Public Law 87-256, as amended) and the regulations at 22 C.F.R. Part 64]. Within that request, some very specific information must be incorporated before a program can be considered for approval, as follows:

- The formal name of the exchange program to be enacted.
- The provisions of legislation or regulation authorizing the program (same as noted in the paragraph above).
- A brief description of the planned exchange program, including the target participants, and a statement of the types of activities to be conducted.
- The number of U.S. citizens expected to annually participate in the program.
- A statement of the actual number of expected participants for each program visit and the average duration of stay abroad on these visits (number of days).
- The name of the agency of the foreign government responsible for the program;
- The name and contact information for a person in the United States who will serve as a primary program contact.
- A written attestation that all program activities and travel will be funded only by the requesting government. (No private funds are authorized.)
- Finally, a written attestation that a grant under the program will not provide assistance with respect to any expenses incurred by or for any member of the family or household of participating federal employees.

Once approved, a program may operate for as long as the foreign government continues to administer and fund the program. However, if at any time it appears that the purpose of an approved program has been changed so that it no longer meets the regulatory criteria, or that the program is being misused, the State Department may terminate program approval, or suspend such approval pending clarification.

Section 108A MECEA programs are unique, in that all funding comes from the foreign government, but they represent a very valuable mechanism for international exchange that helps promote mutual understanding and positive U.S. relations with foreign governments and people. While the volume of inquiries over this past year and the increased workload on IAWG

See Appendix E.³

staff to process requests has been unexpected, the staff has worked hard to provide a high level of service. In this next year, the IAWG staff plans to review the MECEA guidelines and will continue to work closely with the appropriate offices within the Department of State and with the Ethics Committees to provide a transparent review and approval process.

Strategic Objectives and Goals Addressed by Exchange and Training Programs

The IAWG relates international exchange and training programs to U.S. foreign policy by asking program sponsors to report the association their programs have with the strategic objectives and goals outlined in the Department of State and U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) *Strategic Plan for Fiscal Years 2004 to 2009*.

The following table illustrates the percentage of FY 2005 programs reported to the IAWG that addressed the revised strategic objectives and strategic goals. There are a total of four strategic objectives and 12 strategic goals. Please note that each reported program can address more than one strategic objective and/or goal. More information on these strategic objectives and goals are found in Chapter 2.

Percentages of All Reported International Exchange and Training Programs Addressing Department of State/USAID Strategic Objectives and Goals:⁴			
<p>Achieve Peace and Security</p> <p>International Crime and Drugs Regional Stability Counterterrorism Homeland Security Weapons of Mass Destruction American Citizens</p>	<p>50%</p> <p>25% 23% 20% 18% 10% 8%</p>	<p>Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests</p> <p>Economic Prosperity and Security Social and Environmental Issues Democracy and Human Rights Humanitarian Response</p>	<p>79%</p> <p>48% 47% 31% 18%</p>
<p>Promote International Understanding</p> <p>Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs</p>	<p>37%</p> <p>21%</p>	<p>Strengthen Diplomatic and Program Capabilities</p> <p>Management and Organizational Excellence</p>	<p>5%</p> <p>3%</p>

⁴ Strategic objectives are in bold; strategic goals are in regular font style.

Chapter 2: Inventory of Programs

Congress and the President mandate that the IAWG compile an annual inventory of federally-sponsored international exchange and training programs. The inventory provides detailed information that enables interested stakeholders to keep abreast of new and continuing program initiatives. It is used as a resource for developing country- and region-specific program overviews, as a research tool for benchmarking against existing successful federal programs, and as a means to identify and address duplicative program initiatives. By increasing the information available to program administrators, the inventory facilitates program coordination and helps organizations maximize the resources available to them.

The IAWG's mandate defines U.S. Government-sponsored international exchange and training activities as the "movement of people between countries to promote the sharing of ideas, to develop skills, and to foster mutual understanding and cooperation, financed wholly or in part, directly or indirectly, with United States Government funds." This broad definition encompasses a wide range of programs that address myriad foreign policy goals and utilize varied approaches and methodologies. The majority of federal organizations are involved in some form of international exchange or training activity. The IAWG works closely with these organizations to illustrate the depth and breadth of U.S. Government-sponsored exchange and training activities around the world and demonstrate the important role these programs play in meeting U.S. strategic objectives and goals.

OVERVIEW OF METHODOLOGY

To create the *Inventory of Programs*, the IAWG issues an annual call for data to federal organizations that administer or participate in international exchange and training programs. Our goal is to capture the most complete and accurate data available. We have undertaken a number of steps to achieve this goal, including expanding our outreach to program administrators, upgrading and enhancing our data collection system, and soliciting feedback from our contacts at the various cooperating agencies. It is an ongoing process that has yielded increased data reporting compliance from our partner organizations.

INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

The IAWG strives to capture information on the widest possible range of international exchange and training programs for its annual inventory. Therefore, we define these programs broadly, collecting data on programs that include individuals who receive training in their home countries or who benefit from alternate technological approaches to the exchange of ideas and information (such as digital video conferences, distance learning programs, and other remote communications). By including these programs and their participants, the IAWG (1) recognizes cost-saving methodologies that are increasingly employed by federal organizations and (2) can create the most comprehensive and complete accounting of federal international exchange and training programs possible.

The IAWG uses a variety of approaches to identify federally-sponsored international exchange and training programs: Internet research, legislative reviews, document analyses, and consultations. Most agencies contacted by the IAWG work diligently to submit the most accurate and complete data that is available. Many of them, however, note that data collection can be a time-consuming process for program sponsors, especially for those that are short-staffed or already overburdened with their own programming responsibilities. The IAWG therefore devotes significant resources to developing and maintaining a state-of-the-art Internet-based data collection, management, and reporting system to facilitate data reporting. The IAWG staff works directly with federal data providers to guide them through the data collection process and to facilitate practices and procedures that can ease the annual reporting burden, as well as augment internal data management activities. However, internal data management practices continue to affect the quality of data collected by the IAWG. Inconsistent or incomplete data reporting by federal entities remains a problem.

The IAWG's data collection, management, and reporting system (the Federal Exchanges Data System or FEDS) not only enables the IAWG to create the annual *Inventory of Programs*, it provides partner agencies with the ability to directly access IAWG data and create ad hoc reports that can be tailored to focus on specific sponsoring agencies, world regions or countries, and foreign policy goals. The IAWG also uses the system to create customized reports and briefings for federal organizations, academic institutions, and nongovernmental organizations.

SUMMARY OF FY 2005 INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS INFORMATION

Total Number of Reported Programs	239
Departments/Agencies Reporting	64 (15 Departments and 49 Independent Agencies)
Total Number of Participants	898,914
U.S. Participants	59,351
Foreign Participants	839,563
Total USG Funding	\$1,204,239,721
Department/Agency Appropriations	\$1,067,561,606
Interagency Transfers	\$ 136,678,114
Total Non-USG Funding	\$ 707,752,882
Foreign Governments	\$ 570,231,418
Private Sector (U.S.)	\$ 115,683,182
Private Sector (Foreign)	\$ 20,035,841
International Organizations	\$ 1,802,441
Total All Sources of Funding	\$1,911,992,603

Federal Sponsors

For FY 2005, 15 Cabinet-level departments and 49 independent agencies/commissions reported 239 international exchange and training programs to the IAWG. In an effort to present the most complete inventory possible, the IAWG continued to canvass independent agencies, boards, commissions, and quasi-official agencies to determine whether they sponsor international exchange and training programs. A list of federal organizations and an indication as to whether they (a) sponsor international exchanges and training and (b) report data on sponsored programs to the IAWG is included in Appendix B. Several organizations that may possibly sponsor or participate in international exchange and training activities did not report data to the IAWG for FY 2005. These organizations are as follows: Appalachian Regional Commission, Commission on Fine Arts, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Government Printing Office, Federal Reserve System, Postal Rate Commission, Smithsonian Institution⁵, and U.S. International Trade Commission. The IAWG will pursue further dialogue with these organizations, as appropriate, to determine if they are engaged in activities that should be included in this report. In addition, the Department of Defense and the Department of Homeland Security had incomplete program reporting.

Although fewer programs reported this year, the IAWG added a number of new programs to its *FY 2005 Inventory of Programs*. Some examples are Personnel Exchanges of the Department of Transportation's Federal Trade Administration, additional training conducted by the Department of Homeland Security's Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, and the programming of the United States Civil Rights Commission.

Forty-six programs reported in the *FY 2004 Inventory* are not in this report. Many of these have either been discontinued or had no program activities in FY 2005. Several others had previously been reported individually and are now combined with other program activities. Also, some organizations such as the Department of Defense's Threat Reduction Agency and the Department of Homeland Security's United States Secret Service did not meet the IAWG deadline for data submission.

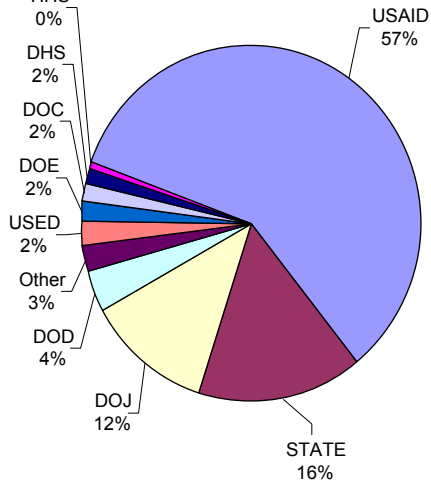
While the inventory includes 239 federally-sponsored international exchange and training "programs," several federal sponsors, most notably the State Department's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA), the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), the Department of Energy, and the National Science Foundation, report data aggregates of numerous smaller programs and activities. Therefore, the scope of activities is actually much larger than it might appear.

The following charts show the primary federal program sponsors according to the number of reported program participants.⁶ Please note that U.S. technical advisers who conduct training as part of their overall program efforts may not have been included in the data reported to the IAWG in FY 2005.

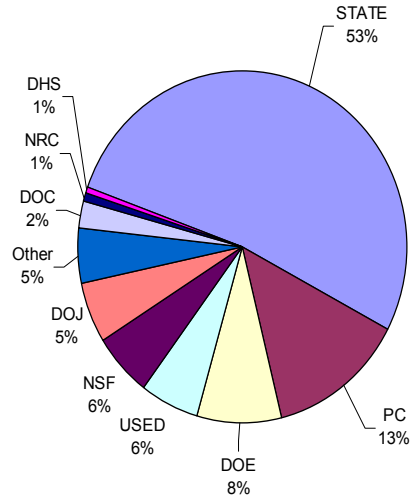
⁵ The IAWG's *FY 1997 Annual Report* included a statement from the Smithsonian Institution indicating that "...in light of the unique status of the Smithsonian in the federal structure...its international programs should not be included" in reports to Congress on U.S. Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs (p.68).

⁶ At the IAWG's request, many federal sponsors, most notably the U.S. Agency for International Development, include data on participants trained in their home country. This more comprehensive approach to data reporting provides a much more accurate reflection of the scope of USG-sponsored programming.

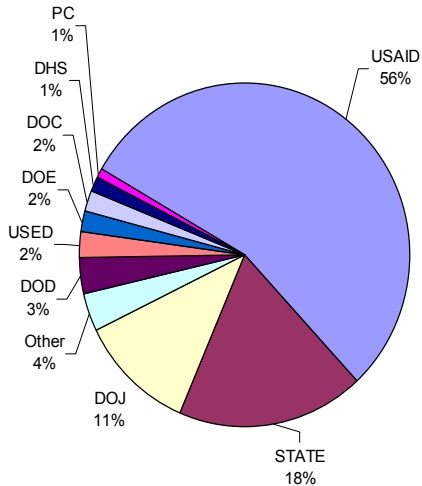
**Participants by Federal Sponsor:
Foreign Participants**



**Participants by Federal Sponsor:
U.S. Participants**



**Participants by Federal Sponsor:
Total U.S. & Foreign**



KEY

DOC	Department of Commerce
DOD	Department of Defense
DOE	Department of Energy
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
DOJ	Department of Justice
DOS	Department of State
HHS	Department of Health and Human Services
NRC	Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NSF	National Science Foundation
OTHER	Other federal sponsors
PC	Peace Corps
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
USED	Department of Education

INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

Funding Data

With over \$1.2 billion in *federal* funds reportedly expended in FY 2005, 89 percent represents department/agency appropriations while 11 percent represents transfers of funds between departments and agencies.

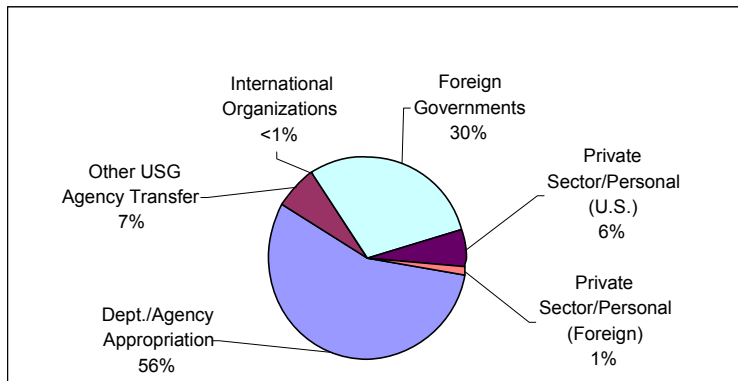
Federal investment leveraged nearly \$708 million from non-U.S. Government sources. Nineteen percent of these *non-USG* contributions were made by the private sector (16 percent U.S. and 3 percent foreign), 81 percent by foreign governments, and less than 1 percent by international organizations.

The U.S. Government's ability to leverage non-USG funds further demonstrates the value of these international exchange and training programs. It also shows how the federal government achieves substantial programming yield with limited outlay.

Unfortunately, more than half of the federal organizations providing data to the IAWG do not fully track or report non-USG contributions to their programs. For example, if all monies do not funnel through programming offices, organizations are not always fully informed of total programming costs.

Thus, the actual sum of non-USG contributions to exchange and training programs is much higher than the reported figures. This lack of full information about non-USG sources of funding is consistent with reporting practices for previous fiscal years.

The IAWG presents the following chart to illustrate the six sources of program funding reported by federal data contributors in FY 2005.



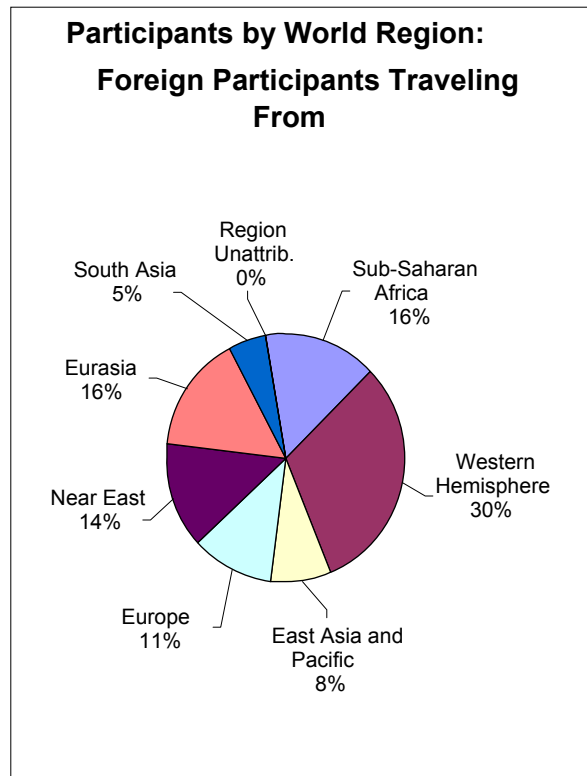
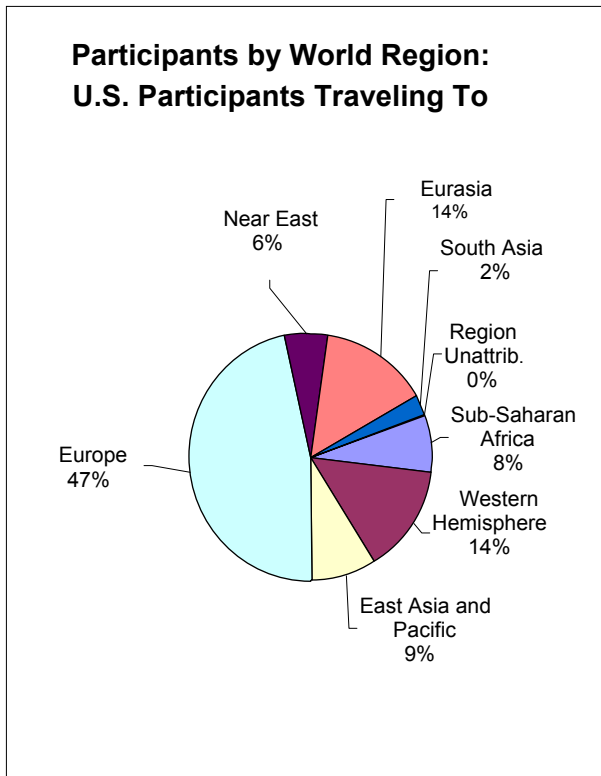
INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

The next table shows the geographic regions by percentage of all sources of program funding, as reported to the IAWG.

Geographic Region	Reported Funding (USG and Non-USG)	Percent of Total⁷
East Asia and Pacific (EAP)	\$303,144,948	16%
Eurasia (EA)	\$181,512,279	9%
Europe (EUR)	\$470,024,333	25%
Near East (NEA)	\$277,482,740	14%
South Asia (SA)	\$113,208,936	6%
Sub-Saharan Africa (AF)	\$166,352,624	9%
Western Hemisphere (WHA)	\$217,166,806	11%
Region Unattributable	\$183,099,937	10%

Geographic Distribution of Participants

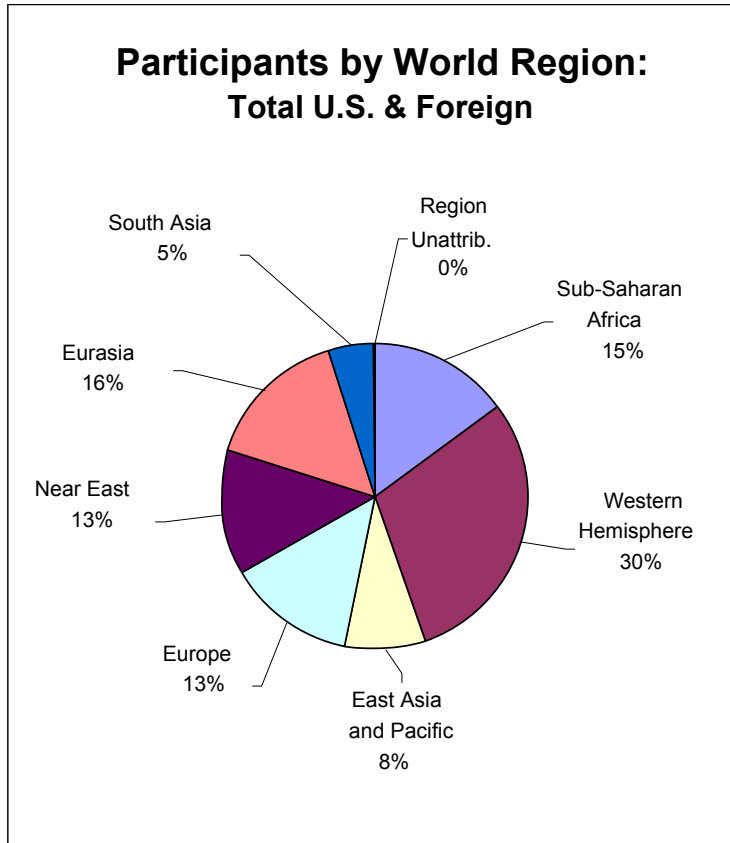
U.S. Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs are implemented in or involve participants from over 200 countries.⁸ The following charts show these participants, divided by world region.



⁷ Dollar figures and percentages have been rounded.

⁸ Includes independent states and selected dependencies and areas of special sovereignty.

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Foreign Policy Goals Addressed

The diversity of U.S. Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs is further illustrated by the wide range of U.S. foreign policy objectives they support and the degree to which they promote U.S. national interests. The Department of State/USAID *Strategic Plan for FY 2004 to 2009* outlines four strategic objectives and 12 corresponding goals that constitute the strategic planning framework for U.S. foreign policy and development assistance.

Achieve Peace and Security - The U.S. Government seeks the sustained cooperation of traditional allies and new partners so that our combined strength and resources can bring us closer to achieving shared security. We are committed to lasting and accountable multilateral institutions, such as NATO, the United Nations, and the World Trade Organization, as well as other longstanding international financial institutions and regional organizations. We help achieve peace and security by ensuring these institutions maintain their vitality and adapt to meet the challenges of the 21st century. In FY 2005, 119 federal programs addressed this strategic objective.

- *Regional Stability* - Avert and resolve local and regional conflicts to preserve peace and minimize harm to the national interests of the United States. In FY 2005, 55 federal programs addressed this goal.
- *Counterterrorism* - Prevent attacks against the United States, our allies, and our friends, and strengthen alliances and international arrangements to defeat global terrorism. In FY 2005, 48 federal programs addressed this goal.

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- *Homeland Security* - Protect the homeland by enhancing the security of our borders and infrastructure. In FY 2005, 42 federal programs addressed this goal.
- *Weapons of Mass Destruction* - Reduce the threat of weapons of mass destruction to the United States, our allies, and our friends. In FY 2005, 25 federal programs addressed this goal.
- *International Crime and Drugs* - Minimize the impact of international crime and illegal drugs on the United States and its citizens. In FY 2005, 59 federal programs addressed this goal.
- *American Citizens* - Assist American citizens to travel, conduct business, and live abroad securely. In FY 2005, 19 federal programs addressed this goal.

Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests - Governments that are accountable, support political and economic freedoms, invest in people, and promote respect for individuals generally beget greater prosperity, healthy and educated populations, and political stability. Actions taken to achieve these goals are mutually reinforcing: (1) democratic elections and growing civil societies strengthen the resolve and robustness of economic reforms, (2) credible rule of law is essential to fighting corruption and fostering economic investment and growth, (3) environmental quality and natural resource management are prerequisites for health and sustained growth, and (4) social reform is critical to long-term development. In FY 2005, 190 federal programs addressed this strategic objective.

- *Democracy and Human Rights* - Advance the growth of democracy and good governance, including civil society, the rule of law, respect for human rights, and religious freedom. In FY 2005, 74 federal programs addressed this goal.
- *Economic Prosperity and Security* - Strengthen world economic growth, development, and stability, while expanding opportunities for U.S. businesses and ensuring economic security for the nation. In FY 2005, 115 federal programs addressed this goal.
- *Social and Environmental Issues* - Improve health, education, environment, and other conditions for the global population. In FY 2005, 112 federal programs addressed this goal.
- *Humanitarian Response* - Minimize the human costs of displacement, conflicts, and natural disasters. In FY 2005, 42 federal programs addressed this goal.

Promote International Understanding - Public attitudes directly affect our ability to achieve our foreign policy and development assistance objectives. In FY 2005, 88 federal programs addressed this strategic objective.

- *Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs* - Increase understanding for American values, policies, and initiatives to create a receptive international environment. In FY 2005, 50 federal programs addressed this goal.

Strengthen Diplomatic and Program Capabilities - Priorities are the areas of Human Resources, e-Government, Facilities, Security, and Planning and Resources. In FY 2005, 12 federal programs addressed this strategic objective.

- *Management and Organizational Excellence* - Ensure a high quality workforce supported by modern and secure infrastructure and operational capabilities. In FY 2005, 7 federal programs addressed this goal.

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In addition to the strategic objectives and goals listed above, some international exchange and training programs report their own department or agency's specific goals such as the advancement of science (Department of Health and Human Services) or the improvement of education (Department of Education), for example.

NON-USG PROGRAM SPONSORS

The federally-sponsored activities featured in the *Inventory of Programs* represent only a fraction of the total exchange and training programs and activities initiated by U.S. organizations. Countless people participate in international exchange and training activities under the auspices of private businesses, universities, associations, nonprofit organizations, and other entities. Many of these organizations provide programming that is not initiated, funded, or implemented by the federal government. Others operate in direct partnership with the U.S. Government.⁹ Whether it's an organization arranging appointments for a labor leader from Germany, a university hosting a South African professor or a medical institution facilitating the training of an Afghan doctor, nongovernmental organizations play a vital role in international exchanges and training. The NGO sector provides important resources for educational and cultural programming of Americans and foreign nationals, and creates a healthy synergy that ultimately contributes to the furthering of U.S. strategic goals and national interests.

Within the NGO community is a large and thriving subset of organizations that implement exchange and training programs through the U.S. Government's Exchange Visitor Program. The Exchange Visitor Program, administered by the State Department's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, promotes the interchange of persons, knowledge, and skills in the fields of education, arts, and the sciences.¹⁰ ECA designates certain governmental and nongovernmental organizations as sponsors of the Exchange Visitor Program. These "designated sponsors" facilitate cultural and educational exchanges between the United States and other countries by offering foreign nationals opportunities to come to the United States on a temporary basis to teach, lecture, study, observe, conduct research, consult, train, or demonstrate special skills.

The IAWG's annual *Inventory of Programs* includes programs sponsored and implemented by designated government organizations and their nongovernmental partners, but to date has not included information on programs implemented by nongovernmental organizations that are directly designated to implement non-USG exchange and training programs. The IAWG may be able to include this information in the future. As of August 2003, information on foreign students and exchange visitors in the United States must be entered into the Student and Exchange Visitor Information System (SEVIS). This electronic database enables the federal government to track and report data on *all* foreign students and exchange visitors entering the United States on the J-Visa – those sponsored by USG and non-USG entities.¹¹ SEVIS enables schools and Exchange Visitor Program sponsors to collect, maintain, and share data on international students and exchange visitors from the time they receive their visa documentation through the duration of the U.S.-based program. Since all participant data is maintained electronically, the government is able to capture up-to-date information on all Exchange Visitor Programs and their participants nearly instantly. SEVIS enables the IAWG to provide a broader picture of the

⁹ The IAWG has written extensively on public-private partnerships in exchanges and training. The IAWG defines U.S. Government "partners" in exchanges and training as any entity that has a formal relationship with, or who is funded by, a U.S. Government agency to cooperate on a specific training activity, exchange, research project, or joint mission that seeks to promote the sharing of ideas, develop skills, stimulate human capacity development, or foster mutual understanding and cooperation.

¹⁰ The Exchange Visitor Program is authorized by the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (Public Law 87-256) as amended, 22 U.S.C. 2451, et. seq. (1988), which is also known as the Fulbright Hays Act. The Act's purpose is to increase mutual understanding between the people of the United States and the peoples of other countries through educational and cultural exchanges. Activities specified in the Act are facilitated, in part, through the designation of public and private entities as sponsors of the Exchange Visitor Program.

¹¹ Information on SEVIS can be found at the following website: <http://www.ice.gov/graphics/sevis/index.htm>.

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extensive number of private sector programs that make such an important contribution to achieving U.S. foreign policy goals.

Summary information on the various categories of designated exchange visitors, the number of participants within each category, and the number of designated sponsors for each category follows.¹²

Exchange Visitor Program Participant Categories

The Exchange Visitor Program has specific categories for designated sponsors. Organizations may apply for (and receive) designation status in more than one category. Following is the list of these categories, along with the number of foreign exchange participants and the number of NGO designated sponsors for each category (as of September 2006).

- *Alien physician exchange* – Foreign medical school graduates may pursue graduate medical education or training at accredited U.S. schools of medicine or scientific institutions. The Educational Commission for Foreign Medical Graduates (ECFMG) certifies prospective participants and is the only organization authorized to qualify physicians to work in U.S. medical institutions.¹³ Number of foreign exchange participants: 1,480. Number of NGO designated sponsors: 1.
- *Au pair exchange* – Foreign nationals between the ages of 18 and 27 may participate directly in the home life of a host family by providing child care services. In turn, they are provided the opportunity to complete at least six credit hours of schooling at an accredited U.S. postsecondary educational institution.¹⁴ Number of foreign exchange participants: 14,054. Number of NGO designated sponsors: 11.
- *Camp counselor exchange* – Foreign university students, youth workers, and other specially qualified individuals at least 18 years of age may work as counselors at U.S. camps for up to four months during the summer season. All program participants must be placed prior to their arrival in the United States at camping facilities which are either accredited; a member in good standing of the American Camping Association; affiliated with a nationally recognized nonprofit organization; or inspected, evaluated, and approved by the sponsor.¹⁵ Number of foreign exchange participants: 20,296. Number of NGO designated sponsors: 23.
- *College and university exchange* – Foreign students enter the United States to study at a degree granting postsecondary accredited educational institution. Students may participate in degree and non-degree programs.¹⁶ Number of foreign exchange participants: 22,925. Number of NGO designated sponsors: 774.
- *Short-term scholar exchanges* – Foreign participants visit the United States for a period of up to six months to engage in short-term visits for the purpose of lecturing, observing, consulting,

¹² The information contained in this report is extracted from the Student and Exchange Visitor Information System (SEVIS), which reflects data provided by the program sponsors for Exchange Visitor (J-1) Status. The data contained in SEVIS is fluid and may change because data collection and entry is ongoing.

¹³ See regulations for alien physician exchanges in 22 CFR 62.27. The program sponsor ECFMG has a website at <http://www.ecfm.org>.

¹⁴ See regulations for au pair exchanges in 22 CFR 62.31. Additional pertinent material is at http://exchanges.state.gov/education/jexchanges/private/aupair_brochure.htm. Program sponsors are identified at <http://exchanges.state.gov/education/jexchanges/about/catalog/aupair.pdf>

¹⁵ See regulations for camp counselor exchanges in 22 CFR 62.30. Program sponsors are identified at <http://exchanges.state.gov/education/jexchanges/about/catalog/camp.pdf>.

¹⁶ See regulations for college and university student exchanges in 22 CFR 62.23. Additional pertinent material is at http://exchanges.state.gov/education/jexchanges/about/catalog/student_college.pdf.

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training, or demonstrating special skills at research institutions, museums, libraries, post-secondary accredited institutions or similar types of institutions.¹⁷ Number of foreign exchange participants: 11,976. Number of NGO designated sponsors: 738.

- *Professor and research scholar exchanges* – Foreign professors and research scholars visit the United States to engage in research, teaching, lecturing, observing, or consulting at research institutions, corporate research facilities, museums, libraries, post-secondary accredited institutions or similar types of institutions for a maximum of three years.¹⁸ Number of foreign exchange participants: Professor - 2,304; Research scholar - 26,663. Number of NGO designated sponsors: Professor - 740; Research scholar - 839.¹⁹
- *Secondary student exchange* – Foreign secondary school students enter the United States to complete up to one year of academic study at an accredited public or private secondary school. Student participants live with host families or reside at accredited boarding schools.²⁰ Number of foreign exchange participants: 26,711. Number of NGO designated sponsors: 113.
- *Specialist exchange* – Foreign experts with specialized knowledge or skills visit the United States for up to one year in order to observe, consult, or demonstrate special skills. Among the fields represented are mass media communications, environmental science, youth leadership, international educational exchange, museum exhibitions, labor law, public administration, and library science.²¹ Number of foreign exchange participants: 1,150. Number of NGO designated sponsors: 380.
- *Summer work/travel exchange* – Foreign university students 18 years of age and older may enter the United States to work anywhere in the United States during their summer holidays for up to four months. While most student participants enter the United States with pre-arranged employment, sponsors are required to place only 50 percent of their participants each year. For those participants for whom employment has not been pre-arranged, sponsors must ensure that participants have sufficient financial resources to support themselves during their search for employment; provide participants with pre-departure information that explains how to seek employment and secure lodging in the United States; prepare and provide a job directory that includes at least as many job listings as the number of participants entering the United States without pre-arranged employment; and undertake reasonable efforts to secure suitable employment for participants unable to find jobs on their own after one week.²² Number of foreign exchange participants: 106,725. Number of NGO designated sponsors: 52.
- *Teacher exchange* – Foreign teachers have the opportunity to teach in U.S. primary and secondary accredited educational institutions for up to three years. To be eligible to participate in this program, foreign nationals must meet the qualifications for teaching in primary or secondary schools in their country of nationality or last legal residence, have a minimum of three years of teaching or related professional experience, and satisfy the standards of the U.S. state in which

¹⁷ See regulations for short-term scholar exchanges in 22 CFR 62.21. Additional pertinent material is at <http://exchanges.state.gov/education/jexchanges/academic/stscholar.htm>.

¹⁸ See regulations for professor and research scholars in 22 CFR 62.20. Alien physicians in graduate medical education or training and short-term scholars are excluded from this category. Additional pertinent material is at <http://exchanges.state.gov/education/jexchanges/about/catalog/professor.pdf>.

¹⁹ There is an overlap of sponsors that hold both the professor and research scholar categories.

²⁰ See regulations for secondary school student exchanges in 22 CFR 62.25. Program sponsors are identified at http://exchanges.state.gov/education/jexchanges/about/catalog/student_secondary.pdf.

²¹ See regulations for specialist exchanges in 22 CFR 62.26. Professor and research scholars, short-term scholars, and alien physicians are excluded from this category. Additional pertinent material is at <http://exchanges.state.gov/education/jexchanges/academic/specialist.htm>.

²² See regulations for summer work/travel exchanges in 22 CFR 62.32. Program sponsors are identified at <http://exchanges.state.gov/education/jexchanges/about/catalog/swt.pdf>.

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they will teach.²³ Number of foreign exchange participants: 2,534. Number of NGO designated sponsors: 60.

- *Trainee exchanges* – Foreign visitors have the opportunity to enhance their skills in their chosen career field through participation in a structured training program in the United States and to expand their knowledge of American techniques, methodologies, or expertise within the field.²⁴ Number of foreign exchange participants: Specialty - 10,602; Non-specialty - 14,017. Number of NGO designated sponsors: Specialty - 105; Non-specialty - 107.²⁵

U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAM INVENTORIES

Department- and agency-specific program inventories provide a detailed organization-by-organization accounting of every U.S. Government-sponsored international exchange and training program reported to the IAWG. The following categories of information appear in each program inventory:

Aggregated Program Data for Reporting Entities

The following information appears in a header on the first page of each department or agency entry and reflects the data reported for all programs within that department or agency:

- *Total USG funding* – The sum of all USG funds (agency appropriation and interagency transfers) expended for programs/activities.
- *Agency appropriation* – USG funds allocated for the implementation of programs and activities from the implementing agency's appropriated budget. This category generally excludes staff salaries and overhead costs.
- *Interagency transfers* – USG funds provided for program/activity implementation by an agency other than the implementing agency.
- *Non-USG funding* – Financial contributions or cost sharing provided by non-USG sources, such as foreign governments, the private sector (U.S. and foreign), and international organizations. (Many agencies do not quantify or collect this information.)
- *Total funding* – The combination of all reported sources of funding.
- *Total number of participants* – This figure includes the aggregated number of participants from all of the reporting entity's programs. Depending on the department/agency, these numbers may include program participants who did not travel outside their country of residence. U.S. participants can include, but are not limited to, government employees, contractors, grant recipients, and private sector partners. Several agencies did not report information on U.S. trainers and technical advisers.
- *Caveats* – The IAWG strives to present information as accurately as possible. Given that data management and reporting practices vary from agency to agency (and even from program to

²³ See regulations for teacher exchanges in 22 CFR 62.24. Additional pertinent material is at <http://exchanges.state.gov/education/jexchanges/academic/teacher.htm> and <http://exchanges.state.gov/education/jexchanges/about/catalog/teacher.pdf>.

²⁴ See regulations for the trainee category in 22 CFR 62.22. List of trainee occupations are at <http://exchanges.state.gov/education/jexchanges/private/trainee.htm>. Current program sponsors are at <http://exchanges.state.gov/jexchanges/>. A list of excluded occupations is available as well.

²⁵ There is an overlap of sponsors that hold both the specialty and non-specialty categories.

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program within the same organization), not all data presented is comparable. Therefore, the IAWG attaches explanatory caveats to the data contained in our reports, as follows:

- *Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.* No program within an organization trained foreigners in their home country. All of the reported participants traveled from one country to another for their exchange or training activity.
- *Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders. In-country training recipients are not included.* While the program(s) reported included in-country training components, only those participants who traveled from one country to another for their exchange or training activity were reported.
- *Total number of participants includes those who crossed international borders AND those who were trained in-country.* All of an organization's programs reported individuals who participated in an exchange or training activity in either the United States, their home country, or a third country. (For example, if a U.S. trainer traveled to Bosnia and conducted training for 50 foreign nationals in Bosnia, the U.S. trainer and the foreign nationals would be reported in the participant data.)
- *Total number of participants includes some, but not all, of the organization's in-country training participants.* Programs within the same organization reported data in different ways. Some programs included participants trained in-country, while others did not. Thus, the data reflects the mixture of reportage among the various programs within the same organization.
- *Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.* Only a portion of the organization's program activity meets the IAWG definition of exchanges and training. Reported program funding data includes expenditures for items or activities that are not related to exchanges and training (e.g., equipment, buildings). Therefore, the reported funds exceed the actual cost of the exchanges and training components.
- *Dollar figures include some expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.* The organization's programs reported data differently: some programs reported funds expended solely on exchanges and training; others reported funding for activities that include, but are not limited to, exchanges and training activities.
- *Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.* The IAWG differentiates between data indicating "0" (dollars) and data indicating that funding information is "Not Tracked." Programs that report zero declare explicitly that they do not receive funds from one of the six IAWG-recognized funding sources. "Not Tracked" refers to programs that may receive or benefit from funds in one of the six categories but do not track the sources and amounts of those funds. This caveat appears if any of the programs reported by an organization have not explicitly reported funding in a given category.

Primary Reporting Entity Contact Information

This section contains mailing addresses, public inquiry phone numbers, and website information for each department/agency reporting data to the IAWG.

Department/Agency Program Descriptions

This section includes descriptions of departments and agencies reporting data to the IAWG, as well as descriptions of reported programs and activities.

Program Specific Data

Aggregated program data for each program within a department or agency appears below each program description. (Caveats similar to those noted above also appear with this data.)

Foreign Policy Strategic Objectives and Goals Addressed

As detailed earlier in this chapter, the Department of State/USAID *Strategic Plan for FY 2004 to 2009* outlines the strategic objectives and corresponding goals that constitute the strategic planning framework for all U.S. foreign policy and development assistance. (Some federal entities also identify specific targeted goals for their programming, such as the advancement of science or the improvement of education, for example.) Reporting federal entities tie their programs to the four strategic objectives and twelve goals.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$136,631	\$136,631	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$136,631	54

Total number of participants includes those who crossed international borders AND those who were trained in-country.



AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

1400 Eye Street, NW, Tenth Floor
 Washington, DC 20005-2248
 www.adf.gov • 202-673-3916

The African Development Foundation (ADF) promotes broad-based, sustainable development in sub-Saharan Africa. Established by Congress as a government corporation, ADF supports small- and micro-enterprise development, trade and investment, participatory development of community infrastructure, and AIDS prevention and mitigation with an emphasis on reaching underserved clients. ADF's nongovernmental partner organizations in Africa help applicants develop viable projects and provide technical assistance for implementation and reporting. ADF country representatives screen proposals and monitor projects.

Grassroots Development Projects

The Foundation's purposes are to strengthen the bonds of friendship and understanding between the peoples of Africa and the United States; to support self-help development activities at the local level designed to promote opportunities for community development; to stimulate and promote effective and expanding participation of Africans in their development process; and to encourage the establishment and growth of development institutions that are indigenous to particular countries in Africa and that can respond to the requirements of the poor in those countries. To carry out its purposes, the Foundation provides grants to intermediary organizations, community-based organizations, and private enterprises. Current ADF programs focus on small- and micro-enterprise development (including microfinance and other business development services), trade and investment, HIV/AIDS prevention and mitigation, and use of participatory development methods.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues); Promote International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$136,631	\$0	\$136,631

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
18	36	54

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	392

Total number of participants includes those who crossed international borders AND those who were trained in-country.



ARCHITECTURAL AND TRANSPORTATION BARRIERS COMPLIANCE BOARD (ACCESS BOARD)

1331 F Street, NW, Suite 1000
 Washington, DC 20004-1111
www.access-board.gov • 202-272-0080

The Access Board is an independent federal agency devoted to accessibility for people with disabilities. Under several different laws, including the landmark Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), the Board develops and maintains accessibility guidelines or standards for the built environment, transportation vehicles, telecommunications equipment, and electronic and information technology. The Board is structured to function as a coordinating body among federal agencies and to directly represent the public, particularly people with disabilities. Half of its members are representatives from most of the federal departments. The other half are members of the public appointed by the President, a majority of whom must have a disability.

Technical Assistance, Training, and Research Programs

A key mission of the Board is establishing design criteria for accessibility. Over the years, this mandate has broadened considerably in scope. When the Board was created, it was responsible for issuing design guidelines for federally funded facilities, which it maintains to this day. With the passage of the ADA in 1990, the Board gained the responsibility to develop similar requirements for facilities in the private and public sectors, as well as new requirements for transportation vehicles. Subsequent laws passed by Congress further expanded the Board's mission to cover access to telecommunications equipment and electronic and information technology.

The Access Board provides training, technical assistance, and research on its accessibility guidelines and standards to various organizations and groups worldwide. Most training sessions are held at the request of, or in partnership with, organizations or groups holding conferences and seminars that feature accessibility or the ADA on the agenda.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Democracy and Human Rights)

ARCHITECTURAL AND TRANSPORTATION BARRIERS COMPLIANCE BOARD (ACCESS BOARD)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
9	383	392

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$1,234,835	\$214,835	\$1,020,000	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$1,234,835	583

Total number of participants includes those who crossed international borders AND those who were trained in-country.



BROADCASTING BOARD OF GOVERNORS

330 Independence Avenue, SW
 Washington, DC 20237
 www.ibb.gov • 202-619-2538

The Broadcasting Board of Governors (BBG) is the federal agency that supervises all U.S. non-military international broadcast services. The BBG's mission is "to promote and sustain freedom and democracy by broadcasting accurate and objective news and information about the United States and the world to audiences overseas." The BBG's broadcasters reach over 100 million people in 65 languages in more than 125 markets around the world.

Broadcasters include the Voice of America (VOA), Radio and TV Marti, Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, Radio Free Asia, Radio Sawa, Radio Farda, and Alhurra. The International Broadcasting Bureau provides the engineering and technical operations for all the services noted here, as well as marketing and other administrative and program support for VOA and Radio and TV Marti.

International Media Training Center Program

The International Media Training Center (IMTC) is an element of the Office of Marketing and Program Placement of the International Broadcasting Bureau. The IMTC actively supports the mission of developing and maintaining democracy throughout the world through the development of a free and independent media. The IMTC places special emphasis on providing training to indigenous media of emerging or developing democracies. IMTC programs provide training in media-related skills and subjects to key media personnel. Programs generally consist of workshops held in the host country or throughout the United States. Workshops include topics such as sales and management, news writing, editing, production, investigative reporting, and producing balanced newscasts. Workshops are structured for approximately 6 to 15 participants when held stateside.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights)

BROADCASTING BOARD OF GOVERNORS

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$214,835	\$1,020,000	\$1,234,835

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
31	552	583

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$33,353	\$33,353	\$0	Not Tracked	\$85,599	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$118,952	164

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.



CIVIL AIR PATROL

105 South Hansell Street, Building 714
 Maxwell Airforce Base, AL 36112-6332
 www.capnhq.gov • 334-953-2273

The Civil Air Patrol (CAP) is a benevolent, nonprofit organization performing humanitarian services on behalf of the U.S. Air Force. Today, 60 years since its inception, approximately 60,000 CAP volunteer members -- approximately 25,000 youth and 35,000 adults -- continue to put general aviation to its best use through service in the Civil Air Patrol. They are dedicated to saving lives, flying counterdrug missions, participating in homeland security efforts, providing disaster relief, advancing young people, and supporting America's educators.

CAP's assets and resources include, but are not limited to, 550 corporate-owned aircraft, almost 4,000 member-owned aircraft, 950 ground vehicles, and the most extensive communications system in the world. However, CAP's most valuable asset is its volunteers. Including training, members log in excess of 100,000 flying hours each year.

Members may participate at many different levels and in many different capacities. There is something to meet most every individual's needs and interests. One unique aspect of CAP is the training provided to help a member fulfill the responsibilities of his/her volunteer "job." Members may elect to serve in areas such as flight instruction, mission crews, personnel, recruitment, administration, public affairs, or many other "jobs" that are greatly needed for the day-to-day operation of CAP.

International Air Cadet Exchange Program

The International Air Cadet Exchange Program is designed to promote international understanding, goodwill, and friendship among young people in different countries who have a common interest in aviation, with an overall goal of "character development with a global perspective." The program is administered by the International Air Cadet Exchange Association, which is composed of cooperating national air organizations from at least 20 countries, including the U.S. Civil Air Patrol. Participants include cadets age 17-21 and adult escorts. Programs focus on aviation and cultural activities, and include homestays. Civil Air Patrol participants in the International Air Cadet Exchange Program are supported by government and Civil Air Patrol funding.

CIVIL AIR PATROL

Each member organization is responsible for the exchange costs in its own country and for transporting its cadets and escorts to and from the host country. Actual program financing varies among countries, but many rely on support received from their aviation and engineering industries, national aero clubs, youth air organizations, and private donors. Some countries with government-sponsored youth air organizations receive direct financial support for the exchange program from their governments. Visiting cadets and escorts incur no expenses in their host countries apart from private expenditures.

Invitations to join the Air Cadet Exchange Program are regularly extended to additional countries. As a result, there has been a gradual expansion in the number of participating countries. Currently, membership fluctuates annually based on each country's ability to participate.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security; Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Humanitarian Response); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$33,353	\$0	\$33,353

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$85,599	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$85,599

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
78	86	164

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$60,450	\$60,450	\$0	\$6,000	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$7,500	\$73,950	309

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.



COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

3 Lafayette Center
 1155 21st Street, NW
 Washington, DC 20581
 www.cftc.gov • 202-418-5645

The Commodity Futures Trading Commission promotes healthy economic growth, protects the rights of customers, and ensures fairness and integrity in the marketplace through regulation of futures trading. To this end, it also engages in the analysis of economic issues affected by or affecting futures trading.

Technical Assistance Program

The Office of International Affairs (OIA) assists the Commission in the formation of international policy by: (1) providing information and technical support on international matters and coordinating the Commission's varied international activities, (2) providing information to the Commission concerning foreign regulatory systems and analyzing foreign regulatory developments, (3) assisting other Commission offices in international matters by reviewing proposed actions requested, (4) obtaining information from foreign sources, (5) providing information to foreign regulators, (6) supporting the participation of the Commission in international organizations and meetings, (7) coordinating requests for technical assistance, and (8) organizing the Commission's annual training symposium for foreign regulators.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (American Citizens, International Crime and Drugs); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$60,450	\$0	\$60,450

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$6,000	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$7,500	\$13,500

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
33	276	309

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	37

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.



DELAWARE RIVER BASIN COMMISSION

P.O. Box 7360
 25 State Police Drive
 West Trenton, NJ 08628-0360
 www.drbc.net • 609-883-9500

The Delaware River Basin Commission (DRBC), a pioneer in environmental protection, was created on October 27, 1961, the day the Delaware River Basin Compact became law. The Compact's signing marked the first time that the federal government and a group of states joined together as equal partners in a river basin planning, development, and regulatory agency. The members of the DRBC include the governors of Delaware, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania, as well as a federal representative appointed by the President of the United States. Commission programs include water quality protection, water supply allocation, regulatory review (permitting), water conservation initiatives, watershed planning, drought management, flood loss reduction, recreation, and public outreach/education. The 13,539-square-mile Delaware River Watershed is of vital interest to the federal government and the four basin states. It provides water for the lives and economy of nearly 15 million people, including about 7 million living outside the watershed's borders. Two of America's largest cities -- New York and Philadelphia -- draw all or a portion of their water from the Delaware River Basin.

DRBC International Visitors Program

The DRBC hosts international delegations interested in learning about commission activities in areas such as water pollution control, water conservation, watershed planning, organizational structure, project review process, and water supply/drought operations. The fact that five separate governmental bodies with their own sovereign powers can successfully work together on an equal footing in managing a common resource has caught the eye of other river managers not only in the United States, but also in other countries around the world.

In FY 2005, staff of the DRBC hosted a total of 37 international visitors from Australia, China, and South Korea.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues); Understanding and Appreciation of Water Resources; Commitment to Protection, Restoration, and Enhancement of Water Resources

DELAWARE RIVER BASIN COMMISSION

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	37	37

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$4,234,994	\$1,954,340	\$2,280,654	\$383,500	\$0	\$394,200	\$0	\$5,012,694	606

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Office of Communications
 1400 Independence Avenue, SW
 Washington, DC 20250
www.usda.gov • 202-720-4623

The Department of Agriculture (USDA) works to improve and maintain farm income and to develop and expand markets abroad for agricultural products. The Department helps to curb and to cure poverty, hunger, and malnutrition. It works to enhance the environment and to maintain production capacity by helping landowners protect the soil, water, forests, and other natural resources. Rural development, credit, and conservation programs are key resources for carrying out national growth policies. Department research findings directly or indirectly benefit all Americans. The Department, through inspection and grading services, safeguards and ensures standards of quality in the daily food supply.

Foreign Agricultural Service

The Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) has primary responsibility for USDA's overseas market information, access, and development programs. It also administers USDA's export assistance and foreign food assistance programs. The Service carries out its tasks through its network of agricultural counselors, attaches, and trade officers stationed overseas and its U.S.-based team of analysts, marketing specialists, negotiators, and other professionals.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Cochran Middle Income Fellowship Program

The Cochran Middle Income Fellowship Program provides short-term training in the United States for agriculturalists from 82 eligible countries (middle income, emerging democracies, and emerging markets). Training programs are developed for mid- to senior-level agricultural specialists and administrators from public and private sectors concerned with agricultural trade, management, marketing, policy, and technology transfer. The program works closely with USDA agencies, U.S. agricultural trade and market development associations, universities, and agribusinesses to implement training. The program is administered in collaboration with USDA Agricultural Affairs Officers in American embassies abroad. The program's major Government Performance and Results Act goals are to assist with developing sustainable long-term markets for U.S. agricultural products and to assist, through training and education, with resolving market access and World Trade Organization (WTO) policy issues, specifically sanitary and phytosanitary topics.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues); Agricultural Food Self-Sufficiency

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,624,340	\$1,119,304	\$2,743,644

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$383,500	\$0	\$394,200	\$0	\$777,700

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	501	501

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Faculty Exchange Programs

The Agricultural Economics and Agricultural Sciences Faculty Exchange Programs (FEP) train instructors from agricultural universities in course and curriculum development, research methods and techniques, teaching methods, student assessment methods, and leadership and mentoring. The instructors spend four to five months in the United States and are hosted by land grant universities. Both programs emphasize course and curriculum development, teaching methods, student assessment methods, and practical experience with U.S. university faculty, USDA representatives, NGOs, agribusinesses, financial institutions, extension agents, and farmers. In addition, the science program includes an emphasis on research methods and techniques, including agricultural science subjects such as animal health, agricultural biotechnology, food quality, food inspection, phytosanitary measures, and grades and standards. Both programs may also include follow-up visits by U.S. host professors to the participants' universities to assess progress in implementation of courses developed and to encourage collaboration between U.S. and participating universities. The FEP contributes significantly to the career development of the university staff, both in the United States and participating countries.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues); Promote International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$991,050	\$991,050

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Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	0	31	31

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Scientific Exchange Program With China

In 1978, USDA signed a cooperative agreement with China's Ministry of Agriculture to exchange scientific teams and technical information in the fields of agriculture, forestry, and water and soil conservation. In 1979, the agriculture agreement was incorporated into the umbrella U.S.-China Science and Technology Cooperation Agreement.

The aim of the program is to promote U.S. agriculture priorities, encourage long-term cooperation in agricultural science and technology, create a positive atmosphere for agricultural trade, and enhance overall relations with the United States and the People's Republic of China. The agricultural protocol has facilitated the exchange of more than 1,400 American and Chinese scientists since its inception in 1978. Each year 20 projects are exchanged, 10 from the United States and 10 from China.

The program has directly benefited U.S. agriculture through the collection of unique crop germplasm and biological control agents, exchange of sustainable agriculture techniques, cooperation on forest protection and soil conservation, and exchange of agricultural statistical data.

The program operates on a receiving-side-pays basis. The sending side pays the international travel to the host country; the host country pays for the appropriate lodging and transportation expenses within the country. The Chinese side provides an interpreter for the U.S. team visits to China and for its own team visits to the United States. The teams are in-country up to 14 days.

As a result of this program, over 30 long-term joint agricultural research projects between U.S. and Chinese scientists have been supported.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues)

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$330,000	\$0	\$330,000

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	29	21	50

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

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Seed System Development in Serbia-Montenegro

This project is designed to facilitate capacity building through technical exchanges between scientists, regulators, and policy advisers from the United States and Serbia-Montenegro. The project includes short courses, field visits, and workshops.

USDA is assisting Serbia-Montenegro to strengthen phytosanitary and plant variety and protection programs. Cooperation promotes transparent and technically sound regulations and public-private partnerships necessary to enforce those regulations. In addition, cooperation supports efforts to privatize the seed industry and facilitate farmers' access to diverse beneficial seed technologies through sustainable market channels. Overall, this program will help to bolster Serbia-Montenegro's domestic and international seed trade, protect farmers from mislabeled and low quality seeds, and increase farmers' access to beneficial seed technologies.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$170,300	\$170,300

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
6	18	24

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$25,452,491	\$8,906,490	\$16,546,001	\$2,148,026†	\$1,533,198†	\$1,093,182†	\$287,372†	\$30,514,269†	15,198

Total number of participants includes those who crossed international borders AND those who were trained in-country.

Dollar figures include some expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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The Department of Commerce (DOC) fosters and promotes the foreign and domestic commerce of the United States. The Department provides a wide variety of programs through the competitive free enterprise system. It offers assistance and information to increase America's competitiveness in the world economy; administers programs to prevent unfair foreign trade competition; provides social and economic statistics and analyses for business and government planners; provides research and support for the increased use of scientific, engineering, and technological development; works to improve our understanding and benefits of the Earth's physical environment and oceanic resources; grants patents and registers trademarks; develops policies and conducts research on telecommunications; provides assistance to promote domestic economic development; and assists in the growth of minority businesses.

The Department's international activities are designed to encourage international economic development and technological advancement through cooperative research and the training of business, science, and technology professionals.

Bureau of Economic Analysis

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) is the nation's economic accountant -- integrating and interpreting a variety of source data to draw a complete and consistent picture of the U.S. economy. A principal federal statistical agency, BEA produces the national, international, and regional economic accounts of the United States, including such statistics as the gross domestic product, the input-output accounts, state personal income, and the balance of payment accounts.

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Foreign Visitors Briefings

The BEA arranges, upon request, for international visitors to meet with BEA staff in relevant program areas. These informal meetings are without charge. BEA programs are conducted in English. Sponsors provide interpreters/translation services when applicable.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	50	50

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Bureau of Industry and Security

The Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) regulates the export of sensitive goods and technologies in an effective and efficient manner; enforces export control, antiboycott, and public safety laws; cooperates with and assists other countries on export control and strategic trade issues; assists U.S. industry with international arms control agreements; monitors the viability of the U.S. defense industrial base; and promotes federal initiatives and public-private partnerships to protect the nation's critical infrastructures.

BIS International Activities

The Office of International Programs of the Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS/OIP) coordinates BIS activities in support of U.S. export control cooperation programs with Asia, the Baltic Republics, Central Europe, Eurasia, and other world areas where there is a need to strengthen export controls to prevent the spread of weapons of mass destruction and missile delivery systems. The goal is for each nation to develop an export control law that is compatible with international standards. The workshops aim to assist in reducing the threat from strategic items originating or transiting through participating countries that could be used in the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. The technical exchanges focus on five main areas: legal and regulatory functions; licensing procedures; enforcement mechanisms; industry-government relations; and program administration and automation support. BIS/OIP programs target gaps between national systems and international export control standards. Using a comprehensive set of training modules, BIS/OIP helps government and industry close those gaps.

Fiscal year 2005 saw either passage or revisions of export control laws in Azerbaijan, India, Pakistan, Romania, and the Ukraine. In most instances, BIS provided written comments on these draft export control laws that cover both dual-use and military items.

OIP, in conjunction with other BIS organizations and other federal agencies, organized, coordinated, and participated in 76 technical exchange workshops relevant to this report, including foreign multilateral regional conferences. Some exchanges involved program review and development meetings and are not included in the tabulation section of this report. BIS/OIP bilateral cooperative activities occurred in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, India, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Panama, Romania, Russia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Taiwan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, and United Arab Emirates.

Internal Control Programs (ICP) continued in the Czech Republic, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Russia, and the Ukraine. BIS/OIP conducted 13 ICP deployment workshops in Russia, three in the Ukraine, and one each in the Czech Republic, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, and Romania.

BIS/OIP also continued to demonstrate the Product Identification Tool (PIT), a training instrument designed to assist customs, enforcement, and licensing officials in identifying items that have a strategic value. In Russia, 12 PIT deployment workshops were held for Russian government officials at 12 locations in Russia. BIS/OIP also made the PIT instruction training and development available to the governments of Estonia, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Slovenia, and Turkey.

On July 11-14, 2005, BIS/OIP conducted a follow-up Legal Technical Forum with Panama in Washington, D.C. The goal of the forum was to reintroduce the new Panamanian authorities with sufficient information to enhance Panama's legal framework governing export controls and focus on the current legal basis for Panama's export control system. Panama continues to make revisions to their draft export control law, especially in the areas of transshipments and re-exports.

The Office of Export Enforcement (OEE) Sentinel Program, developed in 1990 to ensure the legitimate end-use of strategic goods and technologies, initially targeted the traditional diversion points in Central Europe. The program has expanded worldwide to conduct pre-license and post-shipment checks utilizing Export Enforcement personnel. OEE teams assess the suitability of foreign firms to receive U.S. origin licensed goods and technology and conduct educational visits to foreign firms, often in cooperation with host government officials. Sentinel Program trips were conducted to Austria, Brazil, Cyprus, Egypt, Jordan, Malta, Pakistan, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Taiwan, and Venezuela.

Countries participating in the FY 2005 workshops saw major strides in the development of their national export

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control systems. The fact that five nations have either passed export control legislation or amended their current laws during the fiscal year, demonstrates that the workshops held since the inception of the program in 1994 have strengthened national resolve to prevent strategic items originating in or transiting through participating countries that could be used in the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. The continuing dialogue between the United States and nations seeking to improve their export control systems has led to a globalization of efforts to seek common export control mechanisms that take into account the security environment, market realities, and the impact of technological development.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability, International Crime and Drugs, Weapons of Mass Destruction, Counterterrorism); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$4,906,541	\$4,906,541

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
257	1,451	1,708

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

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International Trade Administration

The International Trade Administration (ITA) encourages, assists, and advocates U.S. exports by implementing a National Export Strategy, focusing on Big Emerging Markets, providing industry and country analyses for U.S. businesses, and supporting new-to-export and new-to-market businesses through strategically located U.S. Export Assistance Centers, 100 domestic Commercial Service Offices, and 140 worldwide posts and commercial centers in 70 countries.

ITA further ensures that U.S. business has equal access to foreign markets by advocating on behalf of U.S. exporters who are competing for major overseas contracts and by implementing major trade agreements, such as the World Trade Organization (WTO), North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), and various other free trade agreements.

Moreover, ITA enables U.S. businesses to compete against unfairly traded imports and to safeguard jobs and the competitive strength of American industry by enforcing antidumping and countervailing duty laws and agreements that provide remedies for unfair trade practices.

American Management and Business Internship Training Program

The American Management and Business Internship Training Program (AMBIT), administered by the ITA in collaboration with the International Fund for Ireland, provides hands-on training in U.S. firms for managers, government and community leaders, and technical experts from the Northern Ireland region. It represents one of several USG economic initiatives announced in November 1994 to demonstrate America's interest in supporting the economic development of the region. Participants are provided with classroom training and development as well as internships in U.S. companies relating to management, e-business, and economic and community development topics.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues); Promote International Understanding

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$60,000	\$0	\$60,000

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	\$0	\$35,000	\$0	\$140,000	\$175,000

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	0	22	22

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

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Inter-American E-Business Fellowship Program

In April 2001, President George W. Bush announced a new training program for Latin American and Caribbean technology managers at the Summit of the Americas. Dubbed the Inter-American E-Business Fellowship Program, the program demonstrates how U.S. companies successfully integrate technology and e-business techniques into their business operations. The program builds on President Bush's interest in expanding educational exchanges that help develop human capital in the Hemisphere and promotes the Summit themes of creating prosperity and realizing human potential.

The program successfully leverages private sector resources. U.S. companies provide their time and expertise by offering high-quality training to groups of 12-15 fellows. The training the companies provided varied from 2-3 hour presentations, half-day seminars, and full one- or two-day sessions. Fellows were required to commit to making 2-3 presentations about their fellowship experience to groups in their home countries in the year following the fellowship. The U.S. Government paid for lodging, per diem, and airfare; the costs of 3 days of additional training (a 2-day orientation program and a one-day wrap-up session); staffing; and other miscellaneous expenses. It is an interagency effort, with the U.S. Agency for International Development providing funding and Commerce/ITA providing staffing; significant contributions of time are provided by Commerce's Foreign Commercial Service and State Department Economic Officers.

Program goals are to:

- Fulfill the Free Trade Areas of the Americas' call to expand the benefits of e-commerce to the region.
- Introduce Latin American and Caribbean business executives to American e-business management concepts, thereby aiding them in economic restructuring in their countries, while at the same time forming bridges between influential executives in Latin America and the United States.
- Promote hemispheric economic integration, a common business culture, and modern business practices, which will increase the region's competitiveness in domestic and global markets.

In 2005, the program shifted focus to small- and medium-sized enterprises in countries that are involved in negotiating free trade agreements with the United States. Rather than placing individuals in a company for a three-week period as was done in earlier programming, entrepreneurs were selected for their ability to serve as "multipliers" in their home countries by returning and sharing what they had learned.

A June 2005 session featured 15 fellows from the Central America-Dominican Republic Free Trade Agreement countries and the September session included 12 fellows from the Andean region. A total of 27 fellows took part in site visits with companies in Seattle, Washington; San Jose, California; and metropolitan Washington, D.C.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security); Advancement of Technology

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$240,300	\$240,300

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	Not Tracked	\$0	\$0	\$0

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	27	27

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

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Special American Business Internship Training Program

The Special American Business Internship Training Program (SABIT) offers U.S. organizations an opportunity to network with Eurasian counterparts, establish new contacts, and expose their products and services to potential business partners or customers through participation in the Group and Grants Programs.

The Grants Program places executives from the former Soviet Union with U.S. companies for individual hands-on training in market-based management and scientific skills for a period of three to six months. As of FY 2006, the Grants Program is on hold. The Group Program assists economic restructuring by bringing up to 18 non-English-speaking managers and technical experts to the United States for four weeks of industry-specific training at companies and sites across the country.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights, Humanitarian Response); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs); Market Access and Compliance Issues for U.S. Companies/Commercial Development; Advancement of Science and Research

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$2,975,002	\$2,975,002

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$1,487,501	\$0	\$0	\$1,487,501

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	436	436

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

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National Institute of Standards and Technology

The mission of the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) is to develop and promote measurement, standards, and technology to enhance productivity, facilitate trade, and improve the quality of life. In serving this mission, the NIST laboratories collaborate with international research experts through visiting research programs and programs focused on standards related to trade. An agency of the Commerce Department's Technology Administration, NIST was founded in 1901 as the nation's first federal physical science research laboratory.

NIST Exchange Visitors Program

The Exchange Visitors Program provides foreign scientists an opportunity to work with NIST scientists and engineers on projects of mutual interest. The research is typically at the Ph.D. level in the areas of chemistry, physics, and engineering measurement sciences.

The average program length of a J-1 exchange visitor to NIST is approximately 16 months.

The goals, objectives, and rationale of the Exchange Visitors Program are to gain access to unique foreign technical knowledge and skills, to develop working relationships with and insight into the character and quality of the work of foreign institutions, to support the U.S. Government policy of assisting certain countries with economic development, and to participate in programs with other U.S. governmental and international organizations such as the United Nations Industrial Development Organization.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security; Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security); Promote International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$5,103,463	\$0	\$5,103,463

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$585,826	\$0	\$1,066,077	\$0	\$1,651,903

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	334	334

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

NIST International Visitors Program

The International Visitors Program provides international visitors with opportunities to learn about the U.S. standards and metrology systems, as well as NIST extramural programs. It also provides opportunities for NIST staff to learn about similar institutions/programs in other countries, to be exposed to foreign metrology and standards activities, and to promote cooperation. The average program length for foreign visitors is one day. NIST welcomes visitors from around the world, particularly those from foreign national metrology institutes.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

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Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	0	1,374	1,374

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Standards in Trade Program

The Standards in Trade Program assists U.S. industry in overcoming technical barriers to trade caused by restrictive normative standards, testing, or other conformity assessment procedures, and by measurement problems in major existing or developing markets. It also encourages adoption of U.S. technology and concepts into standards and conformity assessment rules to facilitate and enhance trade. This program was originally authorized in 1989, expanded in 1995, and is funded on an annual basis.

The Standards in Trade Program provides technical assistance to government and private sector organizations through workshops, seminars, technical information, and meetings of technical experts.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security)

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$135,384	\$0	\$135,384

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	\$0	\$8,330	\$23,105	\$0	\$31,435

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	0	51	51

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

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National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) is composed of the National Ocean Service; National Weather Service (NWS); National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS); National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS); and Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research. NOAA warns of dangerous weather, charts our seas and skies, guides our use and protection of ocean and coastal resources, and conducts research to improve our understanding and stewardship of the environment which sustains us all.

International Turtle Excluder Device Technology Transfer Program

The National Marine Fisheries Service International Turtle Excluder Device (TED) Technology Transfer Program provides technical assistance to foreign nations on the correct installation and use of TEDs in the shrimp industry to protect sea turtles from drowning in shrimp nets. TEDs are inserted into the back end of shrimp trawl nets for the purpose of releasing sea turtles. TED training activities normally take three to seven days. Participants (mostly gear specialists and shrimp fishermen, but also government regulatory and enforcement officials) receive classroom instruction in the design and operation of TEDs. They participate in a hands-on construction and installation demonstration. And, depending on logistics, the participants get to see how to deploy and retrieve nets while aboard a commercial shrimp trawler.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues); Consumer Products (Importation of Shrimp); Endangered Species Conservation (Sea Turtles)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$87,888	\$0	\$87,888

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
33	143	176

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service's International Activities

The NESDIS mission is to provide and ensure timely access to global environmental data from satellites and other sources to promote, protect, and enhance the U.S. economy, security, environment, and quality of life. To fulfill its responsibilities NESDIS acquires and manages America's national environmental satellites, provides data and information services, and conducts related research. NESDIS International Activities support the NOAA strategic goals of providing advance short-term warnings and forecast services, implementing seasonal to interannual climate forecasts, assessing and predicting decadal to centennial change by operating environmental observation satellites, and providing data to weather services and researchers in the United States and around the world. Since climate and the environment are global issues, much of the work involves collaborating with foreign governments, academics, and researchers.

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Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security; Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues); Advancement of Science

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$219,377	\$5,000	\$224,377

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$98,000	\$2,367	\$4,000	\$56,372	\$160,739

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
262	2,590	2,852

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

National Weather Service International Exchange and Training Program

NOAA's National Weather Service provides weather, hydrologic, and climate forecasts and warnings for the United States, its territories, adjacent waters, and ocean areas; for the protection of life and property; and the enhancement of the national economy. NWS data and products form a national information database and infrastructure which can be used by other governmental agencies, the private sector, the public, and the global community.

NWS gains from international exchanges and training. These international partnerships contribute to more accurate weather predictions and the safety and protection of U.S. interests. Hundreds of flights (national and international carriers), for example, depend on proper aviation weather support, as provided by our international cooperation.

Through multilateral and bilateral relationships, the NWS collaborates on common international issues in air quality, climate, water, and weather, thus ensuring the highest caliber of prediction and detection of droughts, floods, hurricanes, tornadoes, winter storms, tsunamis, and other weather events.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (American Citizens); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$554,524	\$334,741	\$889,265

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$848,200	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$848,200

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Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
263	111	374

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

U.S.-China Marine and Fisheries Science and Technology Protocol

On January 31, 1979, the United States and China signed the U.S.-China Science and Technology Agreement in Washington, D.C. Under this umbrella agreement, the Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research administers the marine and fishery science and technology protocol whose activities span the following five scientific areas: (1) Data and Information Exchange, (2) Marine Environmental Services, (3) the Role of the Oceans in Climate Change, (4) Living Marine Resources, and (5) Marine and Coastal Management.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues); Advancement of Science

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$40,000	\$0	\$40,000

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$45,000	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$45,000

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
21	25	46

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

U.S.-Japan Cooperative Program in Natural Resources

Since its creation in 1964, the U.S.-Japan Cooperative Program in Natural Resources (UJNR) has been a forum for U.S.-Japan applied science and technology cooperation for the conservation of natural resources. To this end, the UJNR program supports communication and collaboration among technical specialists as well as the exchange of equipment, data, and samples.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues); Advancement of Science

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$12,000	\$0	\$12,000

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$30,000	Not Tracked	\$0	Not Tracked	\$30,000

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Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
10	18	28

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

U.S.-Russia Memorandum of Understanding on World Oceans and Polar Regions

The U.S.-Russia Memorandum of Understanding on World Oceans and Polar Regions is a collaborative framework to carry out science and technology work on ocean sciences and polar research. It is administered by NOAA and the Russian Academy of Sciences.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$613,854	\$0	\$613,854

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$115,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$115,000

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
26	53	79

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

National Telecommunications and Information Administration

The National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) serves as the principal executive branch adviser on telecommunications and information policy, develops and presents U.S. plans and policies at international communications conferences and related meetings, prescribes policies for managing federal use of the radio frequency spectrum, serves as the principal federal telecommunications research and engineering laboratory, and provides grants through a number of specialized programs.

Information and Communication Technologies Policymaking in a Global Environment

The NTIA Office of International Affairs conducts training on policy development approaches to information and communication technologies (ICT) and puts them into context within current international trends. The training course examines the impact of political and economic environments on the development of national ICT policies. The training course also addresses the global policymaking environment, including the role of the private sector, and regional and intergovernmental organizations.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues)

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$4,725	\$0	\$4,725

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	0	21	21

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Radio Frequency Spectrum Management

The NTIA Office of Spectrum Management conducts training in radio frequency spectrum management for citizens of developing countries. A large majority of the participants are employed by their governments as regulators and technical specialists in radio frequency spectrum management; others are employed by telecommunications carriers or private industry. The program seeks to improve international goodwill and understanding by educating and training the spectrum management personnel of developing nations in modern spectrum management techniques.

The training course is two weeks long and usually is conducted in the March-April time frame. The training course facilitates future negotiations and fosters future support for U.S. policy positions on international spectrum management issues. NTIA does not provide any funds to the students it trains. It does provide a grant to the United States Telecommunications Training Institute (USTTI) to publish a catalog of courses. Some students pay their own way, while others obtain assistance from the nonprofit USTTI and other sources such as the United Nations. USTTI obtains most of its funds from the U.S. Agency for International Development and private companies such as Motorola and AT&T.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues)

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USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$4,275	\$0	\$4,275

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	19	19

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Office of General Counsel

The Office of General Counsel includes the offices of the Assistant General Counsels and Chief Counsels for all DOC entities. The General Counsel is the chief legal officer of DOC.

Commercial Law Development Program

The Commercial Law Development Program (CLDP), a DOC initiative funded in part by the U.S. Agency for International Development, is one component of the federal effort to support economic and political reforms underway around the globe. CLDP provides training and consultative services to lawmakers, regulators, judges, lawyers, and educators seeking assistance in the evaluation, revision, and implementation of evolving legal systems. The CLDP typically focuses on laws, regulations, and administrative practices affecting domestic and foreign investment and trade, particularly international economic agreements, foreign investment laws, project and trade finance, export controls, intellectual property rights, and government ethics.

CLDP professional skills development assistance focuses on building the knowledge base and practical skills needed to effectively utilize these evolving legal structures and to bring new participants and new ideas into the commercial marketplace.

Most CLDP activities are part of comprehensive assistance programs addressing various aspects of one or two issues of interest to a host government, rather than ad hoc efforts. Programs typically include placing expert advisers with host government ministries for periods of time ranging from a week to a year, providing legal training and conducting skills workshops, and bringing policymakers, regulators, and educators to the United States for individualized consultations or educational programs.

CLDP taps experienced attorneys and economists from both the public and private sectors to serve as advisers. Advisers are required to have substantial expertise in the subject of their assignment and the interests of their host countries. In order to ensure that its programs are responsive to actual needs and well-coordinated with those of other assistance providers, CLDP works closely with consular and other host government officials, as well as other U.S. Government, intergovernmental, and nongovernmental organizations.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$6,510,257	\$6,510,257

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	\$0

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
291	2,820	3,111

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

U.S. Census Bureau

The U.S. Census Bureau conducts decennial censuses of population and housing; quinquennial censuses of state and local governments, manufacturers, mineral industries, distributive trades, construction industries, and transportation; special censuses at the request and expense of states and local government units; and current surveys that provide information on many of the subjects covered in the censuses at monthly, quarterly, annual, or other intervals. It also produces compilations of current statistics on U.S. foreign trade, including data on imports, exports, and shipping; publications of estimates and projections of the population; publications of current data on population and housing characteristics; and current reports on manufacturing, retail and wholesale trade, services, construction, imports and exports, state and local government finances and employment, and other subjects.

International Programs Center Programs

The U.S. Census Bureau began its program of international technical assistance in the 1930s; its formal training program began in 1947. Over the years, the U.S. Census Bureau's international programs have helped establish the official statistical offices of a number of countries. The U.S. Census Bureau's International Relations Program receives visitors from a large number of countries each year to consult with their counterparts in demographic and economic census and survey areas, and to learn about support functions such as budget and management procedures, field operations and regional activities, and publication and dissemination activities. In response to requests from developing countries worldwide, the International Programs Center (IPC) provides technical assistance, training and training materials, methodological development and materials, and statistical software in all aspects of censuses, surveys, and information systems (including sample design, data collection, data processing, analysis, and dissemination).

Specifically, the IPC:

- Offers short- and long-term technical assistance to developing countries.
- Provides practical, applied training in statistics and related topics to participants from developing country statistical offices around the world. The training takes place both in the United States and overseas.
- Distributes statistical software designed and developed by the U.S. Census Bureau to meet the needs of statistical agencies.
- Develops and distributes training and methodological materials to developing countries.
- Evaluates, analyzes, and produces estimates and projections, and makes available demographic data for all countries of the world.
- Compiles and assesses data on HIV/AIDS prevalence in countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America.
- Exchanges statistical publications with 130 countries and several international organizations.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$738,000	\$1,216,159	\$1,954,159

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$426,000	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$91,000	\$517,000

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Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
192	283	475

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

United States Patent and Trademark Office

The United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) administers the patent and trademark laws as they relate to the granting of patents for utility inventions, designs and plants, and the issuing of trademark registrations. The USPTO examines applications for patents and trademark registrations to determine if the applicants are entitled to them, and grants patents and issues trademark registrations where appropriate. The USPTO publishes issued patents, approved trademark registrations, and various publications concerning patents and trademarks; records assignments of patents and trademarks; and maintains search rooms and a national network of Patent and Trademark Depository Libraries for the use by the public to study issued patents, registered trademarks, and pending trademark applications and records relating to both patents and trademarks. It also supplies copies of records and other papers.

Technical Assistance Programs

The USPTO offers various programs to provide technical assistance to developing countries and to countries moving to a market economy. Programs focus on establishing adequate systems in these countries for the protection of intellectual property rights. They also provide intellectual protection enforcement training. With the exception of the Visiting Scholars Program, USPTO programs usually last one week. The goal of its various programs is to provide advice and expertise to these countries with the desired outcome being the reduction of losses resulting from piracy of U.S. intellectual property.

Since 1985, the USPTO Visiting Scholars Program has provided participants from foreign countries with two weeks of classroom and hands-on study of the United States' system for protecting intellectual property. The majority of those trained include personnel from industrial property offices. The goals of the program are as follows: to foster a better understanding of international intellectual property obligations and norms, to expose participants to at least one method of providing TRIPs (Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights) level protection for a variety of intellectual property disciplines, and to promote discussion of intellectual property issues in a friendly and supportive environment.

In FY 2005, enforcement programs conducted in the Washington, D.C. area for foreign officials included: the USPTO Enforcement Academy, Central America Free Trade Agreement Enforcement Academy, and the USPTO-World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) Academy for the Judiciary on the Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights. Training was also provided to U.S. Government officials (not included in tabulation) whose portfolios include intellectual property issues.

The USPTO, in coordination with the International Intellectual Property Institute (IIPi), provided technical assistance in Russia for border enforcement officials in St. Petersburg and Vladivostok. These programs utilized a case study method involving discussions of problem-solving exercises. Additional programs in Europe and Central Asia included the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) Intellectual Property Advisory Group consultations with Romania; USPTO Intellectual Property Enforcement Conference in Azerbaijan; and World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)-UNECE World Customs Organization Sub-regional Seminar on Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights in Almaty, Kazakhstan.

In FY 2005, the USPTO continued participation in the Department of State-funded International Visitor Leadership Program. Eight USPTO representatives briefed visitors on various aspects of intellectual property law as part of this program.

The USPTO was actively engaged on a number of fronts to strengthen intellectual property administration, protection, and enforcement abroad. Increased technical assistance was offered in China, with a focus on providing the provinces with capacity-building programs relating to civil, criminal, and border enforcement. The programs offered included the World Customs Organizational Regional Forum, Shanghai; Criminal Copyright Enforcement Seminar in Guangzhou; Seminar on New Chinese Judicial Interpretation for Criminal Intellectual Property Infringements; Criminal Copyright Seminar, "How to File a Criminal Case," Beijing; and the Pearl River Delta Seminar on Intellectual Property Enforcement in Southern China.

The USPTO partnered with numerous international, governmental, and nongovernmental organizations in designing and delivering technical assistance programs including the Association of South East Asian Nations

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

(ASEAN), UNECE, IIPi, WIPO, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, Secretariat for Central American Integration, Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL), and the Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI).

In Asia, the USPTO conducted intellectual property protection and enforcement programs that included the ASEAN USPTO Workshop on Optical Media Regulation and Enforcement, Bangkok, Thailand; U.S.-Vietnam Trade Council Program in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam; U.S. Consulate-United States Vietnam Trade Council Association of American Publishers Seminar on Copyright Licensing, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam; Support for Trade Acceleration Program and Vietnam-KI Asia-IIPi Judicial Education Program on IPR Protection and Enforcement, Hanoi, Vietnam; ASEAN-USPTO Workshop on "Effective Practices in Combating Trade in Counterfeit Hard Goods," Bangkok, Thailand; ASEAN-USPTO Seminar on "IPR Capacity-Building for Small and Medium Size Enterprises" in Bangkok, Thailand; Combating Internet Piracy, Taipei, Taiwan; and intellectual property protection and enforcement workshops and public awareness seminars in Ulaan Baatar, Mongolia.

Through partnership with MEPI, programs focused on a variety of enforcement issues that included a workshop in Tunis, Tunisia, for judges, prosecutors, and customs officials on best practices for effective IPR enforcement; a Middle East regional program on intellectual property rights border enforcement in Amman, Jordan; training for Algerian judges, magistrates, and customs representatives in Algiers, Algeria; Enforcement Academy and United States study tour for judges throughout the Middle East in Washington, D.C., New York City, Los Angeles, and San Francisco; a judicial training in Oran, Algeria; and IPR Border Enforcement Program for Moroccan customs participants in Rabat, Morocco.

Technical assistance programs included the IIPi-West Africa regional conference in Dakar, Senegal; Intellectual Property: Policy Priorities to Foster Economic Growth, Public Health, and Culture; and Department of State/USPTO Program on Combating Counterfeit Medicines in Sub-Saharan Africa, in Johannesburg, South Africa. In addition, enforcement programs were conducted in Colombo, Sri Lanka, and Dhaka, Bangladesh.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (International Crime and Drugs); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security); Protection of Intellectual Property Rights

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,333,000	\$358,000	\$1,691,000

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
121	3,894	4,015

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$110,524,869	\$110,161,469	\$363,400	\$502,325,678	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$612,850,547	30,791

Total number of participants includes those who crossed international borders AND those who were trained in-country.

Dollar figures include some expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.



DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

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The mission of the Department of Defense (DOD) is to provide the forces needed to deter war and protect the security of the United States. The Department of Defense maintains and employs armed forces to support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies; ensures, by timely and effective military action, the security of the United States, its possessions, and areas vital to its interests; and upholds and advances the national policies and interests of the United States. The major elements of these forces are the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps. Under the President, who is also Commander in Chief, the Secretary of Defense exercises authority, direction, and control over the Department, which includes the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Military Departments, Unified Combatant Commands, the DOD Inspector General, Defense Agencies, and DOD Field Activities. To accomplish this mission, the Department employs approximately 1.4 million military and some 724,000 civilian employees. In addition, there are 1.35 million National Guard and Reserve personnel that are fully integrated into the National Military Strategy as part of the total force.

Defense Security Cooperation Agency

Security cooperation is founded on a tradition of cooperation between the United States and other sovereign nations with similar values and interests in order to meet common defense goals. It consists of a group of programs authorized by the U.S. Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, and related statutes by which the U.S. Department of Defense or a commercial contractor provides defense articles and services in furtherance of national policies and objectives.

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Foreign Military Sales Program/Foreign Military Financing Program

The Foreign Military Sales Program/Foreign Military Financing Program (FMS/FMF) is a non-DOD-appropriated program (funded via a Department of State appropriation) through which eligible foreign governments purchase training available for sale from the U.S. Government. The purchasing government pays all training costs. FMF is a grant and loan program and is distinct from FMS. In general, FMF provides financing for FMS sales to selected countries. FMF enables key friends and allies to improve their defense capabilities by financing acquisition of U.S. military training. As FMS/FMF helps countries provide for their legitimate defense training needs, it promotes U.S. national security interests by enhancing interoperability with U.S. forces, strengthening coalitions with friends and allies, and cementing strong foreign military relationships with the U.S. armed forces. Although the FMS/FMF program also encompasses military equipment sales, this report reflects only those foreign funds that purchased training from the U.S. Government. Therefore, the figure reported to the IAWG represents U.S. Government income from the sale of military training, not expenditures. By law, the FMS program must not generate a profit.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$502,179,774	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$502,179,774

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	18,184	18,184

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

International Military Education and Training

The International Military Education and Training Program (IMET) exposes foreign students to U.S. military organizations, procedures, and the manner in which they function under civilian control. IMET's Information Program teaches students the American way of life, regard for democratic values, respect for an individual's civil and human rights, and belief in the rule of law. IMET seeks to improve foreign military justice systems and procedures to bring them into agreement with internationally recognized human rights. IMET teaches military and civilian participants how elements of American democracy work together to produce a commitment to basic principles of human rights. IMET nurtures professional and personal relationships that inject American values into important parts of foreign societies, which are often critical in their transitions to democracy. IMET courses cover the U.S. judicial system, the two-party system, the role of a free press and other communications media, minority issues, the purpose and scope of labor unions, the U.S. economic system, and educational institutions. IMET fosters healthier civil-military relations by teaching key military and civilian leaders how to break down barriers that often exist between their armed forces, civilian officials, and legislators of competing political parties. In short, IMET presents a model that students can use to mold their unique civil-military mechanisms into a democracy.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security; Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Democracy and Human Rights, Humanitarian Response); Promote International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$83,031,000	\$0	\$83,031,000

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Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	0	8,553	8,553

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Professional Military Education Exchanges

The Professional Military Education (PME) exchange program sends U.S. and foreign officers for academic or full-year training in military staff schools abroad and in the United States respectively. Some of the U.S. officers attending the foreign staff schools are doing so under the auspices of a reciprocal PME Exchange Agreement between the U.S. Department of Defense and the foreign country's Ministry of Defense. All tuition costs are waived under the terms of the PME Exchange Agreements. The total number of U.S. military students attending full-year military staff schools abroad, but not under a one-for-one reciprocal exchange agreement, does not fall under this program.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security; Promote International Understanding

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	0	42	42

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

National Defense University

The National Defense University educates military and civilian leaders through teaching, research, and outreach in national security strategy, national military strategy, and national resource strategy; joint and multinational operations; information strategies, operations, and resource management; acquisition; and regional defense and security studies.

National Security Education Program

The National Security Education Program (NSEP) addresses areas and languages of the world critical to U.S. national security and underrepresented in U.S. study. NSEP awards scholarships and fellowships to American undergraduate and graduate students for the international study of foreign areas, languages, and other fields crucial to U.S. national security. NSEP also awards fellowships to students through the National Flagship Language Initiative (NFLI). On average, undergraduates use NSEP awards to study abroad for four months to one year, while graduates study for one year or more. Flagship fellows study for one to two years.

The National Flagship Language Initiative represents the newest component of NSEP. NFLI is a national system of programs designed to produce advanced language competency in languages critical to national security. These programs, coupled with fellowships for individual students, produce graduates eligible for employment in the federal government across a broad range of disciplines with advanced levels of language proficiency.

In FY 2005, NSEP expanded its National Flagship Language Initiative to focus on five languages: Arabic, Mandarin Chinese, Korean, Persian, and Russian. There are several new programs in 2005 including domestic programs in Arabic, Russian, and Mandarin Chinese; an overseas program in Arabic; and a pilot domestic program in Persian.

NSEP continues to support students in the Flagship programs by providing fellowships. In 2005, NSEP supported 38 Flagship Fellows including 12 in Arabic, 8 in Mandarin Chinese, 11 in Korean, and 7 in Russian. The Persian program did not have students in 2005. NSEP continued to support the 20 Flagship fellows awarded in FY 2004.

NSEP also supported a new initiative, the Chinese Flagship K-16 Program, with a grant awarded to the University of Oregon in collaboration with the Portland Public School System. The program focuses on the development of an articulated K-16 student pipeline with the goal of graduating linguistically and culturally competent students in Mandarin Chinese.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (American Citizens, Regional Stability, International Crime and Drugs, Counterterrorism, Homeland Security); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights); Promote International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$8,000,000	\$0	\$8,000,000

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
221	0	221

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

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Regional Centers for Security Studies

The Regional Centers for Security Studies provide a capability for opening and maintaining bilateral and multilateral communication and exchanges among military and civilian security professionals within a region. They offer forums for the United States to present U.S. views on regional security issues, to obtain views from the region on the issues, and to create personal and professional relationships with the regional civilian and military defense leadership. Regional Centers have been established for all major regions of the world. The five Regional Centers are the Africa Center for Strategic Studies, the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies, the Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies, the George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies, and the Near East-South Asia Center for Strategic Studies.

Africa Center for Strategic Studies

The Africa Center for Strategic Studies is one of five Department of Defense Regional Centers for Security Studies, and one of three associated with the National Defense University. The Africa Center supports the Office of the Secretary of Defense/International Security Affairs, the Joint Staff, U.S. European Command, U.S. Central Command, and U.S. Pacific Command.

The Africa Center delivers a comprehensive program of seminars, symposia, conferences, research, and outreach activities designed to counter the ideological support for terrorism, and promote good governance and democratic values in the African defense and security sectors. Africa Center seminars and events unite senior African, European, and American military officers, civilian officials, and representatives of intergovernmental organizations in activities designed to generate critical thinking about Africa's security challenges and build partnership capacity and communities of influence. In particular, the Africa Center offers the only continent-wide, apolitical forum to examine several broad areas, including civil-military relations, security studies, defense economics, and conflict studies. The Africa Center also hosts topical and sub-regional seminars which address topics such as proliferation of small arms and light weapons, health and security, counterterrorism, capability enhancement, and conflict resolution/preemption. As events in Africa place new stresses on African leaders, the Africa Center seminars, activities, and events develop important networks among African, American, and international military and civilian professionals who are then better equipped to confront challenges to the continent's peace and stability.

The Africa Center also works to maintain long-term, continuing interaction with and among its participants on matters relevant to its mission. The Africa Center uses its community programs, mailings, the Internet, newsletters, and in-country contacts to achieve this goal. Over time, the Africa Center has become the Department of Defense's premier institution for strategic-level security cooperation and discussion for the region. The Africa Center hopes that practitioners and academics alike in America, Africa, and Europe will think of the Africa Center as a key resource when a question concerning African security issues or DOD's policy arises.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability, Counterterrorism); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights, Humanitarian Response); Promote International Understanding; Military Professionalism and Security Studies; Civil-Military Relations; Defense Economics

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$3,246,567	\$0	\$3,246,567

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

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Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
66	244	310

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies

The Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies (APCSS) is a regional study, conference, and research center, whose mission is to provide a comprehensive program of executive education, professional exchanges, and policy-relevant research, both in Hawaii and throughout the Asia-Pacific region, to enhance security cooperation among current and future military and civilian leaders from the United States and other Asia-Pacific nations. The Center provides a focal point where national security officials, interagency policymakers, and representatives from international/non-government organizations can gather to exchange ideas, explore pressing issues, and achieve a greater understanding of the challenges that shape the security environment of the Asia-Pacific region. As well, the Center gives attention to the increasingly complex interrelationships of military, economic, political, and diplomatic policies relevant to regional security issues through its three academic components: the College of Security Studies, Research and Publications programs, and Conference programs.

The College of Security Studies is the Center's central focus. College participants come from nearly all the nations in the region and consist of senior military and government civilian equivalents in security-related positions. They participate in one of four executive education programs: the ten-week Executive Course (offered three times per year), the one-week Senior Executive Course geared to senior leaders at the two- to three-star level or civilian equivalent (offered twice per year), the four-week Junior Executive Course involving mid-level Asia-Pacific specialists (offered three times per year), or the three-week Comprehensive Security Responses to Terrorism Course for counterterrorism professionals (offered twice a year). In addition, the Center hosts 10-12 conferences every year, addressing high-priority security issues of interest to the Department of Defense and U.S. Pacific Command.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability, International Crime and Drugs, Weapons of Mass Destruction, Counterterrorism); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights, Humanitarian Response); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs); Strengthen Diplomatic and Program Capabilities

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$5,316,490	\$0	\$5,316,490

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	724	724

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies

The Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies (CHDS) is a regional academic outreach forum offering strategic-level defense and security education, research, and dialogue for the promotion of effective security policies within the Western Hemisphere. All CHDS activities, in Washington, D.C. and in the region, are designed to address three core U.S. and Western Hemispheric security and defense concerns: countering ideological support for terrorism, harmonizing views on common security challenges, and educating emerging leaders from civil societies on defense and security issues. The Center's civilian and military graduates and partner institutions comprise communities of mutual and support that work toward a more cooperative and stable international security environment. Three quarters of the more than 13,000 participants in CHDS courses, seminars, conferences, and workshops are civilians and one quarter come from regional armed forces or the police; the participation of women has reached up to more than a quarter of total in specific activities.

CHDS programs form part of a three-tier approach to the region that includes foundational, sustainment, and strategic influence activities tailored to the needs of emerging civilians, military, and police leaders, as well as senior policymakers. Foundational activities include three-week Strategy and Defense Policy (SDP) and Interagency Coordination and Combatting Terrorism (ICCT) courses tailored to the needs of mid-level security and defense professionals and interested parties from civil society, including the mass media. Sustainment activities are designed to build upon the educational base these participants receive from their initial contact with CHDS and include sub-regional conferences, advanced policymaking seminars as well as faculty outreach workshops. Most recently, CHDS has engaged in a robust series of senior executive dialogues, national security planning workshops and Washington diplomatic seminars that have, through a tailored approach, significantly furthered U.S. strategic influence on the core U.S. regional security and defense concerns. In carrying out its work, CHDS is supported by its strong ties to both the United States Northern Command (NORTHCOM) and the United States Southern Command (SOUTHCOM), as well as to the National Defense University and the Inter-American Defense College.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability, International Crime and Drugs, Counterterrorism, Homeland Security); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights, Humanitarian Response); Promote International Understanding; Strengthen Diplomatic and Program Capabilities; Civil-Military Relations

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,279,925	\$363,400	\$1,643,325

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$51,300	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$51,300

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	538	538

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies

The mission of the George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies is to create a more stable security environment by advancing democratic defense institutions and relationships, especially in the field of defense; promoting active, peaceful, security cooperation; and enhancing enduring partnerships among the nations of North America, Europe, and Eurasia. This occurs through tailored advanced professional education and training of military and civilian government security officials and through applied research. The Center consists of seven programs: College of International Security Studies, U.S. Army Foreign Area Officers Program, Foreign Language Training Center, Conference Center, Graduate Support Program, Research Program, and the headquarters element for the Partnership for Peace Consortium of Defense Academies and Security Studies Institutes.

The College of International Security Studies offers four resident education courses, which consist of postgraduate-level studies that focus on how national security is formulated and maintained in democratic societies: (1) a 10-day Senior Executive Seminar (twice per year) for parliamentarians/general officers and their civilian equivalents, (2) a 12 week Program in Advanced Security Studies (three times per year) consisting of a core lecture program, electives, and field studies; this course consists of an Executive Program for Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels, and their civilian equivalents and a Leaders Program for Majors, Captains, and their civilian equivalents, (3) a 5-week Program on Terrorism and Security Studies for counterterrorism practitioners, and (4) a 30-day Democracy Building Program for junior leaders of Bosnia-Herzegovina, UN/Kosovo, and Serbia and Montenegro.

The 18-month Foreign Area Officers Program prepares U.S. and foreign military officers and Defense Department civilians for key assignments involving Central, Eastern, and Southern Europe; Russia; and Eurasia. The training includes advanced studies in Russian, Ukrainian, and other languages; political-military, military, and regional studies; and in-country internships. Foreign Area Officer students gain additional experience through close interaction with Marshall Center resident course participants and attendance at selected Marshall Center conferences.

The Foreign Language Training Center offers classroom, in-country, and computerized language instruction in ten languages and dialects for military and civilian linguists. In addition to refresher training, specialized interpretation courses in technical vocabulary for on-site inspection compliance, peacekeeping, and joint and combined exercise participation prepare linguists for specific assignments. English and German as a Second Language are electives popular with International Security Studies course participants.

The Conference Center organizes 24 conferences per fiscal year on a variety of security-related topics designed to engage participants in constructive discussion. The program includes multinational, regional, and bilateral conferences and seminars. Marshall Center Conference Teams work closely with Combatant Commands, the Marshall Center faculty, and requesting country teams to ensure that the conference purpose, objectives, and scope of attendance fulfill the needs of the participants.

The Graduate Support Program keeps resident course graduates "connected for life" through key activities including promoting dialogue among the more than 4,000 graduates, exclusive access to the Center's trilingual Knowledge Portal, newsletters, and support to the rapidly growing number of alumni associations (22).

The Research Program's objectives are to conduct long-term, interdisciplinary international research projects; establish and maintain contacts and research networks in Central, Eastern, and Southern Europe and Eurasia; engage academia of the region; assist in the development of materials that support course curricula and the conference program; and publish scholarly articles and books. The Research Program includes research workshops involving renowned scholars from throughout Europe and Eurasia.

The goal of the Marshall Center, in its capacity as the Secretariat for the Partnership for Peace Consortium, is to strengthen defense and military education through enhanced, national institutional cooperation in the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council region. To fulfill this goal, the Marshall Center organizes conferences, workshops, and seminars as needed. The Marshall Center's programs and activities support the U.S. National and Military Strategies by directly reinforcing the U.S. European Command and Central Command Theater Engagement Strategies.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability, International Crime and Drugs, Weapons of Mass Destruction, Counterterrorism, Homeland Security); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights, Humanitarian Response); Promote International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$7,673,852	\$0	\$7,673,852

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$94,604	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$94,604

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	1,929	1,929

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Near East-South Asia Center for Strategic Studies

The Near East-South Asia (NESA) Center for Strategic Studies is the fifth regional study center established by the Department of Defense. It provides a means for engaging with current and future defense and diplomatic leaders in the region. It aims to enhance regional stability by providing an academic environment where strategic issues can be addressed and alternatives considered. The Center's programs address changing requirements for security institutions in the region in these times of political and economic transition. The NESA Center was established October 31, 2000, as a component of the National Defense University in Washington, D.C. Its staff consists of 25 academic and administrative professionals.

The Center hosts four three-week-long Executive Seminars per year, which focus on the following core curriculum areas: (1) sub-regional strategic issues, (2) the changing strategic environment, (3) security related decision-making, and (4) enhancing NESA regional security. Each Executive Seminar initially consists of approximately 35-45 students. Students are mid- to senior-grade officers (U.S. equivalent Col./Lt. Col.) and their civilian equivalents who have responsibilities in strategic planning. They come from the ministries of Defense and Foreign Affairs, the Executive Branch, and other arenas. The seminar incorporates plenary lecture sessions, with much of the class time spent in seminar-style interchange and discussion. The seminar includes site visits to relevant D.C.-area institutions, library research, and computer-based skills training, and culminates in a strategic issues problem-solving exercise.

The one-week Senior Executive Seminar focuses on some of the key areas covered in the longer Executive Seminar, but at a higher level. Senior-level civilian decision makers and flag-officer level military personnel participate; the class size is about 25-30 students. The Senior Executive Seminar consists of a lecture and seminar-style discussion format.

Participation is open to military and official civilian government representatives of all countries within the NESA region with which the U.S. Government maintains formal diplomatic relations, as well as representatives from the United States and non-NESA countries that have strategic interests in the NESA region. Participants are nominated by their governments. The NESA Center will fund those participants coming from developing countries.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability, Weapons of Mass Destruction, Counterterrorism, Homeland Security); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights, Humanitarian Response); Promote International Understanding; Border Security Including Port and Maritime Security

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$1,613,635	\$0	\$1,613,635

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	7	283	290

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Each Regional Center, in coordination with the Office of the Secretary of Defense and the geographic Combatant Commands [that it supports], develops its program based on U.S. defense strategy and defines policy objectives in the region. Common topics are regional security issues, defense planning, and civil-military relations. The Regional Centers focus on the non-war fighting aspects of regional security at the national policy level. Typical activities include in-resident extended academic programs, in-region one- to three-week seminars, multi-day conferences, and research studies. In addition, the Centers maintain communications with their former participants through electronic mail, websites, newsletters, and country-based alumni organizations. The professional exchanges, relationship-building, and continuing communications may lower regional tensions, strengthen civil-military relations in nations in transition, facilitate interoperability, and address critical regional challenges. The Regional Centers actively promote dialogue on regional issues in a multinational forum by individuals who have direct responsibility for defense policy in their region. Participants are selected because they are regarded as current or future leaders, and hence their participation helps shape current and future national and regional strategies. The relationships built in this environment among peers across each region are further cemented by the rigorously enforced values of non-attribution, transparency, and mutual respect. This impact underscores the value of having all countries within a region represented.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$26,185,919	\$26,185,919	\$0	\$5,292,820†	\$0†	\$107,903†	\$7,200†	\$31,593,842†	20,685

Total number of participants includes some, but not all, of the organization's in-country training participants.

Dollar figures include some expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

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The Department of Education's (USED) mission is to ensure equal access to education and to promote educational excellence throughout the nation.

Office of Postsecondary Education

The Office of Postsecondary Education houses the International Education Programs Service (IEPS) and the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education (FIPSE).

The IEPS administers 14 programs to expand the international dimension of American education and to increase U.S. capabilities in the less commonly taught foreign languages and related area studies. IEPS's mission includes the funding of foreign language and area training, curriculum development, research, and a wide range of international education activities.

Nine programs are conducted primarily in the United States: National Resource Centers, Foreign Language and Area Studies Fellowships, International Research and Studies, Language Resource Centers, Undergraduate International Studies and Foreign Language, Business and International Education, Centers for International Business Education, Technological Innovation and Cooperation for Foreign Information Access, and the Institute for International Public Policy. These programs are authorized by Title VI of the Higher Education Act (HEA) of 1965, as amended.

Five programs are conducted overseas. Four of these programs are authorized by the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (Fulbright-Hays Act): Doctoral Dissertation Research Abroad, Faculty Research Abroad, Group Projects Abroad, and Seminars Abroad. These programs favor projects that focus on any world area other than Western Europe. The American Overseas Research Centers Program is authorized by Title VI of the HEA

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

American Overseas Research Centers Program

The American Overseas Research Centers Program provides grants to consortia of institutions of higher education that (1) receive more than 50 percent of their funding from public or private U.S. sources, (2) have a permanent presence in the country in which the center is located, and (3) are tax-exempt organizations.

The grants provide support to establish or operate overseas research centers that promote postgraduate research, exchanges, and area studies. Grants may be used to pay for all or a portion of the cost of establishing or operating a center or program, including faculty and staff stipends and salaries; faculty, staff, and student travel; operation and maintenance of overseas facilities; teaching and research materials; acquisition, maintenance, and preservation of library collections; bringing visiting scholars and faculty to a center to teach or conduct research; organizing and managing conferences; and publication and dissemination of materials for scholars and the general public.

For additional information consult the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance, Program Number 84.274.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security; Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests; Improvement of Education in the United States

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,055,889	\$0	\$1,055,889

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
824	169	993

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

European Union-United States Atlantis Program

The European Union-United States Atlantis Program, which is administered by FIPSE, aims to add a new European Union/United States dimension to student-centered cooperation and to bring balanced benefits to both the European Union and the United States. The essential objectives are as follows: promoting mutual understanding between the peoples of the European Community and the United States including broader knowledge of their languages, cultures, and institutions; improving the quality of human resource development and transatlantic student mobility including the promotion of mutual understanding; encouraging the exchange of expertise in new developments in higher education and/or vocational education and training; forming or enhancing partnerships among higher education, vocational education, or training institutions, professional associations, public authorities, businesses, and other associations as appropriate; and introducing an added-value dimension to transatlantic cooperation which complements bilateral cooperation between Member States of the European Community and the United States as well as other European Community and United States programs and initiatives in higher education and vocational training.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Homeland Security); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights)

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$700,000	\$0	\$700,000

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	\$1,600,000	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	\$1,600,000

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	484	398	882

The program contained participants who crossed international borders as well as participants who were trained in-country. However, the data reported here represents only those participants who crossed international borders.

Fulbright-Hays Doctoral Dissertation Research Abroad Program

The Fulbright-Hays Doctoral Dissertation Research Abroad Program, through U.S. institutions of higher education, provides fellowships to doctoral candidates to go abroad to conduct full-time dissertation research in modern foreign languages and area studies.

The program trains U.S. academic specialists interested in teaching about world areas and foreign languages critical to the U.S. national interest.

For a detailed description of the program and its requirements consult the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 34, Chapter VI, part 662; the Federal Register, Volume 63, Number 168, Monday, August 31, 1998, pp. 46358-46363; or the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance, Program Number 84.022.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security; Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests; Improvement of Education in the United States

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$4,451,955	\$0	\$4,451,955

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	153	0	153

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Fulbright-Hays Faculty Research Abroad Program

The Fulbright-Hays Faculty Research Abroad Program, through U.S. institutions of higher education, provides fellowships to faculty members to enable them to conduct full-time research abroad in modern foreign languages and area studies.

The program assists faculty members at U.S. institutions to maintain the professional skills necessary for their respective specialized fields through the support of their research projects overseas.

For a detailed description of the program and its requirements consult the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 34, Chapter VI, Part 663; the Federal Register, Volume 63, Number 168, Monday, August 31, 1998, pp. 46358-46361, pp. 46364-46366; or the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance, Program Number 84.019.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security; Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests; Improvement of Education in the United States

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,390,723	\$0	\$1,390,723

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
26	0	26

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Fulbright-Hays Group Projects Abroad Program

The Fulbright-Hays Group Projects Abroad (GPA) Program provides educational opportunities overseas for American teachers, students, and faculty at U.S. higher education institutions. It is intended to be a means of developing and improving modern foreign language and area studies at U.S. colleges and universities.

Eligible applicants are institutions of higher education, state departments of education, private nonprofit educational organizations, and consortia of such institutions, departments, and organizations.

For a detailed description of the program and its requirements consult the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 34, Chapter VI, Part 664; the Federal Register, Volume 63, Number 168, Monday, August 31, 1998, pp. 46358-46361, pp. 46366-46368; or the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance, Program Number 84.021.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security; Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests; Improvement of Education in the United States

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$4,467,908	\$0	\$4,467,908

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
978	0	978

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Fulbright-Hays Seminars Abroad Program

The Fulbright-Hays Seminars Abroad (SA) Program provides opportunities for qualified U.S. elementary and secondary school teachers, curriculum specialists, and college faculty to participate in short-term seminars abroad on topics in the social sciences and the humanities or on the languages of participating countries.

For a more detailed description of the program consult the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance, Program Number 84.018.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security; Improvement of Education in the United States

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,895,527	\$0	\$1,895,527

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
140	24	164

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Program for North American Mobility in Higher Education

The Program for North American Mobility in Higher Education (North American Program), administered by FIPSE, is a grant competition run cooperatively by the governments of the United States, Canada, and Mexico. The program promotes a student-centered, North American dimension to education and training in a wide range of academic and professional disciplines by funding collaborative efforts in the form of consortia consisting of at least two academic institutions from each country. The funding period lasts for four years.

The goal of the program is to improve the quality of human resource development in the United States, Canada, and Mexico and to explore ways to prepare students for work throughout North America. To achieve this goal, participating consortia must meet the following objectives: mutual recognition and portability of academic credits among North American institutions; development of shared, common, or core curricula among North American institutions; acquisition of the languages and exposure to the cultures of the United States, Canada, and Mexico; development of student apprenticeships or other work-related experiences; and increased cooperation and exchange among academic personnel among North American institutions. The Program for North American Mobility in Higher Education also encourages consortia to achieve these objectives by extending partnerships beyond higher education and training institutions to include others such as business and industry, professional associations, and public authorities in the three countries.

The North American Program did not run a grant competition during FY 2005. The numbers of students and faculty who traveled reflect the activities of the continuing grantees from fiscal years 2002, 2003, and 2004.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (American Citizens, Regional Stability, Homeland Security); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights, Humanitarian Response)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,775,000	\$0	\$1,775,000

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$1,675,000	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	\$1,675,000

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
241	331	572

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

U.S.-Brazil Higher Education Consortia Program

The U.S.-Brazil Higher Education Consortia Program (U.S.-Brazil Program), administered by FIPSE, is a grant competition run cooperatively by the governments of the United States and Brazil. The U.S.-Brazil Program fosters university partnerships through the exchange of undergraduate and graduate students, faculty, and staff within the context of bilateral curricular development. Students benefit from having an international curriculum and cultural dimension added to their studies through a combination of bilateral curricular innovation and study abroad.

The U.S.-Brazil Program did not run a grant competition during FY 2005. The numbers of students and faculty who traveled reflect the activities of continuing grantees from fiscal years 2002, 2003, and 2004.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs); Improvement of Undergraduate Education

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,900,000	\$0	\$1,900,000

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$2,000,000	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	\$2,000,000

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
203	211	414

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Office of Safe and Drug-Free Schools

The Office of Safe and Drug-Free Schools provides support for international program activities in civic education and economic education through the Cooperative Civic Education and Economic Education Exchange Program (formerly known as the International Education Exchange Program). This program is authorized under the Education for Democracy Act in the No Child Left Behind Legislation of 2001. The Department of Education, in coordination with the United States Department of State, first implemented the program in 1995. The purpose of the program is to provide grants to improve the quality of civic and government education and economic education in the United States, to foster civic competence and responsibility, and to improve the quality of civic education and economic education through exchange programs with eligible countries.

The legislation for this program defines an eligible country as a Central European country, an Eastern European country, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, the Independent States of the former Soviet Union as defined in Section 3 of the FREEDOM Support Act (22 U.S.C. 5801), the Republic of Ireland, the Province of Northern Ireland in the United Kingdom, and any developing country (as such term is defined in Section 209 (d) of the Education for the Deaf Act) if the Secretary of Education, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, determines that the developing country has a democratic form of government.

Award recipients under this program make available to educators from eligible countries exemplary curriculum and teacher training programs in civic, and government education and economic education; assist eligible countries in the adaptation, implementation, and institutionalization of such programs; create and implement civic and government education and economic education programs for students that draw upon experiences of the participating eligible countries; provide a means for exchange of ideas and experiences in civic and government education and economic education among political, educational, governmental, and private sector leaders; and provide support for independent research and evaluation to determine the effects of these educational programs on students' development of knowledge, skills, and traits of character essential for the preservation and improvement of a constitutional democracy.

The Cooperative Civic Education and Economic Education Exchange Program is carried out in concurrence with the Department of State, which is specifically charged with ensuring that the assistance provided is not duplicative of other program activities conducted in eligible countries and that institutions in eligible countries with which the work may be conducted are creditable institutions. The FY 2005 appropriated funds for this program were divided between program activities in civic education and activities in economic education.

The data submitted in this report are from programs run by four nonprofit organizations in the United States: (1) the Russell Sage College, which administers the Civics Mosaic Program, (2) the Center for Civic Education, which administers CIVITAS: An International Civic Education Exchange Program, CIVITAS Latin America Program, and the CIVITAS Africa Program, (3) the Constitutional Rights Foundation Chicago, which administers the Deliberating in a Democracy (DID) Program, and (4) the National Council on Economic Education, which administers the Economics International Program.

Civics Mosaic Program

Civics Mosaic is a five-year initiative designed to build upon and expand the work of CIVITAS/Russia, a partnership in civic education exchange founded in 1995 between American and Russian educational organizations. Specifically, the program seeks to advance the study of comparative civics in American and Russian classrooms; that is, the study of civics in comparative cross-cultural perspectives.

To accomplish its goal, the program brings together teams of educators from 12 U.S. regions and 12 Russian regions. The teams of exchange educators worked with a distinguished civic education specialist to develop a textbook in comparative civics, design classroom resources to supplement the textbook, field test textbook lessons and supplementary classroom resources in their classrooms, and organize professional development workshops in their region and state to engage other teachers in the introduction of comparative civics and program materials in their classrooms.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Democracy and Human Rights); Improvement of Civic Education in the United States; Improvement of Civic Education in Russia

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$978,816	\$0	\$978,816

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
38	7,588	7,626

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

CIVITAS: International/Latin America/Africa Programs

CIVITAS: An International Civic Education Exchange Program is a cooperative project of civic education organizations in the United States and emerging and established democracies throughout the world to promote education for democratic citizenship. The program involves the experience, expertise, and programmatic offerings of more than 25 U.S.-based state and national level civic education organizations and universities by linking them in partnerships with public and private sector entities in more than 25 emerging democracies. Collectively, the CIVITAS consortium marshals the strengths of the most eminent and experienced leaders in democracy education in the world. These consortium members have created the fundamental civic education frameworks and standards employed throughout the United States and in many other democracies. Other CIVITAS innovations include: cosponsoring the first worldwide organizing conference in democracy education, establishment of a series of annual meetings for civic education leaders from around the world, development by international scholars and educators of an International Framework for Education in Democracy, dissemination of "active learning" methods and curricula, and leadership in the CIVITAS worldwide organization.

The CIVITAS partnerships are designed to help educators in the participating countries to identify the civic education needs in each of the sites and to develop programs consistent with the goals of the program that will address those needs. This is accomplished through seminars for civic educators on the basic values and principles of constitutional democracy and its institutions; visits by civic educators to school systems, institutions of higher learning, and nonprofit organizations that have exemplary programs in civics and government education; translation of basic documents of constitutional democracy and significant works on political theory, constitutional law, and government; adaptation and development of exemplary curricular and teacher education programs; and joint research and evaluation projects to determine the effects of civic education programs on students' civic knowledge, skills, and attitudes.

Additionally, the program provides technical assistance and financial support for the development and improvement of civic education in many countries worldwide. Support for the program is also provided in coordination with the U.S. Department of State and U.S. Agency for International Development domestic and international offices. Recipients of this assistance include nongovernmental organizations, government agencies, and professional associations.

The Center for Civic Education and a group of leading organizations in the United States and Latin America joined together to form the CIVITAS Latin American Consortium (CLA) and received a five-year grant award from the U.S. Department of Education to conduct a project entitled CIVITAS Latin America: A Civic Education Exchange Program (CIVITAS Latin America). The goals of the project are to acquaint Latin American educators with exemplary curricular and teacher training programs in civic education; assist educators in creating, adapting, implementing, and institutionalizing effective civic education programs in their own countries; create and implement civic education programs for students in the United States that will help to better understand the history and experiences of emerging and advanced democracies in Latin America; and facilitate the exchange of ideas and experiences in civic education among educational, governmental, and private sector leaders in the United States and Latin America.

The Center also received a two-year award from the Department of Education to implement another project entitled CIVITAS Africa: A Civic Education Exchange Program (CIVITAS Africa). The goals of the project are to teach the fundamental values, principles, and processes of democracy, foster the development of competent and responsible participation by students, and promote mutual understanding and respect among U.S. and African teachers and students. The CIVITAS, Latin America, and Africa projects will build upon and expand the work conducted under CIVITAS: An International Civic Education Exchange Program.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs); Improvement of Education

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$3,613,747	\$0	\$3,613,747

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	257	111	368

The program contained participants who crossed international borders as well as participants who were trained in-country. However, the data reported here represents only those participants who crossed international borders.

Deliberating in a Democracy Program

The goal of the Deliberating in a Democracy Program is to improve the quality of civic education and democratic engagement in the United States and in three post-Soviet countries: Azerbaijan, the Czech Republic, and Lithuania. (In FY 2006 Estonia and Russia will be added.) This will be accomplished by incorporating classroom discussions on current democracy issues representing classic tensions between liberty, equality, and safety, particularly those that young people view as important to their lives.

Teams of civic educators from the three partner countries, the three participating U.S. major metropolitan school districts, the three collaborating U.S. civic education projects, and consultants will select issues facing both the partner countries and the United States (such as diversity, immigration, crime, and the media), and will plan institutes and adapt materials for teachers and their classrooms on civic deliberation. All teams from the partner countries -- composed of teachers, scholars, government officials, the legal community, and/or the media -- will visit one U.S. school district; teams from each U.S. school district will visit one partner country. Visits will include seminars on constitutional democracy demonstrating the use of civic deliberation, visits to classes conducting deliberations, and deliberations with NGOs and elected officials.

Professional development conducted at each site will stress a collaborative learning community. Lessons will be adapted from the three U.S. civic education projects sites. The evaluation will be based on the work of Dr. Thomas Guskey (staff development) and Dr. Fred Newmann (student learning). All sites will conduct a final conference for students where students from the participating teachers' classrooms will engage in a discussion with one another and with outside resource people on a common issue and be used as an integral part of the program evaluation. All sites also will participate in on-line discussions.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs)

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$273,846	\$0	\$273,846

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
45	136	181

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Economics International Program

The mission of the Economics International Program is to help educators from eligible countries reform their educational systems and educate their citizens for the transition to a market economy through professional development; translation, adaptation, and development of materials; organizational development; and study tours, conferences, and other exchanges. The program helps U.S. educators prepare American students to think, choose, and function effectively in a changing global economy through materials development and multilateral exchanges with colleagues from countries making the transition to a market economy.

During FY 2005, about 2,500 educators from 25 countries, including the United States, participated in, conducted, or supported workshops, seminars, study tours, and other exchanges of the National Council on Economic Education.

Approximately 6,500 U.S. educators were impacted by the program through participation in conferences, study tours to the United States and overseas, International Education Showcase activities, or through materials they received for use in their classrooms. It is estimated that these educators reach about 330,000 students each year.

Program evaluation focused on the ways in which different elements of the program contribute to changes in knowledge, skills, and attitudes on the part of teachers, teacher trainers, and students.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Democracy and Human Rights); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs); Support for Educational Reform

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$3,682,508	\$0	\$3,682,508

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$17,820	\$0	\$107,903	\$7,200	\$132,923

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
170	7,010	7,180

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Office of the Undersecretary for International Affairs

The International Affairs staff serves as a source of information on international education matters relevant to U.S. education, helps to develop and maintain cooperation with other nations in the field of education, and coordinates the Department's participation in international organizations, studies, and events.

USED International Visitors Program

The Department hosts about 1,000 visitors annually from other countries. Visitors include individuals working in foreign governments, such as ministers of education, Cabinet officials, and members of national legislatures; superintendents, principals, and teachers; social service workers; religious leaders; representatives of nongovernmental organizations; members of the press; business persons; and other members of the community.

Strategic Objectives: Improvement of Education

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	1,148	1,148

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$27,849,480	\$24,414,977	\$3,434,503	\$540,960†	\$52,982†	\$18,623†	\$431,478†	\$28,893,523†	19,412

Total number of participants includes some, but not all, of the organization's in-country training participants.

Dollar figures include some expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

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The Department of Energy (DOE) conducts a broad array of research and operational programs relating to energy resources, national nuclear security, environmental quality, and science. The DOE mission is as follows: to foster a secure and reliable energy system that is environmentally and economically sustainable; to be a responsible steward of the nation's nuclear weapons; to clean up the Department's facilities; to lead in the physical sciences and advance the biological, environmental, and computational sciences; and to provide premier scientific instruments for the nation's research enterprise. To accomplish this mission, the Department engages in interagency crosscutting activities, over 200 bilateral and multilateral international agreements, and a substantial number of international collaborations based upon designated legislative authorizations.

The Department actively seeks international cooperation on energy policy and related goals and objectives. The Department of Energy's mission is accomplished through a comprehensive program of research and development activities at National Laboratories, which involve leading scientists, engineers, and other technical staff. In addition, DOE programs provide energy-essential services and operational activities ranging from power generation to marketing the nation's Strategic Petroleum Reserve. Many of these programs benefit from regular international exchanges and training. These benefits lead to enhanced energy security initiatives and the stronger comparative position of U.S. industry in world trade.

Since FY 2003, the Department of Energy has been actively developing and reorganizing the existing management infrastructure supporting international exchanges, training, and collaborations to ensure greater accountability across the DOE complex. In addition, DOE has supported new and evolving program activities in compliance with new legislative mandates that ensure homeland security and specifically impact U.S. Government sponsorship of mutually beneficial programs between countries for purposes of international exchanges and training and joint scientific/professional collaborations.

The Department of Energy's Exchange Visitor Program in the Office of Security is the focal point for international exchanges supporting scientific research and development in energy sciences, technological advances, environmental issues, and national security. Sources of funding to support exchanges vary, but often include a financial partnering relationship between DOE and the visitor's home institution and/or government. In addition, other Exchange Visitor Programs across the DOE complex also facilitate international exchanges and training,

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

which promote and support the Department's far-reaching programmatic missions.

Data is organized by the Department of Energy Strategic Goal Lines, each of which supports the DOE mission. Accordingly, all of the organizations within DOE are included within one of the following categories:

- Corporate Management
- Energy Resources
- National Security
- Science
- Environment, Safety, and Health

Corporate Management

Overarching corporate management of DOE resources and administrative programs is the responsibility of the Office of Management, Budget, and Evaluation. In addition, the departmental oversight and accountability functions (Congressional; Fiscal; Environment, Safety, and Health; Legal; International Affairs and Policy; Public Affairs; and Internal Audits and Evaluations) fall under the umbrella of Corporate Management. These programs are managed by the following organizations: the Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs; the Office of the Chief Financial Officer; the Office of Environment, Safety, and Health; the Office of the General Counsel; the Office of Hearings and Appeals; the Office of International Affairs and Policy; the Office of Public Affairs; and the Office of the Inspector General.

Office of Intelligence International Activities

The Office of Intelligence supports U.S. national security policy makers by providing intelligence analysis and by joining the technical expertise and international access of the Department of Energy and its National Laboratories with the capabilities of the intelligence community. Its purpose is threefold: to produce intelligence analysis; ensure intelligence security and its use in support of DOE and other national security programs and policies; and ensure that DOE and laboratory analysis, technical capabilities, and resources are being developed and applied to America's hardest technical intelligence problems.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security; Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests; Promote International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$51,238	\$0	\$51,238

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
8	24	32

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Energy Resources

Energy resource initiatives promote the development and deployment of energy systems and practices that will provide current and future generations with energy that is clean, reasonably-priced, and reliable. The Office of Fossil Energy undertakes and promotes activities related to research, development, demonstration, and implementation of affordable and environmentally sound fossil energy technologies. The Office of Nuclear Energy, Science, and Technology addresses technology issues associated with existing nuclear power plants, supports nuclear energy research and nuclear science education, provides power systems for defense and deep space exploratory needs, develops technologies for production and application isotopes technologies, and provides medical research and industrial isotopes. The Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy programs involve research, development, and demonstration activities that promote the increased use of energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies in various sectors, such as building, industrial, transportation, and utility. The Energy Information Administration (EIA) provides energy information and statistics in accordance with requirements of the DOE Organization Act (1977), which established EIA as the single federal government authority for energy information, and the Energy Policy Act of 1992, which required EIA to expand its data gathering and analysis in energy consumption, alternative fuels and alternatively-fueled vehicles, greenhouse gas emissions, fossil fuel transportation rates and distribution patterns, electricity production from renewable energy sources, and foreign purchases and imports of uranium.

National Energy Technology Laboratory

The National Energy Technology Laboratory resolves the environmental, supply, and reliability constraints of producing and using fossil energy resources to provide Americans with a stronger economy, healthier environment, and more secure future. It also supports the development and deployment of environmental technologies that lower the cost and reduce the risk of remediating DOE's Weapons Complex and contributes to best business and management practices within DOE.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability, Weapons of Mass Destruction); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$985,487	\$59,869	\$1,045,356

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$4,300	\$1,500	\$5,800

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
117	382	499

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Strategic Petroleum Reserve Project

The Strategic Petroleum Reserve Project Management Office (SPRPMO) is organized under the Department of Energy, Office of Fossil Energy. The SPRPMO consists of a management office located in New Orleans, Louisiana, and four crude oil storage sites, with a combined storage capacity of 727 million barrels, located along the Gulf Coast of Louisiana and Texas.

The program's strategic objective and goals are to provide an emergency stockpile of petroleum, which can be used to reduce the adverse economic impact of a major supply interruption to the United States and to carry out obligations under the international energy program.

The Office of Fossil Energy sponsored a Petrostock Conference in Houston, Texas, in FY 2005.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security; Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security); Energy Stability; Ensure Crude Oil Flow and Storage for Long-Term Stability

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	70	70

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

The Fossil Energy International Program

The Fossil Energy International Program, in partnership with its stakeholders, has the mission of supporting the activities of the Department of Energy and the interests of the U.S. Government by (1) identifying and developing export and international business opportunities in partnership with U.S. private industry, (2) developing programs and implementing policy that will enhance the U.S. energy industry's competitiveness in foreign markets, and (3) promoting technologies and solutions that will improve the global environment and increase U.S. energy security. All international exchanges and training were in the areas of coal and coal products and natural gas and petroleum technologies.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$361,516	\$0	\$361,516

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$12,982	\$282	\$0	\$13,264

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
106	120	226

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

National Nuclear Security Administration

The National Nuclear Security Administration's (NNSA) mission is:

- To enhance U.S. national security through the military application of nuclear energy.
- To maintain and enhance the safety, reliability, and performance of the United States' nuclear weapons stockpile, including the ability to design, produce, and test, in order to meet national nuclear security requirements.
- To provide the U.S. Navy with safe, militarily effective nuclear propulsion plants and to ensure the safe and reliable operation of those plants.
- To promote international nuclear safety and nonproliferation.
- To reduce global danger from weapons of mass destruction.
- To support U.S. leadership in science and technology.

The mission is accomplished by multiple DOE and NNSA program offices, and the DOE National Laboratories. The NNSA is divided into three main program divisions:

- Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation
- Defense Programs
- Naval Reactors

The mission of the Office of Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation (DNN) is to detect, prevent, and reverse the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, while mitigating the risks from nuclear operations.

The National Nuclear Security Administration Act of the fiscal year 2000 made DNN the organization within NNSA responsible for preventing the spread of materials, technology, and expertise relating to weapons of mass destruction; and for eliminating inventories of surplus fissile material.

DNN accomplishes its mission by working closely with its international and regional partners as well as key federal agencies. The unique and invaluable expertise of the U.S. National Laboratories further supports DNN mission activities.

In today's volatile, unpredictable, and dangerous international environment, there is no mission more important than stemming proliferation and terrorist threats. DNN is proud of its contribution to U.S. efforts to address these national and international security challenges.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Defense Programs

The Office of Defense Programs (DP) is responsible for that portion of the NNSA mission that deals with the military application of nuclear energy. DP's mission is to achieve national security objectives for nuclear weapons, as established by the President; to assist in reducing the global nuclear danger by maintaining a secure stockpile of nuclear weapons and maintaining the ability to design, produce, and test nuclear weapons in order to meet national security requirements (if so authorized); and to ensure that associated materials, capabilities, and reliable technologies are managed in a safe, environmentally sound, and cost-effective manner. The Defense Programs mission is achieved through:

- Managing the Stockpile Stewardship Program, which encompasses operations associated with manufacture, maintenance, refurbishment, surveillance, and dismantlement of the warheads in the nuclear weapons stockpile; activities associated with the research, design, development, simulation, modeling, and non-nuclear testing of nuclear warheads; and the planning, assessment, and certification of safety and reliability.
- Managing the development, direction, and oversight of research and development in support of maintenance of the safety and reliability of the warheads in the nuclear weapons stockpile in the absence of underground testing, and ensuring U.S. readiness to test and develop new warheads, if authorized.
- Managing the establishment and maintenance of appropriate partnerships with other NNSA Administration and DOE elements; external scientific, research, and development agencies; industry; and academia.
- Ensuring the integration of all aspects of operations at program-dedicated facilities from the standpoint of production, safety, and efficiency.
- Ensuring, through close coordination with the DOD, the availability and utilization of materials, capabilities, and technologies to support the production of certified components necessary to extend the lifetime of the nuclear weapons stockpile in an environmentally sound and cost-effective manner.
- Overseeing the production of tritium to ensure its availability for the nuclear weapons stockpile, as required.

Strategic Objectives: Advancement of Science

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$3,250,574	\$43,026	\$3,293,600

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
2,621	6,087	8,708

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

International Material Protection and Cooperation Program

The mission of Nuclear Materials Protection, Control, and Accounting Program is to work cooperatively with the Russian Federation and other countries of concern to secure nuclear weapons and weapons material that may be at risk of theft or diversion. The security enhancements include efforts to improve physical protection capabilities and strengthen material accounting and control. In addition, the program provides technical assistance and professional collaboration at the national level on cross-cutting issues such as transportation security, equipping and training protective forces, and developing a regulatory infrastructure. The program does not keep track of how many U.S. personnel are involved in the training aspect of the program.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

At the February 2005 Bratislava Summit, Russia and the United States committed to expanding and deepening cooperation on nuclear security, pledging to continue cooperation on security upgrades of Russian nuclear facilities and to develop a work plan through and beyond fiscal year 2008. The joint action plan that resulted from the summit provides specific completion dates for upgrades at the agreed upon sites. According to the terms of the plan, each site will be completed by 2008 and transitioned to a sustainability phase.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability, Weapons of Mass Destruction, Counterterrorism, Homeland Security)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,972,000	\$0	\$1,972,000

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	1,835	1,835

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

International Nuclear Safety and Security Program

Through the International Nuclear Safety and Security Program, U.S. specialists engage in collaborative activities with nuclear regulatory and power plant personnel in other countries to correct major safety deficiencies and establish self-sustaining nuclear safety infrastructures. The United States coordinates its work with similar efforts undertaken by the other G-7 countries -- Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, and the United Kingdom. These worldwide efforts work to improve nuclear safety, to prevent nuclear incidents and accidents, and to mitigate consequences should they occur. Efforts reduce risk by promoting corrective measures to improve safety, particularly in emerging nuclear countries or regions of concern.

Major program areas include:

- Soviet-designed Reactor Safety Upgrades to strengthen the safety culture and improve the operation and physical condition of aging Soviet-designed nuclear reactors in Central and Eastern Europe, Russia, and the Ukraine.
- International Emergency Cooperation to ensure that foreign countries and international organizations are better prepared to deal with nuclear emergencies or other incidents.
- Chernobyl Center for Nuclear Safety, Radioactive Waste, and Radioecology and the Slavutych Laboratory International Research and Technology.
- Ukrainian Nuclear Fuel Technology Transfer.
- Monitoring Program for Highly Enriched Uranium.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability, Weapons of Mass Destruction, Counterterrorism, Homeland Security); Promote International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$8,590,777	\$2,233,896	\$10,824,673

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	\$165,960	\$40,000	Not Tracked	\$150,000	\$355,960

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	428	3,182	3,610

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Mitigating Risks at Nuclear Facilities Worldwide

The Office of Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation reduces safety concerns at nuclear reactors in Central and Eastern Europe and Eurasia while working to enhance national security and strengthen emergency response capabilities in the event of a nuclear accident by assisting foreign governments and international organizations in their efforts to protect the public workers and the environment.

DNN works with many countries to reduce the prospect of another Chernobyl-type accident by strengthening operational safety and investing in operator training. These efforts include establishing regional centers for training reactor personnel and developing simulators for training control room operators focusing on Soviet-designed nuclear power plants in Armenia, Kazakhstan, Russia, Ukraine, and five Central and Eastern European countries (Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Lithuania, and Slovakia).

In these countries, 22 power plants with a total of 67 operating reactors participate in joint safety improvement activities.

During FY 2005, the program was further refined and modified. More training classes were conducted and better personnel output helped reduce program costs.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability, Weapons of Mass Destruction, Counterterrorism); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Humanitarian Response); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs)

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$590,000	\$150,000	\$740,000

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	\$375,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$375,000

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	0	628	628

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Office of Global Threat Reduction

The Office of Global Threat Reduction (GTRI) identifies, secures, removes, and/or facilitates the disposition of vulnerable nuclear and other radioactive materials around the world that pose a threat to the United States and the international community. GTRI encompasses the following programs:

- Radiological Threat Reduction Program: Reduces the national security threat to U.S. interests, both at home and abroad, posed by radioactive materials that could be used in a radiological dispersal device or "dirty bomb."
- Reduced Enrichment for Research and Test Reactors Program: Converts research reactors and medical isotope production processes worldwide from the use of highly enriched uranium (HEU) to the use of low enriched uranium (LEU) through the development of LEU fuels and targets.
- Foreign Research Reactor Spent Nuclear Fuel Acceptance Program: Eliminates stockpiles of U.S.-origin spent nuclear fuel from foreign research reactors through repatriation to the United States.
- Russian Research Reactor Fuel Return Program: Eliminates stockpiles of Russian-supplied HEU and LEU from foreign research reactors through repatriation to Russia.
- BN-350 Spent Fuel Disposition Project: Seeks to minimize the proliferation risk of large inventories of weapons-grade plutonium-bearing spent nuclear fuel at the BN-350 fast breeder reactor by placing this material in large, proliferation-resistant 100-ton casks for long-term storage.
- Emerging Threats: Seeks to address other nuclear materials not yet covered under existing threat reduction efforts.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability, International Crime and Drugs, Weapons of Mass Destruction, Counterterrorism, Homeland Security)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$4,405,611	\$0	\$4,405,611

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
1,073	1,073	2,146

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Office of Nonproliferation Research and Development Program

Through the development and use of technology, the Office of Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation reduces threats to national security and world peace posed by nuclear weapons proliferation and illicit materials trafficking and assists in fulfilling U.S. treaty monitoring commitments.

DNN conducts applied research and development, testing, and evaluation to produce technologies that lead to prototype demonstrations and resultant detection systems, strengthening the U.S. response to current and projected threats to national security worldwide posed by the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and the diversion of special nuclear material.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Weapons of Mass Destruction)

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
3	3	6

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Second Line of Defense Programs

The mission of the Second Line of Defense (SLD) is to strengthen the capability of foreign governments to detect and deter illicit trafficking in nuclear and other radioactive materials across international borders and through the global maritime shipping system. Under SLD Programs, NNSA works collaboratively with foreign partners to equip border crossings, airports, and seaports with radiation detection equipment. SLD Programs include the Core Program and the Megaports Initiative. The Core Program installs radiation detection equipment at borders, airports, and strategic feeder ports in Russia, the newly independent states, and other key countries. The Megaports Initiative provides radiation detection equipment to key international seaports to screen cargo containers for nuclear and other radioactive materials.

In FY 2005, DOE equipped 19 sites in Russia with radiation detection equipment under the SLD Core Program. Two additional ports became operational under the Megaports Initiative.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability, Weapons of Mass Destruction, Counterterrorism, Homeland Security)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,322,000	\$0	\$1,322,000

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
141	435	576

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management

Radioactive Waste Management Programs

The Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management is responsible for the development, construction, and operation of a system for spent nuclear fuel and high-level radioactive waste disposal, including a permanent geologic repository, interim storage capability, and a transportation system. Site characterization activities are being undertaken at Yucca Mountain, Nevada, as a possible permanent repository.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$256,000	\$0	\$256,000

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
85	0	85

The program contained participants who crossed international borders as well as participants who were trained in-country. However, the data reported here represents only those participants who crossed international borders.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy

Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Programs

Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Programs involve research, development, and demonstration activities that promote the increased use of energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies in various sectors, such as building, industrial, transportation, and utility. Activities include providing information on advanced technologies, systems, and partnership opportunities that promote energy efficiency, renewable energy, and pollution prevention; assisting U.S. industry to develop clean, renewable, and more economical sources of electricity; and providing case studies about technologies, such as solar thermal, biomass, fuel-cells, hydrogen, and high-temperature superconductors.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$299,017	\$0	\$299,017

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$14,041	\$0	\$14,041

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
119	0	119

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Office of Environment, Safety, and Health

Environment, Safety, and Health Programs

The Office of Environment, Safety, and Health serves as the Departmental advocate for protecting the environment, the health and safety of workers at DOE facilities, and the public. The organization also ensures DOE conformance with applicable laws and requirements governing protection of the environment and conducts associated scientific and technical programs.

The Office of Environment, Safety, and Health provides funds for the Radiation Effects Research Foundation (RERF) in Japan, which is a binational organization dedicated to the discovery, application, and dissemination of knowledge about health effects in the survivors of the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Through a cooperative agreement with the National Academy of Sciences (NAS), funds are provided for the employment of non-Japanese scientists at RERF and for other exchange and training programs involving U.S. universities. In FY 2005, this program provided salary support for six American scientists and one French scientist to work at RERF in Japan.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues); Promote International Understanding; Advancement of Science

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$2,000,000	\$0	\$2,000,000

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
6	1	7

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Office of Science

The Office of Science includes programs that focus on scientific research and development of technologies pertaining to issues of significant value at global, national, and international levels. The Office of Science manages a unique and vital infrastructure for America's scientists, engineers, teachers, and students, as well as for the international community. The Office of Science oversees 10 outstanding National Laboratories that support the missions of its science programs with unmatched capabilities for solving complex interdisciplinary problems. In addition, the Office of Science builds and operates large-scale user facilities of importance to all areas of science. These Office of Science facilities and capabilities have produced outstanding value, technological advances, and progress on many national priorities in scientific research.

The National Laboratory System represents the most comprehensive research system of its kind in the world. These laboratories perform research and development that is not well-suited to university or private sector research facilities because of its scope, infrastructure, or multidisciplinary nature, but for which there is a strong public or national purpose. A high level of collaboration among all of the National Laboratories in the use of world-class scientific equipment and supercomputers, facilities, and multidisciplinary teams of scientists increases their collective contribution to the Department of Energy and the nation, making the laboratory system more valuable as a whole than the sum of its parts. All of the scientific research programs inherently include opportunities for collaborative research both nationally and internationally and often involve academic research, professional training, and practical experience. Each of the programs referenced later in this section were supported or enhanced by international exchanges and training.

The Office of Science oversees the following National Laboratories:

- Ames Laboratory
- Argonne National Laboratory
- Brookhaven National Laboratory
- Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory
- Thomas Jefferson National Accelerator Facility
- Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory
- Oak Ridge National Laboratory
- Pacific Northwest National Laboratory
- Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory
- Stanford Linear Accelerator Center

The Office of Science also funds research and development projects conducted at the following additional National Laboratories, which are overseen by other DOE program offices:

- Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory
- Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory
- Los Alamos National Laboratory
- National Energy Technology Laboratory
- National Renewable Energy Laboratory
- Sandia National Laboratory

International Atomic Energy Agency Fellowship Program

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Fellowship Program in the United States has been administered by the Department of Educational Programs, Argonne National Laboratory since April 1, 2003. The program operates under funds supplied by the U.S. Department of State (DOS). It is anticipated that the funds will be provided by DOS each fiscal year. These fellowships provide opportunities for research and training of scientists, engineers, and physicians from developing countries in the peaceful uses of nuclear technologies and applications.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues); Promote Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy, Technologies, and Applications

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$247,712	\$247,712

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	70	70

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Biological and Environmental Research Program

For over 50 years the Biological and Environmental Research (BER) program has been advancing environmental and biomedical knowledge that promotes national security through improved energy production, development, and use; international scientific leadership that underpins our nation's technological advances; and research that improves the quality of life for all Americans. BER supports these vital national missions through competitive and peer-reviewed research at National Laboratories, universities, and private institutions. In addition, BER develops and delivers the knowledge needed to support the President's National Energy Plan and provides the science base in support of the Energy Policy Act of 1992.

The Biological and Environmental Research program supports fundamental research between the United States and China in climate change, environmental remediation, genomics, proteomics, radiation biology, and medical sciences.

The Climate Change Challenge: Can we understand the factors that determine Earth's climate well enough so that we can predict climate in the future? Advanced climate models are needed to describe and predict the role of oceans, the atmosphere, and ice and land masses on climate. So, too, the role of clouds in controlling solar and thermal radiation onto and away from the Earth needs to be understood since it is the single largest uncertainty in climate prediction. And the impact of excess carbon dioxide in the atmosphere from human sources, including energy use, on Earth's climate and ecosystems needs to be determined and possible mitigation strategies developed.

The specific objectives of this joint research are as follows:

- Prepare climate data to validate and improve global and regional general circulation models of the Earth's climate.
- Use the improved models to understand and project possible regional climate changes and the associated impacts caused by increasing greenhouse gases and aerosols.

All research activities are joint activities that benefit both countries. All U.S. activities are peer-reviewed research. The only costs incurred are travel to science team and management team meetings.

In FY 2005, a joint science team meeting was held in Beijing, China, to discuss the status of the research.

Key accomplishments included:

- The reconstruction of 2,000 years of historical climate records that can be used to validate the climate variability of climate models.
- Long-term measurements of methane emissions (a strong greenhouse gas) from rice paddies in order to understand the global methane budget.
- A high-resolution instrumental data set for China that can be used to develop and validate regional climate models. Information exchange has been and continues to include climate and atmospheric data and model results. No technology has been transferred to China.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$2,000	\$0	\$2,000

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
14	25	39

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

International Student Exchange Program

The International Student Exchange Program (ISEP) is a graduate research internship and foreign practicum sponsored by the Department of Energy and the American Nuclear Society. The program is administered by the Argonne National Laboratory. The ISEP trains international and U.S. graduate students in the scientific and technical areas of mutual interest to the United States and host country by having the students work in research laboratories in the host countries. The program supports this exchange for graduate student research in areas that are nuclear engineering-related or which support underpinning scientific research related to support activities. Practicum sites are available in France, Germany, and Japan. The program may be expanded to include additional countries. Student stipends are very competitive. Applicants must be U.S. citizens or permanent resident aliens enrolled in a graduate program. They must submit a resume, transcripts, and two letters of recommendation; demonstrate oral and written communication skills; and be available for a two- to three-month commitment to the foreign research practicum phase of the program. The program has run continuously for more than 25 years.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$22,757	\$0	\$22,757

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	4	4

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Pan-American Advanced Studies Institutes Program

The Pan-American Advanced Studies Institutes (PASI) Program is a jointly supported initiative between the Department of Energy and the National Science Foundation (NSF) aimed at increasing interactions among early career scientists and engineers and stimulating research collaboration in the Western Hemisphere. Pan-American Advanced Studies Institutes are short courses at the advanced graduate and postgraduate level of two to four weeks' duration, involving lecturers of international standing. PASIs are focused on cutting-edge topics in the physical sciences, engineering, and the biological sciences, the latter with a special emphasis on using modern tools in genomics and bioinformatics to explore themes in biology.

The DOE/NSF initiative has been supported since FY 1999 by the Office of Basic Science in the Department of Energy, in partnership with the NSF's Directorates for Engineering, and for the Mathematical and Physical Sciences. In FY 2003, the NSF Directorate for Biological Sciences joined the list of contributors. The program is administered by NSF's Office of International Science and Engineering (OISE).

The PASI format brings together a group of 10 to 15 renowned researchers to offer lectures for the benefit of 40 to 60 advanced graduate students, professional engineers, or recent postdoctorates from several countries. At least half of the participants must be from the United States. These institutes, conducted in various locations in the Western Hemisphere, have attracted support from local and national agencies and organizations.

The following Pan-American Advanced Studies Institutes Program topics were completed in FY 2005:

- Process Systems Engineering
- Transportation Sciences
- Advanced Networking Technologies Leveraged for Physics and Astronomy
- Balancing Hydropower Development and Biodiversity
- Model Organisms and Innovative Approaches in Developmental Biology
- Workshop On Unconventional Myosins
- Bioinspired Nanoscience and Molecular Machines
- Workshop on Mottness and Quantum Criticality
- Differential Equations and Nonlinear Analysis

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Humanitarian Response); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs); Advancement of Science and Technology

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$200,000	\$700,000	\$900,000

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
257	384	641

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

U.S. Support of the IAEA Training Courses

The International Atomic Energy Agency Fellowship Program in the United States has been administered by the Department of Educational Programs, Argonne National Laboratory since April 1, 2003. The program operates under funds supplied by the Department of State (DOS). It is anticipated that the funds will be provided by DOS each fiscal year. These fellowships provide opportunities for research and training of scientists, engineers, and physicians from developing countries in the peaceful uses of nuclear technologies and applications.

The framework for the training program is determined by policies established by the Department of State and by the current training policies and practices of the IAEA. DOS has directed that training provided through this program benefit as many IAEA member states as possible. Courses are tailored with this in mind. Courses in fields such as hydrology or human health are emphasized, as well as courses that promote U.S. interests to member states. Funds provided for this program come with the provision that they support programming consistent with the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT).

During FY 2005, five training courses were held at Argonne National Laboratory:

- The International Seminar on Nuclear Security provided an intense contemporary survey of issues and activities regarding multiple aspects of nuclear security, threats from terrorism, radiological devices and response to incidents involving nuclear and radiological materials, illicit trafficking in nuclear and radioactive materials, and global trends and patterns and detection and identification instruments.
- The Advanced Regional Training Course on Isotope Methods for Groundwater Age Dating provided advanced training in the application of isotopic methodologies for groundwater age dating in support of national water resources management projects.
- The Training Meeting/Workshop on Competitiveness of Nuclear Power and Other Energy Technologies in Restructured Electricity Markets provided training on the use of Argonne National Laboratory's new analytical tool, EMCAS (Electricity Market Complex Adaptive System), for analyzing the competitiveness of electricity generation technology under different market conditions.
- The Regional Training Course on Quality Assurance of Physical and Technical Aspects in Radiotherapy outlined main features of the physical and technical aspects of a quality assurance program in radiotherapy with particular emphasis on practical aspects.
- The Workshop on Risk Informed Decision Making and Risk Informed Regulation provided a forum for professional staff from utilities, regulatory authorities, and technical support organizations from target countries to discuss Probabilistic Safety Assessment applications and future perspectives for applying risk informed approaches for both, optimization of nuclear power plant operations, and regulation of nuclear power.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (International Crime and Drugs, Counterterrorism, Homeland Security); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$106,000	\$0	\$106,000

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$279,978	\$279,978

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	111	111

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$5,009,888	\$4,315,777	\$694,111	\$141,612†	Not Tracked	\$20,200†	\$30,000†	\$5,201,700†	4,022

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

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The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) is the Cabinet-level department of the federal executive branch most concerned with people and most involved with the nation's human concerns. In one way or another, it touches the lives of more Americans than any other federal agency. It is literally a department of people serving people, from newborn infants to persons requiring health services to the elderly.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) is charged with protecting the public health of the nation by providing leadership and direction in the prevention and control of diseases and other preventable conditions and responding to public health emergencies.

Exchange Visitor Program

The Exchange Visitor Program promotes and supports medical and scientific research and development. The CDC provides specialized training and work experience on topics such as epidemiology, diagnosis of selected infectious diseases, laboratory data management systems, scientific communications, biostatistics, and training in the basics of performing health surveys and assessments.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues, Humanitarian Response)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,391,030	\$694,111	\$2,085,141

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	\$141,612	Not Tracked	\$20,200	\$30,000	\$191,812

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	0	62	62

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

National Institutes of Health

The National Institutes of Health (NIH) consists of 24 separate Institutes and Centers and is the principal biomedical research institute of the U.S. Government. The Fogarty International Center (FIC) is the focal point for international programs at NIH.

International Neuroscience Fellowship Program

The International Neuroscience Fellowship Program provides opportunities for junior- or mid-career health professionals and scientists in the neurological sciences to enhance their basic or clinical science research skills in a research setting in the United States. Preference is given to applicants from developing countries and emerging democracies who are currently working, or planning careers, in health organizations or health professional schools. Applicants must demonstrate that upon completion of the fellowship they will have the opportunity to use their newly acquired skills to teach or direct others, or to pursue research, upon return to their home country. The objective of this fellowship program is to prepare candidates for leadership positions in research, academic, and public health institutions. This is an ongoing program that is administered by the National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke (NINDS). The NINDS appropriation is a lump sum appropriation. Funds are not appropriated by any subcategories.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues); Advancement of Science

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$163,368	\$0	\$163,368

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	0	3	3

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Cancer Institute Programs

The Short-Term Scientists Exchange Program of the National Cancer Institute (NCI) promotes collaboration in cancer research between postdoctoral foreign scientists and NCI intramural and extramural scientists. The exchanges last from several weeks to one year. The program also allows foreign scientists to visit another country for specialized training. The Oncology Research Faculty Development Program offers postdoctoral researchers from lesser or under-developed countries the opportunity to work with NCI intramural and extramural scientists for up to three years. The EORTC/NCI (European Organization for Research and Treatment of Cancer) and NCI/JFCR (Japanese Foundation for Cancer Research) Exchange Programs also offer long-term support.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$957,747	\$0	\$957,747

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	32	32

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

National Institute on Drug Abuse International Program

To implement the mission of the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), the International Program coordinates activities with international and regional organizations, other agencies of the U.S. Government, and nongovernmental organizations involved in research on drug abuse and its related health consequences. Through the International Visiting Scientist and Technical Exchange Program, NIDA fosters international research collaboration through technical consultation, scientific exchange, information dissemination and international communications networking, and research fellowships.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (International Crime and Drugs); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues); Advancement of Science

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$545,684	\$0	\$545,684

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	12	12

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

National Research Service Award

The National Research Service Award (NRSA) allows postdoctoral scientists, up to seven years beyond the doctoral degree, to pursue research in the United States or in a foreign institution. This program is administered by the categorical components of NIH.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,257,948	\$0	\$1,257,948

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	55	55

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

NIH Exchange Scientist Program

NIH Exchange Scientists receive training, are provided a subsistence to cover their living expenses, and are expected to return to their home country upon completion of their research.

The Office of Research Services does not track funding for this program. Exchange Scientists are funded by NIH through the support services contract currently held by Courtesy Associates, Inc.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues); Advancement of Science (Biomedical Research)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	93	93

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

NIH Experts (Foreign)

Experts are foreign employees who have a high level of scientific or other professional qualifications. Expert appointments are temporary in nature and may be given and renewed when needed to accomplish the goals and missions of NIH.

The Office of Research Services does not track funding for this program. NIH provides funding for its Foreign Experts through individual ICs (Institutes/Centers).

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues); Advancement of Science (Biomedical Research)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	1	1

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

NIH Guest Researchers (Foreign)

NIH Guest Researchers carry out independent research using NIH facilities and equipment, but without NIH funding. Typically, support is received from an outside organization, such as a U.S. or foreign private corporation or foundation (but not a U.S. Government source), a foreign government, or a private organization.

Strategic Objectives: Advancement of Science (Biomedical Research)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	53	53

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

NIH Professional Services Contractors (Foreign)

Professional Services Contractors (PSCs) are NIH-funded individuals (domestic or foreign) who are invited to NIH as guest speakers, lecturers, or participants for seminars, workshops, or meetings held primarily to exchange information.

The Office of Research Services does not track funding for this program. NIH provides funding for PSCs, but the individual ICs track how much each of them provides to their PSCs.

Strategic Objectives: Advancement of Science (Biomedical Research)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	34	34

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

NIH Special Volunteers (Foreign)

NIH Special Volunteers work in collaboration with and under the direction of an NIH sponsor. They provide research services, direct patient care, clerical support, technical assistance, and any other necessary services for NIH. Typically, support is received from an outside organization, such as a U.S. or foreign private corporation or foundation (but not a U.S. Government source), a foreign government, or a private organization.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues); Advancement of Science (Biomedical Research)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	384	384

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

NIH Visiting Program

Established in 1950, the NIH Visiting Program is the largest of the NIH scientific exchange programs. Program participants must be invited to NIH by a senior intramural investigator who will sponsor the visitor's research training or experience. Visiting Program participants are funded by NIH and are placed in one of two subcategories: (1) Visiting Fellows -- junior scientists with less than five years of relevant postdoctoral research experience who come to NIH for research training. They receive a stipend and are not considered employees of NIH. (2) Visiting Scientists -- scientists who come to NIH to conduct collaborative research. They receive a salary and are considered employees.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues); Advancement of Science (Biomedical Research)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	3,293	3,293

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Note: All HHS component agencies, including the Public Health Service, the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, the Administration for Children and Families, and the Administration on Aging, provide briefings for foreign visitors who come to the United States on exchange programs or on their own initiative. Briefings for these visitors, who number in the hundreds, cover the full range of HHS's responsibilities, including the Medicare and Medicaid programs; programs for older persons; services for children, youth, and families; the developmentally disabled; disadvantaged populations; refugees; and income support and related programs. No funds are specifically appropriated for this activity.

Although no international exchange program exists at the Food and Drug Administration, during FY 2005, the agency received 857 international visitors mainly from foreign counterpart regulatory agencies. These visitors were usually funded by their respective governments, and visited the agency on an ad hoc basis. Most visitors stayed for one or two days. These visitors are not included in the data provided by HHS.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$20,063,503	\$7,673,880	\$12,389,623	\$130,015†	\$0†	\$0†	\$29,500†	\$20,223,018†	13,314

Total number of participants includes some, but not all, of the organization's in-country training participants.

Dollar figures include some expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

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The National Strategy for Homeland Security and the Homeland Security Act of 2002 served to mobilize and organize our nation to secure the homeland from terrorist attacks. This is an exceedingly complex mission that requires coordinated and focused effort from our entire society. To this end, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) was established to provide the unifying core of the vast national network of organizations and institutions involved in efforts to secure our homeland. The Department's first priority is to prevent further terrorist attacks within the United States. To reduce vulnerability without diminishing economic security and maintaining the free flow of people, goods, and commerce across our borders, the Department of Homeland Security gathers intelligence and analyzes threats, guards our nation's borders and airports, protects our critical infrastructure, and coordinates responses to the American people during times of disaster.

Customs and Border Protection

Customs and Border Protection (CBP) is the single unified border agency of the United States. The priority mission of CBP is to prevent terrorists and terrorist weapons from entering the United States. This important mission calls for improved security at America's borders and ports of entry as well as for extending the U.S. zone of security beyond the nation's physical borders -- so that American borders are the last line of defense, not the first.

CBP also is responsible for apprehending individuals attempting to enter the United States illegally; stemming the flow of illegal drugs and other contraband; protecting our agricultural and economic interests from harmful pests and diseases; protecting American businesses from theft of their intellectual property; and regulating and facilitating international trade, collecting import duties, and enforcing U.S. trade laws.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

CBP International Visitors Program

Under the auspices of the International Visitors Program, visiting foreign officials are afforded the opportunity to consult with senior managers and program officers relating to border security and to participate in corresponding on-site observational tours.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability, International Crime and Drugs, Counterterrorism, Homeland Security); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	1,097	1,097

The program contained participants who crossed international borders as well as participants who were trained in-country. However, the data reported here represents only those participants who crossed international borders.

Export Control and Border Security

The Export Control and Border Security (EXBS) Program is the culmination of a number of smaller programs that have been funded by Congress since the break-up of the Soviet Union to counter the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD). The program is currently focused on all of the newly independent countries in Central and Eastern Europe, the Caucasus, Central Asia, and other high-threat countries such as Cyprus, Malta, India, Turkey, Singapore, and the United Arab Emirates. Further expansion in the Middle East and Southeast Asia is planned.

Department of Defense/CBP Training Program -- In cooperation with the Department of Defense, CBP has developed and implemented a comprehensive multi-year international border security training program for the Newly Independent States of the former Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, and the Baltic States. The primary focus of the program is countering the proliferation of chemical, biological, and nuclear weapons and their delivery systems. The goal of CBP involvement in the program is to work with foreign law enforcement and border enforcement agencies to stop the spread of weapons of mass destruction through effective detection, identification, interdiction, and investigation of these incidents.

Georgia Border Guard and Law Enforcement -- The focus of the Georgia Border Guard and Law Enforcement program is to enable the Georgia Border Guard and the Georgian Customs Department to exercise greater control over the movement of people and goods across their borders. CBP seeks to improve the capability, proficiency, and professionalism of these agencies by providing advisory services, training, and technical assistance; the delivery of such assets as aircraft, vessels, vehicles, navigation and communication equipment, and radar sites; and the renovation and construction of facilities. Improving the ability of Georgia to exercise control over its land borders, coastline, and ports of entry ultimately will aid CBP in reducing the threat of WMD smuggling, dual-use materials, and other forms of contraband.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (International Crime and Drugs, Weapons of Mass Destruction, Counterterrorism, Homeland Security)

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$5,990,708	\$5,990,708

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
108	843	951

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

International Training and Assistance Program, Law Enforcement Training Branch

The International Training and Assistance Division, Law Enforcement Training Branch, provides comprehensive international narcotics and border enforcement training programs for the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL), U.S. Department of State. The goal of training is to enhance the ability of foreign border control agencies to develop and maintain their own counter-narcotics and anti-crime programs. The benefit is the interdiction of narcotics and contraband destined for the United States before they reach our shores.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (International Crime and Drugs, Weapons of Mass Destruction, Counterterrorism, Homeland Security)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$583,300	\$583,300

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$24,600	\$24,600

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
62	1,146	1,208

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Office of Regulations and Rulings

The Office of Regulations and Rulings provides training to foreign participants, both government and private, on various laws and regulations. Further, the Office provides training on administrative and operational procedures under various international agreements or bilateral economic or trade preference agreements, such as the World Trade Organization (WTO) Valuation Agreement, the WTO TRIPS (Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights) agreement, and the African Growth and Opportunity Act. The Office provides training on an ad hoc basis to assist foreign countries in acceding to and complying with various international obligations under the above laws. These training initiatives also assist in the further economic development and growth of America's trading partners.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security); Strengthen Diplomatic and Program Capabilities (Management and Organizational Excellence)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$114,460	\$114,460

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$0	\$0	\$4,900	\$4,900

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
55	575	630

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Trade Capacity Building

The Office of International Affairs (OIA) offers short-term commercial training and trade capacity building assistance programs to foreign customs administrations and private sector trade groups. Trade Capacity Building programs assist foreign customs officials in the adoption and implementation of international standards, systems, and procedures, as well as in the reform and modernization of customs organizations. The program also furthers U.S. foreign policy goals aimed at the facilitation of legitimate trade by improving compliance with international rules of trade and enhancing security to increase a country's ability to offer a secure trading environment.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (American Citizens, Regional Stability, Counterterrorism, Homeland Security); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Democracy and Human Rights)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$295,000	\$295,000

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$30,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$30,000

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

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Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
46	296	342

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Federal Emergency Management Agency

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) engages in international cooperative activities to help the international community to better prepare for, prevent, respond to, and recover from natural and man-made disasters. The exchange of emergency management information and expertise saves lives, prevents economic losses, and builds domestic and foreign emergency management capabilities. Building foreign emergency management capabilities enables governments to better respond when major disasters occur and reduces the cost of foreign disaster relief. It also provides constructive methods to foster global understanding and working relationships with other governments and societies.

FEMA's international cooperative activities include expert exchanges, participation in FEMA's Emergency Management Institute and National Fire Academy courses and train-the-trainer courses, participation in professional and scientific meetings, and distribution of FEMA publications.

Cooperation Program With Turkey

Because of the two catastrophic earthquakes in 1999 and the high risk for future earthquakes, the Republic of Turkey's Ministry of Public Works and Settlement and FEMA entered into an agreement on Cooperation in Prevention and Response to Natural and Technological Disasters in November 1999. This agreement is funded through the U.S. Agency for International Development's Bureau of Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA), Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance. Endorsed by the Prime Minister's Crisis Management Center, Istanbul Technical University (ITU) and FEMA established a relationship to carry out the training provisions of the agreement.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Humanitarian Response)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$9,922	\$9,922

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$0	Not Tracked	\$0	\$0

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	8	8

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Emergency Management Institute Programs

The Emergency Management Institute (EMI), part of the National Emergency Training Center in Emmitsburg, Maryland, enhances U.S. emergency management practices and minimizes the impact of disasters on the American public through a nationwide residential and non-residential training program. Emergency managers, firefighters, and elected officials take courses in many areas of emergency management, including emergency planning, exercise design and evaluation, disaster management, hazardous materials response, mitigation, and fire service management. EMI curricula are structured to meet the needs of a diverse audience with an emphasis on how the various elements work together in emergencies to save lives and protect property. Instruction focuses on four phases of emergency management: mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery. A significant portion of the training is conducted by state emergency management agencies under cooperative agreements with FEMA.

EMI often receives requests from foreign governments to participate in its residential and non-residential training programs. While many EMI courses are based on U.S.-specific legislation, regulations, and systems, EMI will accept foreign participants in its resident courses dealing with disaster preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation on a space-available basis. Applications for foreign participants must come through the appropriate embassy. In addition, the participants themselves must meet the following conditions: they must be endorsed by their home nation; they must be government employees with emergency management responsibilities; and they must be able to speak, read, and write in English.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Humanitarian Response)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$3,742	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$3,742

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	56	56

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Management Visitors Program

FEMA headquarters and regional offices host foreign government emergency preparedness and disaster management officials who seek information on all-hazard disaster preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation policies, programs, methods, and techniques. Visits provide an exchange of information on the experiences and lessons learned by other nations and enhance FEMA programs. International visitors are funded from sources in their home countries or by other U.S. Government organizations.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Humanitarian Response)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	0	394	394

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

National Emergency Training Center Visitor Briefings

FEMA's National Emergency Training Center in Emmitsburg, Maryland, includes the Emergency Management Institute and the National Fire Academy. The Center provides briefings and tours to emergency managers, firefighters, and elected officials who seek to learn more about emergency management, including emergency planning, exercise design and evaluation, disaster management, hazardous materials response, mitigation, and fire service management. International visitors are funded from sources in their home countries or by other U.S. Government organizations.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Humanitarian Response); Promote International Understanding

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	0	126	126

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

National Fire Academy

The National Fire Academy (NFA), part of the National Emergency Training Center, provides training and coursework that enhance the ability of fire and emergency services and allied professionals to deal more effectively with fire and related emergencies. Courses are provided at the resident facility in Emmitsburg, Maryland, and throughout the United States in cooperation with state and local fire training organizations, colleges, and universities. Any person with substantial involvement in fire prevention and control, emergency medical services, or fire-related emergency management activities is eligible to apply for Academy courses.

Requirements for foreign government participation in NFA courses are as outlined in EMI Programs above.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Humanitarian Response)

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$6,415	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$6,415

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	14	14

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Federal Law Enforcement Training Center

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) is a partnership of federal law enforcement organizations. FLETC's mission is to provide quality, cost-effective training for law enforcement professionals. FLETC accomplishes its mission by utilizing law enforcement and training experts; providing quality facilities, support services, and technical assistance; conducting law enforcement research and development; and sharing law enforcement technology.

Advanced Money Laundering and Financial Investigative Techniques Program

This program focuses on money laundering and its related partner, terrorist financing. These issues are presented in an intensely interactive fashion that stimulates discussion and aggressive debate among all participants. Attendees form various working groups, each of which has a specific task relating to practical investigative issues. Some groups develop money laundering and terrorist financing scenarios, while others examine international cooperation issues and types of transcontinental crimes that affect Russia. Groups present their findings and summarize their results on charts for display. The class reviews and discusses Russian money laundering statutes. These laws are then applied to the schemes that were developed by the groups. The participants actively discuss how their laws could be used to combat criminal organizations in the Russian-based scenarios.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$89,895	\$89,895

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	107	107

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Criminal Investigations in an Automated Environment Training Program

The Criminal Investigations in an Automated Environment Training Program (CIAETP) is an intensive training program that introduces participants to the principles and techniques governing the acquisition of computer data files during the course of an investigation, the subsequent search and seizure of computer-related equipment/media, and its analysis for investigative leads. The training program begins with the presentation of intensive disk analysis techniques used on IBM-compatible computer systems.

Participants use state-of-the-art IBM-compatible computer systems running the Windows XP Operating System (Disk Operating System) and application programs such as the QuickView File Viewer, Norton Utilities, and various other utilities to locate data relevant to an investigative scenario. Participants learn techniques to recover erased data which has not been overwritten, partially overwritten, and fragmented using various utility programs. Participants are presented with two software programs (QuickView Plus and Norton Utilities), an external drive, and an imaging program for hard disks.

Participants learn the legal issues as well as the proper investigative techniques in seizing computer systems and data. They receive diskettes outlining a series of procedures to safely, and without modification, image data from a computer system hard disk in a controlled environment.

During a series of practical exercises, participants use defined procedures to image data from a suspect hard disk, while preserving the information on the suspect computer. Participants then appropriately restore the imaged data to another hard disk and perform an analysis of the computer media.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$89,858	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$89,858

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	24	24

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Financial Crimes Investigations Training Program

The Financial Crimes Investigations Training Program (FCITP) is a five-and-a-half-day training program specifically designed for investigators from the Financial Police and other Kazakh agencies that investigate financial crimes. This training program combines classroom presentations by instructors with practical applications directly involving the participants. In addition to covering financial investigative techniques used by U.S. investigators and how those investigative techniques can be applied to financial investigations being conducted in Kazakhstan, other topics pertinent to financial investigators are included as well. While covering the topics of "Computers as an Investigative Tool" and "Electronic Sources of Information," the participants have a hands-on opportunity to see for themselves how using computers can improve an investigator's efficiency and organize case information. At the beginning of day five, the participants are introduced to an extensive practical exercise involving a money-laundering scheme. Working in small groups and utilizing everything that has been covered in the previous four days, the participants are assigned to prepare a presentation based on the Expenditures Method of Proof that they make the following day to the prosecutor's office and to a judge. On day six, each group of participants makes a presentation and is evaluated by the instructors. Participants need to be able to explain fully their investigation findings as well as answer all questions posed by the instructors.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (International Crime and Drugs, Homeland Security)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$135,559	\$135,559

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	61	61

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

FLETC International Visitors

The International Visitors/Tours Program is managed in a collaborative effort with the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center Public Affairs Office and the Office of International Training staff, which hosts visitors to the FLETC headquarters and coordinates visits to FLETC satellite facilities across the country. These visits are conducted as part of an effort to build strong working relationships between the FLETC and counterpart foreign organizations. Usually these visits are a request from a foreign delegation visiting the FLETC for the following purposes: to take a general tour of the FLETC, to observe training, to meet with counterparts to discuss training and technical assistance, to develop a working relationship with U.S. law enforcement, and to become acquainted with the missions and duties of their colleagues. Quite often visiting delegates are given the opportunity to meet with FLETC executive staff as part of their visit. The majority of visitors to the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center are originally sponsored by another U.S. Government department or agency.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (International Crime and Drugs, Homeland Security)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	0	73	73

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

International Individual Students Program

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center hosts international students each year through the International Individual Students Program. These students are trained as part of an effort to build strong working relationships between FLETC and counterpart organizations. The international students attend training with all the training divisions at FLETC. The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center encourages this training for increased cooperation with other law enforcement agencies in order to promote the responsibilities of a law enforcement officer and, through interaction with students from many other agencies, help officers become acquainted with the missions and duties of their colleagues. The International Individual Students Program is managed by the FLETC Office of International Training staff. All of the international individual students to the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center at its main facility or satellite facilities are originally sponsored by the foreign government's law enforcement agency or another U.S. Government department or agency.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (International Crime and Drugs, Homeland Security); Promote International Understanding

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	Not Tracked	\$0	Not Tracked	\$0	\$0

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	0	15	15

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Law Enforcement Adjunct Instructor Training Program

The Law Enforcement Adjunct Instructor Training Program (LEAITP-501) is a four-day training program designed to enhance the teaching effectiveness of instructors who have some teaching experience. Included are presentations on team building, understanding today's adult learners, student-centered learning, performance objectives development, lesson plan development, learning methodologies, introduction to computer graphics (basic Power Point), classroom management issues, training tools, classroom equipment, and presentation skills. Designed to benefit instructors seeking organization and structure for their training sessions, each participant prepares and conducts a 30-minute instructional live classroom presentation with a lesson plan they developed or revised during the training program. Each presentation is videotaped and reviewed to aid each participant in seeing the effectiveness of the presentations and how well they incorporated appropriate training principles and techniques.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$27,195	\$27,195

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	12	12

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Officer Safety and Survival Train-the-Trainer Program

The program is an intensive hands-on skills training in officer safety and survival. The purpose of the training is to provide law enforcement personnel with the tools necessary to stay alive during the performance of their official duties. Participants should be prepared for a physically challenging and demanding week of training. Full Simz protective gear is provided during the practical exercise portions of the training, and Simz weapons and ammo are used during the practical training sessions.

The program contains the following blocks of instructions:

- Arrest and Handcuffing Techniques
- Body Bunker Use
- High Risk Warrant Service
- Reactionary Gap
- Use of Non-Lethal Training Weapons and Ammo (Simz)
- Rapid Raid
- Tactical Planning
- Tactical Speed Shooting
- Tactics and Techniques of Slow and Deliberate Search
- Team Tactics Concept
- Weapons Clearing
- Weapons Retention

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (International Crime and Drugs, Homeland Security)

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USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$171,282	\$171,282

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	49	49

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Trafficking In Persons Training Program

The purpose of this basic course is to provide an overview of the trafficking of humans on a transnational level. The five-day course covers acts of trafficking, means of trafficking, and the purposes of trafficking, as well as victim/witness awareness, as it pertains to trafficking of men, women, and children.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (International Crime and Drugs, Homeland Security)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$148,000	\$0	\$148,000

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	55	55

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Training Needs Assessment - Kyrgyzstan

The Training Needs Assessment (TNA) - Kyrgyzstan ascertains those areas of law enforcement training that could be of use to the various Kyrgyzstan law enforcement agencies.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (International Crime and Drugs, Homeland Security)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$7,263	\$7,263

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Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	0	22	22

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Training Needs Assessment Training Program

This Training Needs Assessment Training Program (TNATP) is designed for a select audience of trainers and other appropriate personnel from the Albanian State Police, the Albanian State Police Academy, and the Kosovo Police Service School. The four-day program provides participants with an introduction to the Instructional Systems Design (ISD) model for the design of new instruction which begins with completing a training needs assessment (TNA). A brief overview of the ISD model is provided, followed by step-by-step, detailed TNA strategies for identifying organizational discrepancies between desired and actual knowledge, skills, and performance. Curriculum development is discussed to provide the participants a better overall understanding of the entire process starting from identifying specific training needs to developing appropriate curriculum. Classroom activities include lectures and a series of practical exercises.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (International Crime and Drugs, Homeland Security); Promote International Understanding

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$0	\$25,476	\$25,476

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	0	25	25

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Immigration and Customs Enforcement

With the establishment of the Department of Homeland Security, the functions, expertise, resources, and jurisdictions of several once-fragmented border and security agencies were merged and reconstituted into Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), the DHS's largest investigative bureau. The agencies that were either moved entirely or merged in part, based upon law enforcement functions, included the investigative and intelligence resources of the United States Customs Service, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Federal Protective Service, and from November 2003 to October 2005, the Federal Air Marshals Service.

ICE International Visitors Program

The Office of International Affairs' International Visitors Program serves to build and strengthen law enforcement-to-law enforcement bridges needed to protect Americans from dangers that lay abroad and/or threaten to enter the United States.

The International Visitors Program seeks to improve foreign border agency systems and encourage infrastructure building for the U.S. Government through collaboration with other nations and partnering with various border and law enforcement agencies around the world. Visitors with specific interests can meet with practitioners from specialized components of ICE to discuss investigations, intelligence, detention and removal, the Federal Air Marshals Service, and the Federal Protective Service. Investigative sessions include such issues as national security and counterterrorism, human rights, fraud (immigration benefit fraud, document fraud, and commercial trade enforcement), intellectual property crimes, smuggling (contraband and human), financial crimes (money laundering and currency movement laws), strategic/export enforcement (controlled high technology, weapons of mass destruction, and all items in the International Traffic in Arms Regulations), cyber crime (child exploitation, child sex tourism, child pornography, and computer crime), trafficking of women and children, and asset forfeiture.

The opportunity to compare laws and address key border investigative concerns aids the Department and its foreign counterparts in the joint effort to promote security worldwide.

The International Visitors Program enables ICE attaches, American embassies, foreign embassies, the Department of State, and DHS to invite current and emerging foreign leaders in law enforcement and border agencies to the United States to meet ICE counterparts and to obtain firsthand knowledge about the United States. The ICE International Visitors Program emphasizes best practices and law enforcement experiences to assist foreign decision makers and policy shapers. The program is designed to facilitate cooperation, exchange information, and build professional relationships among foreign border agencies and law enforcement officials. The majority of foreign participants are government officials. A significant number are senior-level policy and technical officials.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (American Citizens, Regional Stability, International Crime and Drugs, Weapons of Mass Destruction, Counterterrorism, Homeland Security); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Democracy and Human Rights)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	551	551

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

International Training Program

The International Training Program seeks to improve foreign border agency systems, provide operational investigative support, and encourage infrastructure building for the U.S. Government by training foreign law enforcement officials in all regions of the world. ICE attaches, American embassies, and foreign law enforcement representatives build professional relationships, share law enforcement information, work cooperatively on investigations, and identify the training needs of foreign law enforcement agencies. The International Training Program formulates and coordinates country-specific training and assistance.

International training opportunities include in-country training, regional training, and overseas training at the International Law Enforcement Academies (ILEAs) in Gaborone, Botswana; Budapest, Hungary; and Bangkok, Thailand.

International training efforts are conducted by the various ICE components: Investigations, Intelligence, Detention and Removal, Federal Air Marshals Service, and the Federal Protective Service.

ICE special agents and other personnel with specific course expertise travel to the ILEAs to instruct foreign law enforcement officials in core courses and in one- to two-week specialized training seminars. They also serve as ILEA class coordinators for six to eight weeks. International training usually focuses on investigations in the following areas: fraud (immigration benefit fraud and commercial trade enforcement), smuggling (contraband and human), financial crimes (money laundering and currency movement laws), strategic/export enforcement (controlled high technology, weapons of mass destruction, and all items in the International Traffic in Arms Regulations), cyber crime (child exploitation, child sex tourism, child pornography, and computer crime), and the trafficking of women and children.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (American Citizens, Regional Stability, International Crime and Drugs, Weapons of Mass Destruction, Counterterrorism, Homeland Security); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Democracy and Human Rights)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$744,060	\$744,060

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
131	1,620	1,751

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

International Affairs

The Office of International Affairs (OIA) in the Department of Homeland Security is statutorily established by Section 879 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002. The Office of International Affairs promotes information and education exchange with nations friendly to the United States through research and development on homeland security technologies; joint training of first responders; expertise on terrorism prevention, response, and crisis management; identification of areas where the United States has a demonstrated weakness and another nation has a demonstrated expertise in homeland security information or training; planning of international conferences, exchange programs, and training activities; and managing international activities within the Department of Homeland Security in coordination with other federal officials with responsibility for counterterrorism matters.

International Training and Visitor Program

The Office of International Affairs hosts international visitors as part of an effort to build strong working relationships between DHS and its foreign counterpart organizations. The interactions vary from DHS senior principal discussions with foreign VIPs and other official visitors, to roundtable meetings, and myriad forms of international exchanges. OIA also serves as an initial point of contact for foreign visitors to DHS who wish to set up an official VIP visit. The office liaises with foreign embassies and missions in Washington and the Department of State on homeland security issues, foreign visitors to Washington, and DHS principals' trips abroad. OIA is regionally organized into three geographic divisions: Western Hemisphere; Europe, Eurasia, and Africa; and Asia, Middle East, and North Africa.

Visitors meet to discuss and/or observe the operations of professional counterparts and tour relevant facilities with the goal of sharing ideas, experiences, and approaches. Mutual understanding is enhanced through exposure to U.S. culture and values. Interactions include meetings, briefings, tours, and opportunities for professional exchanges. Programs can range from simple ad hoc consultations that last a few hours to highly structured programs that take place over several weeks. Visits also include meetings between Department of Homeland Security senior principals and their foreign counterparts to discuss items of interest or concerns of their respective countries.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Counterterrorism, Homeland Security); Promote International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	20	20

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Transportation Security Administration

The Transportation Security Administration (TSA), established within the Department of Transportation in 2001 and moved to the Department of Homeland Security in 2003, protects America's transportation systems to ensure freedom of movement for people and commerce.

TSA International Visitors Program

The Transportation Security Administration provides briefings to delegations of foreign aviation and security counterparts on the concepts and principles of managing aviation security operations, improving and maintaining aviation safety and security, and meeting International Civil Aviation Organization standards.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (International Crime and Drugs, Counterterrorism, Homeland Security); Promote International Understanding; Strengthen Diplomatic and Program Capabilities

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	221	221

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

On March 1, 2003, services formerly provided by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) transitioned into the Department of Homeland Security under U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS). USCIS promotes national security, continues to eliminate immigration adjudications backlogs, and implements solutions for improving immigration customer services. Through USCIS, DHS continues the tradition of welcoming immigrants into the country by administering services such as immigrant and nonimmigrant sponsorship, adjustment of status, work authorization and other permits, naturalization of qualified applicants for U.S. citizenship, and asylum or refugee processing.

USCIS Training Program

Citizenship and Immigration Services' Asylum Division invites counterparts from foreign countries to attend the Asylum Officer Basic Training Course (AOBTC), a five-week residential training course for new CIS Asylum officers. The AOBTC covers international human rights law, asylum and refugee law, interviewing techniques, decision-making and decision-writing skills, and effective research skills relevant to the country of origin. The majority of the course is taught by instructors from the Asylum field offices and the headquarters' Asylum Division. In addition, outside experts in the field of international human rights law and refugee and asylum work conduct some of the classes.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Homeland Security); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Democracy and Human Rights, Humanitarian Response); Promote International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$750	\$0	\$750

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	5	5

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

United States Coast Guard

The U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) is a military, multi-mission, maritime service. Operating within the Department of Homeland Security during peacetime, the Service falls under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy upon declaration of war or when the President directs. The Coast Guard is a unique federal agency. In addition to its nonredundant yet compelling national defense role as one of the five U.S. Armed Services, the Coast Guard is charged with a broad scope of regulatory, law enforcement, humanitarian, and emergency response duties.

The Coast Guard performs myriad tasks and operations in direct support of critical maritime security and safety roles: maritime safety, maritime law enforcement, protection of natural resources, maritime mobility, national defense, and homeland security. Under the mandates of numerous laws, the Service's missions include maritime search and rescue, International Ice Patrol operations, polar and domestic waterway icebreaking, bridge administration, aids to navigation, recreational boating safety, vessel traffic management, at-sea enforcement of living marine resource laws and treaty obligations, at-sea drug and illegal migrant interdiction, and port security and safety.

Caribbean Support Tender

The U.S. Coast Guard Cutter GENTIAN is referred to as the Caribbean Support Tender (CST). The CST is a former Balsam class buoy tender, which was built in 1942 and was de-commissioned in 1998. In response to President Clinton's international commitments at the May 10, 1997, Caribbean/U.S. Summit in Bridgetown, Barbados, it was re-commissioned on September 27, 1999, in Miami, Florida, as a training vessel. The CST is the United States' only maritime vessel solely dedicated to international engagement with the goal of strengthening cooperating nations' maritime interdiction capabilities. The CST performs many diverse and international missions. The CST's primary missions are international engagement and training. The CST's multinational crew, consisting of U.S. Coast Guard and international personnel, has strengthened relations between the USCG and foreign coast guards and navies.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (American Citizens, Regional Stability, International Crime and Drugs, Weapons of Mass Destruction, Counterterrorism, Homeland Security); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$6,500,000	\$750,000	\$7,250,000

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	2,319	2,319

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Coast Guard Academy Programs

The U.S. Coast Guard Academy (USCGA) offers a four-year program with an intensive undergraduate curriculum leading to a Bachelor of Science degree. This, coupled with military and leadership training, enables graduates to assume responsible roles as officers in comparable maritime services in their home countries. The academic program consists of eight majors: civil engineering, electrical engineering, marine engineering and naval architecture, mechanical engineering, operations research, marine and environmental sciences, government, and management. The professional program consists of training in navigation and law enforcement, supplemented by summer programs that include general shipboard training, seagoing experience aboard the sail training ship Eagle, military training, and other operational experience. Rigorous physical exercise is an integral part of the program. International nominees must be sponsored by their respective governments through the U.S. diplomatic mission and may apply by meeting all age, academic, language, and interview requirements. Federal Statute 14 U.S.C. 195 requires countries of accepted nominees to agree in advance to reimburse the USCG for the cost of instruction. A limited number of full or partial waivers may be granted based upon the most recent World Bank list of high income countries; however, countries may opt to pay full tuition to this prestigious military academy. The USCGA is limited statutorily to a maximum of 36 enrolled international cadets. An annual solicitation with detailed information is sent to all posts in the August-September timeframe.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability, International Crime and Drugs, Counterterrorism); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights, Humanitarian Response); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs); Maritime Safety

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,025,130	\$0	\$1,025,130

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	15	15

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

U.S. Coast Guard Exportable Training

The U.S. Coast Guard provides training through deployable teams of Coast Guard personnel that conduct tailored training and maritime assessments in the host country via Mobile Education and Training Teams (MET/MTT). Training is available in all Coast Guard core missions and competencies of Maritime Law Enforcement, Search and Rescue, Marine Environmental Protection, Waterways Management, National Security, and the operation and maintenance of Coast Guard platforms. Courses in highest demand are in the areas of Maritime Law Enforcement, Search and Rescue, Crisis Command and Control for Managers, and professional leadership development through the International Maritime Officer Course.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability, International Crime and Drugs, Weapons of Mass Destruction, Counterterrorism, Homeland Security); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights, Humanitarian Response); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs); Maritime Safety

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$2,032,000	\$2,032,000

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	1,571	1,571

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

U.S. Coast Guard International Visitors Program

The Coast Guard hosts international visitors each year through the International Visitors Program. These visits are conducted as part of an effort to build strong working relationships between the Coast Guard and counterpart organizations. These visits range from Service Chief meetings with the Coast Guard Commandant to working meetings with officials from maritime agencies. At these meetings, the Coast Guard addresses policy and operational issues and explores opportunities for increased cooperation with other maritime services. The International Visitors Program is managed by the Coast Guard International Affairs staff, which hosts visitors to Coast Guard headquarters and coordinates visits to USCG field units across the country. The majority of visitors to the U.S. Coast Guard are originally sponsored by another U.S. Government department or agency.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability, International Crime and Drugs, Weapons of Mass Destruction, Counterterrorism, Homeland Security); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights, Humanitarian Response); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs); Maritime Safety

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	1,229	1,229

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Coast Guard Resident Training Programs

The U.S. Coast Guard provides training or technical assistance to officers, enlisted personnel, and civilians from foreign military and civilian agencies when Coast Guard operational and training requirements permit, when in compliance with applicable laws and authorities, and when funded by or through another U.S. Government agency that does have the authority. The majority of training is funded through the Security Assistance International Military Education and Training (IMET) Program and Foreign Military Sales (FMS), International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs programs, or through other U.S. assistance programs or host country funds. Training is available through resident courses at Coast Guard Training Centers and ship transfer On-the-Job Training (OJT). Training is available in all Coast Guard core missions and competencies of Maritime Law Enforcement, Search and Rescue, Marine Environmental Protection, Waterways Management, National Security, and the operation and maintenance of Coast Guard platforms. Courses in highest demand are in the areas of Maritime Law Enforcement, Search and Rescue, Crisis Command and Control for Managers, and professional leadership development through the International Maritime Officer Course.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability, International Crime and Drugs, Counterterrorism, Homeland Security); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights, Humanitarian Response); Maritime Safety

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$1,413,503	\$1,413,503

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	363	363

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	458

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.



DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

451 Seventh Street, SW
 Washington, DC 20410
www.hud.gov • 202-708-1112

The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) is the principal federal agency responsible for programs concerned with the nation's housing needs, fair housing opportunities, and improvement and development of the nation's communities.

Office of Policy Development and Research

The Office of Policy Development and Research supervises HUD's research activities and the development of its policies and is responsible for experimental housing and technical studies.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

HUD International Visitor Program

Within the Office of International Affairs, the Department of Housing and Urban Development conducts its international visitor program. Through collaboration with other nations and partnering with various stakeholder groups, HUD undertakes a variety of cooperative activities of mutual interest. HUD arranges appointments for foreign government officials and technical experts interested in the design and administration of federal housing and urban development policies. By exchanging policy and management experiences and data on topics related to housing finance and construction, urban planning, economic development, and public administration, HUD seeks to add a stronger international element to urban development policy research studies in the United States and other nations. For example, there is great international interest in America's extensive experience fostering public-private partnerships, including nongovernmental organizations and private businesses, to improve housing and job opportunities for low-income families.

International visitors to HUD are usually funded by foreign governments or through programs sponsored by the State Department and other international organizations. The Office of International Affairs receives no general program funds to support these exchange programs. Private sector participants provide their own funding.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Humanitarian Response); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs); Increase Understanding of U.S. Housing Policies and Programs

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	458	458

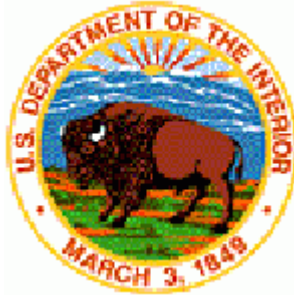
All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$1,785,674	\$879,878	\$905,796	\$172,736†	\$69,184†	\$251,800†	\$207,080†	\$2,486,474†	1,807

Total number of participants includes those who crossed international borders AND those who were trained in-country.

Dollar figures include some expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of International Affairs
 1849 C Street, NW
 Washington, DC 20240
 www.doi.gov • 202-208-3048

The mission of the Department of the Interior (DOI) is to protect and provide access to America's natural and cultural heritage and honor the nation's federal trust responsibilities to Native American tribes. The Department manages the nation's public lands and minerals, national parks, national wildlife refuges, and western water resources and upholds federal trust responsibilities to Native American tribes. It is responsible for migratory wildlife conservation; historic preservation; endangered species; surface-mined lands protection and restoration; mapping; and geological, hydrological, and biological science. The Department has conducted international activities for almost 100 years for the following four purposes:

- (1) Facilitate DOI's domestic responsibilities, including managing protected areas adjacent to international borders; sharing scientific findings, technology, and other information beneficial to domestic programs; protecting migratory wildlife; and fighting cross border fires.
- (2) Meet DOI's Congressionally mandated international activities such as elephant, rhino, tiger, and great ape protection, and migratory bird preservation.
- (3) Meet U.S. Treaty obligations such as:
 - Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)
 - Convention to Combat Desertification
 - Convention on Nature Protection and Wildlife Preservation in the Western Hemisphere
 - 1909 U.S.-Canada Boundary Waters Treaty
 - 1944 U.S.-Mexico Water Treaty
 - Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar)
 - 1996 U.S.-Canada Migratory Bird Convention
 - Migratory Bird and Game Mammal Treaty with Mexico
 - Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and other Matter (London Convention 1972)
 - Migratory Bird Treaty with Japan

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

(4) Support U.S. foreign policy objectives at the request of the White House and the State Department. Such activities include providing technical and scientific advice on wildlife, water, and other natural resources (e.g., water issues in the Middle East Peace Talks); park management; and addressing environmental hazards (e.g., monitoring volcanoes and earthquakes).

Bureau of Reclamation

The Bureau of Reclamation was created in 1902 to provide a reliable water supply for the development of the 17 Western States. Reclamation today is the largest water wholesaler in the United States, providing water supply to more than 31 million people and 10 million acres of irrigated land. It is also the nation's second largest producer of hydroelectric power and the fifth largest electric utility. In addition to supplying water and generating hydropower, Reclamation projects address a wide array of other needs, including flood control, recreation, water quality, fish and wildlife habitat, and other environmental concerns.

Reclamation has long been active internationally and it routinely makes its expertise available to other countries, largely on a reimbursable basis. It has trained over 10,000 engineers and scientists from over 80 countries. Reclamation has provided expertise in a wide variety of areas, including dam safety, water conservation, water reuse, environmental protection and restoration, integrated water resources management, water quality, and desalination.

Reclamation International Visitors Program

Reclamation hosts international visitors for short-term visits of less than eight hours in length, which generally provide the international visitor with an overview of Reclamation's organization or a site visit to or tour of any of its facilities.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues); Sustainable Development; Integrated Water Resources Development and Dam Safety; Water Conservation, Reclamation, and Reuse

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	\$0

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	760	760

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Training Programs

The Bureau of Reclamation training programs are tailored to fit specific requests and vary in length. They usually combine office and field visits or study tours to Reclamation's facilities and irrigation districts, along with meetings with private sector and nongovernmental organizations. All costs involved with providing training programs must be reimbursed to Reclamation by each trainee's government or sponsoring agency. No appropriated funds are used for training programs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues); Integrated Water Resources Development and Dam Safety; Water Conservation, Reclamation, and Reuse

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$33,000	\$33,000

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	Not Tracked	\$104,077	\$0	\$104,077

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	52	52

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Minerals Management Service

The Minerals Management Service (MMS) manages the nation's natural gas, oil, and other mineral resources on the outer continental shelf. While traditionally an agency with a domestic focus, MMS regulates an industry that is global in scope. Whether it's an oil spill that could potentially harm the world's oceans or an evolutionary change from prescriptive- to performance-based regulations, MMS must be engaged in the international arena. MMS is committed to identifying and developing international initiatives that promote better integration of safety and environmental concerns into offshore development decision making.

Minerals Management Service International Program

To operate internationally, MMS focuses its efforts on providing technical advice to the State Department; monitoring, developing, and refining safety and environmental standards; and engaging in technical and information exchanges with international regulatory counterparts.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues); Creation and Implementation of a Sound Regulatory System for the Management of Oil and Gas Resources; Provision for Greater Institution Building and Contract Sanctity; Protection of Worker Safety and Environmental Protection

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$104,923	\$104,923

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
8	45	53

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

The National Park Service (NPS) is dedicated to conserving unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the National Park System for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. The NPS is granted authorization by the Mutual Education and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, which allows programs of cultural and educational exchange with the approval of the Department of State's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs.

The NPS also maintains international programs of communication and cooperation regarding natural resource preservation and protection in response to the Convention Concerning Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, ratified by the U.S. Senate in 1973, which provides for the identification and recognition of natural and historic properties of outstanding universal value and establishes a system whereby member nations cooperate in the protection, conservation, presentation, and rehabilitation of these properties.

Finally, as a complement to its domestic Volunteers-in-Parks Program, the NPS places foreign residents in U.S. parks to help them learn about the U.S. park system by working directly in a park, and to further international goals of biodiversity and sustainable development.

International Volunteers-in-Parks/Exchange Visitors Program and Technical Assistance Program

The National Park Service provides park-related training and development opportunities for qualified foreign trainees, foreign government visitors, and specialists to promote the general interests of international education and cultural exchange. In addition, NPS professionals travel overseas on technical assignments that typically include training components.

In addition to providing technical assistance to protected area agencies, NPS employees in a variety of professions attend international natural and cultural resource organizational meetings abroad and, in some cases, give presentations or provide training opportunities.

Many international volunteers comment that their interactions with park staff and the public have given them an appreciation for the United States and the National Park Service. These relationships can serve to increase the cooperation between the NPS and its foreign counterparts. Partnering with our neighbors across the border and around the globe may prove to be essential in confronting resource challenges and protecting U.S. parks in the 21st century.

During FY 2005, the National Park Service coordinated many successful exchange visitor programs in America's national parks. NPS staff members also provided technical assistance to national parks and protected areas abroad. The national parks are ideal places for exchange visitors to see the best aspects of our country, meet Americans from many backgrounds, and learn about American values and the U.S. system of government. The NPS is confident that its exchange program is strengthening national parks in the United States and national parks and protected areas abroad.

The NPS provided beneficial training to exchange visitors in a variety of disciplines. Exchange visitors had opportunities to apply their theoretical knowledge to NPS natural resource management field projects. Observing NPS' GIS (Geographic Information System) projects, environmental assessments, fire management plans, and forestry research gave exchange visitors opportunities to expand their skills. Foreign biologists participated in wildlife population studies of threatened species with NPS natural resource managers. Additionally, exchange visitors participated in wilderness planning workshops with NPS, state, and local park managers. In these workshops, exchange visitors learned about U.S. wilderness legislation and policies. Exchange visitors who were experts in botany were involved with NPS invasive plant management studies and integrated pest management plans. The NPS also coordinated meetings for foreign protected area managers with their counterparts in the NPS Washington Office, as well as with NPS managers in the U.S. national parks. These exchanges were at no cost to the NPS; they facilitated an exchange of best practices between NPS staff and foreign protected area and foreign national park staff.

Invasive species management is one example of the many resource challenges that federal agencies asked NPS

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

to address in the form of technical assistance to national parks and protected areas abroad. NPS professionals consulted with their counterparts in Ecuador, Georgia, Honduras, Morocco, and Tanzania. The U.S. Embassy in Morocco, as well as the Peace Corps, asked for NPS assistance in the creation of a park ranger corps in Morocco. An NPS team went to that country to help with an assessment of its national parks. Park rangers from Morocco will receive further training in FY 2006.

NPS staff shared research with their foreign sister parks. Sister parks have links to U.S. national parks and the foreign national parks share common resources and challenges. NPS employees and their foreign counterparts sometimes travel to their respective sister parks when outside funding becomes available, as was the case in Georgia. Additionally, a few international parks sent exchange visitors to train in their U.S. sister parks.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$97,716	\$0	\$97,716

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$53,967	Not Tracked	\$14,400	\$68,367

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
155	76	231

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of International Affairs

Foreign Visitors Program

The Office of International Affairs serves as a primary point of contact to work with other DOI offices and bureaus in arranging meetings and giving presentations to foreign government officials and international nongovernmental professionals. DOI does not fund these visits; costs are typically borne by foreign governments, international organizations, or private foundations and are not tracked by the department.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	30	30

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

International Technical Assistance Program

With donor funds, the Department of the Interior can provide training and technical assistance to countries in areas of DOI staff expertise, which include protected area management, cultural resources management, environmental education, endangered species conservation, visitor services, recreation management, fire management, minerals management, abandoned mine lands reclamation, ecotourism, wildlife law enforcement, resource interpretation, park infrastructure, and concessions management. Expertise is drawn from the various departmental bureaus.

The unique strengths of DOI technical assistance are as follows:

- DOI offers technical experts with a depth of applied technical knowledge, international experience, and relevant language skills.
- DOI fosters direct, sustained exchanges between U.S. natural resource managers and their host-country counterparts. These are often direct government-to-government partnerships.
- DOI covers all salaries for the technical assistance it provides. In fact, DOI contributes approximately \$25,000 in salaries for each \$50,000 of donor contribution.
- DOI responds rapidly to technical assistance requests.
- DOI can employ its large internal training staff to provide professional "train-the-trainer" workshops to ensure long-term program sustainability.

DOI technical assistance is offered on a reimbursable basis. Donor funds cover the costs of travel and per diem of DOI technical staff, support for field activities, equipment, and program management.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues)

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USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$298,133	\$298,133

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$12,513	\$12,513

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
58	0	58

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement

The Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSM) was established in the Department of the Interior by the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977. The office assists U.S. states in operating a nationwide program that protects society and the environment from the adverse effects of coal mining, while ensuring that surface coal mining can be done without permanent damage to land and water resources. With most coal-mining states having primary responsibility for regulating surface coal mining and reclamation activities within their borders, OSM oversees state mining regulatory and abandoned mine reclamation programs, assists states in meeting the objectives of the surface mining law, and regulates mining and reclamation activities on federal and Native American lands and in those states choosing not to assume primary responsibility.

Interior Environment and Natural Resources Support Assistance Agreement

OSM supports efforts to eliminate the environmental and economic effects of acid mine drainage from abandoned coal mines, encourage reforestation of reclaimed mine land, develop techniques that can ensure reclamation of prime farmland soils, and publicly recognize outstanding reclamation by communicating the experience to others.

OSM receives requests for technical assistance and conducts formal and informal training in the United States and overseas on a variety of mining issues within its expertise. The Environment and Natural Resources Support Assistance Agreement promotes cooperation and exchange of information regarding environmental management of surface mining through the exchange of scientific resources, personnel, training, and technical knowledge. Areas of focus include management practices and application of technology to control deleterious effects on the environment of surface mining; techniques for reclamation of mined land; use of automated geological information systems to enhance mine planning, development, and reclamation; development of human resources devoted to management, mine inspection, and environmental assessment; preparation and implementation of environmental management plans and for extinguishing coal mine fires; and preparing and implementing plans for reclamation and hazard minimization on previously mined lands.

FY 2005 programming included 11 training sessions on six pertinent environmental topics to a total of 252 students. As a result of this six-year program that has now formally closed, regional governments in Indonesia are reviewing environmental assessment documents and getting the right data. Environmental assessment training provided to local governments allowed students to work in a multi-agency environment to evaluate natural resource development plans. Typical impacts of mining operations were explained and students learned the importance of pre-mine planning, post-mining land use, and environmental management. Local governments are now issuing mine permits and conducting mine inspections. On-the-ground conditions are improving at mine sites. Companies are starting to pay attention to fine coal recovery. New, often expatriate, employees have been hired to manage coal washing plants. Modifications have been made to some washing plants and one new plant has been constructed to recover fine coal. Local governments are conducting environmental audits of mines to improve environmental performance and reduce citizen complaints. Water quality discharge standards have been promulgated for coal, gold, and copper mining activities using a negotiated rule-making process. Standards for tin and nickel mining are currently being negotiated. Gold miners in North Sulawesi are switching from mercury amalgamation to the more efficient and environmentally friendly vat leach cyanide process. Eventually, mercury will be phased out of these operations, which will eliminate the mercury pollution in the gold region.

Over the course of the program, OSM jointly trained local agency counterparts who share jurisdiction over mining operations. This led to more collegial working relationships between agencies. Having a common understanding of a project in the context of all the laws and regulations that apply has allowed the local governments to take a much more balanced approach to natural resource development in their regions. A total of 728 students participated in 42 training sessions on 24 environmental topics during the project's six-year history.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues); Improvement of Foreign Government Capacity

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$152,693	\$152,693

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Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	\$0

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
7	252	259

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

United States Fish and Wildlife Service

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is the principal federal agency responsible for conserving, protecting, and enhancing fish, wildlife, and plants and their habitats for the continuing benefit of the American people. The Service manages the 94-million-acre National Wildlife Refuge System and enforces federal wildlife laws, administers the Endangered Species Act, manages migratory bird populations, restores nationally significant fisheries, conserves and restores wildlife habitat, and helps foreign governments with their conservation efforts. It also oversees the Federal Aid program that distributes hundreds of millions of dollars in excise taxes of fishing and hunting equipment to state fish and wildlife agencies.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service International Programs

Through its international programs, the Fish and Wildlife Service works multilaterally with many partners and nations in the implementation of international treaties, conventions, and on-the-ground projects for conservation of species and their habitats. The Division of International Conservation seeks to strengthen the capacity of interested local conservation and natural resources managers, institutions, and communities in the regions around the world to conserve wildlife, including species conservation and their habitats. The Division of Scientific Authority is involved in science-based conservation and enhancement of species in the wild on a global basis, with a focus on plants and animals subject to international trade. The Division of Management Authority implements domestic laws and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora to promote long-term conservation of global fish and wildlife resources. In response to ever-increasing global pressures of wildlife trade and habitat loss on species worldwide, the office dedicates its efforts to conserving species at risk through trade and by implementing policies, capacity building, community outreach and education, and technical assistance activities that have a broad impact on conservation overall.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues); Protection of Fish, Wildlife, and Plants and Their Habitats

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$302,385	\$0	\$302,385

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
49	83	132

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

United States Geological Survey

Although the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) is a domestic agency, earth and life sciences studies are not limited by political boundaries. As a premier scientific agency, USGS has long recognized the scientific benefits resulting from interaction with scientific colleagues abroad and from extending its research and investigations to other countries. Much can be learned about fundamental principles of science and applications of science and technology to important management problems by looking at global perspectives. Indeed, some issues, such as climate change and the spread of invasive alien species, can only be dealt with on a global scale.

The Department of the Interior, and the nation as a whole, derives significant benefits from USGS participation in technical assistance activities through collegial technical exchange on problems of mutual interest and by improving the scientific basis for managing ecosystems and natural resources. DOI also helps USGS scientists understand some of the fundamental principles of science by providing them with unique environments for research.

Visiting Scientist and Participant Training Programs

The U.S. Geological Survey conducts two distinct exchange and training programs. USGS hosts international visiting scientists who travel to the United States and participate in the USGS training program and in research studies within the United States. Selected international academia and professionals participate in projects including, but not limited to, biology, cartography, chemistry, engineering, geochemistry, geology, geophysics, hydrology, paleontology, remote sensing, seismology, volcanology, and other related technical, managerial, and administrative support activities.

The USGS also sends its own scientists overseas to participate in collaborative research studies and conduct training programs, as well as receive training in other countries.

During FY 2005, USGS employees participated in research studies and collaborative scientific research with foreign counterparts and research scholars. The areas studied included but were not limited to studies in the areas of biological, hydrological, geological, and computer sciences. Geological hazards including seismicity forecasting, mercury study, toxicity studies on copper and cadmium, and biochemical characteristics of stone coal and its environment, to name a few. Hydrological studies included the development of methods to downscale meteorological variables and glaciology through the study of volcano and ice interactions. Biological studies included marine habitat maps of continental shelf productivity and limnological research. These interactivities with foreign counterparts are a big part of what makes the USGS a unique and world renowned organization.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Humanitarian Response)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$479,777	\$317,047	\$796,824

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$172,736	\$15,217	\$147,723	\$180,167	\$515,843

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
91	141	232

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$38,144,531	\$2,468,047	\$35,676,484	\$314,533†	\$0†	\$0†	\$86,067†	\$38,545,131†	101,457

Total number of participants includes some, but not all, of the organization's in-country training participants.

Dollar figures include some expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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The Department of Justice (DOJ), under the Attorney General, enforces federal laws and contributes to the fair and efficient administration of the federal justice system. The Department is responsible for detecting, apprehending, prosecuting, and incarcerating criminal offenders; upholding the civil rights of all Americans; enforcing laws to protect the environment; ensuring healthy business competition in America's free enterprise system; safeguarding the consumer from fraudulent activity; enforcing the immigration laws of the United States; and representing the American people in all legal matters involving the U.S. Government.

The Department's international training activities assist the law enforcement and judicial communities of foreign nations in their efforts to develop self-sustaining institutions that will ensure open, reliable, and impartial justice for an entire population. Various entities within the Department of Justice apply their specialized expertise to offer international training, which supports specific U.S. foreign policy goals.

Antitrust Division

For over six decades, the mission of the Antitrust Division has been to promote and protect the competitive process -- and the American economy -- through the enforcement of antitrust laws. Antitrust laws apply to virtually all industries and to every level of business, including manufacturing, transportation, distribution, and marketing. They prohibit a variety of practices that restrain trade, such as price-fixing conspiracies, corporate mergers likely to reduce the competitive vigor of particular markets, and predatory acts designed to achieve or maintain monopoly power.

The Division prosecutes serious and willful violations of antitrust laws by filing criminal suits that can lead to large fines and jail sentences. Where criminal prosecution is not appropriate, the Division institutes a civil action seeking a court order forbidding future violations of the law and requiring steps to remedy the anticompetitive effects of past violations. Many of the Division's accomplishments on these fronts were made possible by an unprecedented level of cooperation and coordination with foreign antitrust enforcement agencies and with State Attorneys General.

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The historic goal of the antitrust laws is to protect economic freedom and opportunity by promoting competition in the marketplace. Competition in a free market benefits American consumers through lower prices, better quality, and greater choice. Competition provides businesses the opportunity to compete on price and quality, in an open market and on a level playing field, unhampered by anticompetitive restraints. Competition also tests and hardens American companies at home, the better to succeed abroad.

Antitrust Division International Technical Assistance Programs

With funding from the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), and in conjunction with the Federal Trade Commission (FTC), the Antitrust Division conducts international training activities to transfer U.S. knowledge and experience in competition policy and law enforcement, to facilitate the development of sound competition policy and law enforcement, and to promote the application of free market principles in transition economies. Technical assistance is provided by placing two-person attorney/economist teams from the Antitrust Division and the FTC in foreign competition offices for extended periods and short-term missions on specific competition issues, economic sectors, or current cases. The Antitrust Division also assists competition offices in developing and refining competition laws and related policies, and trains competition office staff on investigative techniques, legal and economic concepts, and analytical methods.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (International Crime and Drugs); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$37,776	\$81,344	\$119,120

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$14,533	\$0	\$0	\$86,067	\$100,600

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
32	0	32

The program contained participants who crossed international borders as well as participants who were trained in-country. However, the data reported here represents only those participants who crossed international borders.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives

The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF) enforces the federal laws and regulations relating to alcohol and tobacco diversion, firearms, explosives, and arson by working directly and in cooperation with others to suppress and prevent crime and violence through enforcement, regulation, and community outreach; ensure fair and proper revenue collection and provide fair and effective industry regulation; support and assist federal, state, local, and international law enforcement; and provide innovative training programs in support of criminal and regulatory enforcement functions.

ATF International Training

ATF's international training programs help advance U.S. interests in international cooperation and the promotion of social, political, and economic stability by helping other countries combat crime and violence. To achieve these goals, the Bureau's international training programs provide technical assistance, support institution building and enforcement capability, and foster relationships between American law enforcement agencies and regional counterparts. The programs produce an extensive network of alumni who could become future leaders and decision makers in their respective countries. Post-program outreach by the Bureau enables alumni to exchange information with their U.S. counterparts and assist in transnational investigations.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (International Crime and Drugs, Counterterrorism); Promote International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$702,751	\$702,751

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
103	985	1,088

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

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Criminal Division

The Criminal Division develops, enforces, and supervises the application of all federal criminal laws except those specifically assigned to other divisions. The Division, along with the 93 U.S. Attorneys, has the responsibility for overseeing criminal matters under more than 900 statutes, as well as certain civil litigation. Criminal Division attorneys prosecute many nationally significant cases. In addition to its direct litigation responsibilities, the Division formulates and implements criminal enforcement policy and provides advice and assistance. For example, the Division approves or monitors sensitive areas of law enforcement such as participation in the Witness Security Program and the use of electronic surveillance; advises the Attorney General, Congress, the Office of Management and Budget, and the White House on matters of criminal law; provides legal advice and assistance to federal prosecutors and investigative agencies; and provides leadership for coordinating international as well as federal, state, and local law enforcement matters.

International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program

The International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP) supports U.S. foreign policy and criminal justice priorities by providing developmental assistance to foreign criminal justice systems. ICITAP projects are developed under the policy direction of the Departments of State and Justice, with funding from the former, to advance mid- and long-term U.S. policy objectives in promoting democracy and respect for human rights and combating transnational crime. All ICITAP efforts are based on internationally recognized human rights and democratic principles. ICITAP conducts two principle types of assistance projects: (1) enhancing the capabilities of existing police organizations in emerging democracies and (2) developing police forces in the context of international peacekeeping operations.

In the context of international peacekeeping missions following internal civil conflict or outside intervention, it is often necessary to effect rapid and radical change to the police as an institution. This involves changing the institutional orientation from a police agency that functions in service to the State to one that adheres to the democratic principles as a service to protect the people.

In other programs, ICITAP provides technical assistance and training to one or more aspects of a country's existing law enforcement organization, such as enhancement of forensic capabilities, expansion of criminal investigation skills and techniques, and development of internal discipline mechanisms. The vast majority of the participants represent federal, state, or local law enforcement.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability, International Crime and Drugs, Counterterrorism); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Democracy and Human Rights)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$10,192,908	\$10,192,908

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
1,464	67,644	69,108

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance, and Training -- The International Visitors Program

OPDAT works in coordination with and is funded by the Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) and the U.S. Agency for International Development. OPDAT has been a key participant in U.S. efforts to strengthen democratic governments by helping to build justice systems that promote the rule of law and serve the public interest.

OPDAT also serves as Justice's liaison with various private and public agencies that sponsor visits by foreign officials who want to closely examine the U.S. federal legal system. Visitors with specific interests can meet with practitioners from specialized components of the Justice Department to discuss such issues as money laundering, organized crime, asset forfeiture, narcotics and other drugs, ethics and public corruption, juvenile justice and delinquency prevention, civil rights, and international judicial assistance and extradition. The opportunity for comparative law dialogue, which the International Visitors Program presents, aids the Department in its efforts to promote international legal assistance and cooperation.

Department of Justice's contributions are in-kind contributions and represent the hours that DOJ attorneys and other officials contribute out of their daily activities to meet with visitors, provide information about the U.S. justice system, and answer visitors' questions. They are not appropriated funds.

In FY 2005, 644 Department of Justice attorneys and other officials met with 1,484 international visitors. The Department estimates that the value of time contributed by the professional staff to be worth \$91,872 (in-kind contributions).

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability, International Crime and Drugs, Counterterrorism); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Democracy and Human Rights); Promote International Understanding; Strengthen Diplomatic and Program Capabilities

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	1,484	1,484

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance, and Training Program

Established in 1991, the Office of Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance, and Training Program (OPDAT) draws on Department of Justice resources and expertise to strengthen foreign criminal justice sector institutions and enhance the administration of justice abroad. OPDAT supports the United States and the Department's law enforcement objectives and priorities by preparing foreign counterparts to cooperate more fully and effectively with the United States in combating terrorism and transnational crime. It does so by encouraging legislative and justice sector reform in countries with inadequate laws; by improving the skills of foreign prosecutors, investigators, and judges; and by promoting the rule of law and regard for human rights.

In FY 2005, OPDAT had 30 Resident Legal Advisors (RLAs) in 22 countries. RLAs are experienced federal or state prosecutors stationed in a host country for at least one year, where they provide full-time advice and technical assistance in establishing fair and professional justice sector institutions and practices. OPDAT also conducts discrete short- and mid-term assistance programs, ranging from one week to six months, which focus on a specific aspect of criminal justice. These are implemented by Intermittent Legal Advisors (ILAs) who, like the RLAs, are experienced federal or state prosecutors.

To complement its overseas programs, OPDAT also serves as the Department's liaison between various private and public agencies which sponsor visits to the United States by foreign officials interested in a closer examination of the U.S. legal system. International visitors with specific interests are given the opportunity to meet with practitioners in more specialized components of the Department.

In FY 2005, OPDAT conducted assistance programs in over 57 countries and managed over \$45 million in State Department and USAID funding.

Iraq Justice Sector Development: OPDAT assigns experienced federal prosecutors to Iraq to assist the Iraqi justice sector in enhancing sustainable institutions built on rule of law principles. OPDAT currently has five RLAs in Iraq, with plans to expand to 14. Presently, one RLA is stationed in Baghdad and four RLAs are deployed to Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRTs) in Iraqi provinces, one each in Hilla, Kirkuk, Mosul, and Tikrit. As members of an interdisciplinary reconstruction effort, OPDAT RLAs work with local police and judges to identify and overcome obstacles to effective, fair prosecutions. The RLA stationed in Baghdad advises the U.S. Embassy, the Central Criminal Court of Iraq, the Iraq Ministry of Justice, and the Iraqi Higher Judicial Council on criminal justice, rule of law, and judiciary matters. OPDAT RLAs continue to overcome immense security challenges in their effort to enhance Iraqi justice sector capability.

Nigeria Anti-Corruption Program: Since May 2005, an OPDAT Legal Advisor has provided technical assistance to Nigeria's anti-corruption commission and its economic and financial fraud commission. During that time, OPDAT developed and implemented six training programs for investigators and prosecutors. These programs have helped increase the capacity of the Nigerian justice sector to investigate and prosecute allegations of serious corruption and fraud. The number of public corruption and fraud cases ready for prosecution has increased during the OPDAT Legal Advisor's tenure in Nigeria.

South Africa Organized Crime Program: In South Africa, OPDAT continues its close working relationship with that country's National Prosecution Authority. An OPDAT Legal Advisor has provided technical advice and training to investigators and prosecutors throughout the country on the effective use of South Africa's racketeering statute, which is the South African equivalent of the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO). The OPDAT program has resulted in an increased number of racketeering investigations and prosecutions involving organized criminal activity.

United Arab Emirates (UAE) Terrorist Financing Program: Due to the efforts of the OPDAT Resident Legal Advisor in Abu Dhabi, the UAE Central Bank and Ministry of Justice joined with Justice to hold a regional conference on money laundering and terrorist financing. Participants in the conference included the Gulf Cooperation Council countries (Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates), the regional Financial Action Task Force-style body (MENA FATF), the U.N. Office of Drugs and Crime-Terrorism Prevention Branch, as well as the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), and Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCen). Candid discussions and sharing of information culminated in agreement to hold the event again next year.

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Indonesia Counterterrorism Task Force Development and Other Justice Sector Assistance: With OPDAT Resident Legal Advisor's assistance, a Counterterrorism Task Force was established in September 2005. The RLA is now working with the Indonesian Attorney General to develop it further through recruitment and training of its members. Recently, the RLA joined the U.S. Ambassador for an appearance before the national legislature to discuss terrorism, and prepared a memorandum for Indonesian legislators on U.S. terrorism laws. Additionally, the RLA has held a series of seminars on mutual legal assistance, anti-corruption, and witness protection.

Thailand Resident Legal Advisor Program: The OPDAT Resident Legal Advisor has assisted the Thai Attorney General's office with issues of corruption, organized crime, trafficking in persons, intellectual property and cyber crimes, terrorism, narcotics, and overall enhancement of criminal justice institutions. Fluency in Thai and intense appreciation for Thai culture and legal development has allowed the RLA to forge close and lasting relationships with his Thai counterparts.

Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) War Crimes Program: In FY 2005, OPDAT conducted a series of comprehensive war crimes training for judges and prosecutors in Bosnia: two field trips to the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY) for Bosnian judges and prosecutors, a number of wide-ranging seminars on war crimes jurisprudence for Bosnians and internationals, and publication and distribution of written war crimes prosecution materials. During this time, the War Crimes Chamber at BiH State Court was officially opened, indictments were filed, and war crimes trials were held. Most significantly, the ICTY began to transfer indictments to the Bosnian war crimes chamber, indicating that the Bosnian war crimes chamber has met the highest international standards.

Kosovo Judicial Governance and Independence Programs: The OPDAT RLA, as part of the Advisory Working Groups for the Law on Courts and Law on Prosecutors, helped draft the Law on Prosecutors and substantial portions of the Law on Courts. Both the Law on Courts and the Law on Prosecutors were passed, incorporating the substantive recommendations made in the OPDAT-led Judicial Assessment and Reorganization Team (JART) Report concerning judicial governance and independence, as well as court administration. Based on this model, the UN Mission in Kosovo and the Kosovo Government developed and approved the organizational structure of the Ministries of Justice and the Interior.

Macedonia Constitutional Amendment Drafting and Adoption: The RLA was instrumental in the drafting and adoption of laws establishing an independent judiciary selected by a non-legislative Council and a magistrate's school for initial and continuous education for prosecutors and judges. She also helped set up an organized crime unit within the public prosecutor's office and a witness protection and security program, which allowed fifteen foreign witnesses to return to Macedonia to testify. Finally, she assisted in Criminal Procedure Code reform in the areas of special investigative methods; sentencing alternatives such as pre-trial diversion, home confinement, and community service; reduced sentences or immunity for cooperating defendants; and increased minimum sentences for trafficking in children.

Bangladesh Terrorist Financing Programs: OPDAT contributed to the achievement of a major U.S. Government priority for Bangladesh in FY 2005, namely the Bangladesh signing of the United Nations Convention on the Suppression of Terrorist Financing. Bangladesh is now a party to all 12 anti-terrorism-related conventions. At the direction of the Ambassador, the DOJ/OPDAT RLA met with officials from throughout the Bangladeshi government, and lobbied hard to resolve their outstanding concerns about the Convention. The RLA's efforts cleared the way for final ratification of the Convention.

Georgia Plea Bargaining and Witness Cooperation Programs: Working with the RLA, Georgian prosecutors have learned how to use plea bargains to assist in their prosecutions (plea bargaining itself is only recently available to them, due to amendments drafted, with U.S. help, to the Georgian Criminal Procedure Code). In a high profile money laundering case, Georgian prosecutors entered into plea bargains with ten lower-level bank employees, some of whom testified at trial against the bank president. This strategic use of plea bargaining reflects lessons learned from the RLA's ongoing training efforts. In one quarter alone, the RLA personally trained over 400 prosecutors in eight two-day seminars on successful investigation techniques and prosecution strategies for a variety of crimes, especially corruption and money laundering. Training emphasizes how to use the newly enacted amendments to the Criminal Procedure Code in a way that employs Western methods of investigation and prosecution.

Russia Jury Trials: The introduction of jury trials in Russia has placed greater demands on its prosecutors, who

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have no experience in handling such cases. OPDAT began working with the Russian Procuracy on joint U.S./Russian trial advocacy programs designed to teach trial skills to the Russian prosecutors. Using Russian fact patterns taken from a real Russian case, participants were required to demonstrate skills in the areas of opening statements, direct and cross examination, use of exhibits, closing arguments, and overall case analysis. Participants had to demonstrate the skill while being videotaped; each of the prosecutors was then individually critiqued by the Russian and U.S. instructors within the break-out group.

Russia Child Pornography Program: In September 2005, DOJ/OPDAT, working with Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section, organized a "Child Trafficking/Internet Pornography" conference in Moscow which assembled Russian and American experts to address how both nations can work together to address this transnational issue. A disproportionate number of child porn websites exist in Russia, which are often accessed by Americans. The conference drew a significant audience from the Russian government including a member of the Federation Council (the upper house of Russia's parliament), a Duma Deputy, and numerous members of Russian law enforcement. The conference highlighted a lack of comprehensive legislation in Russia to address this significant issue, an issue which OPDAT will work with the Russian government to address.

Paraguay Abuse of Charities and Bulk Cash Smuggling Program: In October 2005, OPDAT and the Department of State conducted a program in Asuncion, Paraguay, for officials from the Tri-Border countries (Brazil, Argentina, and Paraguay) and the United States on the abuse of charities, bulk cash smuggling, and the role of financial intelligence units (FIUs). The Tri-Border area is notorious for the smuggling of currency and goods and for money laundering which could aid terrorism. Among the positive outcomes was the agreement that FIUs from each of the three bordering countries would hold regular and periodic meetings to share information and begin collaborating across borders.

Suriname Trafficking in Persons Program: OPDAT worked with Surinamese prosecutors and others to develop an anti-trafficking operations manual for prosecutors and investigators and a tip sheet for border officials. In July 2005, Suriname for the first time in eight years successfully prosecuted a human trafficking case. The defendant was a high-level public official. The U.S. Ambassador issued a cable reporting on this breakthrough, noting that the Surinamese law enforcement personnel who had participated in training sessions remain the "strongest contributors to concrete law enforcement efforts." The Ambassador added: "Post is grateful for U.S. Department of Justice Office of Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance, and Training (OPDAT)'s training support, ably supplemented by the International Organization for Migration's efforts. We are pleased to see concrete results of their work emerging in Suriname's progress against [human trafficking]." Two more human trafficking arrests followed shortly, one in December 2005 and the other in February 2006.

Colombia Justice Sector Reform Program (JSRP): The JSRP in Colombia was developed as part of the initial U.S. Government efforts under Plan Colombia in 2000. This program is designed in conjunction with the U.S. Department of the Treasury to maximize collaboration among the various law enforcement agencies and offices operating in Colombia, including FBI, DEA, U.S. Marshals Services, U.S. Secret Service, ATF, U.S. Customs, FinCen, Internal Revenue Service, Bureau of Prisons, and prosecutors from the Department of Justice's Criminal Division.

The focus of JSRP since 2004 has been the implementation of the Colombian Criminal Procedure Code and the country's transition from a written inquisitorial to an oral accusatorial system of justice. This involves extensive training and technical assistance for prosecutors, police, and judges. In addition, JSRP offers training in specialized areas, including money laundering, asset forfeiture, human rights unit development, forensics development, anticorruption, judicial official and witness protection, and antiskidnapping. DOJ is also actively involved in developing the Prosecutor's Justice and Peace unit.

JSRP has offered 39 courses on prosecutor and judge training, training 2,878 prosecutors and judges; 169 courses on police investigator training for 7,338 police investigators; six courses on judicial/dignitary protection for 240 protective personnel; one course on bomb detection for 30 bomb technicians; and three courses on antiskidnapping for 56 criminal investigators. In total, 218 courses trained 10,542 prosecutors, judges, and criminal investigators.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (American Citizens, Regional Stability, International Crime and Drugs, Weapons of Mass Destruction, Counterterrorism, Homeland Security); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights, Humanitarian Response); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs); Anticorruption

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$19,729,817	\$19,729,817

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
769	20,480	21,249

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

The mission of the Drug Enforcement Administration is (1) to enforce the controlled substances laws and regulations of the United States and bring to the criminal and civil justice system of the United States, or any other competent jurisdiction, those organizations and principal members of organizations involved in the growth, manufacture, or distribution of controlled substances appearing in or destined for illicit traffic in the United States, and (2) to recommend and support nonenforcement programs aimed at reducing the availability of illicit controlled substances on the domestic and international markets.

DEA International Visitor Briefings and Tours

The International Training Section conducts briefings and provides tours of the DEA Training Academy facilities to high-level international law enforcement executives. The program's major objectives include: (1) contributing to the basic infrastructure development for carrying out counternarcotics law enforcement activities in cooperating countries, (2) discussing strategies for improving technical skills of drug law enforcement personnel in these countries, and (3) increasing cooperation among high-level U.S. and foreign law enforcement officials in the training arena. The effectiveness of DEA's counternarcotics efforts overseas is viewed in terms of progress made in the establishment of effective host country enforcement training institutions. As such, officials visiting the DEA Training Academy typically receive detailed briefings and corresponding documents regarding DEA demographics; learn about the hiring practices in recruitment and selection of DEA special agents, intelligence research specialists, diversion investigators, and chemists; become aware of DEA Academy Basic Training and Worldwide In-Service Training curricula that includes performance and evaluation standards; and receive comprehensive tours of DEA training facilities.

In FY 2005, 65 DEA personnel conducted briefings and tours for 91 international visitors.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (International Crime and Drugs)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	91	91

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

International Narcotics Control Training Program

DEA's International Training Section (TRI) operates in coordination with the Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs to plan, develop, and provide counternarcotics training to police officials worldwide. The DEA Country Office/U.S. Mission and the host country collaborate with each other in order to customize training programs and maximize exposure to areas that will be most beneficial to the DEA/U.S. Mission objectives. TRI's objectives include upgrading drug law enforcement capabilities of foreign law enforcement agencies, encouraging and assisting key countries in the development of self-sufficient drug investigative training programs, and providing foreign officials with the necessary motivation, skills, and knowledge required to initiate and continue high-level drug investigations. Objectives also include increasing and fostering regional cooperation and communication between countries and between foreign police and DEA personnel.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (International Crime and Drugs)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,367,133	\$1,804,569	\$3,171,703

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
265	2,384	2,649

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Federal Bureau of Investigation

The mission of the Federal Bureau of Investigation is to uphold the law through the investigation of violations of federal criminal law; to protect the United States from foreign intelligence and terrorist activities; to provide leadership and law enforcement assistance to federal, state, local, and international agencies; and to perform these responsibilities in a manner that is responsive to the needs of the public and is faithful to the Constitution of the United States.

Federal Bureau of Investigation International Training Programs

The Federal Bureau of Investigation serves as the principal investigative arm of the Department of Justice. The FBI detects and investigates crimes against the United States and performs other duties connected with national security. In response to the unprecedented growth in transnational crime, the FBI now maintains an active overseas presence that fosters the establishment of effective working relationships with foreign law enforcement agencies. Additionally, the FBI trains law enforcement officers in both basic and advanced investigative techniques and principles in an effort to promote country-to-country cooperation. Besides its participation in international working groups, the FBI is involved in the exchange of mid-level supervisory personnel from police agencies. Its relationship with INTERPOL facilitates the rapid exchange of criminal investigative information on drug smuggling and other international crimes.

The International Training and Assistance Unit (ITAU) provides operational investigative support and infrastructure building for the U.S. Government by training foreign law enforcement officials in all world regions. The FBI's legal attaches, the American embassies, and foreign law enforcement representatives identify the training needs of foreign law enforcement agencies. The ITAU formulates and coordinates country-specific training and assistance.

International training opportunities include in-country training, practical case training, U.S.-based training (at the FBI Academy in Quantico, Virginia), and overseas training at the International Law Enforcement Academies (ILEAs) in Gaborone, Botswana; Budapest, Hungary; and Bangkok, Thailand.

Working under the auspices of the Department of State's Antiterrorism Assistance Program (ATA), the ITAU provides training in terrorist crime scene investigation and major case management. With the Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs program, the ITAU provides training in terrorism financing and money laundering, the supervisor's role in counterterrorism, cybercrimes, and undercover operations.

The ITAU also works in conjunction with the Department of Defense's Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) to provide instructors in support of the Weapons of Mass Destruction, Counterproliferation Training Program.

FBI special agents, other federal law enforcement officers, and state/local police officers with specific course expertise travel to the ILEAs, as well as other countries worldwide, for on-the-ground in-country training to instruct foreign law enforcement officials in short courses, one- to two-week training seminars, and an eight-week course. Training usually focuses on the areas of financial crime, organized crime, violent crime, and counterterrorism.

The ITAU also provides assistance to international students who have been selected to attend the National Academy program at the FBI Academy in Quantico, Virginia.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (International Crime and Drugs, Weapons of Mass Destruction, Counterterrorism)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,063,138	\$3,165,094	\$4,228,232

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$300,000	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$300,000

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
534	5,142	5,676

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Office of Justice Programs

Since 1984, the Office of Justice Programs (OJP) has provided federal leadership in developing the nation's capacity to prevent and control crime, improve the criminal and juvenile justice systems, increase knowledge about crime and related issues, and assist crime victims. OJP's senior management team -- comprised of the Assistant Attorney General (AAG), the Deputy Assistant Attorney General (DAAG), and the five bureau heads -- works together with dedicated managers and line staff to carry out this mission.

National Institute of Justice International Activities

The international activities of the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) foster cooperation and collaboration between researchers and practitioners in the United States and its companion criminal justice agencies in other countries in the research, development, evaluation, and operational use of law enforcement technologies and allow participants to share ideas, develop skills, and foster mutual understanding in areas of mutual interest. Program activities include six different areas: terrorism, human trafficking, organized crime and corruption, emerging issues, international justice systems issues, and fostering transnational criminal justice research and dissemination.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (International Crime and Drugs, Counterterrorism); Promote International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	80	80

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$1,102,344	\$1,046,814	\$55,530	\$40,922†	Not Tracked	\$0†	\$0†	\$1,143,266†	1,195

Total number of participants includes those who crossed international borders AND those who were trained in-country.

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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The purpose of the Department of Labor is to foster, promote, and develop the welfare of the wage earners of the United States, to improve their working conditions, and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment. In carrying out this mission, the Department administers a variety of federal labor laws guaranteeing workers' rights to safe and healthful working conditions, a minimum hourly wage and overtime pay, freedom from employment discrimination, unemployment insurance, and workers' compensation. The Department also protects workers' pension rights; provides for job training programs; helps workers find jobs; works to strengthen free collective bargaining; and keeps track of changes in employment, prices, and other national economic measurements. As the Department seeks to assist all Americans who need and want to work, special efforts are made to meet the unique job market problems of older workers, youths, minority group members, women, the handicapped, and other groups.

Bureau of International Labor Affairs

The Bureau of International Labor Affairs (ILAB) carries out the international responsibilities of the Department of Labor under the direction of the Deputy Under Secretary for International Affairs. ILAB conducts research on and formulates international economic, trade, immigration, and labor policies in collaboration with other U.S. Government agencies and provides international technical assistance in support of U.S. foreign labor policy objectives. ILAB is working together with other U.S. Government agencies to create a more stable, secure, and prosperous international economic system in which all workers can achieve greater economic security, share in the benefits of increased international trade, and have safer and healthier workplaces where the basic rights of workers and children are respected and protected.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

ILAB International Visitors Program

The ILAB International Visitors Program within the Department of Labor arranges meetings and briefings for foreign visitors interested in labor issues.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights, Humanitarian Response); Promote International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	401	401

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

International Child Labor Program

The Bureau's International Child Labor Program (ICLP) was created in 1993 in response to a direct request from Congress to investigate and report on child labor around the world.

As domestic and international concern about child labor has grown, the ICLP's activities have expanded. Today these activities include continued research on international child labor, supporting U.S. Government policy on international child labor issues, administering grants to organizations engaged in efforts to eliminate child labor, and raising awareness about the child labor issue.

From FY 1995 to FY 2005, the Department has received over \$292 million to support the International Labor Organization's International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor (ILO-IPEC). These funds go toward projects in Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America, and the Middle East. From FY 2001 to 2005, \$182 million has funded the Child Labor Education Initiative, which seeks to improve the accessibility and quality of basic education for children who either have been involved in or are at risk of becoming involved in exploitative child labor.

In FY 2005, ICLP provided approximately \$69,750,000 for 26 projects to eliminate exploitative child labor, while continuing to provide oversight for and technical assistance to projects funded in previous fiscal years. ICLP also hosted a workshop for its Education Initiative projects in order to share knowledge and lessons learned regarding education and child labor. The program also conducted research on child labor and government efforts to address child labor for the Department of Labor's "2004 Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor."

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights, Humanitarian Response); Promote International Understanding; Labor Standards/Child Labor; Elimination of Exploitative Child Labor

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$849,000	\$0	\$849,000

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	107	370	477

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

International Technical Cooperation Program

The Office of Foreign Relations (OFR) administers the Bureau's international technical cooperation program to developing countries and countries in transition from communism, through the awarding of contracts, grants, and cooperative agreements that support the organization and delivery of U.S. experts, resources, and technology to ministries of labor and nongovernmental organizations to promote innovative workforce development programs, adherence to international core labor standards, acceptable conditions of work, and employment and training services to disadvantaged workers. Program objectives include advancing U.S. international labor policy initiatives, protecting the basic rights of workers, and strengthening the ability of developing countries to create and institutionalize social safety net policies and programs. Several types of activities, such as study tours, training, information exchanges, and consultations, are used depending on the needs of a country.

The program's appropriations reduced significantly in FY 2005. Most projects concluded in FY 2004.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights); Promote International Understanding; Labor Standards; Social Safety Net

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$196,000	\$0	\$196,000

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	5	60	65

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Office of Trade Agreement Implementation

The Office of Trade Agreement Implementation (OTAI), formerly designated as the National Administrative Office (NAO) in the Bureau of International Labor Affairs, was established as mandated by the North American Agreement on Labor Cooperation (NAALC), a supplemental agreement to the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). The NAALC promotes cooperative activities between the signatories in many labor areas including, but not limited to, workers' rights, occupational safety and health, human resource development, labor statistics, and labor-management relations. In addition to its many other functions under the NAALC, the OTAI coordinates trilateral labor cooperative activities with Canada and Mexico. These activities consist of seminars, training sessions, working groups and conferences, joint research projects, technical assistance projects, and any other such activities agreed upon by the Agreement signatories. The OTAI administers the labor chapters of the U.S. Free Trade Agreements.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Democracy and Human Rights); Promote International Understanding; Labor Standards; Labor Inspection Systems; Labor Law Compliance; Labor Management Relations (including Freedom of Association and Collective Bargaining); Migrant Labor; Non-discrimination in Employment; Occupational Safety and Health; and State of Texas Labor Law

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,814	\$0	\$1,814

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
21	39	60

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Bureau of Labor Statistics

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) is the principal fact-finding agency of the federal government in the broad field of labor economics and statistics. It collects, processes, analyzes, and disseminates essential statistical data relating to employment, unemployment, and other characteristics of the labor force; consumer and producer prices, consumer expenditures, and import and export prices; wages and employee benefits; productivity and technological change; employment projections; and international comparisons of labor statistics.

BLS International Visitors Program

The Bureau of Labor Statistics International Visitor's Program within the Department of Labor arranges meetings and briefings for foreign visitors interested in labor statistics, price indexes and related topics.

Strategic Objectives: To Learn About U.S. Statistical Methods

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	0	170	170

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

International Labor Statistics Center

The International Labor Statistics Center (ILSC) conducts several seminars of four weeks' duration each year. The seminars are designed to strengthen the participants' abilities to collect and analyze economic and labor statistics. The participants are statisticians, economists, analysts, and other data users from countries all over the world. The Center also arranges programs to meet the specific needs of individuals or groups. A course on Training of Trainers is offered after several scheduled seminars as well. The Bureau charges tuition for participation in the seminars and special programs. Participants are sponsored by their own governments; the United Nations and its affiliated agencies; international organizations such as the Asia Foundation; or, in some cases, by the U.S. Agency for International Development's country missions.

(Note: Funding for the ILSC is generated from the tuition paid by outside organizations for participants to attend the seminars offered. No monies appropriated to the BLS are used to fund participation in the ILSC seminars.)

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security)

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$0	\$55,530	\$55,530

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$40,922	Not Tracked	\$0	\$0	\$40,922

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	22	22

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$492,048,362	\$443,396,953	\$48,651,409	\$53,509,516†	\$110,958,277†	\$16,292,189†	\$284,000†	\$673,092,344†	165,816

Total number of participants includes those who crossed international borders AND those who were trained in-country.

Dollar figures include some expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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The Department of State advises the President in the formulation and execution of foreign policy. As Chief Executive, the President has overall responsibility for the foreign policy of the United States. The Department of State's primary objective in the conduct of foreign relations is to promote the long-range security and well-being of the United States. The Department determines and analyzes the facts relating to American overseas interests, makes recommendations on policy and future action, and takes the necessary steps to carry out established policy. In so doing, the Department engages in continuous consultations with the American public, the Congress, other U.S. departments and agencies, and foreign governments; negotiates treaties and agreements with foreign nations; speaks for the United States in the United Nations and in more than 50 major international organizations in which the United States participates; and represents the United States at more than 800 international conferences annually.

Bureau of African Affairs

The Bureau of African Affairs advises the Secretary of State and guides the operation of the U.S. diplomatic establishment in the countries of Sub-Saharan Africa. The Bureau is responsible for developing, coordinating, and implementing U.S. foreign policy on a variety of issues that deal with democracy in Africa, Africa's food crisis, HIV/AIDS, education, sustainable development, refugees, and economic prosperity.

Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs

Post-generated exchange and training programs include a variety of seminars, speakers programs, training courses, and conferences that focus on issues such as journalism and media ethics, HIV/AIDS, women's issues, elections, English teaching, conflict resolution, and the promotion of democracy.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$877,582	\$0	\$877,582

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
75	822	897

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Bureau of Diplomatic Security

The Bureau of Diplomatic Security (DS) is a unique organization that plays an essential role within the Department of State. The Bureau's personnel, who include special agents, engineers, diplomatic couriers, Civil Service specialists, and contractors, work together as a team to ensure that the Department can carry out its foreign policy missions safely and securely.

Diplomatic Security has a broad scope of global responsibilities, with protection of people, information, and property as its top priority. Overseas, DS develops and implements effective security programs to safeguard all personnel who work in every U.S. diplomatic mission around the world. In the United States, the Bureau protects the Secretary of State, the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, and foreign dignitaries below the head-of-state level who visit the United States. DS develops and implements security programs to protect all domestic State Department facilities, which number more than 90, as well as the residence of the Secretary of State.

Antiterrorism Assistance Program

The goal of the Antiterrorism Assistance Program (ATA) is to improve the capabilities of foreign countries to overcome terrorist threats while promoting democratic and human rights values essential for free and stable societies. ATA training enhances the antiterrorism skills of foreign police, law enforcement, and security officials while adhering to and fostering human rights standards and providing a vehicle for continued contact and dialogue between U.S. and foreign security officials.

ATA programs achieve multiple objectives in the war on terrorism. They improve the operational and tactical capabilities that partner nations need to confront and defeat the threat of terrorism. ATA training enhances and sustains partner nations' capacities to take strong, effective, and decisive measures to destroy terrorist networks and prevent attacks. Partner countries' improved capabilities serve as force multipliers to bolster the United States' efforts to defend American citizens, U.S. business and civic interests, and U.S. Government interests abroad. This is a key part of the nation's first line of defense in protecting the American homeland.

ATA programs foster cooperative efforts between U.S. law enforcement officers and those of partner countries engaged in the front lines in the global war on terrorism. ATA-provided training and equipment play a key role in maintaining and increasing partners' capabilities to find and arrest terrorists. Nearly all terrorists captured overseas were apprehended by the security or police authorities of partner nations, either unilaterally, or in close cooperation with the United States.

ATA programs also advance U.S. foreign policy goals by strengthening bilateral relationships. ATA training plays a vital role in the Administration's efforts to build and sustain the global coalition of partner nations prosecuting the war on terrorism.

FY 2005 proved to be another highly productive and successful year for the ATA program and its training participants. In addition to proceeding with existing antiterrorism training and assistance efforts, the ATA program, in concert with the Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism and the Bureau of Diplomatic Security, introduced its support for a number of U.S. Government initiatives to help partner nations (PN) combat and eliminate the threat of terrorism. ATA also increased its emphasis on providing training at the local level in order to foster regional cooperation in the Global War on Terror (GWOT), maximize training benefits, and minimize training costs. While effectively conducting needs assessments and program reviews, and developing curriculum and managing training, ATA continued to coordinate and rely on the expertise of federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies. This synergy is essential to the success of the ATA program.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability, International Crime and Drugs, Counterterrorism, Homeland Security); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Democracy and Human Rights)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$75,749,000	\$700,000	\$76,449,000

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	0	3,998	3,998

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs

The Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs is responsible for developing, coordinating, and implementing U.S. foreign policy on a variety of issues that deal with national security, economic prosperity, democracy, human rights, protection of the environment, halting the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and combating terrorism and international crime.

Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs

Post-generated exchange and training programs in the East Asia-Pacific region consist of a variety of exchanges, seminars, training programs, and conferences that promote regional stability, foster democracy and human rights, encourage economic prosperity, further cooperation on fighting transnational issues and international crime, and prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability, International Crime and Drugs, Weapons of Mass Destruction); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs)

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$1,510,867	\$41,770	\$1,552,637

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	Not Tracked	\$30,000

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	146	10,317	10,463

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs

The Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA) promotes mutual understanding between the United States and other nations by conducting educational and cultural exchange activities. The mission of educational and cultural exchange is to promote friendly, sympathetic, and peaceful relations between the United States and other countries by fostering mutual understanding through a wide range of international programs, as authorized by the Fulbright-Hays Act. Mutual understanding is achieved by exposing foreign participants to U.S. values, language, ideas, and policies, and by increasing Americans' knowledge about foreign societies and cultures, as well as international issues important to U.S. interests.

Since September 11, 2001, ECA has placed increased focus on younger and more diverse audiences, particularly countries with significant Muslim populations, in order to engage the successor generation in a dialogue for greater understanding through expanded academic, cultural, and professional exchange programs. It builds on the values we hold in common with all societies, strengthens voices of moderation, reinforces U.S. commitment to education and opportunity, and provides a platform for positive dialogue. It is a long-term strategy, using both new and traditional models. ECA's core programs, including Fulbright, the International Visitor Leadership Program, the Youth Exchange and Study Program, CultureConnect, and other exchanges, empower U.S. citizens, reach the younger generation, and engage under-represented sectors of foreign societies.

The Bureau's programs are administered overseas in cooperation with State Department posts, Fulbright binational commissions, and U.S.-based nongovernmental organizations (NGOs). These institutions are essential to fulfilling the Bureau's mission.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Citizen Exchange Programs

The Office of Citizen Exchanges funds and manages professional, youth, and cultural programs and exchanges designed to create mutual understanding and promote U.S. interests. These programs enable emerging leaders, young professionals, and motivated students from foreign countries to create long-term relationships with American counterparts.

Citizen Exchange Programs are, for the most part, managed through grants to U.S. nonprofit institutions, including community organizations, professional associations, and universities, which are encouraged to partner with in-country organizations, professional associations, and universities to conduct the project.

Citizen Exchange grants generate an exchange of ideas and develop common approaches to shared international problems; create sustainable professional and institutional linkages between the United States and other countries; enhance U.S. and foreign audiences' knowledge of each other's problem-solving approaches, cultural traditions, and value systems; increase the international awareness and involvement of the American nonprofit NGO community; and generate public-private sector partnerships that, in turn, leverage private sector funding.

Strategic Communities projects support professional programs that generally involve two-way exchanges, in many cases taking place over a two- to three-year period. Exchanges may include U.S.-based internships, seminars and site visits, in-country workshops, conferences, and consultancies. Individualized internships provide practical experience in such fields as media, public administration, business development, and NGO management. Home stays with American families and enrichment activities provide a well-rounded learning experience for the foreign participants in a Citizen Exchange Program. Thematic priorities for grant solicitations are developed from the Department's Bureau Program Plans and in close consultation with regional bureau public diplomacy offices and embassy public affairs sections. They include opportunity for youth, media development, judicial process and reform, public administration, development of nonprofit organizations, women's leadership, conflict resolution and prevention, cultural heritage and cultural property (copyright), good governance, religious tolerance and diversity, public health, and HIV/AIDS awareness.

Cultural programs and exchanges managed by the Cultural Programs Division address major policy challenges in building mutual understanding, reaching priority audiences, and building institutional relationships through programs in the visual and performing arts, film, arts management, and arts education. Programs include CultureConnect Ambassadors and Envoys, American Music Abroad, Film Service Presentations, and Paper Shows. In addition, the division solicits grant proposals from American nonprofit organizations to support international exchanges of artists, arts managers, and arts educators in projects that address key policy issues, and assist in developing relationships and linkages between American museums, performing artists, and visual artists and their counterparts in other countries.

The Youth Programs Division seeks to identify future leaders in key countries, provide them with leadership skills and an understanding of democratic principles, and motivate them to work toward the transformation of their societies. Youth Programs also engage in projects that help teachers motivate their students, improve teaching methodologies, especially in the areas of English instruction and civic education, and foster mutual understanding. Programs supported through this division include Academic Year/Semester Study, Global Connections and Exchange Programs, and Thematic Group Projects.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security; Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$45,292,000	\$0	\$45,292,000

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$673,000	\$6,324,147	\$0	\$0	\$6,997,147

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and

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training components.

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
5,673	8,688	14,361

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Economic Support Fund Programs

The Economic Support Fund (ESF) addresses economic and political foreign policy interests of the United States by providing assistance to allies and countries in transition to democracy, supporting the Middle East peace process, and financing economic stabilization programs, frequently in a multi-donor context. ESF furthers U.S. foreign policy interests by:

- Increasing the role of the private sector in the economy, reducing government controls over markets, enhancing job creation, and improving economic growth.
- Assisting in the development of effective and accessible independent legal systems operating under the rule of law, as measured by an increase in the use of the courts to decide allegations of human rights abuses or abuses of government authority.
- Developing and strengthening institutions necessary for sustainable democracy through support for the transformation of the public sector, including assistance and training to improve public administration, promote decentralization, and strengthen local governments, parliaments, independent media, and nongovernmental organizations.

The Cyprus-America Scholarship Program is included in the Economic Support Fund Programs.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$24,076,000	\$24,076,000

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$76,942	\$0	\$0	\$76,942

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
11	546	557

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

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Fulbright Program

The J. William Fulbright Educational Exchange Program was established in 1946, in the aftermath of World War II, and has become an integral part of U.S. bilateral relations with some 150 countries. The Fulbright Program remains our country's premier vehicle for intellectual engagement with the rest of the world. With policy guidance from the Presidentially-appointed J. William Fulbright Foreign Scholarship Board, the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs plans and administers the Fulbright Program in cooperation with the bilateral Fulbright commissions and foundations operating in 51 countries, private cooperating agencies, the U.S. academic community, NGOs, U.S. diplomatic missions, foreign governments, and educational institutions. Cooperating private institutions play a critical role in the administration of the program and help secure private sector collaboration and financial support.

Fulbright Academic Exchanges include Fulbright Students, Fulbright Scholars, Fulbright Teachers, and the Hubert H. Humphrey Fellowship Program. The Fulbright Program annually awards about 6,000 fellowships and scholarships to U.S. and foreign graduate students, university professors and professionals, and secondary school teachers to study, lecture, teach, or conduct research abroad and in the United States.

The Fulbright Program is noted for its binationalism. The program is meant to support bilateral priorities and host governments to join with the United States in shaping goals and contributing to the costs of the program. In many countries, the support of the host government equals or exceeds the U.S. financial contribution. Consequently, the Fulbright Program generates nearly half of its gross support through private sector and NGO partnerships and cost-sharing by foreign governments and other USG agencies. The long-term Bureau goal is to achieve parity of contributions from all foreign governments.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights, Humanitarian Response); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$155,354,000	\$1,581,719	\$156,935,719

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$43,599,841	\$49,379,015	\$14,564,234	\$0	\$107,543,090

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
2,747	4,239	6,986

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

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Global Educational Programs

The Educational Information and Resources Branch (ECA/A/S) is a branch of the Office of Global Educational Programs under Academic Programs within the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs. Programs administered and funded by the Educational Information and Resources Branch develop, support, and strengthen the professional infrastructure for educational exchanges between the United States and other countries. Through its support of research and data collection on international educational exchanges, the Branch also contributes to the increasingly important public policy debate on such issues as the involvement of foreign scholars in academic research and teaching and the importance of American students studying overseas.

The professional exchanges infrastructure, which includes overseas educational advisers and U.S. professionals working in international education, enhances the ability of the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs to conduct government-sponsored academic exchanges, provides assistance to international students and scholars interested in studying in the United States, and bolsters U.S. study abroad programs. The Branch's programs are designed to help participants in educational exchange at every academic level, whether publicly or privately financed, receive professional assistance that will lead to an appropriate, positive international educational experience.

More specifically, the Educational Information and Resources Branch promotes the international exchange of students and scholars by providing support for a network of educational advising centers located in nearly every country of the world. Collectively known as EducationUSA advising centers, these centers promote study in the United States.

The Office of English Language Programs promotes and supports English language programs sponsored by U.S. embassies and host country institutions to improve the teaching and learning of English. State Department English Language Officers are posted at 16 embassies to assist with these programs. The Washington office manages the English Language Fellows Program, which places about 104 teachers and teacher-trainers around the world each year, sponsors U.S. academics as English Language Specialists to conduct four- to six-week programs for English teaching professionals, and supervises the English ACCESS Microscholarship program, which provides English language instruction and an American-style classroom experience to non-elite Muslim young people. The office also publishes teaching materials and a quarterly journal for English teaching professionals.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$11,586,000	\$0	\$11,586,000

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$550,000	\$0	\$550,000

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
249	652	901

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

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International Visitor Leadership Program

The International Visitor Leadership Program brings approximately 4,000 participants to the United States from all over the world each year to meet and confer with their professional counterparts and to experience America firsthand

International Visitors are current or potential leaders in government, politics, the media, education, NGOs, and other fields, selected by American Embassy officials overseas in support of U.S. foreign policy priorities as articulated in the Mission Performance Plan. Programs are designed to address issues ranging from international security, democracy, governance, and the rule of law and civil society, to trade, economic development, the environment, HIV/AIDS, diversity and tolerance, international crime, trafficking in humans, freedom of the press, and the arts. More than 230 current and former heads of state, 1,500 cabinet-level ministers, and many other distinguished world leaders in government and the private sector have participated in the International Visitor Leadership Program.

The program is conducted in cooperation with a number of nonprofit organizations operating under cooperative agreements with the Department of State. The program also relies on the commitment and skills of over 95 community-based organizations across the country. They represent a wide range of institutions and expertise from universities to World Affairs Councils to all-volunteer organizations. These organizations are known collectively as "Councils for International Visitors (CIVs)" associated under the umbrella organization of the National Council of International Visitors located in Washington, D.C.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability, International Crime and Drugs, Weapons of Mass Destruction, Counterterrorism, Homeland Security); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights, Humanitarian Response); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$61,238,000	\$0	\$61,238,000

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$384,999	\$43,405,000	\$0	\$0	\$43,789,999

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	3,918	3,918

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

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Other Appropriations Programs

Other Appropriations Programs are a collection of separately appropriated exchange programs. They include the East-West Center, the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships Program, and the Israeli-Arab Scholarship Program.

The East-West Center is a national and regional educational and research institution located in Honolulu, Hawaii. Congress established it in 1960 "to promote better relations and understanding between the United States and the nations of Asia and the Pacific through cooperative study, training, and research." To support this mission, the Center's programs focus around a specific institutional goal: "to help achieve a peaceful, prosperous, and just Asia-Pacific community of fully committed partner nations." Research, dialogue, educational activities, and public outreach incorporate both the Center's mission and programmatic focus of building an Asia-Pacific community.

The Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships (EEF) Program, created in 1953 to honor President Dwight D. Eisenhower, promotes international understanding and productivity through the exchange of information, ideas, and perspectives among emerging leaders throughout the world. The Eisenhower Fellowship Act of 1990 authorized a permanent endowment for the program and established a trust fund. The 1992 Appropriations Act provided \$5 million to establish the endowment and to appropriate the interest and earnings to Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships, Inc. In 1995, the Appropriations Act made an additional payment of \$2.5 million to the endowment. In nominating candidates for this program, eminent citizens select individuals from their countries whom they believe will have considerable impact on their communities.

The Israeli-Arab Scholarship Program is funded by an interest-paying, Congressionally-mandated endowment established in 1991. The program provides highly qualified Arab citizens of Israel with opportunities to pursue graduate education in the United States, while experiencing American society and culture. Students are selected through a merit-based competition administered by the Public Affairs Section of the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv. The program is a multi-year activity.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security; Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights, Humanitarian Response); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$19,846,810	\$12,984,992	\$32,831,802

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$494,000	\$6,732,012	\$770,980	\$284,000	\$8,280,992

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
73	979	1,052

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

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Special Academic Exchange Programs

Special Academic Programs are exchanges mandated by Congress to fulfill the goals of the Fulbright-Hays Act in specific ways or in specific parts of the world. These programs include the Edmund S. Muskie Fellowship Program; the American Overseas Research Center programs; the South Pacific, East Timor, and Tibet special exchanges; and the Disability Exchange Clearinghouse.

The Edmund S. Muskie Fellowship Program selects outstanding citizens from Eurasia to receive scholarships for master's degree work in business administration, economics, public policy, education, journalism, library science, and environmental studies. Fellows return home after the conclusion of the M.A. degree to pursue careers in government, the private sector, and the NGO community.

ECA supports American Overseas Research Centers (AORCs) through a grant to the Council of American Overseas Research Centers. This grant provides support for graduate and postgraduate study by U.S. scholars at these centers.

Special exchanges for the South Pacific, East Timor, and Tibet provide scholarships for undergraduate and graduate exchanges at U.S. universities.

The Disability Exchange Clearinghouse was developed through a cooperative agreement with Mobility International USA to help ensure that international exchange opportunities are promoted among individuals with disabilities.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$33,764,000	\$4,631,043	\$38,395,043

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$263,361	\$3,716,312	\$200,600	\$0	\$4,180,273

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
566	688	1,254

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

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Special Professional and Cultural Exchange Programs

Special Professional and Cultural Exchanges expose citizens of other countries to American policy, values, and systems and allow Americans to share their expertise and to broaden U.S. society's participation in global issues and events. Themes address policy goals, bilateral and regional objectives of U.S. missions, and the concerns of Congress.

Special Professional and Cultural Programs are those programs of special interest to the Congress. The Congress-Bundestag Youth Exchange Program, for example, is an official exchange program of the governments of the United States and Germany. Since FY 1983, both national legislatures have provided funding to enable the participation of more than 10,700 American and German high school students and young professionals to improve career skills through formal study and work experience in each other's country. Other special programs include the Mike Mansfield Fellowship Program, the Irish Institute, the Special Olympics and Paralympics, and the National Youth Science Camp of the Americas.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability, Counterterrorism); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights, Humanitarian Response); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$11,948,498	\$0	\$11,948,498

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$3,500,000	\$1,195,396	\$0	\$0	\$4,695,396

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
515	2,908	3,423

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Support for East European Democracy Exchanges

The primary goal of the Support for East European Democracy (SEED) Act of 1989 is to promote democratic and free market transitions in the former communist countries of Central and Eastern Europe, enabling them to overcome their past and become reliable, productive members of the Euro-Atlantic community of Western democracies. ECA administered a host of programs geared towards meeting this mandate

Most of the SEED Programs have ended. In 2005, the Office of Citizen Exchanges sponsored one program operating under SEED in Serbia and Montenegro.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability, International Crime and Drugs); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$2,626,944	\$2,626,944

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$97,953	\$0	\$0	\$97,953

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Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	205	205

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs

The Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs is responsible for advising the Secretary of State regarding countries within the region, and guiding the operation of U.S. diplomatic establishments in the countries of the region while implementing foreign policy throughout Europe and Eurasia.

Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs

Post-generated exchange and training programs in the European and Eurasian region consist of a variety of exchanges, seminars, training programs, master classes, and conferences that promote U.S. interests on issues such as national security, mutual understanding, regional stability, NATO enlargement, strengthening democracy, human rights, civil society, economic prosperity, the war on terrorism, and nonproliferation.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (American Citizens, Regional Stability, International Crime and Drugs, Weapons of Mass Destruction, Counterterrorism, Homeland Security); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights, Humanitarian Response); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs); Strengthen Diplomatic and Program Capabilities (Management and Organizational Excellence)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$10,074,930	\$2,941	\$10,077,871

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$4,584,315	\$0	\$191,335	\$0	\$4,775,650

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
18,940	22,400	41,340

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

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Bureau of Intelligence and Research

Drawing on all-source intelligence, the Bureau of Intelligence and Research (INR) provides value-added independent analysis of events to Department policy makers, ensures that intelligence activities support foreign policy and national security purposes, and serves as the focal point in the Department for ensuring policy review of sensitive counterintelligence and law enforcement activities. INR's primary mission is to harness intelligence to serve U.S. diplomacy.

Research and Training Program on Eastern Europe and the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union

The Program for the Study of Eastern Europe and the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union (Title VIII) was created by legislation in 1983 to redress the diminishing supply of U.S. experts on this region by providing stable, long-term financing on a national level. The program supports advanced research; graduate and language training (domestic and on-site); public dissemination of research data, methods, and findings; and contact and collaboration among government and private specialists. The Title VIII program operates on the basis of a competitive two-stage award process with the assistance of a legislatively mandated federal advisory committee. By strengthening and sustaining in the United States a cadre of experts on Eastern Europe and the independent states of the former Soviet Union, the program contributes to the overall objectives of the FREEDOM Support and Support for East European Democracy programs. The program also brings policy-relevant expertise to the service of the U.S. Government.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability, International Crime and Drugs, Weapons of Mass Destruction, Counterterrorism); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights, Humanitarian Response); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$4,600,000	\$0	\$4,600,000

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	Not Tracked	\$0	\$0	\$0

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
412	533	945

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

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Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs

The Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) advises the President, Secretary of State, other bureaus in the Department of State, and other departments and agencies within the U.S. Government on the development of policies and programs to combat international narcotics and crime. The INL narcotics control program has two primary goals: (1) to use the full range of U.S. diplomacy to convince foreign governments of the importance and relevance of narcotics control to bilateral and multilateral relations and to promote cooperation with the United States and (2) to employ the Bureau's various programs to help stop the flow of illegal drugs to American soil.

International Demand Reduction Training and Technical Assistance

The International Demand Reduction Training and Technical Assistance program seeks to reduce the worldwide demand for illicit drugs by motivating foreign governments and institutions into giving increased attention to the negative effects of drug abuse upon society. In addition, the program attempts to mobilize international opinion against the drug trade and mobilize regional and international support for counternarcotics policies, programs, and strategies.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (International Crime and Drugs, Counterterrorism); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$2,944,500	\$0	\$2,944,500

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
15	24,708	24,723

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

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Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs

The Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs helps to guide the operation of the U.S. diplomatic missions within the countries of the region. The Bureau works closely with U.S. embassies and consulates overseas and with foreign embassies in Washington, D.C.

Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs

Post-generated exchange and training programs in the Near East consist of a variety of exchanges, seminars, training programs, and conferences that address various policy challenges, including building a unified, stable, and prosperous region, and supporting economic, educational, and political reform.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (American Citizens, Regional Stability, International Crime and Drugs); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs); Strengthen Diplomatic and Program Capabilities (Management and Organizational Excellence)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$85,852	\$924,027	\$1,009,879

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
15	688	703

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

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Bureau of South Asian Affairs

The Bureau of South Asian Affairs helps to guide the operation of the U.S. diplomatic missions within the countries of South Asia. The Bureau works closely with U.S. embassies and consulates overseas and with foreign embassies in Washington, D.C.

Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs

Post-generated exchange and training programs in the South Asian region consist of a variety of exchanges, seminars, training programs, and conferences that promote U.S. interests on issues such as national security, economic prosperity, democracy, human rights, protection of the environment, halting the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and combating terrorism and international crime.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,356,647	\$9,980	\$1,366,627

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
67	4,184	4,251

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

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Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs

The Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs is responsible for managing and promoting U.S. interests in the region by supporting democracy, trade, and sustainable economic development, and fostering cooperation on issues such as drug trafficking and crime, poverty reduction, and environmental protection.

The Bureau works with its partners in the Americas to generate broad-based growth through freer trade and sound economic policies, to invest in the well-being of people from all walks of life, and to make democracy serve every citizen more effectively and justly.

The Bureau strives to strengthen an inter-American community formed by:

- Economic partners that are democratic, stable, and prosperous.
- Friendly neighbors that help secure our borders against terrorism and illegal drugs.
- Nations that work together in the world to advance shared political and economic values.

Post-Generated Exchanges and Training Programs

Post-generated exchanges in the Western Hemispheric region consist of a variety of exchanges, seminars, workshops, and conferences that promote the United States' interests in democracy, trade, and sustainable economic development. Programs also foster cooperation on issues such as drug trafficking and crime, poverty reduction, and environmental protection.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability, International Crime and Drugs, Counterterrorism); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$2,881,350	\$86,944	\$2,968,293

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$21,500	\$5,040	\$0	\$26,540

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
785	44,300	45,085

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

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Office of International Information Programs

The Office of International Information Programs (IIP) is the principal international strategic communications service for the U.S. foreign affairs community. IIP designs, develops, and implements a wide variety of strategic public diplomacy initiatives and strategic communications programs, using Internet and print publications, traveling and electronically transmitted speaker programs, and information resource services.

U.S. Speaker/Specialist Programs

The Bureau of International Information Programs is the principal U.S. Government organization responsible for informing and influencing international audiences about U.S. policy and American society. Through the U.S. Speaker/Specialist Programs, IIP recruits speakers and specialists from both the public and private sectors to speak and to serve as consultants, or to conduct workshops and seminars for professional audiences, on such topics as international security, trade policy, democracy, issues of civil society, education, free and fair elections, the environment, the rule of law, and the free press. Annually, IIP programs recruit over a thousand U.S. speakers/specialists to discuss with foreign audiences issues that have been identified by U.S. embassies. While most speakers travel abroad to a foreign country for multiday programs, others participate electronically via digital videoconferencing (a two-way audio and visual link) or teleconferencing (a two-way telephone conversation).

The program operates on the principle that a free society is its own best witness. Selected from among the best in their fields and representing the broad range of informed opinion within the United States, participants express their own views as experts in foreign policy, government, economics, business, education, humanities, science and technology, law, and other fields. One speaker may be programmed in multiple countries and on several topics.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (American Citizens, Regional Stability, International Crime and Drugs, Weapons of Mass Destruction, Counterterrorism, Homeland Security); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights, Humanitarian Response); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$4,286,917	\$985,049	\$5,271,966

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
754	0	754

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$2,288,429	\$1,414,398	\$874,031	\$914,776†	\$22,327†	\$223,267†	\$184,730†	\$3,633,529†	3,044

Total number of participants includes some, but not all, of the organization's in-country training participants.

Dollar figures include some expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

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The Department of Transportation (DOT) is a Cabinet-level executive department commissioned to serve the United States by ensuring a fast, safe, efficient, accessible, and secure transportation system that meets vital national interests and enhances the quality of life of the American people, today and into the future. Leadership of the DOT is provided by the Secretary of Transportation, who is the principal adviser to the President in all matters relating to federal transportation programs.

The DOT includes the Office of the Secretary (OST) and ten individual operating administrations: the Federal Aviation Administration, the Federal Highway Administration, the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration, the Federal Railroad Administration, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, the Federal Transit Administration, the Maritime Administration, the Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation, the Research and Innovative Technology Administration (which includes the Volpe Center, Bureau of Transportation Statistics, and Transportation Safety Institute), and the Surface Transportation Board.

A number of the Department's operating administrations, along with the OST Office of International Transportation and Trade, are engaged in international cooperation, training, and exchange activities. This office also oversees the formulation of international and national transportation policy. The U.S. transportation system is a key enabling factor that has helped to facilitate freer trade, promote economic efficiency, accelerate global economic growth, increase greater cultural exchange, and expand democracy around the world. For these reasons, "Global Connectivity" is one of the key strategic objectives for the Department in its 2003-2008 Strategic Plan that includes mechanisms for the implementation of technical assistance and training programs around the world.

Federal Aviation Administration

The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) provides a safe, secure, and efficient global aerospace system that

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

contributes to national security and the promotion of U.S. aerospace safety. As the leading authority in the international aerospace community, the FAA is responsive to the dynamic nature of customer needs, economic conditions, and environmental concerns.

FAA International Visitors Program

The International Visitors Program is designed to facilitate cooperation and exchange in the field of aviation. The program's stated goals are to exchange information and experience, encourage and sustain international cooperation, promote acceptance of FAA policies and procedures as well as U.S. standards and equipment, and avoid duplication of research and study efforts. The majority of international visitors hosted by the FAA are government officials. Many are air traffic controllers interested in visiting FAA air traffic control facilities throughout the country. However, a significant number of visitors are senior-level policy and technical officials who meet with their counterparts to discuss issues pertinent to aviation safety. All costs associated with the FAA International Visitors Program are covered by foreign aviation authorities, privatized government entities, or sponsoring corporations.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (American Citizens, Counterterrorism); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues); Promote International Understanding; Operation of Safe, Secure, and Efficient International Airspace

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	987	987

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Office of International Aviation International Training Program

The Office of International Aviation International Training Program provides training to foreign aviation officials under government-to-government agreements or government-to-private organization contracts, generally between the FAA and the Civil Aviation Authority in the recipient country. The recipient country usually reimburses the FAA for the costs associated with the training. Funding for some training programs may be arranged through international organizations, such as the International Civil Aviation Organization, or other agencies. The FAA provides training to foreign aviation officials through its International Training Services Center (ITSC) at the FAA Academy in Oklahoma City and also arranges training at universities, colleges, technical schools, and industry training facilities throughout the United States. Familiarization and on-the-job training can often be arranged in conjunction with formal training programs. The FAA offers various aviation-related courses, including air traffic control, airworthiness and operations, maintenance and installation of equipment, aviation security, and instructor training. The ITSC can also design training courses to meet the aviation needs of a particular country or region.

This report includes both in-country training and training on-location at FAA facilities.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (American Citizens, Homeland Security); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues); Operation of Safe, Secure, and Efficient International Airspace

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$48,208	\$114,095	\$162,303

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$914,776	\$22,327	\$38,648	\$184,730	\$1,160,481

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
31	761	792

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

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Federal Highway Administration

The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) is committed to the improvement of our nation's highway system and its intermodal connections. The FHWA provides leadership, expertise, resources, and information in cooperation with its partners to enhance the country's economic vitality, quality of life, and environment. The FHWA directly administers a number of highway transportation activities including standards development, research and technology, training, technical assistance, and highway access to federally-owned lands and Indian lands. Further, FHWA has a significant role in allocating resources and working through partnerships, programs, and policies, which facilitate the strategic development and maintenance of state and local transportation systems as effective and efficient elements of the national intermodal transportation system.

Informational Tours of Research Laboratories

The Turner-Fairbank Highway Research Center (TFHRC) in McLean, Virginia, is the primary research facility of the Federal Highway Administration. TFHRC's mission is to solve complex technical and practical problems related to the preservation and improvement of America's national highway system through advanced research and development in such areas as safety, intelligent transportation systems, pavements, materials, structural technologies, and advanced technologies. The Center has a visitors program that enables professionals in the fields of transportation and transportation engineering to tour its research facilities, receive briefings on the activities of the facility and its individual labs, and exchange information and discuss technical issues with lab managers.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs); Advancement of Science

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	68	68

The program contained participants who crossed international borders as well as participants who were trained in-country. However, the data reported here represents only those participants who crossed international borders.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

International Outreach Programs

The Office of International Programs leads the Federal Highway Administration's efforts to serve the U.S. road community's access to international sources of information on road-related technologies and markets, and to provide technical assistance on road transportation issues to developing countries and economies in transition.

-- International Technology Scanning Program: The Office of International Programs administers the International Technology Scanning Program, which serves as a means for identifying, assessing, and importing foreign highway technologies and practices that can be cost-effectively adapted to U.S. federal, state, and local highway programs. Ultimately, the goal of the program is to provide better, safer, and more environmentally sound roads for the American public by implementing the best practices developed abroad. Scanning team reviews involve teams of specialists in a particular discipline that are dispatched to consult with foreign counterparts in selected advanced developed countries. Participants usually represent the FHWA, state highway departments, local governments, and, where appropriate, transportation trade and research groups, the private sector, and academia. Scanning team reviews are conducted in cooperation with the American Association of State Highway Transportation Officials (AASHTO), the Transportation Research Board (TRB), and the National Cooperative Highway Research Program (NCHRP) Panel 20-36. Since the program was launched in 1990, approximately 58 reviews have been completed.

-- Exchange Program: The Office of International Programs assists its foreign counterparts with setting up long-term exchange programs for their employees who would like to spend 6 to 12 months with the FHWA. Generally speaking, the FHWA does not spend USG funding on these long-term exchange programs. Support comes from foreign sources.

-- Visitors Program: The Office of International Programs also provides short-term, ad hoc international visitor programs for its foreign counterparts who would like to meet with officials in other elements within FHWA and the Department of Transportation. The FHWA also refers such requests to appropriate associations and state and local transportation organizations.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues); Promote International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,227,990	\$0	\$1,227,990

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
226	281	507

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

National Highway Institute International Training Program

The National Highway Institute (NHI) International Programs team is dedicated to promoting highway transportation expertise worldwide and to increasing the transfer of highway transportation technology to the international transportation community. Primary activities include sponsoring training programs for international participants, assisting in establishing Technology Transfer Centers, offering International Highway Fellowships, and hosting foreign visitors. NHI offers its training courses to both groups and individuals. International groups may purchase NHI courses for presentation in a selected country; interested individuals may purchase single slots in international courses presented in the United States. The National Highway Institute is an office in the Office of Professional and Corporate Development (OPCD).

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security; Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Humanitarian Response); Transportation of People and Goods/Improved Mobility of Defense Forces

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$45,000	\$0	\$45,000

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
5	18	23

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration

The Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA) was established as a separate administration within the Department on January 1, 2000, pursuant to the Motor Carrier Safety Improvement Act of 1999. Its primary mission is to reduce crashes, injuries, and fatalities involving large trucks and buses. Headquartered in Washington, D.C., FMCSA employs more than 1,000 individuals nationwide and works to improve bus and truck safety and save lives.

Drug Interdiction Assistance Program

The Drug Interdiction Assistance Program (DIAP) is a specialized unit of the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration. Established in 1988, the program assists law enforcement officials in the detection and apprehension of transporters and users of illicit drugs relating to commercial motor vehicles. Program focus includes the development and distribution of techniques to rapidly identify in-transit commercial drivers and vehicles involved in criminal activity.

The mission of DIAP is based on and delivered through

- Support of investigative/informational requests.
- Support of transportation security initiatives.
- Integration of effective technology.
- Highway drug interdiction training.
- Use of discretionary funding.
- Providing technical assistance.

Since inception, members of the DIAP team have trained over 105,000 federal, state, and local officials in commercial vehicle drug and criminal interdiction tactics and techniques. Illicit drug seizures and criminal apprehensions routinely increase dramatically after training.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (International Crime and Drugs, Counterterrorism, Homeland Security); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues); Promote International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
2	105	107

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Railroad Administration

The Federal Railroad Administration (FRA) promotes safe, environmentally sound, and successful railroad transportation to meet current and future needs of all customers. It encourages policies and investment in infrastructure and technology to enable rail to realize its full potential.

FRA International Visitors Program

The Federal Railroad Administration's International Visitors Program is an unfunded program designed to facilitate and assist cooperative efforts between foreign government-owned and -operated rail systems and the U.S. rail industry, including manufacturers, suppliers, and service providers. In Washington, D.C., FRA representatives provide visiting foreign government and/or foreign- or U.S. Government-sponsored and supported delegations with technical briefings, economic briefings, and discussions about the U.S. rail industry. To support specific DOT and/or Administration initiatives, FRA representatives occasionally travel overseas to provide and discuss this type of information. Also, with expenses paid for in their entirety by foreign governments, FRA occasionally provides on-the-job rail safety inspection training, both at headquarters and in the field.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Counterterrorism); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security); Promote International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$0	Not Tracked	\$0	\$0

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
11	87	98

The program contained participants who crossed international borders as well as participants who were trained in-country. However, the data reported here represents only those participants who crossed international borders.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Transit Administration

The Federal Transit Administration (FTA) provides leadership, technical assistance, and financial resources for safe, technologically advanced public transportation that enhances all citizens' mobility and accessibility, improves America's communities and natural environment, and strengthens the national economy.

FTA Foreign Visitors

The International Mass Transportation Program organizes and hosts delegations of foreign visitors to examine U.S. best practices in transit goods and services. Visit requests are often the result of contacts made during FTA fact-finding missions. Visits are also requested by foreign embassies located in the United States. Programs for developing countries are designed to assist in creating mass transit systems. Programs for developed countries usually focus on specific technical areas of interest, intelligent transportation systems, and increasing access for people with disabilities.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$13,400	\$0	\$13,400

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	18	18

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

FTA Personnel Exchanges

The Federal Transit Administration exchanges personnel with foreign countries to learn about other government practices in the field of transit. FTA supports the notion that, by sharing ideas and information, countries can work together to enhance mobility and accessibility, ensure the safety and security of our nation's transit systems, and develop transit systems that promote economic growth and sound environmental decision-making. Personnel exchanges promote long-term cooperation and collaboration among transportation officials around the world.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	1	1

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Maritime Administration

The Maritime Administration's overall mission is to promote the development and maintenance of an adequate and well-balanced United States merchant marine, sufficient to carry the nation's domestic waterborne commerce and a substantial portion of its waterborne foreign commerce, and capable of serving as a naval and military auxiliary in time of war or national emergency.

Global Maritime and Transportation School

The Global Maritime and Transportation School (GMATS) at the United States Merchant Marine Academy is the professional education and training arm of the U.S. Maritime Administration. GMATS offers leading edge programs that benefit professionals from the public- and private-sector maritime and transportation industry. Through its education, training, and research initiatives, GMATS is dedicated to optimizing America's economic and strategic intermodal transportation system and its global transportation interests. Further, GMATS seeks to encourage worldwide trade by providing mariners and international transportation and business professionals with the requisite skills needed to operate intermodal transportation systems in the worldwide economy that are safe, efficient, and environmentally compliant.

GMATS international activities fall into four broad categories: (1) development and delivery of customized education and training (including train-the-trainer) programs, (2) technical assistance, including maritime education and training, and maritime operations, intermodal systems, and transportation security, (3) hosting U.S. study tours for foreign transportation officials through the State Department's International Visitor Leadership Program, and (4) facilitating study tours for U.S. professionals overseas.

GMATS is a fee-for-service organization. Revenues to operate GMATS are generated through reimbursable and interagency agreements, contracts, Memoranda of Agreement/Memoranda of Understanding, tuition, and lodging fees.

In FY 2005, GMATS developed three separate customized training programs for international maritime industry professionals. The first of these programs was the Nigerian International Seaport Security course presented on November 8-19, 2004. This course was available to a select group of Nigerian seaport security and government officials. The program included a curriculum based on the International Maritime Organization model courses for Facility and Vessel Security Officers. GMATS worked closely together with training personnel with P&O Ports, a leading global port operator, to develop the Operations Management Diploma Program. It was developed to standardize training and build interpersonal relationships for the port managers of international facilities. A major focus is the individual business improvement plan identified for each port manager.

On August 23, 2005, through August 25, 2005, GMATS presented a three-day Facility Security Officers course to the Port Authority and government personnel in Dominica. The Facility Security Officers course is certified by the Maritime Administration and the United States Coast Guard. GMATS welcomes opportunities such as these to share professional knowledge with the international community.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (International Crime and Drugs, Counterterrorism, Homeland Security); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues); Advancement of Nautical, Marine, and Marine Engineering Sciences

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$115,000	\$115,000

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$40,000	Not Tracked	\$40,000

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
5	77	82

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

United States Merchant Marine Academy Programs

The United States Merchant Marine Academy educates professional officers and leaders who are dedicated to serving the economic and national defense interests of the United States in our armed forces and merchant marine, and who will contribute to an intermodal transportation system that effectively ties America together. The Academy also opens its courses to qualified foreign students. Foreign students attending the Academy are funded entirely from personal resources or by foreign governments. The government of Panama, through the Instituto para la Formacion y Aprovechamiento de Recursos Humanos (IFARHU), provides Panamanian students with loans to facilitate their attendance at the Academy. These loans may be forgiven if students achieve high academic recognition in their education/training program at the Academy, or if the Panamanian government determines they meet other conditions that warrant forgiveness of the loans.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security); Promote International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$0	\$144,619	Not Tracked	\$144,619

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	16	16

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

The primary mission of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) is to save lives and prevent injuries or economic losses resulting from road crashes. NHTSA's programs focus on two areas: (1) design and construction of vehicles and equipment, which includes developing and issuing regulations that improve the safety of motor vehicles and passengers, and (2) behavioral issues, with a specific focus on best practices for drivers, passengers, pedestrians, and other road users.

NHTSA International Activities

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration has limited authority in the international affairs arena, and therefore does not have a formal international program. The only international activity that is supported by Congress through appropriations is travel to attend meetings related to global harmonization of vehicle safety standards. NHTSA does not have the authority to provide any technical assistance to a foreign country. In some very specific and unique instances, NHTSA has provided its expertise to foreign countries under the authority of the Secretary of Transportation or another federal agency of the U.S. Government. More often, NHTSA entertains requests from domestic and foreign entities, both governmental and private, to give briefings at its headquarters on its traffic safety, research, and regulatory programs.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security); Promote International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	\$0

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
46	15	61

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Office of the Secretary, Office of International Transportation and Trade

The Office of International Transportation and Trade provides leadership and coordination on a wide range of international transportation and trade policies. The Office's varied activities support the Department's Global Connectivity Strategic Plan objective by helping to ensure that the United States maintains a transportation system that is international in reach and a transportation industry that is competitive in global markets.

Highlighting one of the many accomplishments under the Global Connectivity Strategic Plan is the work being undertaken in the Iraq Reconstruction efforts. Since May 2003, the Department has assisted the Iraqi people by providing executive leadership and direction in the promotion and development of Iraq's transportation system. Department experts continue to provide the necessary skills and commitment to work under challenging conditions in Iraq. Three officials from the Federal Aviation Administration supported by the Office of International Transportation and Trade, lead the Iraq Reconstruction and Management Office's Transportation Division of about twelve people from the U.S. Embassy in Baghdad. An additional two aviation experts live and work at Baghdad International Airport. The transportation team serves as the Department's liaison and representative to the Iraqi mission, overseeing some \$600 million worth of United States-funded transportation reconstruction projects, supporting the policy priorities of the U.S. Ambassador, and working with the Iraqi Minister of Transportation, the Minister of Construction and Housing, and other senior officials in the Government of Iraq. The mission's goal is to help build technical expertise among the Iraqi transportation officials to enable them to operate their transport system when the United States is no longer in-country to provide direct support.

Safe Skies for Africa Program

The Safe Skies for Africa Initiative, launched in 1998, assists African nations in improving their air navigation services, aviation safety, and airport security. Under the auspices of the program, nearly 400 participants have received training. Participants are from Angola, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Djibouti (as a special category country), Kenya, Mali, Namibia, Tanzania, and Uganda. The U.S. Government acts as a technical adviser and facilitator of actions to be taken by African states, with assistance from the private sector, regional institutions, and international civil aviation organizations.

Training activities occur at the Federal Aviation Administration Academy in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, and on the African continent. When training is conducted in the United States, lodging, tuition, and travel costs were included. When training is conducted in-country, the participants' travel costs are paid by the countries receiving the training.

In FY 2005, the Department began offering critical aviation English-language training for air-traffic controllers in those countries where English is not the primary language, such as Angola, Cameroon, Cape Verde, and Mali.

In 2005, over \$600,000 was used for in-country training and training in the United States.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (American Citizens, International Crime and Drugs, Counterterrorism, Homeland Security); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$644,936	\$644,936

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$0	Not Tracked	\$0	\$0

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	74	74

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Research and Innovative Technology Administration

The Research and Innovative Technology Administration (RITA) coordinates the Department's research programs and is charged with advancing the deployment of cross-cutting technologies to improve America's transportation system. As directed by Congress in its founding legislation, RITA leads DOT in:

- Coordinating, facilitating, and reviewing the Department's research and development programs and activities.
- Advancing innovative technologies, including intelligent transportation systems.
- Performing comprehensive transportation statistics research, analysis, and reporting.
- Providing education and training in transportation and transportation-related fields.

Transportation Information Exchanges

In the international area, the Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS) collects, analyzes, and disseminates data and information on U.S. international trade and travel and global transportation issues, and conducts international exchanges and collaboration activities within the Department with other statistical and transportation agencies, and with other international organizations. These activities support the DOT global connectivity strategic goal; specifically, the North American Data Exchange task supports the Global Connectivity Strategic Objective. BTS is identified as the lead agency for the North American Transportation data exchange in the Department of Transportation Strategic Plan 2003-2008, as well as the harmonized and standardized regulatory and facilitation requirements outcome.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs); Strengthen Diplomatic and Program Capabilities; Direct Link to the Security and Prosperity Partnership (SPP) for North America

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$79,800	\$0	\$79,800

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$0	Not Tracked	\$0	\$0

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
12	198	210

The program contained participants who crossed international borders as well as participants who were trained in-country. However, the data reported here represents only those participants who crossed international borders.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$291,567	\$291,567	\$0	\$919,441	\$0	\$0	\$137,855	\$1,348,863	847

Total number of participants includes those who crossed international borders AND those who were trained in-country.



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

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 Washington, DC 20220
www.treas.gov • 202-622-2960

The mission of the Department of the Treasury is to promote prosperous and stable American and world economies, manage the U.S. Government's finances, safeguard our financial systems, protect our nation's leaders, ensure a safe and drug-free America, and continue to build a strong institution. The Department carries out this mission by performing four basic functions: formulating and recommending economic, financial, tax, and fiscal policies; serving as financial agent for the U.S. Government; enforcing the law; and manufacturing coins and currency.

Internal Revenue Service

The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) is responsible for administering and enforcing internal revenue laws and related statutes, except those relating to alcohol, tobacco, firearms, and explosives. Its mission is to collect the proper amount of tax revenue at the least cost to the public, and in a manner that warrants the highest degree of public confidence in the Service's integrity, efficiency, and fairness.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

IRS International Visitor Programs

The Tax Administration Advisory Services Division (TAAS) supports U.S. foreign policy by sharing IRS managerial and technical expertise with foreign governments. The long-term goal is to assist foreign governments in improving their tax administrations as a means of developing their economic infrastructure. The IRS provides a variety of training courses and other types of short-term and long-term assistance for foreign officials, which lays the groundwork for encouraging the ratification of tax treaties and exchange of information, facilitating mutual compliance efforts, detecting noncompliance, and improving U.S. knowledge of global tax administration.

The TAAS assistance program includes needs assessments of tax administration organizational and functional areas, as well as specialized, in-country advisers under short-term or long-term contracts. All costs are borne by the foreign government or international agency funding sources.

The IRS conducts stateside training programs that represent a range of technical and management areas. However, the current emphasis is to conduct training and facilitations programs in the foreign country. The Management and Executive Leadership Curriculum is designed to address each individual contracting country's needs. The courses vary in length from two to eight weeks. The IRS does not budget for participant funding to support these programs. The participant's government or an international agency must cover course fees and all other related expenses.

The International Visitor Programs provide a central coordination point for visitation and/or information requests from foreign tax and related government officials. These are designed as short, targeted visits with IRS personnel expert in various technical areas, and are primarily conducted in the Washington, D.C., area. All direct costs are borne by the attendees.

TAAS coordinates the identification of subject matter experts who present technical training/information at events organized overseas by international organizations such as Inter-American Center for Tax Administration (CIAT), Intra European Organization of Tax Administration (IOTA), and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

In FY 2005, TAAS organized approximately 45 International Visitor Programs for participants from more than 30 different countries. TAAS provided subject matter experts for 1 IOTA, 1 CIAT, and 23 OECD events. These covered a wide range of topics including Taxation of Electronic Commerce, International Tax Evasion/Avoidance, and Transfer Pricing Guidelines. TAAS also delivered portions of its executive and leadership curriculum for Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Nicaragua, Malaysia, Tanzania, and Thailand funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development and/or the country itself.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (International Crime and Drugs); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$291,567	\$0	\$291,567

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$919,441	\$0	\$0	\$91,159	\$1,010,600

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
224	374	598

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Office of the Comptroller of the Currency

The primary mission of the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC) is to regulate national banks.

Foreign Technical Assistance Program

The primary objectives of the Foreign Technical Assistance Program are to:

- Establish, build, and maintain relationships with foreign supervisory organizations.
- Provide a platform for the OCC to present its supervisory views and philosophies to the international supervisory community.
- Enhance the global reputation of the OCC.
- Enhance foreign supervisory organizations' knowledge, supervisory practices, and compliance with international standards and best practices.

The OCC does not have any specific funding or appropriations for any of the activities captured in this report. Each request is evaluated on a case-by-case basis with full reimbursement required.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security); Safety and Soundness of Global Banking System

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$46,696	\$46,696

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
23	226	249

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$127,088	\$125,137	\$1,951	\$0	\$110,989	\$29,770	\$18,118	\$285,965	134

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.



DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

Office of Human Resources Management
 810 Vermont Avenue, NW
 Washington, DC 20420
 www.va.gov • 202-273-4967

The Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) operates programs to benefit veterans and members of their families. Benefits include compensation payments for disabilities or death related to military service; pensions; education and rehabilitation; home loan guaranty; burial; and a medical care program incorporating nursing homes, clinics, and medical centers.

Veterans Health Administration

The Veterans Health Administration provides hospital, nursing home, and domiciliary care, as well as outpatient medical and dental care, to eligible veterans of military service in the Armed Forces.

Training Activities

The Department of Veterans Affairs employs more than 200,000 personnel in a network of 163 medical centers, 58 regional offices, and 120 national cemeteries across the United States. Each year some VA employees travel to other countries to participate in conferences, symposia, and various types of training activities. A significant majority of these individuals are health care professionals (physicians, dentists, nurses, medical researchers, etc.) attending the conferences or symposia to present papers, meet with peers, and advance their professional knowledge. VA does not itself administer the conferences, symposia, and other activities that VA employees attend in other countries. These programs are administered by various non-VA entities, including professional organizations, institutions of higher learning, international organizations, and government agencies. Each year some 50-100 VA employees, however, do receive funding support from the VA to travel abroad to attend conferences, symposia, and other job-related activities. Generally, this support covers transportation and/or lodging. In some instances, the employees may attend the conferences on government time; in others, they must use personal leave.

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues); Honor, Care for, and Compensate U.S. Veterans

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$125,137	\$1,951	\$127,088

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$110,989	\$29,770	\$18,118	\$158,877

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
134	0	134

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	1,511

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.



ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Office of Management Operations
 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
 Washington, DC 20460
 www.epa.gov • 202-564-6613

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) strives to ensure that all Americans, from communities, individuals, and businesses to state, local, and tribal governments, be protected from significant risks to human health and the environment. The Agency's mission is to make communities and ecosystems diverse, sustainable, and economically productive by safeguarding the natural environment, using the best available science and technologies.

Environmental Protection Agency Programs

Ecosystems and transboundary pollutants do not respect international boundaries. As a result, unilateral domestic actions by the United States are inadequate to achieve some of EPA's most important environmental goals, one of which is the reduction of global and cross-border environmental risks to the United States that originate in other countries and undermine U.S. investments in environmental protection. To facilitate multilateral cooperation in achieving EPA's environmental goals, foreign visitors are invited to observe U.S. environmental protection facilities and procedures. Continued leadership by the United States and the EPA is necessary in building the international cooperation and technical capacity needed to address these issues successfully. Where the accomplishment of U.S. environmental goals requires the cooperation and coordination of other countries, the Office of International Activities works with the Department of State, other federal agencies, states, tribes, and nongovernmental organizations to ensure that U.S. environmental interests are appropriately addressed. The following legislation and international agreements support these operations: Clean Water Act, Clean Air Act, North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation, Pollution Prevention Act, Toxic Substances Control Act, 1989 U.S./U.S.S.R. Agreement on Pollution, World Trade Organization Agreement, and the North American Free Trade Agreement.

EPA provides coordination and facilitation services for its International Visitors Program (IVP). The International Visitors Program arranges appointments at EPA for international visitors from all countries. The IVP operates within the Office of International Activities and typically hosts 2,000 to 3,000 visitors annually (2-3 groups per day). No U.S. Government funds are expended. Foreign and private sources that fund costs associated with international visitors

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

are not tracked.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	1,511	1,511

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	391

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.



FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Office of Media Relations
 445 12th Street, SW
 Washington, DC 20554
 www.fcc.gov • 202-418-0500

The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) regulates interstate and foreign communications by radio, television, wire, satellite, and cable. It is responsible for the orderly development and operation of broadcast services and the provision of rapid, efficient nationwide and worldwide telephone and telegraph services at reasonable rates. Its responsibilities also include the use of communications for promoting safety of life and property and for strengthening the national defense.

FCC International Visitors Program

The FCC's International Visitors Program (IVP) is part of the Strategic Analysis and Negotiations Division of the International Bureau. The International Bureau, established in October 1994, handles all international communications and satellite programs and policies. The Bureau also has the principal representational role on behalf of the FCC at international conferences, meetings, and negotiations. The Telecommunications Division is responsible for developing, recommending, and administering policy, rules, and procedures for the authorization and regulation of international telecommunications facilities and services.

The IVP enables foreign delegations to interact in informal discussions with FCC personnel who provide legal, technical, and economic perspectives on a wide range of communications issues involving broadcasting, cablecasting, and telecommunications. Among the issues discussed during IVP briefings are the FCC's organizational structure, its multiple roles as an independent regulatory agency (including licensing, enforcement, and rule making procedures), and its statutory powers, regulations, and current proceedings. Such interdisciplinary exchanges are intended to benefit all parties who have a unique opportunity to gain insight into each others' regulatory agencies, policies, and procedures. These meetings are increasingly important as telecommunications networks become global in scope and as many countries seek to modify their regulatory approaches to foster privatization and competition in the telecommunications marketplace. IVP briefings assist in this process by providing delegations with an opportunity to examine firsthand the U.S. regulatory model as one possible approach. Furthermore, IVP briefings provide useful opportunities for exchanging information and perspectives as the U.S.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Government and other governments negotiate international agreements to reflect these marketplaces and regulatory changes. The FCC does not keep track of international visitors' sources of funding. FCC program partner organizations include the U.S. Agency for International Development, the U.S. Trade and Development Agency, and the World Bank.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security); Communications Services

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	391	391

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	471

Total number of participants includes those who crossed international borders AND those who were trained in-country.



FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

550 17th Street, NW
 Washington, DC 20429
 www.fdic.gov • 202-736-0000

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) promotes and preserves public confidence in U.S. financial institutions by insuring bank and thrift deposits up to the legal limit of \$100,000; by periodically examining State-chartered banks that are not members of the Federal Reserve System for safety and soundness as well as compliance with consumer protection laws; and by liquidating assets of failed institutions to reimburse the insurance funds for the cost of failures. FDIC does not operate on funds appropriated through Congress. Its income is derived from insurance premiums on deposits held by insured banks and savings associations and from interest on the required investment of the premiums in U.S. Government securities. It also has authority to borrow from the Department of the Treasury up to \$30 billion for insurance purposes.

FDIC International Programs

The FDIC mission statement focuses on the role of the FDIC in maintaining stability and public confidence in the nation's banking system and promotes the safety and soundness of insured depository institutions by addressing the risks to the deposit insurance funds.

The FDIC's International Programs include the Technical Assistance Program, the Visitors and Information Program, and the Examiner Training Program.

The Technical Assistance Program provides on-site training, expert consultation, and examination and resolutions assistance to foreign bank supervisory authorities, foreign central banks, and other foreign government agencies in order to enhance the development of foreign banking systems and bank supervisory mechanisms and to promote the exchange of information between the United States and other countries.

Requests for technical assistance must originate from (1) an official source (such as a chairman or director of a central bank), (2) an international body, (3) a U.S. Government office, or (4) a nonprofit organization. Generally, the FDIC will not provide technical assistance to a commercial entity, an individual, or an organization seeking help for a specific commercial project or contract. FDIC is reimbursed for costs incurred in providing international technical

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

assistance.

The Visitors and Information Program coordinates FDIC staff and resources in meeting with foreign visitors and providing requested information to make the most effective use of FDIC resources and to provide a quality learning experience for the visitor. The FDIC fulfills requests for meetings and information to the extent that resources are available. The requests should also promote U.S. interests, enhance foreign banking systems and supervisory mechanisms, or develop relationships with foreign counterparts. Criteria for acceptance are the same as for the Technical Assistance Program. Most visits occur on FDIC premises.

The Examiner Training Program provides appropriate, constructive assistance and technical training to countries that are committed to developing and maintaining a highly-skilled examiner work force. FDIC's Training and Consulting Services Branch of the Division of Administration invites foreign central banks and supervisory authorities to send participants to specified FDIC examiner training schools held at the Seidman Center in Arlington, Virginia. Students are charged tuition and lodging fees. Costs are reviewed annually and are specified in the solicitation materials.

In addition to the data presented in this report, FDIC staff made over 150 presentations to accommodate international requests for subject expertise.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security); Improving Banking Supervision

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
36	435	471

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	490

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.



FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

888 First Street, NE
 Washington, DC 20426
 www.ferc.gov • 202-502-6088

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) oversees America's electric utilities, natural gas industry, hydroelectric projects, and oil pipeline transportation system. The Commission chooses regulatory approaches that foster competitive markets whenever possible, ensures access to reliable service at a reasonable price, and gives full and fair consideration to environmental and community impacts in assessing the public interest of energy projects.

FERC International Visitors Program

Through its International Visitors Program, FERC shares its regulatory approach and lessons learned with professional counterparts from around the world. Individual or group meetings and briefings are arranged upon request for foreign professionals who are seeking more information on U.S. domestic energy regulatory issues. All international visitors to FERC are funded by their home governments, international organizations, or other USG programs. In addition to hosting international visitors, FERC representatives occasionally speak to international visitor groups hosted by other U.S. Government organizations. U.S. participants travel overseas in response to requests from foreign governments, international organizations, and/or other USG organizations.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
41	449	490

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	30

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.



FEDERAL EXECUTIVE BOARDS

Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. Federal Building
 10 Causeway Street, Suite 178
 Boston, MA 02222
 www.boston.feb.gov • 617-565-6769

The Federal Executive Boards (FEBs) were established in 1961 by a Presidential Directive to improve coordination among federal activities and programs outside Washington. The need for effective coordination among the field activities of federal departments and agencies was then, and is still, very clear. Approximately 84 percent of all federal employees work outside the national capital area. Decisions affecting the expenditure of billions of dollars are made in the field. Federal programs have their impact largely through the actions of field representatives of the departments and agencies. In addition, federal officials outside Washington are the principal contacts of the federal government with the citizens of this country.

Per the Code of Federal Regulations, the Office of Personnel Management maintains oversight of FEBs nationwide. There are currently 28 FEBs located in cities that are major centers of federal activity. The Boards are located in the following metropolitan areas: Albuquerque-Santa Fe, Atlanta, Baltimore, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Dallas-Fort Worth, Denver, Detroit, Honolulu, Houston, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Miami, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Newark, New Orleans, New York City, Oklahoma City, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Portland, St. Louis, San Antonio, San Francisco, and Seattle. The "senior most" official of each executive branch federal agency in an FEB city is a member by virtue of the position.

Leaders for Tomorrow Program

Created in 1994, the Leaders for Tomorrow Program is a unique partnership of the governments of Northern Ireland and Ireland, the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University, and the Greater Boston Federal Executive Board (GBFEB). The program brings mid-level public and private sector managers from the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland to Boston for a six-week program designed to enhance leadership skills and insight, enable public and private sectors to gain knowledge of each other's sector, encourage networking and benchmarking, and develop professional relationships.

During the six-week program, participants spend two weeks at the Kennedy School studying leadership via case

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE BOARDS

studies and guest lectures. Participants spend the remaining four weeks gaining practical experience by working alongside senior government officials representing federal, state, and local government agencies. The participants observe and study the organization's "leadership" via executive interviews and project work.

As a major sponsor of this program, the Greater Boston Federal Executive Board offers a range of services for both the project management and individual participants. The GBFEB markets the program to local federal agencies and obtains hosts; identifies appropriate placements for participants that will maximize their experiences; provides mentors for participants; and arranges site visits, special presentations, and meetings with professional counterparts.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Democracy and Human Rights); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	30	30

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	29

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders. In-country training recipients are not included.



FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

Office of the General Counsel
 800 North Capitol Street, NW, Suite 1018
 Washington, DC 20573
 www.fmc.gov • 202-523-5740

The Federal Maritime Commission (FMC) was established as an independent regulatory agency in 1961. The Commission is composed of five Commissioners appointed for five-year terms by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. The President designates one Commissioner as Chairman, who is the chief executive and administrative officer of the agency.

The principal statutes or statutory provisions administered by the FMC are the Shipping Act of 1984; the Foreign Shipping Practices Act of 1988; section 19 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1920; and Public Law No. 89-777. All of these were amended and modified by the Ocean Shipping Reform Act of 1998.

The FMC's regulatory responsibilities are as follows:

- Protecting shippers and carriers engaged in U.S. foreign commerce from restrictive or unfair foreign laws, regulations, or business practices that harm U.S. shipping interests or oceanborne trade.
- Reviewing agreements between and among ocean common carriers and marine terminal operators to ensure that they do not have excessively anticompetitive effects.
- Reviewing and maintaining filings of service contracts between ocean common carriers and shippers, and guarding against anticompetitive practices and other unfair prohibited acts.
- Ensuring that common carriers' published rates and charges are just and reasonable and do not unfairly undercut their private competitors.
- Issuing passenger vessel certificates evidencing financial responsibility of vessel owners or charterers to pay judgments for personal injury, death, or nonperformance of a voyage or cruise.
- Licensing ocean transportation intermediaries and ensuring that they maintain bonds to protect the public from unqualified, insolvent, or dishonest companies.
- Investigating the practices of common carriers, terminal operators, and ocean transportation intermediaries to ensure that they do not engage in practices prohibited by the Shipping Act of 1984 or other FMC-administered statutes.

FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

FMC International Visitor Briefings

The Federal Maritime Commission does not have a formal international visitor program, but responds to requests for visits, training, and other expertise both through other executive agencies and from foreign governments directly. FMC shares its regulatory approach and lessons learned with professional counterparts from around the world. All international visitors to FMC are funded by their home governments, international organizations, or other USG programs. The Office of the General Counsel, which is primarily tasked with the international affairs functions of the agency, coordinates the visitor program.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	29	29

The program contained participants who crossed international borders as well as participants who were trained in-country. However, the data reported here represents only those participants who crossed international borders.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$48,660	\$0	\$48,660	\$12,000	\$0	\$2,000	\$13,000	\$75,660	1,725

Total number of participants includes those who crossed international borders AND those who were trained in-country.
 Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.



FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

International and Dispute Resolution Services Division
 2100 K Street, NW
 Washington, DC 20427
 www.fmcs.gov • 202-606-5445

The Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service (FMCS) assists labor and management in resolving disputes in collective bargaining contract negotiation through voluntary mediation and arbitration services; provides training to unions and management in cooperative processes to improve long-term relationships under the Labor Management Cooperation Act of 1978, including federal sector partnership training authorized by Executive Order 12871; provides alternative dispute resolution services and training to government agencies, including the facilitation of regulatory negotiations under the Administrative Dispute Resolution Act and the Negotiated Rulemaking Act of 1996; and awards competitive grants to joint labor-management committees to encourage innovative approaches to cooperative efforts.

International Labor Conflict Management Program

An important goal of the International and Dispute Resolution Services Division is to strengthen democratic institutions by helping labor, management, and government professionals in foreign countries develop their capacity to engage in collective bargaining and other forms of labor-management cooperation. This goal is accomplished by providing training and mentoring to foreign professionals in mediation and various forms of workplace collaboration, as well as cooperation, on an institutional level. The program also furthers this goal by assisting stakeholders in friendly foreign countries in the design of systems to permanently institutionalize such cooperation. In response to increasing requests from abroad for training in the application of FMCS' dispute resolution techniques beyond the labor-management context, FMCS has also provided training in conflict management to assist foreign governments and individuals in resolving inter-ethnic and other public-policy related disputes.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Democracy and Human Rights); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs); Promoting Stable Labor Relations Throughout the World

FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$48,660	\$48,660

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$12,000	\$0	\$2,000	\$13,000	\$27,000

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
60	1,665	1,725

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$2,900	\$0	\$2,900	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$2,900	7

Total number of participants includes those who crossed international borders AND those who were trained in-country.



FEDERAL RETIREMENT THRIFT INVESTMENT BOARD

1250 H Street, NW
 Washington, DC 20005-3952
 www.tsp.gov • 202-942-1600

The Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board is an independent federal agency established under the Federal Employees' Retirement System Act of 1986. The Board is responsible for administering the Thrift Savings Plan (TSP), a federal government equivalent to 401(k) plans in the private sector. The Board has established training activities for federal agency personnel and payroll representatives and it provides briefings, upon request, at federal agencies for their civilian employees and uniformed service members.

International Visitor Activities

The Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board does not have a formal foreign delegation program. However, on an ad hoc basis, the Board has become involved in providing insight into the implementation of government defined contribution plans to international groups visiting the United States, usually upon the request of other federal agencies who are directly involved in the activities of the visiting foreign delegation. Upon request and coordination, the foreign delegations, primarily consisting of government representatives, are escorted by the federal agency representative who is hosting the visit. When meeting with the delegation, Board representatives distribute TSP materials, along with a handout describing the establishment of the TSP and the various program features. If requested, a Board representative can provide a briefing to address the information contained in the handout. However, most foreign delegations are familiar with the concept of a defined contribution plan, so Board representatives spend most of the meeting time answering specific questions delegation members may have regarding the statutory setup of the TSP, or providing insight on the coordinating efforts among other federal or private sector entities to implement and maintain the defined contribution plan.

The Board meets with several delegations each fiscal year. Meetings last approximately 30 to 90 minutes, depending on the level of detail of the questions.

The Office of External Affairs was renamed Office of Benefits Services for FY 2005.

In addition to receiving foreign visitors from Singapore, Uganda, and the United Kingdom, one Board employee traveled to Brazil, under the auspices of the Department of Labor, to speak to pension administrators on how the

FEDERAL RETIREMENT THRIFT INVESTMENT BOARD

TSP was established.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests; Strengthen Diplomatic and Program Capabilities (Management and Organizational Excellence); Providing Insight into the Implementation of Government Defined Contribution Plans

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$2,900	\$2,900

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
1	6	7

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$1,071,545	\$0	\$1,071,545	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$1,071,545	410

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.



FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Office of Public Affairs
 600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
 Washington, DC 20580
www.ftc.gov • 202-326-2180

The objective of the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) is to maintain competitive enterprise as the keystone of the American economic system and to prevent the free enterprise system from being fettered by monopoly or restraints on trade or corrupted by unfair or deceptive trade practices. The Commission is charged with keeping competition both free and fair.

FTC International Programs

The Federal Trade Commission helps to keep competition in the free enterprise system fair.

The Bureau of Competition's International Antitrust Division supports the FTC's mission of maintaining competition by promoting cooperation among competition enforcement agencies and international convergence toward sound competition law enforcement principles and policies. It assists the Bureau's litigating staff with investigations having an international component, engages in antitrust cooperation with foreign governments, and arranges visits by foreign antitrust officials. Together with the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice, it represents U.S. antitrust interests in international fora such as the International Competition Network, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the World Trade Organization (WTO), and the negotiation of free trade and bilateral antitrust agreements.

The Bureau of Consumer Protection International Division aims to (1) develop cooperative relationships with foreign law enforcement authorities, (2) provide advice and a point of liaison to litigating staff when international issues arise in investigations and enforcement actions, (3) contribute to U.S. foreign policy initiatives in areas within the FTC's expertise, and (4) offer outreach to visitors from abroad, particularly with respect to ongoing FTC activities and policies.

The Bureau of Economics provides economic support to the Commission's antitrust and consumer protection activities. Through international technical assistance, FTC attorneys and economists work with competition and

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

consumer protection agencies in Central and Eastern Europe, Eurasia, Central and South America, and South Africa. These staff members explain the principles of competitive markets, help draft competition and consumer protection laws, train counterparts in investigative techniques, offer advice about pending cases in host countries, and assist in establishing consumer education systems. The international technical assistance program receives funding from the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID).

FTC does not receive any specific appropriations to conduct International Programs. However, FTC does receive funds through interagency agreements with other U.S. Government agencies for international technical assistance.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$1,071,545	\$1,071,545

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
152	258	410

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$4,558	\$4,558	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$4,558	252

Total number of participants includes those who crossed international borders AND those who were trained in-country.

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.



GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Office of Intergovernmental Solutions, Office of Citizen Services and Communications
 1800 F Street, NW
 Washington, DC 20405
 www.gsa.gov • 202-501-0291

The General Services Administration (GSA) establishes policy for, and provides economical and efficient management of, federal government property and records, including the construction and operation of buildings; procurement and distribution of supplies; utilization and disposal of real and personal property; management of transportation, traffic, and communications; and management of the governmentwide automatic data processing resources program. Its functions are carried out at three levels of organization: the central office, regional offices, and field activities.

Office of Intergovernmental Solutions, Office of Citizen Services and Communications

Part of the mission of the Office of Intergovernmental Solutions (OIS) in GSA's Office of Citizen Services and Communications is to facilitate worldwide sharing of information and experiences regarding intergovernmental management and e-Government issues. In support of this mission, OIS plays a key role in three international programs: the Government Online International Network (GOL-IN: www.governments-online.org); the International Council for Information Technology in Government Administration (ICA: www.ica-it.org); and North American Day, the annual e-Government summit for Mexico, Canada, and the United States. OIS also hosts foreign visitors from countries around the world for short sessions with their U.S. Government counterparts in public administration. In these sessions, the foreign visitors learn about the U.S. Government's experiences and share their own experiences in topics as diverse as electronic procurement, government reinvention, and electronic delivery of social services.

Strategic Objectives: Sharing Information Technology, e-Government, and Public Administration Experiences

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$4,558	\$0	\$4,558

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
66	186	252

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$482,000	\$0†	\$0†	\$50,000	\$532,000†	844

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE

441 G Street, NW
 Washington, DC 20548
 www.gao.gov • 202-512-3000

The Government Accountability Office (GAO) studies the programs and expenditures of the federal government. GAO, commonly called the investigative arm of Congress or the Congressional watchdog, is an independent and nonpartisan federal agency. It studies how the federal government spends taxpayer dollars. GAO advises Congress and the heads of federal agencies about ways to make government more effective and responsive. GAO evaluates federal programs, audits federal expenditures, issues legal opinions, and, when reporting its findings to Congress, makes recommendations for action. Its work leads to laws and acts that aim to improve government operations.

International Auditor Fellowship Program

GAO welcomes auditors from around the world as participants in the International Auditor Fellowship Program. This program represents one of the ways in which GAO plays a leading role in the international auditing community. The 16-week program, which is designed for middle- to senior-level managers, supports the professional growth of GAO's counterpart organizations. Fellows participate in classroom training, visit and observe GAO staff, and learn and practice skills that will help them transfer their experiences to the audit staff in their home countries. Participants are nominated by their national audit offices with the expectation that they will play leadership roles in their organizations when they return home.

The Fellowship Program consists of three major segments. The orientation sessions provide fellows with an opportunity to learn how GAO plans, manages, and communicates the results of its work, and fellows also share information about their own audit institutions. The second segment includes course work in the technical and managerial aspects of auditing and introduces fellows to the policies, procedures, and practices at GAO. Fellows explore a variety of audit techniques and approaches with an emphasis on performance auditing and the knowledge and skills required to complete this type of work. During the third and final phase, fellows begin to prepare for their return to their own audit offices. They participate in classes on developing training courses and delivering effective classroom presentations and formal briefings. Time is also devoted to studying techniques for introducing change, and fellows prepare organizational strategy papers describing what they expect to accomplish as a result of their

GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE

participation in the program. Fellows have an opportunity to observe the classroom lessons being put into practice through their visits with audit teams in Washington, D.C., and in field offices. As they work with the GAO staff, fellows have opportunities to observe interviews, review work papers, attend Congressional hearings, sit in on report conferences, and examine draft and final reports. During visits to field offices, fellows have an opportunity to compare and contrast field operations with those at headquarters and develop an understanding of the scope of the work done through the field offices.

As an extension of the training program provided during the International Auditor Fellowship Program, six-week placements in field offices are provided to selected fellows. Through this placement, fellows have an opportunity to observe the application of GAO policies and methodologies, to participate in a job assignment, and to sharpen the skills learned in the classroom.

Several former fellows have moved into policy development and senior management positions and many are now the Auditors General in their country. In some cases, they have written audit guidelines, standards, and handbooks to be used in their offices. Others have established training programs for their organizations. Many former fellows are now conducting training classes sponsored through the International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions Development Initiative. As they continue to assume roles of increasing responsibility within their offices, this worldwide network of former fellows represents GAO's commitment to fostering professional standards and improving financial management throughout the international auditing community.

Since GAO cannot legally provide salary, travel, or subsistence expenses for fellows, sponsoring countries provide their funds. Funding assistance is often provided by the U.S. Agency for International Development, the United Nations Development Program, the World Bank, regional development banks, and the fellows' governments.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$482,000	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$50,000	\$532,000

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	20	20

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

International Visitors Program

GAO receives many requests from its counterpart Supreme Audit Institutions (SAIs) and other foreign government officials to visit GAO to obtain information on audit practices and the results of GAO's work. Because the number of requests exceeds GAO's capacity to accommodate them, GAO screens and prioritizes the requests. GAO assigns the highest priority to requests for visits from SAIs and legislative or parliamentary delegations. As time and staff resources are available, GAO also considers (1) requests from related government departments and ministries and (2) requests for visits related to topics of special interest to GAO audit teams. GAO appreciates receiving the request for an international visit at least 30 days in advance, whenever possible, to allow sufficient time to make the necessary arrangements and, if appropriate, to notify the U.S. counterpart agency.

Strategic Objectives: Promote International Understanding; Strengthen Diplomatic and Program Capabilities (Management and Organizational Excellence)

GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	824	824

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$1,773,100	\$1,698,100	\$75,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,773,100	97

Total number of participants includes those who crossed international borders AND those who were trained in-country.



JAPAN-UNITED STATES FRIENDSHIP COMMISSION

1201 15th Street, NW, Suite 330
 Washington, DC 20005
 www.jusfc.gov • 202-653-9800

The Japan-United States Friendship Commission (JUSFC) was established as an independent federal agency by the U.S. Congress in 1975 under Public Law 94-118. The Commission's principal activities are divided into two areas: (1) Cultural Affairs and (2) Education and Training. The Commission provides support to cultural institutions for collaborative productions and individual artist exchanges. Education programs are designed to train American specialists on Japan in both the scholarly and the nonacademic professions. Education projects are funded in such areas as broadcast media, language teaching, acquisition and management of library and information resources, and faculty exchanges for the purpose of curriculum development.

Cultural Affairs Programs

The Commission has always believed that the arts are at the heart of a people's creative genius. Therefore, it is pleased to see the rapidly growing demand in the United States and Japan for expanded artistic exchange. The Commission notes, however, that the presence of American artists in Japan has been limited both in terms of diversity and geographical coverage. American performing and visual artists presentations in Japan have often been conducted on a limited and sporadic basis, frequently the subject of commercial interests of individual promoters. To counteract this trend, the Commission has determined that, until further notice, it will focus on bringing American art, both visual and performing, to Japan. The Commission's goals in this endeavor are to increase both qualitatively and quantitatively the presence of American art and artists in Japan.

Strategic Objectives: Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs); Present U.S. Culture in All Its Diversity to Overseas Audiences

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$236,700	\$75,000	\$311,700

JAPAN-UNITED STATES FRIENDSHIP COMMISSION

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	12	5	17

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

The National Endowment for the Arts included funding and participant data from this program in its U.S.-Japan Creative Artists Fellowship Program.

Education and Training Programs

The Commission believes that American public understanding of Japan, as well as a more balanced relationship between Japan and the United States in terms of economic, political, and security matters, requires the development and strengthening of the next generation of American area specialists on Japan, trained to a high level of linguistic and disciplinary competence, and adequately represented in both the scholarly and the nonacademic professions.

The Commission gives preference in funding to those projects that serve a broad range of disciplines and geographic regions, rather than those that serve only a single discipline, institution, project, or region.

The Commission also wishes to ensure the continued vitality and growth of basic national resources for the study of Japan. In its library support, the Commission supports projects and organizations that help organize acquisitions of research materials on a national scale and help expand access to research materials in both printed and electronic format. In its support for language training, the Commission supports institutions that have a broad national scope of programs.

In addition, the Commission believes that new and imaginative efforts are required to broaden understanding by the American public at large of current and future issues in the broad political and economic relationship between the two countries. Such understanding, and the opportunities for creating it, remain seriously underdeveloped when measured against the Japanese people's general knowledge of the United States.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (American Citizens, Regional Stability); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs); Competence in a Critical Foreign Language (Japanese); Training for Members of Congress

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$1,461,400	\$0	\$1,461,400

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

JAPAN-UNITED STATES FRIENDSHIP COMMISSION

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
60	20	80

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$110,000†	\$267,500†	\$38,000†	\$0†	\$415,500†	699

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Office of Public Affairs
 101 Independence Avenue, SE
 Washington, DC 20540
 www.loc.gov • 202-707-2905

The Library of Congress (LOC) is the world's largest library, serving the Congress and the public for more than 200 years. Founded in 1800 to serve the reference needs of Congress, the Library has grown into an unparalleled treasure house of information and creativity, gathering and sharing knowledge for America's good. As the chief copyright deposit library of the United States, the Library of Congress receives about one million new items each year, half of which are selected for the permanent research collections. Additional items come through gifts and donations, exchanges with national and international institutions, and purchases. The systematic acquisition, preservation, organization, and service of Library of Congress collections is an immense undertaking.

The Library provides numerous free services to U.S. libraries, including books for the blind and physically handicapped and the creation of catalog records which, distributed to all U.S. states, save American libraries hundreds of millions of dollars. Through the National Digital Library Program, the Library of Congress is creating free online access to its catalog, exhibitions, unique American collections, and Congressional information on its website. In the year 2000, the Library began making accessible electronically millions of items from its collections and those of its institutional partners. The goal of the Library's digital program is a public-private partnership that will create an informed citizenry through universal access to knowledge and through the generous support of the U.S. Congress and the private sector.

Global Legal Information Network

Electronic access to primary sources of the law of all nations is becoming a worldwide imperative. To that end, the Law Library of the Library of Congress and a group of similarly interested legislative information centers around the world have joined to share their expertise and know-how in the hope of making this access a reality.

The Global Legal Information Network (GLIN) is a cooperative not-for-profit federation of government agencies or their designees that contribute national legal information to the GLIN database. This automated database contains

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

statutes, regulations, and related material that originate from countries in the Americas, Europe, Africa, and Asia. A central server at the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C., stores the data temporarily. All participating national GLIN stations can access the data.

GLIN envisions a distributed network. The database will reside on servers in other member nations as well as the Law Library of the Library of Congress. When completed, the national GLIN stations will capture, process, and distribute legal information in electronic format. This may include statutes, constitutions and codes, regulations and selected ordinances, judicial decisions, and scholarly writings, as well as related material such as statistics. The original sources are protected to preserve authenticity. Consequently, these texts are available in the official languages of authorized users.

The standards for selecting the texts, analyzing them, producing summaries, assigning index terms, and testing applicable hardware and software were developed originally as an international initiative with contributions of the Law Library of the Library of Congress. Agencies and institutions, including the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the World Bank, and the Inter-American Development Bank, have provided support for various aspects of the project.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security; Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	5	5

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

LOC Exchange Visitor Program

The Exchange Visitor Program, coordinated by the Library's Office of Scholarly Programs/John W. Kluge Center, supports the exchange of scholars, librarians, collections specialists, and conservation professionals, for the sharing of expertise, development of collections and services, professional training in specialized skills, and promotion of materials preservation techniques. The program also fosters the advancement of knowledge through original research at the John W. Kluge Center, supporting scholarly use of the Library's vast collections. It promotes open discussion through public lectures and colloquia and conveys new perspectives to the federal government by bringing the intellectual resources of academe to the public policy arena of Capitol Hill and the city of Washington, D.C.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability, Homeland Security); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights, Humanitarian Response); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs); Promotion of Foreign Language Skills; Preservation of the National Patrimony and Heritage

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	\$110,000	\$267,500	\$38,000	\$0	\$415,500

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	0	15	15

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Professional Visitors Program

The Visitor Services Office (VSO) is the Library's welcoming bridge to many of its constituencies including members of Congress, important guests, and the general public. To accomplish its work, the office relies on the service of more than 200 volunteers and six members of the Library staff.

The office also manages the Library's Professional Visitors Program for domestic and foreign visitors. Through this program, arrangements are made for visitors to meet with Library staff. These visitors can range from library science students to guests of the Librarian to high-ranking officials. Visitors, often under the sponsorship of agencies such as the Department of State, are scheduled for such appointments.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests; Promote International Understanding

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	0	679	679

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	66

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.



MERIT SYSTEMS PROTECTION BOARD

1615 M Street, NW
 Washington, DC 20419-0001
www.mspb.gov • 202-653-7200

The Merit Systems Protection Board (MSPB) was established by the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978 to serve as the guardian of the federal government's merit-based system of employment. Its mission is to ensure that federal employees are protected against abuses by agency management, that executive branch agencies make employment decisions in accordance with the merit systems principles, and that federal merit systems are free of prohibited personnel practices. The Board accomplishes its missions by hearing and deciding employee appeals from agency actions; hearing and deciding cases brought by the Special Counsel; conducting studies of the civil service and other merit systems; and providing oversight of the significant actions and regulations of the Office of Personnel Management to determine whether they are in accord with merit system principles and free of prohibited personnel practices.

MSPB International Visitors Program

The Merit Systems Protection Board provides briefings to groups of international visitors who are interested in learning more about the operations of the Board. Visits are typically coordinated through the various embassies and other nongovernmental organizations.

Primary topics include federal merit systems principles and regulations, adjudication and processing procedures, and studies of the civil service and merit systems. All international visitors to MSPB are funded by their home governments, international organizations, or other sources. There are no MSPB funds budgeted for the program.

In FY 2005, the Chairman, senior staff, members of the Office of Policy and Evaluation, and the Counsel to the Clerk of the Board met with international visitors from China, Japan, and Taiwan.

Strategic Objectives: Protection of Federal Employees Against Arbitrary Action; Creation and Preservation of Merit-Based Civil Service

MERIT SYSTEMS PROTECTION BOARD

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	66	66

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$6,064,776	\$6,064,776	\$0	\$0†	\$0	\$0†	\$0†	\$6,064,776†	128

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

Public Information
 300 E Street, SW
 Washington, DC 20546
 www.hq.nasa.gov • 202-358-0330

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) conducts research to advance and communicate scientific knowledge about the Earth, the solar system, and the universe; to explore and enable the development of space for human enterprise; and to conduct research and development in aeronautics, space, and related technologies. NASA enters into international agreements and conducts international exchange and training programs that complement and enhance its space programs and support U.S. space policy objectives.

NASA Exchange Visitor Program

Through the Exchange Visitor Program, NASA enters into appropriate arrangements with foreign governments or research organizations to host foreign research or technical specialists at NASA facilities from one to three years. Each researcher brings unique qualifications in his/her field of expertise; the work or research to be accomplished contributes directly to the achievement of NASA mission objectives. The foreign organization is responsible for all financial support for the visitor.

Strategic Objectives: Supports U.S. Space Research Goals; Advancement of Science

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	23	23

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Resident Research Associate Program

The Resident Research Associate Program places international researchers in summer intern positions or one- to three-year assignments at U.S. research facilities. From its appropriations and pursuant to a contractual arrangement between NASA and the National Research Council (NRC), NASA provides funding to NRC to support program administration and to provide stipends for researchers assigned to NASA facilities. The NRC program also places research associates in several other government agencies, including the Department of Defense, Environmental Protection Agency, National Institutes of Health, National Institute of Standards and Technology, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and U.S. Geological Survey.

Strategic Objectives: Supports U.S. Space Research Goals; Advancement of Science

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$6,064,776	\$0	\$6,064,776

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	105	105

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$30,000	\$30,000	\$0	Not Tracked	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$30,000	912

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.
 Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.



NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

Policy and Planning Staff
 8601 Adelphi Road
 College Park, MD 20740
 www.archives.gov • 301-837-1850

The National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) ensures, for citizens and federal officials, ready access to essential evidence that documents the rights of American citizens, the actions of federal officials, and the national experience. It assists federal agencies in documenting their activities, administering records management programs, scheduling records, and retiring noncurrent records. NARA arranges, describes, preserves, and provides access to the essential documentation of the three branches of the U.S. Government; manages the Presidential libraries system; and publishes laws, regulations, and Presidential and other public documents. It also assists the Information Security Oversight Office, which manages federal classification and declassification policies, and the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, which makes grants nationwide to help nonprofit organizations identify, preserve, and provide access to materials that document American history.

NARA International Activities

Although NARA statutes contain no enabling legislation authorizing the agency to conduct international activities, NARA's Presidential libraries, regional facilities, and Washington, D.C., locations routinely host international government officials, researchers, and scholars for the purpose of sharing information regarding archival policies and procedures. Much of NARA's international travel is to conduct business of the International Council on Archives. Travel is conducted throughout the year.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Democracy and Human Rights)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$30,000	\$0	\$30,000

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
6	906	912

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	34

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.



NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION

1775 Duke Street
 Alexandria, VA 22314
 www.ncua.gov • 703-518-6300

The National Credit Union Administration (NCUA) is an independent federal agency that supervises and insures 6,566 federal credit unions and 4,062 state-chartered credit unions. Headquartered in Virginia, NCUA has six regional offices in California, Georgia, Illinois, New York, Texas, and Virginia. Working with the cooperative credit union system, NCUA provides service to all segments of American society and enables credit unions and their members to thrive in the twenty-first century.

NCUA International Visitors Program

The Office of Public and Congressional Affairs (PACA) provides information to the public, credit unions, Congress, the media, and NCUA employees about the National Credit Union Administration and its functions, Board actions, and other matters. PACA keeps the NCUA Board and staff informed about pending national legislation and serves as a liaison with members of Congress and Congressional committee staff members. NCUA welcomes foreign delegations who come to learn more about credit unions and credit union administration and policies. No funds are specifically appropriated for this activity.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	34	34

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$634,593	\$0	\$634,593	\$0	\$0	\$72,500	\$0	\$707,093	18

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.



NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY

1025 F Street, NW, Suite 800
 Washington, DC 20004
 www.ned.org • 202-293-9072

The National Endowment for Democracy (NED) is a nonprofit grantmaking organization established by Congress in 1983 and funded by an annual Congressional appropriation. The Endowment seeks to strengthen democratic electoral processes in cooperation with indigenous democratic forces; foster cooperation with those abroad dedicated to the cultural values, institutions, and organizations of democratic pluralism; and encourage the establishment and growth of democratic development in a manner consistent both with the broad concerns of U.S. national interests and with specific requirements of democratic groups in other countries.

NED's International Forum for Democratic Studies hosts two related fellowship programs, the Reagan-Fascell Democracy Fellows Program and a small Visiting Fellows Program.

Reagan-Fascell Democracy Fellows Program

Funded by the U.S. Congress through a grant from the Department of State, the Reagan-Fascell Democracy Fellows Program enables democratic activists, practitioners, scholars, and journalists from around the world to spend five to ten months in residence at the International Forum for Democratic Studies in order to deepen their understanding of democracy and enhance their ability to promote democratic change. The program was designed primarily to support individuals from new and aspiring democracies, although distinguished scholars from established democracies are also eligible to apply. Fellows receive a monthly stipend, health insurance, and travel support, as well as research assistance from the Forum's Democracy Resource Center and Internship Program. The Forum offers a collegial environment for fellows to reflect on their experiences and to conduct research and writing; to develop contacts and exchange ideas with counterparts in Washington's policy, academic, media, and nongovernmental communities; to deepen those communities' understanding of the real obstacles to democracy promotion abroad and the most effective strategies for overcoming those obstacles; and to build ties that contribute to the development of a global network of democratic activists and scholars.

In 2005, the program hosted 17 Reagan-Fascell Democracy Fellows representing 16 countries. This dynamic group included activists from Azerbaijan, Nigeria, Russia, and South Korea; diplomats and other practitioners from

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY

Australia, Ecuador, and Montenegro; journalists from Kyrgyzstan, Nigeria, and Turkey; scholars and research analysts from Belarus, China, South Africa, South Korea, Tajikistan; and a novelist (who is also a publisher) from Malawi. Many of the fellows developed close, collegial relationships during their time in residence. NED's regional program staff took an active interest in the fellows and their projects.

In its fourth year, the Reagan-Fascell Democracy Fellows Program continued its efforts to deepen the knowledge, enrich the skills, broaden the perspectives, and revive the energy and morale of some of the world's most creative and courageous democratic practitioners and scholars.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Democracy and Human Rights)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$634,593	\$634,593

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	16	16

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Visiting Fellows Program

The Visiting Fellows Program offers scholars and practitioners who have outside funding an opportunity to carry out research and other projects at the International Forum for Democratic Studies. Depending on office availability, Visiting Fellows may be in residence at the Forum for up to 12 months, during which time they are expected to carry out a written or other project related to democracy. Visiting Fellows are encouraged to use the Forum's Democracy Resource Center and Library and to participate in the many collegial activities and events at the National Endowment for Democracy.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Democracy and Human Rights)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$72,500	\$0	\$72,500

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	2	2

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$848,700	\$848,700	\$0	\$800†	\$48,300†	\$0†	\$0†	\$897,800†	501

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



NATIONAL
ENDOWMENT
FOR THE ARTS

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

Office of Communications
1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Room 614
Washington, DC 20506
www.arts.gov • 202-682-5570

The National Endowment for the Arts is a public agency dedicated to supporting excellence in the arts, both new and established; bringing the arts to all Americans; and providing leadership in arts education.

ArtsLink Residencies

ArtsLink Residencies provide U.S. arts organizations the opportunity to host an artist or arts manager from Central Europe, Eurasia, or Russia for a five-week residency. Visiting arts professionals work with counterparts in the United States to create work and build individual and institutional relationships that benefit artists and audiences.

Strategic Objectives: Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs); Appreciation of Cultural Diversity; Artistic and Cultural Exchange

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$77,000	\$0	\$77,000

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$48,300	\$0	\$0	\$48,300

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	14	14

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Open World Cultural Leaders Program

In the Open World Cultural Leaders Program the NEA works cooperatively with the Open World Leadership Center, an independent federal agency that promotes understanding between Russia and the United States. This initiative provides two-week residencies in the United States for Russian cultural representatives, particularly young jazz musicians and jazz educators, talented Russian writers, and folk and traditional artists. The new generation of Russian artists and arts administrators can observe new techniques and have access to libraries, educational materials, and professional contacts in the United States. They have the opportunity for dialogue and collaboration with artists and U.S. nonprofit arts organizations, including performance possibilities and other public programs for American audiences.

Strategic Objectives: Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs); Appreciation of Cultural Diversity; Artistic and Cultural Exchange

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$500,000	\$0	\$500,000

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	64	64

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Data for this program has also been reported by the Open World Leadership Center.

U.S. Artists International Program

U.S. Artists International Program works to ensure that the impressive range of expression and creativity of the U.S. music and dance ensembles is represented at international festivals in the countries of the European Union. Through the participation of exemplary U.S. artists in international festivals, U.S. Artists International will help develop audiences for, and appreciation of, the excellence, diversity, and vitality of the American arts.

Strategic Objectives: Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs); Appreciation of Cultural Diversity; Artistic and Cultural Exchange

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$95,000	\$0	\$95,000

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Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	271	0	271

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

U.S.-Japan Creative Artists Fellowship Program

The U.S.-Japan Creative Artists Fellowship Program provides five-month residencies in Japan for five American creative artists in any discipline. While in Japan, artists work on an individual project that may include the creation of new work or pursuit of individual artistic goals. As a reciprocal program, the Japanese Agency for Cultural Affairs supports Japanese artists to engage in similar activities in the United States.

Strategic Objectives: Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs); Appreciation of Cultural Diversity; Artistic Exchange

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$75,000	\$0	\$75,000

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	5	5	10

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Information for this program has also been reported by the Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission under its "Cultural Affairs Programs."

U.S.-Mexico Binational Regional Arts Organization Alliance

The U.S.-Mexico Binational Regional Arts Organization Alliance linked U.S. regional arts organizations (Southern Arts Foundation, Western States Arts Foundation, Mid-America Arts Alliance, New England Foundation for the Arts, and Arts Midwest) with their regional arts organization counterparts in Mexico. The NEA designed this program to encourage the development of projects that stimulate cultural interaction between Mexico and the United States.

Strategic Objectives: Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs); Artistic and Cultural Exchange

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$101,700	\$0	\$101,700

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Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$800	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$800

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
50	92	142

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$1,098,462	\$1,098,462	\$0	\$0	\$125,506	\$0	\$0	\$1,223,968	97

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders. In-country training recipients are not included.



NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

Public Affairs
 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
 Washington, DC 20506
 www.neh.gov • 202-606-8446

The National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) is an independent, grantmaking agency established by Congress in 1965 to support research, education, and public programs in the humanities. It funds research, preservation, teacher and faculty professional development, educational resources, museum exhibitions, radio and television documentaries, public programs in libraries, and activities of the state humanities councils.

Fellowship Programs at Independent Research Institutions

As part of the Endowment's support for research, funding for fellowship programs is provided to selected U.S. institutions that support humanities research in foreign countries. This funding helps to widen access to the resources of these institutions and ensures opportunities for humanities scholars in the arena of international research, where other public and private funders often give higher priority to projects in the social sciences, policy studies, or economic development. Eligibility is limited to tax-exempt, nonprofit institutions that are financed, governed, and administered independently of institutions of higher education. Since the purpose of Endowment support is to enhance existing fellowship programs by providing additional fellowships for humanities scholars, eligibility is further limited to institutions that have established and maintained fellowship programs with their own or other private funding. Grantee institutions are expected to award NEH fellowships through competitive selection procedures, according to NEH guidelines. Priority is given to programs that provide long-term fellowship opportunities (four to twelve months in duration). The program is ongoing.

The program seeks to increase opportunities for humanities scholars to conduct research on foreign cultures and gain access to resources provided by independent libraries, research centers, and international research organizations. NEH fellowships awarded by grantee institutions enable individual scholars to pursue their own research and to participate in the interchange of ideas with other scholars.

FY 2005 awards for fellowship programs included grants to seven U.S. international research organizations; the increased funding will allow these institutions to offer the equivalent of approximately 24 year-long fellowships over the next three years.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

During FY 2005, NEH funds awarded in previous years supported 42 humanities scholars conducting research in libraries, archives, and museums in 19 countries. Private gifts generated by NEH offers of matching funds supported the equivalent of an additional three full-year fellowships. NEH fellows have pursued research on topics in history, literature, archaeology, anthropology, the history of religion, the history of art, the history of music, and political science and have published numerous books and articles. Recent publications by NEH fellows include: "Stigmas of the Tamil Stage: An Ethnography of Special Drama Artists in South India" by Susan Seizer; "Farmers and the State in Colonial Kano: Land Tenure and the Legal Imagination" by Steven Pierce; "The Cambridge Companion to Roman Satire" by Kirk Freudenburg (ed.); "Contested Modernities in Chinese Literature" by Charles Laughlin, (ed.); "Remaining Relevant after Communism: The Role of the Writer in Eastern Europe" by Andrew Wachtel; "Parting the Mists: Discovering Japan and the Rise of National-Style Painting in Modern China" by Aida Yuen Wong.

Strategic Objectives: Promote International Understanding; The Advancement and Dissemination of Knowledge in the Humanities

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,048,203	\$0	\$1,048,203

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$120,000	\$0	\$0	\$120,000

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
49	0	49

The program contained participants who crossed international borders as well as participants who were trained in-country. However, the data reported here represents only those participants who crossed international borders.

Recovering Iraq's Past: Request for Proposals to Preserve and Document Iraq's Cultural Heritage

In FY 2003, the National Endowment for the Humanities issued a special request for proposals for projects to preserve and document cultural resources in Iraq's archives, libraries, and museums or to disseminate information relating to the materials and bibliographic records of civilization in Iraq from the earliest times to the present. Projects focused on resources, which, because of their intellectual content and value as cultural artifacts, are considered important for research, education, and public programming in the humanities. Activities supported through this special initiative included: the stabilization, conservation, or preservation of cultural collections held by public institutions in Iraq; the preparation of inventories or catalogs and the arrangement and description or cataloging of collections in Iraq; the digitization of records or objects relating to Iraq's cultural heritage located in Iraqi or U.S. institutions; preservation surveys or assessments of humanities resources as well as of historic and archaeological sites in Iraq; and preservation education and training of Iraqi nationals. Collaboration between Iraqi and American professionals was encouraged whenever appropriate. U.S. nonprofit organizations or institutions, as well as state and local government agencies, were eligible for support; individuals and for-profit organizations were not. The initiative concludes in FY 2006.

Two awards relating to this initiative were made in FY 2005. One of these is supporting an intensive training program in remote sensing and geographical information systems for Iraqi university faculty members and members of the Iraqi State Board of Antiquities. The other award did not involve international travel; all project activities were conducted in California.

Strategic Objectives: The Advancement and Dissemination of Knowledge in the Humanities

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USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$50,259	\$0	\$50,259

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$5,506	\$0	\$0	\$5,506

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
8	40	48

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Note: There is no separate appropriation for fellowship programs at U.S. institutions supporting research abroad. The amount shown for Fellowship Programs at Independent Research Institutions is the agency's allocation of funds for this purpose. The funding shown reflects the amount granted to institutions in previous fiscal years for fellowships for research conducted in the reported fiscal year. The number of participants reported represents individuals participating in programs during the reported fiscal year, but funded under previous fiscal year grants.

Private Sector (U.S.) funding for Fellowship Programs at Independent Research Institutions represents only those amounts of private gifts certified in response to NEH offers of federal matching funds. The actual level of private contributions to the fellowship program is significantly higher and includes grantee institutions' costs for administration of the fellowship competitions, staff, services to fellows, and, in the case of residential centers, maintenance of facilities. NEH grants support only stipends for fellows, a small portion of the institutions' costs of advertising the fellowship competitions, and the costs of the selection procedures.

The total number of individuals receiving NEH support for research abroad through independent research institutions may be slightly lower than the number reported here because each year approximately 5 to 10 percent of the NEH fellows conduct research in more than one country.

Similarly, there is no separate appropriation for the special initiative, "Recovering Iraq's Past: Request for Proposals to Preserve and Document Iraq's Cultural Heritage." The amount shown is the portion of the agency's allocation of funds that supported the costs of the FY 2005 training activities included in some of the projects funded through this initiative.

Activities connected to training for Iraqis were conducted in Amman, Jordan, by U.S. and Italian library and museum professionals.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	106

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.



NATIONAL RAILROAD PASSENGER CORPORATION

60 Massachusetts Avenue, NE
 Washington, DC 20002
 www.amtrak.com • 202-906-3960

The National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak) was created by the Rail Passenger Service Act of 1970, as amended, and was incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia to provide a balanced national transportation system by developing, operating, and improving U.S. intercity rail passenger service. Although no rail passenger system in the world makes a profit, Amtrak has made significant progress in reducing its dependence on federal support, while at the same time improving the quality of service.

Amtrak Foreign Visitors

Amtrak hosts international delegations interested in learning about the corporation's activities within the U.S. public transportation sector. Amtrak does not conduct any formal exchange and training programming but does welcome international visitors on a flexible, ad hoc basis. Requests for foreign visitor briefings come from the Department of State, embassy personnel overseas, and private and other government officials.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Homeland Security); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs); Mutual Understanding of Railroad Industry and Operations

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

NATIONAL RAILROAD PASSENGER CORPORATION

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	106	106

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$31,267,861	\$31,267,861	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$31,267,861	3,455

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.



NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

NSF Information Center
 4201 Wilson Boulevard
 Arlington, VA 22230
 www.nsf.gov • 703-292-5111

The National Science Foundation (NSF) promotes the progress of science and engineering through the support of research and education programs. Its major emphasis is on high-quality, merit-selected research -- the search for improved understanding of the fundamental laws of nature upon which our future well-being as a nation depends. NSF support of international activities is an integral part of its mission to promote the progress of U.S. science and engineering. In particular, the NSF recognizes the importance of (1) enabling U.S. researchers and educators to advance their work through international collaboration, and (2) helping to ensure that future generations of U.S. scientists and engineers gain international research experience early in their careers. Consistent with the international character of science and engineering, disciplinary programs throughout the NSF offer support to U.S. scientists and engineers for the international aspects of their research. The NSF spends approximately \$350 million on international activities.

Office of International Science and Engineering

The Office of International Science and Engineering (OISE) supports an array of targeted programs worldwide to promote new partnerships between U.S. scientists and engineers and their foreign colleagues. OISE programs have three principal objectives: (1) expanding collaborative research opportunities, (2) providing international research experiences for students and junior researchers, and (3) ensuring U.S. involvement in advanced research worldwide.

In FY 2005, more than \$31 million was spent on targeted regional programs and the International Research Fellows Program. The data include only participants in programs that are supported by OISE. Other NSF programs that involve international exchanges, but which are administered and supported by NSF divisions other than OISE, are not included here as those data are not available.

-- Graduate student activities receive support from the Office of International Science and Engineering in a number of ways. In addition to providing assistance to graduate students in cooperative research projects, the Office funds a small number of special programs for U.S. graduate students in science and engineering. The Graduate Research Summer Institutes in Australia, China, Japan, Korea, and Taiwan provide graduate students in science

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

and engineering (including bio-medical sciences for Japan) with firsthand experience in an international research environment, intensive language training, and an introduction to science and science policy infrastructure in these countries. OISE support for the Integrative Graduate Education and Research Traineeship Program encourages current grantees and new applicants to develop international activities that benefit both the education and research aspects of their programs, while developing international experience, competence, and outlook among new generations of U.S. scientists and engineers.

-- International research postdoctoral fellowship awards are designed to introduce scientists and engineers in the early stages of their careers to opportunities abroad for periods of 3 to 24 months, thereby furthering NSF's goal of establishing productive, long-term relationships between U.S. and foreign science and engineering communities. These awards are available in any field of science or engineering supported by NSF. Award recipients must be U.S. citizens or permanent residents who have earned a doctoral degree within three years before the date of application, who expect to receive the doctoral degree by the award date, or who have equivalent experience beyond the master's degree level.

-- Pan American Advanced Studies Institutes are short courses which are modeled on the NATO Advanced Studies Institutes, but take place in the Americas. Approximately 8-12 lecturers of international standing at the advanced graduate and postgraduate level participate, as well as 40-50 students. The Department of Energy and NSF support a limited number of these Institutes each year.

-- Active research experience is one of the most effective techniques for attracting talented students to, and retaining them in, careers in mathematics, science, and engineering. International Research Experiences for Students involve students in meaningful ways in ongoing research programs or in research projects specially designed for this purpose. Projects provide opportunities for undergraduate and graduate students to participate in research opportunities in non-U.S. settings.

-- Planning visits offer U.S. researchers the opportunity to consult with their prospective foreign partners to finalize plans for a cooperative activity eligible for consideration for support by NSF. This mechanism is used sparingly. Evidence of substantive prior communication and preparation is required. Applicants should consult with the appropriate OISE program officer before submitting a planning visit proposal.

-- Joint workshops and seminars are usually small and focused on a specific, well-defined research area. They are designed to identify common research priorities and to explore possible areas of joint research cooperation. Workshops/seminars typically involve a U.S. co-organizer and an international co-organizer, who collaboratively design and implement the meeting, which can be held at either a U.S. or foreign location. OISE provides support for 10-15 U.S. participants, with no more than two from the same U.S. institution. When workshops/seminars are held in the United States, support may also be provided for participants from developing countries or from those countries whose currency is not convertible. Requests for such support should be discussed with the OISE program officer prior to proposal submission. Workshops/seminars normally involve a total of 25 to 35 participants. Foreign participants may come from more than one country. The pool of U.S. participants should include junior researchers, women and members of underrepresented groups, and/or graduate or undergraduate students. Participant diversity will be considered in making award decisions for support of workshops. The results should be broadly disseminated and, wherever possible, displayed in a workshop/seminar website.

-- The Partnerships for International Research and Education program enables U.S. institutions to establish collaborative relationships with foreign groups or institutions in order to advance specific research and education objectives and to make possible a research effort that neither side could accomplish on its own. As science and engineering become increasingly global, U.S. scientists and engineers must be able to operate in teams composed of partners from different nations and cultural backgrounds. International partnerships are, and will be, increasingly indispensable in addressing many critical global scientific problems. The program is intended to catalyze a cultural change in U.S. institutions by establishing innovative new models for international collaborative research and education. It is also intended to facilitate greater variety in student participation and preparation, and to contribute to the development of a diverse, globally-engaged science and engineering workforce.

-- Dissertation enhancement projects support dissertation research conducted by graduate students at a foreign site. Students are expected to work in close cooperation with a host country institution and investigator. The applicant is responsible for making all necessary arrangements with the host country institution and scientist. The doctoral faculty adviser, on behalf of the student, submits the dissertation enhancement proposal. Eligible students

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

should be U.S. citizens or permanent residents enrolled in Ph.D. programs at U.S. institutions. Students from developing countries who are enrolled in Ph.D. programs at U.S. institutions may also apply, but preference is given to applicants who are U.S. citizens or permanent residents.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues); Advancement of Science

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$31,267,861	\$0	\$31,267,861

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
3,455	0	3,455

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Many of NSF's international programs are jointly funded with foreign research organizations that support the costs of their own researchers. NSF does not maintain statistics on foreign researchers involved in NSF-supported projects.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$500	\$500	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$500	314

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.



NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD

490 L'Enfant Plaza, SW
 Washington, DC 20594
 www.nts.gov • 202-314-6000

The National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) is an independent federal agency charged by Congress with investigating civil aviation accidents in the United States and participating in certain investigations in international civil aviation. It also investigates significant accidents in the other modes of transportation -- railroad, highway, marine, and pipeline -- and issues safety recommendations aimed at preventing future accidents. Since its creation in 1967, the Safety Board has investigated more than 124,000 aviation accidents and thousands of railroad, marine, highway, and pipeline accidents.

Aviation Safety Personnel Exchange Program

The National Transportation Safety Board is recognized as one of the world's premier independent accident investigation agencies. Safety Board investigators travel to every corner of the world to investigate accidents. In an effort to promote transportation safety globally, the Safety Board invites individuals from counterpart organizations overseas to participate in on-the-job training programs at NTSB headquarters, exposing them to Safety Board methods, practices, and techniques.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (American Citizens, International Crime and Drugs, Counterterrorism); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	2	2

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

NTSB International Visitor Briefings

The National Transportation Safety Board provides visitors from abroad with briefings on NTSB policies and procedures and arranges technical exchanges between visitors and investigation experts. Additionally, visitors may perform on-the-job training with NTSB experts on various aspects of accident investigation, aircraft performance, flight recorder analysis, safety recommendations, and transportation disaster assistance.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (American Citizens, International Crime and Drugs, Counterterrorism); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	136	136

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

NTSB Training Program

The National Transportation Safety Board has conducted NTSB Investigator Training Courses for many years, inviting and/or allowing foreign government investigators to participate. Involvement of foreign investigators promotes worldwide aviation safety and enables the NTSB to provide technical support to the safety efforts of other countries.

The NTSB Training Center (previously Academy) and laboratory in Ashburn, Virginia, provides the Board with even greater opportunities to interact with the international investigative community.

In addition to hosting foreign investigators in its U.S.-based training programs, NTSB also responds to requests for on-site training of groups of investigators overseas.

In FY 2005, the NTSB Training Center held 31 programs in which 1,627 individuals participated, including 176 representatives from 34 foreign countries. One eight-day program was custom-designed to teach 22 investigators from the Chinese Civil Aviation Authority how the NTSB conducts aviation accident investigations.

The NTSB subsidized a portion of the cost of training through tuition waivers issued to some foreign nationals. Compared to FY 2004, fewer tuition waivers were issued since more participants were able to pay the full tuition amount. As in the past, countries on the World Bank List of Poor and Developing Nations will continue to be eligible for tuition waivers, upon written request.

NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (American Citizens, Counterterrorism); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$500	\$0	\$500

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	176	176

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$2,717,000	\$669,000	\$2,048,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	\$2,717,000	476

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.
 Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.



NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

Office of Public Affairs
 11555 Rockville Pike
 Rockville, MD 20852
 www.nrc.gov • 301-415-8200

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) licenses and regulates civilian use of nuclear energy to protect public health and safety and the environment. This is achieved by licensing persons and companies to build and operate nuclear reactors and other facilities and to own and use nuclear materials. The Commission makes rules and sets standards for these types of licenses. It also carefully inspects the activities of the persons and companies licensed to ensure that they do not violate the safety rules of the Commission.

Regional Programs

The NRC maintains a program of international nuclear safety activities that support U.S. domestic and foreign policy interests in nuclear nonproliferation as well as in the safe, secure, and environmentally acceptable use of nuclear materials and energy. Cooperation with foreign countries in the area of nuclear safety provides a considerably larger operational experience base than exists in the United States alone, enables the NRC to identify and resolve safety issues in an economical manner, and supports and enhances nuclear safety worldwide.

The NRC participates in a wide range of mutually beneficial programs involving information exchange with counterparts in the international nuclear community. NRC currently maintains arrangements with regulatory authorities in 36 countries. These arrangements provide communications channels which ensure the prompt reciprocal notification of power reactor safety problems that could affect both U.S. and foreign power plants. They are an important component of NRC's public health and safety and national security mandates, and provide the foundation for bilateral cooperation with other nations in nuclear safety, physical security, materials control and accounting, waste management, environmental protection, and other areas to which the parties agree. Finally, they establish the means through which the NRC provides health and safety information and assistance to other countries attempting to develop or improve their regulatory organizations and their overall nuclear safety cultures.

In addition to its program of bilateral cooperation with other countries, NRC also works closely in the area of nuclear safety with organizations such as the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna, Austria, and the Nuclear Energy

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

Agency of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris, France.

-- New Independent States of the Former Soviet Union

NRC conducts programs with Armenia, Kazakhstan, Russia, and Ukraine. These programs have been funded through interagency agreements between the NRC and the U.S. Agency for International Development. NRC coordinates a range of safety and safeguards assistance and some cooperative activities, as appropriate, to develop and strengthen independent nuclear regulatory authorities through training, information exchanges, cooperative efforts, and equipment purchases.

-- Advanced Nuclear Countries

The NRC ensures cooperation with advanced nuclear countries through bilateral regulatory exchange arrangements and international visits. These exchanges obtain information on foreign regulatory approaches and operational experience that will assist NRC's domestic nuclear regulation. NRC also participates in activities to enhance domestic and global nuclear safety, both through bilateral and multilateral organizations such as the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Nuclear Energy Agency.

-- Developing Nations

NRC conducts a range of safety and safeguards assistance and cooperative activities with countries with less well-established nuclear programs in Asia, Latin America, and Africa for the purpose of developing and strengthening independent nuclear regulatory authorities through training, information exchange, and cooperative efforts.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security; Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues); Scientific/Technical/Energy/Engineering/Regulatory Systems for Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$669,000	\$2,048,000	\$2,717,000

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	\$0

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
476	0	476

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

NRC also received about 100 foreign visitors in FY 2005 at its headquarters and regional offices. These visitors included high-ranking individuals and technical delegations. The purpose of these visits is to advance bilateral cooperative agreements and assistance programs. The primary foci of these visits are nuclear reactor safety, regulations, and research; nuclear materials safety; and radioactive waste. NRC does not provide funding for these visitors. Data on these visitors are not reflected in this report.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	27

Total number of participants includes those who crossed international borders AND those who were trained in-country.



NUCLEAR WASTE TECHNICAL REVIEW BOARD

2300 Clarendon Boulevard, Suite 1300
 Arlington, VA 22201
 www.nwtrb.gov • 703-235-4473

The Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board (NWTRB), created in 1987 by Congress in the Nuclear Waste Policy Amendments Act of 1987, is an independent federal agency whose sole purpose is to provide independent scientific and technical oversight of the U.S. energy program for management and disposal of defense high-level radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel from civilian nuclear power plants.

NWTRB International Activities

Since its inception, the Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board has been involved in international activities that help it to stay up-to-date on the most current developments pertinent to its legislative mandate. Each year the NWTRB approves an international travel/activities plan, which is subject to approved modifications during the course of the year. International travel objectives and guidelines are to get up-to-date information and to visit facilities where new scientific and technical work has been completed; help refine and clarify NWTRB thinking on the Department of Energy's scientific and technical work in the United States and to the international community; establish and maintain personal contact with key personnel in the research and development programs of selected countries; present papers and/or speeches at international conferences; invite international experts to participate and present at meetings and to arrange meetings and scientific tours for international guests as necessary; provide expertise and/or information upon request to nuclear waste organizations in other countries; and respond to requests for information when the requests are pertinent to NWTRB's legislative mandate and areas of expertise.

In FY 2005, the NWTRB hosted a meeting with local government representatives from Oskarshamn, Sweden, which is a community that has volunteered to serve as a permanent repository for the disposal of spent fuel, should such a site within Sweden's boundaries be found suitable. The Board also met with representatives from Electricite de France, and Board members and staff provided expertise to the Swedish Nuclear Waste Council of the Swedish Nuclear Waste Company's research and development program.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security; Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues)

NUCLEAR WASTE TECHNICAL REVIEW BOARD

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	27	27

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$15,991	\$2,710	\$13,281	\$0†	\$0†	\$0†	\$5,541†	\$21,532†	912

Total number of participants includes those who crossed international borders AND those who were trained in-country.

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT ETHICS

Office of Government Relations and Special Projects
 1201 New York Avenue, NW, Suite 500
 Washington, DC 20005-3917
 www.usoge.gov • 202-482-9300

The Office of Government Ethics (OGE) is a separate agency within the executive branch of the federal government and is responsible for directing executive branch policies relating to the prevention of conflicts of interest on the part of federal executive branch officers and employees. OGE's primary duties include establishing executive branch standards of conduct, issuing rules and regulations interpreting criminal conflict of interest restrictions, establishing the framework for the public and confidential financial disclosure systems for executive branch employees, developing training and education programs for use by executive branch ethics officials and employees, and supporting and reviewing individual agency ethics programs to ensure they are functioning properly.

International Technical Assistance and Cooperation

At the request of U.S. foreign policy agencies, OGE works with foreign governments on a bilateral basis and through multilateral fora to assist them in developing and improving programs intended to prevent corruption and promote integrity within government. OGE accomplishes this work by providing technical assistance and reviewing draft documents, conducting digital video conferences, conducting informational programs within other countries, and participating in multilateral anticorruption conferences. OGE primarily shares its knowledge and experiences concerning (1) establishment of standards of conduct for government employees, (2) interpretation and advice on criminal conflict of interest restrictions, (3) establishment of public and confidential financial disclosure systems, (4) development of ethics training and education programs, (5) monitoring and evaluating ethics program implementation, and (6) relationships between the ethics program and other governmental systems designed to promote transparency and institutional integrity. Most programs are conducted in cooperation with, at the request of, and/or with funding from the Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs and/or Office of International Information Programs.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Democracy and Human Rights); Corruption Prevention

OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT ETHICS

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$2,710	\$13,281	\$15,991

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,541	\$5,541

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
14	614	628

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

OGE International Visitor Technical Assistance Briefings

OGE hosts visitors from foreign countries to discuss corruption prevention measures -- particularly codes of conduct, ethics education and training, ethics advice and counseling, and financial disclosure systems -- and the relationships between the ethics program and other government transparency and integrity programs. Most of the visitors are civil servants. Other visitors include business leaders, journalists, leaders of nongovernmental organizations, attorneys, academicians, judges, legislators, and military leaders. The ongoing program gives foreign visitors an increased awareness and understanding of OGE's functions and activities, which can help them to develop or improve ethics programs in their home countries.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Democracy and Human Rights); Corruption Prevention

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	284	284

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$71,100	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$71,100	6

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.



OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

Office of Public Liaison
 1900 E Street, NW
 Washington, DC 20415-0001
 www.opm.gov • 202-606-2424

The Office of Personnel Management (OPM) administers a merit system to ensure compliance with personnel laws and regulations. It assists agencies in recruiting, examining, and promoting people on the basis of their knowledge and skills, regardless of their race, religion, gender, political influence, or other nonmerit factors.

OPM's role is to provide guidance to agencies in operating human resources programs that effectively support their missions and to provide an array of personnel services to applicants and employees. It supports government program managers in their human resources management responsibilities and provides benefits to employees, retired employees, and their survivors.

Federal Executive Institute "Leadership for a Democratic Society" Program

The Federal Executive Institute (FEI), located in Charlottesville, Virginia, was established in 1968. FEI is the principal and premier training facility for senior U.S. Government executives. Since its founding, more than 14,000 senior American and foreign government executives have participated in its programs.

The Federal Executive Institute conducts training for government executives and managers on a fee-for-service basis. FEI does not receive appropriated funds; government agencies reimburse OPM for training received.

FEI's Leadership for a Democratic Society Program develops the senior career executive corps by linking individual leadership development to improved agency performance. Conducted for an interagency audience 10 times each fiscal year, hundreds of government executives attend this four-week residential leadership development program. Program fees are paid to OPM by each executive's agency. Foreign participants' fees are paid by their governments.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Democracy and Human Rights); Executive Development; Promotion of Civil Society; Democratic Institutions; Public Sector Leadership

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$71,100	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$71,100

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	6	6

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	52

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.



OFFICE OF SPECIAL COUNSEL

1730 M Street, NW, Suite 218
 Washington, DC 20036-4505
 www.osc.gov • 800-872-9855

The Office of Special Counsel (OSC) is an independent investigative and prosecutorial agency within the executive branch. It investigates allegations of certain activities prohibited by civil service laws, rules, or regulations and litigates before the Merit Systems Protection Board. Its basic authorities come from three federal statutes: the Civil Service Reform Act, the Whistleblower Protection Act, and the Hatch Act. The primary role of OSC is to protect employees, former employees, and applicants for employment from prohibited personnel practices, especially reprisal for whistleblowing.

OSC International Visitor Activities

International activities are conducted through the Outreach Program Office. OSC does not have a formal international visitor program. International visitors are referred through federal and other international visitor programming organizations. No formal budget or monies are appropriated for this activity.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Democracy and Human Rights); Upholding Civil Service Laws, Rules, and Regulations; Enforcing Provisions of the Hatch Act

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

OFFICE OF SPECIAL COUNSEL

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	52	52

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$13,964,750	\$13,464,750	\$500,000	\$0	\$100,200	\$500,000	\$0	\$14,564,950	1,431

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.



OPEN WORLD LEADERSHIP CENTER

101 Independence Avenue, SE, Room 611
 Washington, DC 20540
 www.openworld.gov • 202-707-6115

The Open World Leadership Center is an independent agency in the legislative branch created in December 2000 (P.L. 106-554) to house the Open World Program, an exchange that was originally established for emerging Russian leaders. In February 2003, Congress expanded the scope of Open World to include the 11 other FREEDOM Support Act countries and the Baltics. Since December 2004, the Center has been authorized by Congress to expand to any country designated by the Open World Board of Trustees, which includes both congressional leaders and private American citizens. The Open World Leadership Center is located at the Library of Congress.

Open World Program

The Open World Program is a legislative branch-sponsored exchange that brings emerging Eurasian political and civic leaders and Russian cultural leaders to the United States for short-term professional trips. Open World participants gain significant, direct exposure to the American democratic and free-market system through on-site visits to a particular community and substantive meetings with government officials, business and community leaders, and members of the media and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs). Open World's 10,000-plus visitors have come from all regions of Russia and Ukraine and virtually all those of Lithuania and Uzbekistan, and have stayed in more than 1,500 host communities in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. Program participants have included mayors, judges, local legislators, journalists, federal and regional officials, NGO directors, educators, and political party officials. Delegates are on average in their late thirties and nearly half have been women.

Open World's special features are its size and broad geographical scope; its focus on up-and-coming leaders from the regional and local -- as well as federal -- levels; its recruitment of non-English-speaking, first-time visitors; its emphasis on hands-on, community-based programming; its home-stays; and its status as the only exchange program in the U.S. legislative branch. First proposed by Librarian of Congress James H. Billington, a noted Russia scholar, Open World receives direction and financial and programmatic support from the U.S. Congress.

Participants are hosted by local members of Open World's partner hosting organizations, most of which are nonprofit

OPEN WORLD LEADERSHIP CENTER

NGOs experienced in conducting foreign exchange programs with the Baltics, Russia, Ukraine, and other Eurasian countries. The local host organizations provide an in-depth professional program, cultural and community activities, and, usually, homestays.

Selected FY 2005 highlights appear below:

- Open World hosted its second Uzbek exchange in October. The 50-person group included senior representatives from Uzbekistan's ministries of economics, finance, and public health; central bank officials; judges; journalists; women entrepreneurs; and health advocates.
- In early 2005 Open World organized a major post-Orange Revolution exchange to six U.S. states for Ukrainian judges, election experts, NGO managers, and journalists.
- In March the Chief Justice of the Russian Supreme Court had planning sessions at the U.S. Supreme Court on U.S.-Russian judicial cooperation.
- Support for the cultural program from the National Endowment for the Arts enabled Russian poets to give public readings at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; Russian writers participated in the Oxford Conference for the Book at the University of Mississippi.
- 1,078 Russian alumni participated in 313 interregional conferences, workshops, meetings, and professional seminars sponsored by Open World. Uzbek alumni also participated in one of these events, a civil society and civic education conference in Kazan, Russia. A major conference for Lithuanian alumni was held in Vilnius; three events were held for alumni in Ukraine.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$13,464,750	\$500,000	\$13,964,750

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$100,200	\$500,000	\$0	\$600,200

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	1,431	1,431

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$324,834,084	\$317,440,000	\$7,394,084	Not Tracked	\$1,200,675	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$326,034,759	7,810

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.



PEACE CORPS

1111 20th Street, NW
 Washington, DC 20526
www.peacecorps.gov • 800-424-8580

The mission of the Peace Corps is to promote world peace and friendship by providing qualified volunteers to interested countries in need of trained manpower, by fostering a better understanding of Americans on the part of the people served, and by fostering a better understanding of other people on the part of Americans. The agency fulfills the Peace Corps' mission of providing people-to-people development assistance at the grassroots level and cross-cultural exchange by fielding as many volunteers around the world as it can appropriately recruit, train, program for, and support at the budget level approved by Congress and requested by the host country government.

Peace Corps Volunteer Service Program

Through the Peace Corps Volunteer Service Program, volunteers cultivate people-to-people relationships that help establish a foundation for peace among nations. They continue the tradition of working in partnership with people worldwide to improve basic conditions and create new opportunities. They speak the local languages and live in the communities where they work. In this process, volunteers share and represent the culture and values of the American people. In doing so, volunteers earn respect and admiration for our country. Upon their return, they help expand Americans' understanding of the world by bringing a keen understanding of the cultures, customs, languages, and traditions of other people.

During FY 2005, more than two million individuals abroad benefited from various forms of training provided by Peace Corps volunteers. Because these individuals do not all fall within the IAWG's definition of international training participants, they are not included in the numbers below.

The total number of U.S. participants in FY 2005 includes 7,763 Peace Corps Volunteers, 45 Crisis Corps Volunteers, and 2 United Nations Volunteers.

Volunteers complete pre-service and in-service training in-country.

PEACE CORPS

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Humanitarian Response); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$317,440,000	\$7,394,084	\$324,834,084

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$1,200,675	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$1,200,675

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
7,810	0	7,810

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	7

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.



PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION

Communications and Public Affairs Department
 1200 K Street, NW
 Washington, DC 20005-4026
 www.pbgc.gov • 202-326-4040

The Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (PBGC) is a federal corporation created by the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to encourage the continuation and maintenance of defined benefit pension plans, provide timely and uninterrupted payment of pension benefits to participants and beneficiaries in plans covered by PBGC, and keep pension insurance premiums at the lowest level necessary to carry out the Corporation's objectives.

PBGC protects the retirement incomes of 44 million American workers in more than 31,000 private-sector defined benefit pension plans, which pay a specified monthly pension benefit at retirement, usually based on years of service and salary. PBGC administers two insurance programs separately covering single-employer and multi-employer plans.

Speakers and Visitors Bureau Program

The Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation does not have a separate program or funding to brief international visitors. The briefings are conducted as part of the normal routine exchange of information on pension plans and defined benefit pension plans and other pension and retirement issues.

PBGC is pleased to share information on the U.S. pension insurance program and defined benefit pension plans with foreign visitors who are revising or planning defined benefit pension plans or pension policies. Visitors want to know how these plans work and why they have been so successful.

Meetings are held on an ad hoc basis, when requested by visitors to the United States. Requests come through the Department of State, embassies, other federal agencies, and private sector pension organizations. The briefings are usually held at the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation in Washington, D.C. Briefings usually last about two hours.

Typically, visitors are foreign government ministry officials or private sector pension professionals involved in labor,

PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION

pension, social security, and financial issues.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs); Mutual Understanding - Pensions and Pension Law

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	7	7

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$237,084	\$0	\$237,084	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$237,084	857

Total number of participants includes those who crossed international borders AND those who were trained in-country.



SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Office of Public Affairs
 100 F Street, NE
 Washington, DC 20549
 www.sec.gov • 202-551-4120

The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) administers federal securities laws that seek to provide protection for investors; ensure that securities markets are fair and honest; and, when necessary, provide the means to enforce securities laws through sanctions. The SEC's four strategic goals are as follows:

- (1) Enforce Compliance with Federal Securities Laws -- The Commission seeks to detect violations quickly, publicize misconduct where appropriate to alert investors to possible wrongdoing, and take prompt action to halt the misconduct and its effects. SEC staff uncover securities violations through many sources, including surveillance activities, research and data analysis, tips and complaints from the public, the media, and the agency's examination and disclosure review functions.
- (2) Sustain an Effective and Flexible Regulatory Environment -- Federal securities laws seek to promote fair, orderly, and competitive markets that protect investors from undisclosed risk while fostering innovation and market access.
- (3) Encourage and Promote Informed Investment Decisionmaking -- The federal securities laws place great emphasis on ensuring that issuers of securities provide clear, complete, and truthful information to the investing public because an educated investor ultimately provides the best defense against fraud and abuse.
- (4) Maximize the Use of SEC Resources -- An efficient, well-managed, anticipatory SEC is critical to protecting investors and the markets. As such, the Commission concentrates on enhancing organizational effectiveness, as well as investing in staff, new technologies, and new internal controls.

SEC International Training Program

The mission of SEC's International Training Program is to assist emerging securities markets in developing the regulatory infrastructure necessary to promote investor confidence in their markets. The SEC's program is composed

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

primarily of courses offered at the SEC's headquarters, where a broad range of topics are addressed to a wide audience in a cost-effective manner. SEC experts travel overseas to train as well. The SEC's Office of International Affairs is responsible for coordinating the program.

Each spring the SEC hosts the International Institute for Securities Market Development (Market Development Institute), an intensive two-week, management-level training program covering a full range of topics relevant to the development and oversight of securities markets. The Market Development Institute is intended to promote market development, capital formation, and the building of sound regulatory structures in emerging market countries.

Each fall the SEC offers a one-week International Institute for Securities Enforcement and Market Oversight (Enforcement Institute) for foreign securities regulators. This program promotes market integrity and the development of closer enforcement cooperation, and includes practical training sessions on SEC enforcement investigations, investment company and adviser inspections, broker-dealer examinations, and market surveillance.

In addition, the SEC has offered specialized training programs covering enforcement and market development issues for smaller groups of securities professionals in various regions globally. The cost is fully reimbursable under an interagency agreement with the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

The SEC also conducts or participates in both regional and bilateral training programs for regulators from emerging markets paid for by others.

The SEC tracks funding only for participants funded through the SEC's interagency agreements and participating agency service agreements (PASAs) with USAID. Participants involved in training generally obtain their own funding, either through self-funding, local USAID missions, the World Bank, nongovernmental organizations, or other sources. In fact, the majority of participants receiving SEC training obtain funding separate from the SEC's interagency agreements and PASAs. The SEC does not track these sources of outside funding.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security; Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Democracy and Human Rights); Promote International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$237,084	\$237,084

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
18	839	857

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	1,006

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.



SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

409 Third Street, SW
 Washington, DC 20416
 www.sba.gov • 202-205-6600

Congress established the Small Business Administration (SBA) in 1953. SBA provides financial, technical, and management assistance to help Americans start, run, and grow businesses. With a portfolio of business loans, loan guarantees, and venture capital instruments worth more than \$45 billion -- in addition to a disaster loan portfolio of \$5 billion -- SBA is the nation's largest single financial backer of small businesses.

SBA International Visitors Program

SBA's International Visitors Program (IVP) is a courtesy service provided by the agency to foreign visitors and dignitaries. The IVP provides briefings on the SBA's programs and services. These briefings cover a variety of topics, including SBA's establishment, Congressional mandate, and legislative history; its organizational structure, delivery systems, and initiatives; and SBA's four technical programmatic functions in providing small businesses with (1) access to capital, (2) technical assistance, (3) federal procurement opportunities, and (4) representation and advocacy within the federal government's rule-making and legislative bodies. Detailed briefings for specific program areas are also provided by appropriate senior executive staff upon special request.

SBA generally receives between 700 to 1,000 foreign visitors annually. Many of these visitors are participants in the Department of State's International Visitor Leadership Program. Others come as a result of direct requests from resident embassies, foreign ministries, members of Parliament, foreign Chambers of Commerce, counterpart small and medium enterprise institutions from around the world, and bilateral and multilateral institutions such as the World Bank. The SBA is considered a key economic democratic institution and showcase for international visitors interested in studying the "American model."

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security)

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	1,006	1,006

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	165

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.



SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Office of International Programs
 1308 West High Rise
 6401 Security Boulevard
 Baltimore, MD 21235
 www.ssa.gov • 410-965-3558

The Social Security Administration (SSA) manages the nation's social insurance program, which consists of retirement, survivors, and disability insurance programs, commonly known as social security. It also administers the Supplemental Security Income program for the aged, blind, and disabled. The Administration studies the problems of poverty and economic insecurity among Americans and makes recommendations on effective methods for solving these problems through social insurance. The Administration also assigns social security numbers to U.S. citizens and maintains earnings records for workers under their social security numbers.

SSA International Visitors Program

The Social Security Administration's Office of International Programs arranges programs for briefings and consultations and coordinates visits between foreign government and nongovernment officials and the Social Security Administration on social security and social security-related issues.

The International Visitors Program provides foreign social security officials and experts in related fields with an opportunity to consult with SSA staff experts on a wide variety of issues. Programs can be arranged for individuals and groups with an interest in developing and/or redesigning social security systems. Observation of various SSA operations at headquarters or in one of the field facilities may be scheduled, time permitting.

The Social Security Administration does not provide funding for international visitors. Participants in SSA's International Visitors Program are generally sponsored by their own government or by one of the international aid organizations.

In FY 2005, SSA developed 31 programs of consultation and observation for a total of 165 international visitors from 18 countries.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Strategic Objectives: Advancement of Social Security

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	165	165

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	2

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.



STATE JUSTICE INSTITUTE

1650 King Street, Suite 600
 Alexandria, VA 22314
 www.statejustice.org • 703-684-6100

The State Justice Institute (SJI) was established by federal law in 1984 to award grants to improve the quality of justice in state courts, facilitate better coordination between state and federal courts, and foster innovative, efficient solutions to common problems faced by all courts. Since becoming operational in 1987, SJI has awarded over \$120 million to support more than 1,000 projects benefiting the nation's judicial system and the public it serves. Institute matching requirements have also enabled these projects to benefit from more than \$40 million in support from other public and private sources. The Institute is unique both in its mission and how it seeks to fulfill it. Only SJI has the authority to assist all state courts -- criminal, civil, juvenile, family, and appellate -- and the mandate to share the success of one state's innovations with every state court system and with the federal courts as well. Key areas of interest include responding to the needs of children and families in court, applications of technology in the court, access to the courts, judicial branch education, and the relationship between state and federal courts.

SJI International Visitors

SJI maintains national resource centers where judges and court staff obtain expert guidance, test new technologies, and learn from each other. The Institute routinely hosts visiting foreign judges for the purpose of sharing information.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (International Crime and Drugs); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Democracy and Human Rights)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

STATE JUSTICE INSTITUTE

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	2	2

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	255

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.



TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

Corporate Communications Office
 400 West Summit Hill Drive
 Knoxville, TN 37902-1499
 www.tva.gov • 865-632-6000

The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) is the nation's largest public power system. Wholly owned by the U.S. Government, TVA was established by Congress in 1933 primarily to provide flood control, navigation, and agricultural and industrial development, as well as to promote the use of electrical power in the Tennessee Valley region. TVA is a strong presence in the region, delivering value to the Valley economy by promoting economic growth; supplying affordable, reliable power; and supporting a thriving river system. As the nation's largest public power system, TVA delivers electricity to more than eight million people in the Valley through 158 local power companies. TVA's most important contribution is keeping power rates competitive while providing multiple public benefits -- power supply, flood control, navigation, land use, water quality, water supply, and recreation.

TVA International Visitors Program

Program activities at TVA focus on history, flood control, navigation development, and electric power production. International visitors go to TVA for information gathering, study trips, etc. TVA has long been cooperative in sharing information with the world. TVA does not receive appropriated funds to support this program. Official government visitors are sometimes charged fees to participate in TVA's International Visitors Program.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	255	255

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$3,579,873	\$2,995,516	\$584,357	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,579,873	830

Total number of participants includes those who crossed international borders AND those who were trained in-country.



U.S. TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

General Information
 1000 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 1600
 Arlington, VA 22209-3901
www.ustda.gov • 703-875-4357

The U.S. Trade and Development Agency (USTDA) advances economic development and U.S. commercial interests in developing and middle income countries. The agency funds various forms of technical assistance, early investment analysis, training, orientation visits, and business workshops that support the development of a modern infrastructure and a fair and open trading environment.

USTDA's strategic use of foreign assistance funds to support sound investment policy and decision-making in host countries creates an enabling environment for trade, investment, and sustainable economic development. Operating at the nexus of foreign policy and commerce, USTDA is uniquely positioned to work with U.S. firms and host countries in achieving the agency's trade and development goals. In carrying out its mission, USTDA gives emphasis to economic sectors that may benefit from U.S. exports of goods and services.

Orientation Visits

Orientation visits, sometimes referred to as reverse trade missions, offer foreign project sponsors the opportunity to come to the United States to meet with potential U.S. suppliers and to see firsthand U.S. products in operation that they can use to achieve their development goals. Both U.S. and international participants benefit from USTDA orientation visits. In addition to the substantive information given to international participants about U.S. policies, procedures, and technology, U.S. participants also receive substantive information about international development needs and potential procurement opportunities.

Based on reports approved during FY 2005 of orientation visits, USTDA estimates that 799 U.S. Government representatives, private business professionals, university administrators and instructors, scientists and technologists, medical professionals, labor professionals, media professionals, and university graduate students provided information to program participants, while benefiting from knowledge provided by their international guest.

U.S. TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues); Strengthen Diplomatic and Program Capabilities (Management and Organizational Excellence)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$2,101,650	\$584,357	\$2,686,007

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	203	203

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Trade-Related Training

USTDA funds training for foreign project sponsors to develop the local capacity and expertise necessary to support economic growth and development. Some training programs are designed to directly support U.S. firms in securing highly competitive procurement contracts, while others help to establish the infrastructure and capacity overseas for U.S. firms to conduct business.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues); Strengthen Diplomatic and Program Capabilities (Management and Organizational Excellence)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$893,866	\$0	\$893,866

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
143	484	627

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$57,598,151	\$56,774,882	\$823,269	\$2,714,983	\$725,169	\$943,307	Not Tracked	\$61,981,610	491,105

Total number of participants includes those who crossed international borders AND those who were trained in-country.



UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Office of Education
 Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade
 1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
 Washington, DC 20523-3901
www.usaid.gov • 202-712-4273

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) was established as an independent government agency that, under overall policy guidance from the Secretary of State, provides social and economic development and humanitarian assistance to advance U.S. economic and political interests overseas. The Strategic Plan used to implement USAID programs is a joint Department of State and USAID document; both organizations will continue to collaborate on the execution of the Plan. USAID is pleased to report that the success of the Strategic Plan, as well as the increased use of our participant training database, has led to a 30 percent increase in our Exchange Visitor Program statistics.

USAID's participatory development activities lead to many direct benefits here in the United States. The participation of women and the expanded use of the Millennium Challenge Account are considered critical to the success of sustainable development across all areas of the Strategic Plan.

USAID is in compliance with Department of State and Department of Homeland Security (DHS) requirements pertaining to the issuance of visas and the entry of data into DHS's Student and Exchange Visitor Information System (SEVIS). USAID has internal systems and procedures in place related to the selection of exchange visitors and collection of data. USAID's guidelines related to data collection and security screening for all foreign participants who will travel to the United States as a USAID-funded or -sponsored participant, are constantly monitored, and strengthened when necessary.

During FY 2005, USAID unveiled our new Education Strategy entitled "Improving Lives Through Learning," which emphasizes teaching basic development skills as well as supporting higher education objectives. In addition, USAID announced a new mechanism called "Enhancing Capacity Across Sectors in Transition" (FORECAST), which offers a fully integrated, flexible package of cross-cutting services for Human and Institutional Capacity Development as well as announcing a new vision for strengthening fragile states.

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Readers are encouraged to review the Strategic Plan for a detailed review of where and how USAID works and its goal areas.

Democracy and Governance Programs

As a part of the Conflict Prevention and Development Relief Pillar, USAID sustains its short-term transition investments by strengthening the institutions of good governance and democratic participation, both of which are critical to long-term development that responds to citizen needs, promotes social and economic gains, and prevents conflict. USAID's democracy programs also are conflict preventative in that they build trust and legitimacy for government, which helps prevent political destabilization and, in extreme cases, state failure.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security; Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Democracy and Human Rights)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$6,424,823	\$57,140	\$6,481,964

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$1,697,728	\$20,733	\$54,622	Not Tracked	\$1,773,083

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	81,040	81,040

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Economic Growth and Agricultural Development Programs

The Department of State and USAID continue to strengthen world economic growth, development, and stability through programs that encourage expanded trade and investment. USAID works to ensure that efforts effectively target women, the majority of the world's poor. Programs assist in promoting agricultural development and work within emerging public and private sectors international financial institutions and others to prevent, contain, and resolve financial disruptions that threaten economic stability, especially in states on the frontline of the war on terrorism.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Humanitarian Response)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$19,205,727	\$179,176	\$19,384,903

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$632,322	\$29,468	\$626,545	Not Tracked	\$1,288,335

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	0	132,144	132,144

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Education and Training

Broadly accessible, high-quality education is a powerful instrument for reducing poverty and inequality, improving health and social well-being, building democratic societies, and laying the basis for sustained economic growth. USAID promotes improved education globally, with a particular focus on the Muslim world. Development goals of the United Nations Millennium Declaration call for universal primary education by 2015. Working toward this goal, USAID supports programs that promote equal access to quality basic education with special efforts to reduce barriers to education for girls. USAID works with donor partners to implement decisions made during a number of international meetings. It also works with developing countries to address capacity gaps toward achieving the Global Education for All initiative.

USAID also promotes international educational exchanges and professional exchanges by bringing emerging foreign leaders, students, and younger influential leaders from communities at risk to the United States.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights)

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$22,333,775	\$535,173	\$22,868,948

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	\$115,396	\$491,832	\$172,641	Not Tracked	\$779,869

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	0	61,741	61,741

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Environment Programs

Sound management of the environment is an essential component of sustainable development. The Department of State and USAID work to promote implementation of programs to address issues such as ozone depletion, endangered species, overfishing, ocean pollution, forest management, climate change, and chemicals management. In addition, USAID addresses the needs of people who lack access to safe drinking water, basic sanitation, and modern energy services. The Department of State and USAID also expand international cooperation in the area of environmental governance.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues)

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,174,583	\$12,400	\$1,186,983

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$650	\$21,400	\$78,500	Not Tracked	\$100,550

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	15,890	15,890

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Humanitarian Assistance

Working through a broad range of governmental, private sector, and NGO partners, USAID provides relief assistance to natural disasters, man-made disasters, complex emergencies, and economic and political transitions. To reduce the intensity of emergencies and crises, a concerted effort is underway to integrate relief assistance with longer-term development planning to strengthen the capacity of local institutions to conduct early warning, disaster preparedness, and mitigation. The Department of State and USAID work to provide life-saving assistance and support for the transition to development, uphold international standards, promote durable solutions for displaced persons, and improve disaster prevention and response capabilities. USAID provided assistance for tsunami relief, assistance and reconstruction for South Asia following the earthquake that struck Pakistan, India, and Afghanistan as well as assistance to Central America and Mexico during the 2005 Atlantic hurricane season.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Humanitarian Response)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,434,677	\$3,665	\$1,438,342

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$297	\$161,736	\$5,000	Not Tracked	\$167,033

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	12,654	12,654

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Population, Health, and Nutrition Programs

Healthy citizens are essential for healthy economies and societies. USAID emphasizes capacity building and programs that reduce the threat of infectious diseases, reduce infant and child mortality, and support reproductive and maternal health care. USAID works with those foreign governments that are already providing leadership to combat HIV/AIDS, as well as countries that have not yet stepped up to do so. USAID reformed the malaria program, in addition to collaborating on a global framework aimed at preventing avian and pandemic influenza.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$6,201,297	\$35,715	\$6,237,012

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$268,590	\$0	\$6,000	Not Tracked	\$274,590

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	187,636	187,636

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

The most accurate data available were used to calculate breakouts among these reporting areas for U.S.-based training for each country. Where data was not available, USAID-wide averages are used. In the aggregate, participant counts for each country, and for USAID as a whole, are believed to be accurate.

USAID funds a number of individuals (including, but not limited to, contractors, grantees, university professors, and employees seconded from other federal agencies) who provide specific technical expertise for USAID-supported projects abroad. USAID classifies these people as technical experts/advisers, not as "trainers," "trainees," or "exchanges." "Training Moments" occur through their normal course of activity, but such events cannot be isolated or captured in a meaningful way within the parameters for data collection established by the IAWG. Therefore, the data submitted by USAID for this report does not include figures related to the work of U.S. technical experts/advisers.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	28

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.



UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

624 Ninth Street, NW
 Washington, DC 20425
 www.usccr.gov • 202-376-8312

The United States Commission on Civil Rights (USCCR) collects and studies information on discrimination or denials of equal protection of the laws because of race, color, religion, sex, age, disability, national origin, or in the administration of justice in such areas as voting rights enforcement of federal civil rights laws, and equal opportunity in education, employment, and housing. USCCR also submits reports, findings, and recommendations to the President and Congress and serves as a national clearinghouse for civil rights information.

USCCR International Visitors Program

The United States Commission on Civil Rights provides briefings for foreign visitors on various topics and the work of the Commission. Visitors include education, law enforcement, and government professionals. Briefings are requested by government agencies and private organizations. USCCR does not receive any specific appropriations to conduct international briefings.

Strategic Objectives: Promote International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	28	28

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0†	\$262,975†	\$0†	\$0†	\$262,975†	266

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

100 Raoul Wallenberg Place, SW
 Washington, DC 20024-2126
 www.ushmm.org • 202-488-0400

The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum is America's national institution for the documentation, study, and interpretation of Holocaust history, and serves as America's memorial to the millions of people murdered during the Holocaust.

The Museum's primary mission is to advance and disseminate knowledge about this unprecedented tragedy; to preserve the memory of those who suffered; and to encourage its visitors to reflect upon the moral and spiritual questions raised by the events of the Holocaust as well as their own responsibilities as citizens of a democracy.

External Affairs

The Division of External Affairs coordinates the national and international outreach programs of the Museum. In terms of international outreach, the Division works with the Department of State's International Visitor Leadership Program to arrange visits, programs, and consultations with visitors from around the world. In addition, the Division serves the wider international community as a whole on an ad hoc basis. The numbers of visitors reported includes those that came through this office for organized visits and programs.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	241	241

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Visiting Scholar Programs

In addition to the hundreds of international visitors who tour the Museum's exhibitions and participate in educational debriefings, the Museum hosts a number of scholars and interns who come from abroad to utilize the Museum's collections, attend seminars, collaborate with U.S. staff and scholars, and train to become Holocaust educators. The scholarly exchange programs involving international participants are concentrated primarily in the Visiting Scholars Program of the Museum's Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies and the Teacher Fellowship Program of the Museum's Department of Education.

Established in 1998, the Museum's Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies supports scholarship and publications in the field of Holocaust studies, promotes the growth of Holocaust studies at American universities, seeks to foster strong relationships between American and international scholars, collects Holocaust-related archival documents worldwide, and organizes programs to ensure the ongoing training of future generations of scholars. The Center's goal is to provide institutional support for scholars at all stages of their scholarly careers -- from graduate students and junior faculty to postdoctoral researchers and senior scholars. Fellowships are given on an invitational and competitive basis, and granted to scholars working in a variety of disciplines and professional fields.

In addition to the Center's international scholarly exchange programs, the Museum's Teacher Fellowship Program accepts a few foreign participants in its secondary educational training campaign. The program requires that its fellows teach at secondary schools in the United States. The fellows are selected on a competitive basis to join a growing national corps of Holocaust educators. The fellows participate in a "Summer Institute" at the Museum where they are instructed in Holocaust history and pedagogy over a two- to three-week period. They are also advised how to link their Holocaust educational efforts at their home schools to local community programs. About nine months after the "Summer Institute," the fellows return to the Museum to report on the results of their Holocaust-related educational activities and projects.

Additionally, a number of U.S. fellows and scholars participate in the Museum's program. U.S. participants are brought to the Museum as fellows to conduct research and to interact with their non-U.S. counterparts. U.S. scholars on the Museum's staff participate in the fellows program and work closely with the non-U.S. fellows, guiding their work and exchanging research material.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Democracy and Human Rights); Supports Scholarship and Publications in the Field of Holocaust Studies; Promotes Growth of Holocaust Studies; Seeks to Foster Strong Relationships Between American and International Scholars; Initiates Programs to Ensure Ongoing Training of Future Generations of Scholars Specializing in the Holocaust

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$262,975	\$0	\$0	\$262,975

UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	25	25

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$935,027	\$935,027	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$935,027	51

Total number of participants includes those who crossed international borders AND those who were trained in-country.



UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE

Public Affairs
 1200 17th Street, NW
 Washington, DC 20036
 www.usip.org • 202-457-1700

The United States Institute of Peace is an independent, nonpartisan federal institution created by Congress to promote the prevention, management, and peaceful resolution of international conflicts. Established in 1984, the Institute meets its Congressional mandate through an array of programs, including research grants, fellowships, professional training, education programs from high school through graduate school, conferences and workshops, library services, and publications. The Institute's Board of Directors is appointed by the President of the United States and confirmed by the Senate.

The Institute's legal counsel does not consider the Institute to be an agency, establishment, or instrumentality falling within the parameters of Executive Order 13055. However, the Institute's policy is to cooperate to the extent possible with governmental requests for information.

Jennings Randolph Program for International Peace

The Jennings Randolph Program for International Peace each year awards Senior Fellowships to foreign policy scholars, policy makers, and journalists who conduct research on important aspects of international conflict and peace. The Fellowship Program also awards non-resident Peace Scholar Dissertation Fellowships to students at U.S. universities researching and writing doctoral dissertations on international peace and conflict.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability, International Crime and Drugs); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Democracy and Human Rights, Humanitarian Response); Conflict Resolution

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$792,000	\$0	\$792,000

UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	0	16	16

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Research and Studies Program

The Research and Studies Program develops and disseminates valuable knowledge on the prevention, management, and peaceful resolution of conflicts through working groups, public meetings, written products, and other forms of research and analysis.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability, International Crime and Drugs); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Democracy and Human Rights, Humanitarian Response); Conflict Resolution

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$46,155	\$0	\$46,155

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	3	12	15

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Rule of Law Program

The Rule of Law Program builds upon and refines principles of the rule of law articulated by various international bodies and provides governments and policy makers with practical guidance for their implementation.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability, International Crime and Drugs); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Democracy and Human Rights, Humanitarian Response)

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$96,872	\$0	\$96,872

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
12	8	20

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Note: The Institute's Grant Program has two principal grantmaking components (solicited and unsolicited grants). Through this program the Institute offers financial support for research, education, and training, and the dissemination of information on international peace and conflict resolution. It is not feasible to extract funding and participant information targeting only the international exchange and training components of USIP grants. Therefore, the inventory does not include data regarding grants for this program.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$77,100	\$43,600	\$33,500	\$0†	\$0†	\$0†	\$14,000†	\$91,100†	653

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE

475 L'Enfant Plaza, SW
 Washington, DC 20260-0010
 www.usps.gov • 202-268-2000

The mission of the United States Postal Service (USPS), as defined in the Postal Reorganization Act of 1970, is to bind the nation together through the correspondence of the people, to provide access in all communities, and to offer prompt, reliable postal services at uniform prices. The USPS provides affordable, readily accessible postal services and infrastructures to the American public. It is also the responsibility of the United States Postal Service to protect the mail from loss and theft. Today's United States Postal Service is striving to improve performance and affordability and to find flexible, responsive solutions to the challenges raised by technology in the global postal business environment.

USPS Training Program

Through its Training Program, the USPS provides training in the United States and in-country for foreign postal representatives. The length of the training varies.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (International Crime and Drugs); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$43,600	\$33,500	\$77,100

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$14,000	\$14,000

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
32	217	249

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

USPS Visitors Program

Through its Visitors Program, the United States Postal Service arranges appointments, briefings, and technical discussions and coordinates visits to its postal facilities for representatives of foreign postal administrations interested in studying USPS policies and programs and in getting information on technical developments in the area of postal automation. The foreign postal representatives come from all parts of the world, with a majority coming from the East Asia/Pacific, Western Hemisphere, and European areas. The average length of stay is from one to two days. Additionally, the USPS sends its employees abroad to learn more about other countries' postal operations.

There are no specific funds allocated for the United States Postal Service Visitors Program. Funding is part of the regular operating budget.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (International Crime and Drugs); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
228	176	404

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$860,600	\$542,250	\$318,350	\$0	\$120,300	\$48,900	\$9,000	\$1,038,800	63

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders. In-country training recipients are not included.



WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS

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In 1968, Congress established the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars as the official, national memorial to President Wilson. The Wilson Center is a nonpartisan institute for advanced study and a neutral forum for open, serious, and informed dialogue. It brings together influential thinkers and doers to engage in a dialogue on current and future public policy challenges, with the confident hope that through such discussions there will emerge better understanding and better policy. Providing a bridge between the worlds of learning and public affairs, the Center is located in the Ronald Reagan Building in the heart of Washington, D.C., a city that is at the center of the world of public affairs today.

Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars Programs

The Fellowship Program has been a hallmark of the Woodrow Wilson Center for more than 30 years. Through an international competition, approximately 20-25 fellowships are awarded annually to individuals in a broad range of the social sciences and humanities with outstanding project proposals on national and/or international topics that intersect with questions of public policy. Fellows conduct research and write in their areas of interest, while interacting with policy makers in Washington and Wilson Center staff.

The Center also appoints Public Policy Scholars and Senior Scholars to short- and long-term affiliations at the Woodrow Wilson Center. As academics and practitioners from a wide variety of disciplines, professions, nationalities, and viewpoints, these scholars share their expertise on a wide range of topics that have included education reform, globalization, ethnic conflict, and national security.

In 2002, the Kennan Institute announced the establishment of a new Fulbright-Kennan Institute Research Scholarship Program at the Woodrow Wilson Center for researchers and scholars from Ukraine and the Russian

WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS

Federation. In FY 2005, the Institute awarded 16 six-month Fulbright-Kennan Institute scholarships. This program is funded by a grant from the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA) of the United States Department of State.

The Galina Starovoitova Fellowship on Human Rights and Conflict Resolution was established following a January 1999 speech in Moscow by then Secretary of State Madeline Albright. During that speech, Secretary Albright announced funding for a memorial fellowship at the Kennan Institute in honor of Starovoitova, a leading human rights advocate in Russia. In FY 2005, the Kennan Institute awarded two three-month-long Galina Starovoitova Fellowships.

The Mexico Institute, in conjunction with the Mexico Council on Foreign Affairs, also brings Mexican scholars to the Center to perform research on various topics of interest to the United States and Mexico.

The Canada Institute hosts an annual Fulbright-Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars Chair in Canada-U.S. relations.

The East European Studies Program cooperates with the Central European University to host Short-Term Scholars (one-month grants for advanced Ph.D. students) and, with the Open Society Institute, to host Junior Public Policy Scholars for three-month grants.

The Asia Program hosts an annual Pakistan Scholar in collaboration with the Fellowship Fund for Pakistan. The scholar receives a nine-month residency at the Center.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security; Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$542,250	\$318,350	\$860,600

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$120,300	\$48,900	\$9,000	\$178,200

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	63	63

The program contained participants who crossed international borders as well as participants who were trained in-country. However, the data reported here represents only those participants who crossed international borders.

Chapter 3: FY 2005 Duplication Assessment

The Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, as amended, (22 USC 2460 (f) and (g)), requires the IAWG to assess the degree of duplication that exists among reported U.S. Government-sponsored international exchanges and training. The IAWG defines programmatic duplication as *activities sponsored by different organizations that direct resources toward the same target audiences, using similar methodologies to achieve the same goals, and which result in duplicative – as opposed to complementary – outcomes*. Duplicative programming differs from complementary/overlapping programming in that elimination of one or more “duplicative” programs would not adversely affect the ability of the U.S. Government to achieve its overarching objectives.

To meet this mandate, the IAWG conducts an annual review of all activities included in the *Inventory of Programs* using information submitted by program sponsors during the IAWG’s annual data collection process. More detailed duplication assessments place an undue burden on program sponsors because they require collection of significant additional data. Therefore, the IAWG will only conduct in-depth reviews of program areas that show specific evidence of possible duplication and undesirable overlap.

METHODOLOGY

The IAWG framework for assessing duplication among U.S. Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs includes five areas through which varying degrees of duplication and complementarity can be identified and addressed. For any given group of international exchange and training programs, the level of duplication is proportionate to the degree in which overlap occurs in these areas, which are listed in order of decreasing importance:

- (1) *Topic* – the theme of the program, such as business development, public administration, women’s leadership, criminal investigations, etc. This is the critical factor and the most basic element in assessing duplication.
- (2) *Target country/region* – where foreign participants are from or where U.S. participants are traveling to in order to participate in the activity.
- (3) *Target population* – those for whom the program activities are geared, such as students, young professionals, government representatives, military representatives, etc.

- (4) *Intended results* – what the activity is intended to achieve. Intended results for a given type of program can vary significantly from one sponsoring institution to another. For instance, foreign
- (5) Language training programs in two different agencies may target undergraduate students studying the same language. But one program may stipulate that the student pursue further study or employment in a security-related field in order to improve the human resources available for security-related organizations. The other program may be geared more generally toward helping the student meet future academic goals or promote the internationalization of the student's home university.
- (6) *Method* – the means by which a program is conducted (for example, internships, classroom study, on-the-job training, workshops, distance learning, and consultations).

The IAWG's framework divides international exchange and training programs sponsored by federal agencies into five major categories, which are listed in order of increasing size of programming.

- Cultural Programs
- International Visitor Programs/Briefings
- Scientific/Technological Research and Development
- Academic/Education Programs
- Professional Exchanges and Training

While many of the programs reported to the IAWG can be classified under more than one of the categories listed above, the IAWG, for the purpose of assessing duplication, places each program into the category that reflects its primary function or scope of activities. That said, some programs are listed in several categories and are so noted.

CULTURAL PROGRAMS

For the purpose of this duplication assessment, the IAWG defines cultural programs as those programs and activities that deal specifically with the arts, cultural preservation, and research in the humanities. Some program sponsors interpret cultural programming as that which provides opportunities for exposure to a different culture and values. This type of cross-cultural benefit exists throughout all international exchange and training activities and is highly desirable in that it promotes mutual understanding and cooperation. However, the narrower definition used here is more practical for assessing programmatic duplication.

Using the IAWG's narrower definition, cultural programs represent the smallest and most limited subset of the U.S. Government's international exchange and training portfolio. Of the 239 FY 2005 programs reported to the IAWG, eleven programs from five federal entities fit within the definition of cultural programs, and are included in the following chart.

DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

Department of State	Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs	Special Professional and Cultural Exchange Programs
Japan-United States Friendship Commission (JUSFC)		Cultural Affairs Programs
National Endowment for the Arts (NEA)		ArtsLink Residencies
		Open World Cultural Leaders Program
		U.S. Artists International Program
		U.S.-Japan Creative Artists Fellowship Program
		U.S.-Mexico Binational Regional Arts Organization Alliance
National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH)		Fellowship Programs at Independent Research Institutions
		Recovering Iraq's Past: Request for Proposals to Preserve and Document Iraq's Cultural Heritage
U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum		External Affairs (International Outreach)
		Visiting Scholar Programs

In addition to these programs, cultural preservation and arts- and humanities-oriented activities appear in the programs of the Library of Congress, National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), and in several additional programs of the Department of State's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs. The Library of Congress' Exchange Visitor Program supports the exchange of scholars, librarians, collections specialists, and conservation professionals for the promotion of materials preservation techniques, and NARA routinely hosts international visitors for the purpose of sharing archival policies and procedures. These activities are facets of cultural preservation. The Department of State's Bureau of Educational and

Cultural Affairs, in addition to leading U.S. Government efforts in the protection of cultural property worldwide, also supports grants for research in the arts and humanities through the Fulbright Program and cultural programs.

As noted in previous annual assessments, the likelihood of duplication among cultural programs is low, in large part because these programs are so limited and because they reflect the specific mandate or mission of the sponsoring organization. For example, the programs of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum are strictly focused on the documentation, study, and interpretation of Holocaust history.

In administering programs that are not unique to a specific sponsor, organizations often coordinate and collaborate to maximize resources and ensure complementarity. For instance, the NEA and the Department of State's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs work with various private sector organizations to support the U.S. Artists International Program. The NEA also works cooperatively with the JUSFC in the implementation of that organization's cultural initiatives. In fiscal year 2005, NEA continued a federal partnership with the Open World Leadership Center to create the Open World Program, which brings emerging Eurasian political and civic leaders and Russian cultural leaders to the United States for short-term professional trips to gain exposure to the American democratic and free-market system.

INTERNATIONAL VISITOR PROGRAMS/BRIEFINGS

The IAWG broadly defines international visitor programs as those programs in which participants meet with, or observe the operations of, professional counterparts and/or tour relevant facilities with the goal of learning more about U.S. policies, programs, and activities, while sharing ideas, experiences, and approaches. Mutual understanding is enhanced through exposure to U.S. culture and values. International visitor programs can include, but are not limited to, meetings, briefings, tours, and opportunities for professional observation. They generally do not include direct training, internships, classroom study, or on-the-job training. In some instances, we have included international symposia and conferences in this category if the emphasis appears to be on sharing information and meeting professional counterparts as opposed to skills acquisition. International activities that were part of larger technical assistance projects or which had overt training elements are included under Professional Exchanges and Training.

The majority of international visitor programs do not use USG funds to cover program expenses. For these programs, the only USG contributions are staff time (program oversight, meeting time) and agency resources (conference/meeting facilities, briefing materials).

In general, the risk of duplication among international visitor programs is quite low. While the methodologies used (meetings, briefings, and observation tours) are very similar, the topics covered by the program directly reflect the focus and expertise of the sponsoring organization and the hosting facility. Visitors are welcomed from all over the world and are often professional counterparts of personnel from the hosting organization. Intended results vary program by program, but all have in common the desire to increase understanding and develop professional relationships. These programs are also recognized for their importance in the critical area of public diplomacy.

The *FY 2005 Inventory of Programs* includes 78 international visitor programs or programs with significant international visitor components. The following federal organizations host some type of international visitor program or activity:

DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

Architectural and Transportation Barriers
Compliance Board (Access Board)
Commodity Futures Trading Commission
Delaware River Basin Commission
Department of Agriculture
~Foreign Agricultural Service
Department of Commerce
~Bureau of Economic Analysis
~International Trade Administration
~National Institute of Standards and Technology
~U.S. Census Bureau
~United States Patent and Trademark Office
Department of Defense
~Regional Centers for Security Studies
Department of Education
~Office of the Under Secretary, International Affairs
Department of Energy
~Energy Resources
~National Nuclear Security Administration
~Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste
Management
~Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable
Energy
~Office of Science
Department of Homeland Security
~Customs and Border Protection
~Federal Emergency Management Agency
~Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
~Immigration and Customs Enforcement
~International Affairs
~Transportation Security Administration
~United States Coast Guard
Department of Housing and Urban Development
~Office of Policy Development and Research
Department of the Interior
~Bureau of Reclamation
~National Park Service
~Office of International Affairs
Department of Justice
~Criminal Division
~Drug Enforcement Administration
~Federal Bureau of Investigation
~Office of Justice Programs
Department of Labor
~Bureau of International Labor Affairs
~Bureau of Labor Statistics
Department of State
~Bureau of African Affairs
~Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs
~Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs
~Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs
~Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs
~Bureau of South Asian Affairs
~Bureau of Western Hemispheric Affairs
Department of Transportation
~Federal Aviation Administration
~Federal Highway Administration
~Federal Railroad Administration
~Federal Transit Administration
~Maritime Administration
~National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
~Research and Innovative Technology
Administration
Department of the Treasury
~Internal Revenue Service
~Office of the Comptroller of the Currency
Environmental Protection Agency
Federal Communications Commission
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Federal Maritime Commission
Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board
Federal Trade Commission
General Services Administration
Government Accountability Office
Library of Congress
Merit Systems Protection Board
National Archives and Records Administration
National Credit Union Administration
National Railroad Passenger Corporation
National Transportation Safety Board
Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board
Office of Government Ethics
Office of Special Counsel
Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation
Small Business Administration
Social Security Administration
State Justice Institute
Tennessee Valley Authority
U.S. Commission on Civil Rights
U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum
U.S. Postal Service
U.S. Trade and Development Agency

SCIENTIFIC/TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Ninety-one federal programs reported a scientific component to their programs. In tackling this list, approximately one-third of the programs better fit within other duplication assessment categories described within this chapter.

For the purposes of definition, scientific/technological programming involves members of the scientific community and/or other professionals engaged in scientific or technical activities; it includes all medical programs.

Fifty-nine programs have been identified that fit within this narrower category. The Department of Energy had the largest number of reported programs (15) in this subset, followed by Commerce (12), Health and Human Services (11), and Interior (7). Other longstanding sponsors include the Department of Agriculture, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the National Science Foundation, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID).

While the IAWG does not have the necessary scientific expertise to assess duplication among these programs, we can note trends and apparent commonalities among scientific programs. The IAWG concludes that most scientific/technological research and development programs concentrate very specifically on the mandate of the sponsoring agency and therefore appear to be at low risk for duplication with other federally-sponsored programs. For instance, the Department of Commerce’s programs concentrate not only on research and support for the increased use of scientific, engineering, and technological development, but also on the understanding and benefits of the Earth’s physical environment and oceanic resources. With similar specificity, programs sponsored by the Department of the Interior focus on protecting and providing access to the nation’s public lands and minerals, national parks, national wildlife refuges, western U.S. water resources, and provide technical assistance abroad to share their knowledge and expertise.

Two focal areas continue to cross department/agency boundaries. The IAWG recommends that federal organizations pay careful attention to ensuring that both nonproliferation and environmental programs are complementary and not duplicative.

Some programs (such as those of the Department of Agriculture and USAID, for example) are also listed in the Professional Exchanges and Training section. The IAWG also notes that the majority of the scientific and technological programs have a professional and/or practical experience component, which is indicated in the following chart.²⁶

Department of Agriculture (continued on next page)	Foreign Agricultural Service	Cochran Middle Income Fellowship Program*
		Faculty Exchange Program*
		Scientific Exchange Program with China

²⁶ Programs in the scientific research and development category that are marked with an asterisk (*) also contain a professional and/or practical experience component.

DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

		Seed System Development in Serbia and Montenegro*
Department of Commerce	Bureau of Industry and Security	BIS International Activities*
	National Institute of Standards and Technology	NIST Exchange Visitors Program
	National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration	International Turtle Excluder Device Technology Transfer Program*
		National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service's International Activities*
		National Weather Service-World Meteorological Organization's Technical Cooperation Program*
		U.S.-China Marine and Fisheries Science and Technology Protocol*
		U.S.-Japan Cooperative Program in Natural Resources*
		U.S.-Russia Memorandum of Understanding on World Oceans and Polar Regions
	National Telecommunications and Information Administration	Information and Communication Technologies Policymaking in a Global Environment*
		Radio Frequency Spectrum Management Program*
	U.S. Census Bureau	International Programs Center Programs*
	U.S. Patent and Trademark Office	Technical Assistance Programs*

DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

Department of Energy	Corporate Management	Office of Intelligence International Activities*
	Energy Resources	National Energy Technology Laboratory*
		The Fossil Energy International Program
	National Nuclear Security Administration	Defense Programs*
		International Nuclear Safety and Security Program*
		Mitigating Risks at Nuclear Facilities Worldwide*
		Office of Global Threat Reduction*
		Office of Nonproliferation Research and Development Program*
	Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management	Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management Programs
	Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy	Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Programs*
	Office of Environment, Safety, and Health	Environment, Safety, and Health Programs*
	Office of Science	Biological and Environmental Research Program*
		International Atomic Energy Agency Fellowship Program*
		Pan-American Advanced Studies Institutes*
U.S. Support of the IAEA Training Courses*		

DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

Department of Health and Human Services	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	Exchange Visitor Program*
	National Institutes of Health	International Neuroscience Fellowship Program
		National Cancer Institute Programs*
		National Institute on Drug Abuse International Program
		National Research Service Award*
		NIH Exchange Scientist Program*
		NIH Experts (Foreign)*
		NIH Guest Researchers (Foreign)*
		NIH Professional Services Contractors (Foreign)*
		NIH Special Volunteers (Foreign)*
NIH Visiting Program*		
Department of the Interior (continued on following page)	Bureau of Reclamation	Training Programs
	Minerals Management Service	Minerals Management Service International Program

DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

	National Park Service	International Volunteers in Parks/Exchange Visitors Program and Technical Assistance Program
	Office of International Affairs	International Technical Assistance Program
	Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement	Interior Environment and Natural Resources Support Assistance Agreement
	United States Fish and Wildlife Service	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service International Programs
	United States Geological Survey	Visiting Scientist and Participant Training Programs
Department of Labor	Bureau of Labor Statistics	International Labor Statistics Center*
National Aeronautics and Space Administration		NASA Exchange Visitor Program
		Resident Research Associate Program
National Science Foundation		Office of International Science and Engineering
National Transportation Safety Board		Aviation Safety Personnel Exchange Program
		NTSB Training Program
Nuclear Regulatory Commission		Regional Programs

DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

United States Agency for International Development	Economic Growth and Agricultural Development Programs
	Environment Programs
	Population, Health, and Nutrition Programs

ACADEMIC/EDUCATION PROGRAMS

The IAWG defines academic/education programs as those in which the primary focus of participants is to attend educational institutions or contribute to the development of such institutions and their curricula. We also include programs that are designed to improve educational systems in developing countries. The IAWG further classifies academic programs by the targeted level and type of the program, from elementary student/staff exchanges and training through post-doctoral research and mid-career development programs. Programs reported to the IAWG are listed below by their academic level classification. Programs that address multiple levels of academic activities appear under all applicable category headings. By grouping programs in this way, potential areas of duplication or complementarity can be highlighted. Additionally, this assessment can serve as a snapshot of international academic/educational exchange and training programs throughout the federal government.

Elementary- and Secondary-Level Programs

Five federal entities have 15 programs that contain elementary and secondary education programming initiatives focused on teacher training and curriculum development in their international exchange and training portfolios. Few programs actually involve the exchange of students at the elementary or secondary levels; however, when these exchanges do occur, they are primarily targeted towards students or teachers of students at the secondary level.

The Departments of Education and State have traditionally supported the majority of programs in this category, covering a wide range of subject matters and geographical regions of the world. Potential for duplication among sponsoring organizations appears relatively low.

Department of Education (continued on next page)	Office of Postsecondary Education	Fulbright-Hays Group Projects Abroad	Modern foreign language and area studies programs, including training, research, and curriculum development for teachers at the K-12 level
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DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

		Fulbright-Hays Seminars Abroad Program	Opportunities for teachers and curriculum specialists to participate in short-term seminars in social sciences, humanities, or host-country languages
	Office of Safe and Drug-Free Schools	Civics and Government Education (CIVITAS): International/Latin America and Africa Program	International civics education exchange
		Civics Mosaic Program	Comparative civic education, teacher training, and curriculum development that builds on CIVITAS/Russia
		Economics International Program	Training in content and pedagogy for educators in countries in transition to market economies
Department of State (continued on next page)	Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs	Citizen Exchange Programs	Professional, cultural, and youth exchanges supported through nonprofit organizations
		Economic Support Fund Programs	Programs that aid U.S. countries in transition to democracy by developing and strengthening of institutions necessary for sustainable democracy
		Fulbright Academic Exchanges	Exchanges between U.S. and foreign teachers and administrators

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		Global Educational Programs	English language programs focusing on teaching, teacher-training, and curriculum development
		Other Appropriations Programs	Separately appropriated exchange programs and educational outreach activities at the secondary and university levels, including programming at the East-West Center, the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships, and Israeli-Arab Scholarships
		Special Professional and Cultural Exchange Programs	Secondary-level student and teacher exchanges with the former Soviet Union and Germany
	Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs	Variety of exchanges, seminars, training programs, master classes, and conferences promoting U.S. interests in region
U.S. Agency for International Development		Education and Training	Various initiatives designed to improve pre-primary, primary, and secondary levels of education
U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum		International Scholarly Programs and Exchanges	Teacher Fellowship Program conducts secondary educational training

Undergraduate -Level Programs

Eight federal entities reported 20 programs that included undergraduate-level programs. The programs include traditional study abroad activities for American and foreign students, institution

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building, curriculum development, and instructor training. The Departments of State, Education, and Defense have supported the majority of programs in this category. Potential duplication among undergraduate programs is very low, as most programming is thematically and/or geographically specific and therefore, with a few exceptions, is unique.

Department of Agriculture	Foreign Agricultural Service	Faculty Exchange Programs	Exchange programs to train agricultural university teachers on curriculum development, research and teaching methods
Department of Defense	National Defense University	National Security Education Program	Undergraduate and graduate scholarships for area studies, language programs, and other relevant studies
Department of Education (continued on next page)	Office of Postsecondary Education	European Union-United States Atlantis Program	EU-U.S. improvements in higher and vocational education
		Fulbright-Hays Faculty Research Abroad Program	Institutional grants to support fellowships that aim to strengthen area studies and language programs in academia
		Fulbright-Hays Seminars Abroad Program	Short-term seminars in social sciences, humanities, or host-country languages for schoolteachers, curriculum specialists, and college faculty
		Program for North American Mobility in Higher Education	Grants for the development of higher education consortia
		U.S.-Brazil Higher Education Consortia Program	Grants for bilateral curricular development and student exchanges

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	Office of Safe and Drug-Free Schools	CIVITAS:International/Latin America and Africa Program	International civics education exchange
Department of Homeland Security	United States Coast Guard	U.S. Coast Guard Academy Programs	Undergraduate degree program for foreign students
Department of State (continued on next page)	Bureau of African Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs	Variety of programming including seminars, conferences, workshops, speakers programs, training courses focusing on topics of regional interest
	Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs	Economic Support Fund Programs	Development and strengthening of institutions necessary for sustainable democracy
		Fulbright Academic Exchanges	Undergraduate degree program for foreign students
		Global Educational Programs	English language programs focusing on teaching, teacher-training, and curriculum development
		Other Appropriations Programs	Separately appropriated exchange programs and educational outreach activities at the secondary and university levels, including programming at the East-West Center, the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships, and Israeli-Arab Scholarships

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		Special Academic Exchange Program	Fellowship grants, scholarships for students from South Pacific, East Timor, and Tibet, and support to various organizations promoting exchange opportunities
		Support for East European Democracy Exchanges	Educational fellowships in fields supporting democratic practices and free market economies, and special group projects in the region
	Bureau of Europe and Eurasian Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs	Variety of exchanges, seminars, training programs, master classes, and conferences promoting U.S. interests in region
Department of Transportation	Maritime Administration	United States Merchant Marine Academy Programs	Undergraduate degree program for foreign students
U.S. Agency for International Development		Education and Training	Various initiatives designed to improve pre-primary, primary, secondary, and higher education

Graduate-Level University Programs

Ten federal entities have 26 programs in this category. Programming supports fellowships for degree programs and certificates, dissertation research, graduate-level professional training, and curriculum development. The Departments of State and Education have supported the majority of programs in this category. Similar to undergraduate programs, this program category reveals limited opportunity for duplication because of thematic and geographic specialization.

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Department of Agriculture	Foreign Agricultural Service	Faculty Exchange Programs	Exchange programs to train agricultural university teachers on curriculum development, research and teaching methods
Department of Defense	Defense Security Cooperation Agency	Professional Military Education Exchanges	Academic or full-year training in military staff schools abroad for officers
	National Defense University	National Security Education Program	Undergraduate and graduate scholarships for area, language, and other relevant study
Department of Education (continued on next page)	Office of Postsecondary Education	European Union-United States Atlantis Program	EU-U.S. improvements in higher and vocational education
		Fulbright-Hays Doctoral Dissertation Research Abroad Program	Fellowships to doctoral candidates for dissertation research in modern foreign languages and area studies
		Fulbright-Hays Faculty Research Abroad Program	Institutional grants to support fellowships that aim to strengthen area studies and language programs in academia
		Fulbright-Hays Group Projects Abroad Program	Modern foreign language and area studies programs

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		Fulbright-Hays Seminars Abroad Program	Short-term seminars in social sciences, humanities, or host-country languages for schoolteachers, curriculum specialists, and college faculty
		U.S.-Brazil Higher Education Consortia Program	Grants for bilateral curricular development and student exchanges
	Office of Safe and Drug-Free Schools	CIVITAS: International/Latin America and Africa Program	International civics education exchange
Department of State (continued on next page)	Bureau of African Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs	Variety of programming including seminars, conferences, workshops, speakers programs, training courses focusing on topics of regional interest
	Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs	Fulbright Academic Exchange Programs	Fellowships and scholarships to graduate students
		Global Educational Programs	English language programs focusing on teaching, teacher-training, and curriculum development

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		Other Appropriations Programs	Separately appropriated exchange programs and educational outreach activities at the secondary and university levels, including programming at the East-West Center, the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships, and Israeli-Arab Scholarships
		Special Academic Exchange Programs	Muskie Doctoral Fellowship grants, scholarships for students from South Pacific, East Timor, and Tibet, and support to various organizations promoting exchange opportunities
		Support for East European Democracy Exchanges	Educational fellowships in fields supporting democratic practices and free market economies, and special group projects
	Bureau of Europe and Eurasian Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs	Variety of exchanges, seminars, training programs, master classes, and conferences promoting U.S. interests in region
	Bureau of Intelligence and Research	Research and Training Program on Eastern Europe and the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union	Advanced research, graduate, and language training

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	Bureau of South Asian Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs	Exchanges, seminars, training programs and conferences promoting U.S. national interests in the region
	Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs	Exchanges, training, seminars, and conferences in the region that foster democracy, trade, and sustainable economic development, cooperation on drug trafficking and other crime issues, poverty reduction, and environmental protection
Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission		Education and Training Programs	Seed money for projects and institutional grants to promote area studies
Library of Congress		Exchange Visitor Program	Scholarly research in the humanities and social sciences
National Science Foundation		Office of International Science and Engineering	Research support for undergraduate, graduate, and post-graduate students
U.S. Agency for International Development		Education and Training	Various initiatives designed to establish higher education and research partnerships, alliances, and networks with developing countries
United States Holocaust Memorial Museum		International Scholarly Programs and Exchanges	Research fellowships for graduate, post-doctoral, and senior researchers

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United States Institute of Peace	Jennings Randolph Program for International Peace	Fellowships for foreign policy scholars and policy makers and doctoral dissertation fellowships for university students to conduct research and write on international peace and conflict resolution issues
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Post-Doctoral Research Programs

Nine federal entities report 18 programs in this category. The Departments of State and Education sponsored the majority of post-doctoral/research programs. All appear to be diverse in program mission, goals, and objectives. The opportunity for duplication in programming appears to be minimal.

Please note that graduate and post-doctoral research programs sponsored by the Department of Energy and the National Institutes of Health are addressed under the Scientific Research and Development portion of this duplication assessment.

Department of Agriculture	Foreign Agricultural Service	Faculty Exchange Programs	Exchange programs to train agricultural university teachers on curriculum development, research and teaching methods
Department of Education (continued on next page)	Office of Postsecondary Education	American Overseas Research Centers Program	Grants to establish and operate overseas research centers with one focus being area studies
		Fulbright-Hays Faculty Research Abroad	Institutional grants to support fellowships that aim to strengthen area studies and language programs in academia

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		Fulbright-Hays Seminars Abroad Program	Short-term seminars in social sciences, humanities, or host-country languages for schoolteachers, curriculum specialists, and college faculty
Department of State (continued on next page)	Bureau of African Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs	Variety of programming including seminars, conferences, workshops, speakers programs, training courses focusing on topics of regional interest
	Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs	Fulbright Academic Exchange Programs	Variety of research fellowships and research oriented activities
		Other Appropriations Program	
		Special Academic Exchange Programs	
		Support for East European Democracy Exchanges	
	Bureau of Europe and Eurasian Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs	Variety of exchanges, seminars, training programs, master classes, and conferences promoting U.S. interests in region
Bureau of Intelligence and Research	Research and Training Program on Eastern Europe and the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union	Advanced research, graduate, and language training	

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	Bureau of South Asian Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs	Exchanges, seminars, training programs and conferences promoting U.S. national interests in the region
Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission		Education and Training Programs	Seed money for projects and institutional grants to promote area studies
Library of Congress		Exchange Visitor Program	Scholarly research in the humanities and social sciences
National Science Foundation		Office of International Science and Engineering	International research fellowship awards, support for cooperative research activities, and joint workshops and seminars
U.S. Agency for International Development		Education and Training	Various initiatives designed to establish higher education and research partnerships, alliances, and networks with developing countries
United States Holocaust Memorial Museum		International Scholarly Programs and Exchanges	Research fellowships for graduate, post-doctoral, and senior researchers
United States Institute of Peace		Jennings Randolph Program for International Peace	Fellowships for foreign policy scholars and policy makers and doctoral dissertation fellowships for university students to conduct research and write on international peace and conflict resolution issues

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General Area Studies and Language-Training Programs – Multiple Academic Levels

The IAWG identified area studies and language-training programs as an area warranting continued monitoring. For the purpose of our review, all language-training courses have been included as academic/education programs.

Five federal entities reported 12 programs in this category. The Departments of Defense, Education, and State sponsored the majority of programs. Analysis continues to reveal no inherent duplication, as most programs have different target audiences; focus on specific languages, countries, or world regions; or are designed to achieve specific U.S. strategic goals and objectives. However, programs can always benefit from increased communication among sponsors to share best practices and address common challenges.

Department of Defense	National Defense University	National Security Education Program	Undergraduate and graduate scholarships for area, language, and other relevant study
	Regional Centers for Securities Studies	--Africa Center for Strategic Studies --Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies --Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies --George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies --Near East-South Asia Center for Strategic Studies	Five regional centers sponsor graduate-level academic programs, professional seminars and workshops, research opportunities, and other activities that promote understanding and study of security-related issues by U.S. and foreign participants
Department of Education (continued on next page)	Office of Postsecondary Education	American Overseas Research Centers Program	Grants to establish and operate overseas research and area studies centers
		Fulbright-Hays Doctoral Dissertation Research Abroad Program	Fellowships to doctoral candidates for dissertation research in modern foreign languages and area studies

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		Fulbright-Hays Faculty Research Abroad Program	Institutional grants to support fellowships that aim to strengthen area studies and language programs in academia
		Fulbright-Hays Group Projects Abroad	Modern foreign language and area studies programs for teachers, students, and faculty of higher education institutions
		Fulbright-Hays Seminars Abroad	Short-term seminars for teachers, college faculty, curriculum specialists in social sciences, humanities, or host-country languages
Department of State	Bureau of African Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs	English teaching is a component of varied democracy building activities for the region
	Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs	Global Educational Programs	English language programs focusing on teaching, teacher-training, and curriculum development
	Bureau of Intelligence and Research	Research and Training Program on Eastern Europe and the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union	Advanced research, graduate, and language training
Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission		Education and Training Programs	Seed money for projects and institutional grants to promote area studies
Peace Corps		Peace Corps Volunteer Service Program	Program component is community-based English teaching overseas

PROFESSIONAL EXCHANGES AND TRAINING

Of the 239 international exchange and training programs reported to the IAWG in FY 2005, the majority include professional exchange and training activities. If we eliminate from consideration the large number of these programs that are more suitably addressed under one of the other duplication assessment categories (notably in the scientific/technological category), we are still left with approximately 100 programs. These include training programs, personnel and citizen exchanges, cooperative programs, and technical assistance programs that include international exchange and training components.

The sheer volume of professional exchanges and training programs reported, along with the varied topics they address, targeted countries and populations, program approaches, and intended results make assessing duplication among these programs a challenge. As with the other program subsets, sponsoring organizations tend to focus program activities on the organization's mission and areas of expertise, which limits, to some degree, the possibility for duplication. For example, personnel exchanges or training programs limited strictly to representatives of foreign counterpart organizations are not duplicative because they are unique to each participating organization.

Topically and geographically specific programs are also less likely to duplicate other programs because of their narrow focus. The program's specific subject matter and target audience limit the number of other organizations that would potentially engage in similar programming and also provide other organizations with enough information to avoid developing duplicative initiatives. Multi-themed programs or program groupings that contain a wide variety of initiatives, such as the State Department's Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs, are harder to assess and may yield a greater potential for duplication of other federal initiatives.

Professional exchange and training programs that have not been addressed in previous sections can, for the most part, be divided among four primary categories:²⁷

- (1) Trade and Economic Development
- (2) Law Enforcement and Security
- (3) Democracy, Human Rights, and the Rule of Law
- (4) Multi-Themed Programming

Trade and Economic Development

Numerous federal agencies sponsor or participate in programs designed to facilitate trade and promote economic development abroad. The vast majority of these are either topically or geographically focused. Topically specialized programs, such as those sponsored by the Department of Commerce's Patent and Trademark Office and the Seed System Development in Serbia and Montenegro by the Department of Agriculture, represent a low risk of duplication. Geographic targeting, as seen in several of the country-specific trade enhancement and management training programs listed below, does not eliminate the risk of duplication, but it does make avoiding duplicative programs easier by facilitating country-level coordination and oversight.

²⁷ There may be a limited degree of overlap among these areas and identifiable subcategories within them. Please note that not all professional exchange and training programs reported to the IAWG are included in these four categories.

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Department of Agriculture	Foreign Agricultural Service	Cochran Middle Income Fellowship Program
		Faculty Exchange Programs
		Seed System Development in Serbia and Montenegro
Department of Commerce	Bureau of Industry and Security	BIS International Activities
	International Trade Administration	American Management and Business Internship Training Program
		Inter-American E-Business Fellowship Program
		Special American Business Internship Training Program
	National Institute of Standards and Technology	Standards in Trade Program
	Office of the General Counsel	Commercial Law Development Program
Patent and Trademark Office	Technical Assistance Program	
Department of Labor	Bureau of International Labor Affairs	Office of Trade Agreement Implementation
African Development Foundation		Grassroots Development Projects
Commodity Futures Trading Commission		Technical Assistance Program

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Federal Trade Commission	International Programs
U.S. Agency for International Development	Economic Growth and Agricultural Development
U.S. Trade and Development Agency	Trade-Related Training

Law Enforcement and Security

Four organizations conduct the majority of all federal law enforcement and security-related professional exchange and training programs: the Departments of Defense, Homeland Security, Justice, and State.

Like many other professional exchange and training programs, program sponsors tend to focus training narrowly toward their own areas of expertise, making the risk of duplication fairly low. Some of the programs listed also include trade and economic development activities.²⁸

Please note that nonproliferation and counterproliferation programs are addressed under the Scientific/Technological Research and Development section of the duplication assessment. Also, U.S. Coast Guard Programs, which include significant law enforcement- and security-related activities, are addressed under Multi-Themed Programming.

Department of Defense	Defense Security Cooperation Agency	Foreign Military Sales Program/Foreign Military Financing Program
		Professional Military Education Exchanges
Department of Homeland Security (continued on next page)	Customs and Border Protection	Export Control and Border Security Program
		International Training and Assistance Program, Law Enforcement Training Branch
		Office of Regulations and Rulings

²⁸ Programs in the law enforcement and security category that are marked by an asterisk (*) also include trade and economic development activities.

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		Trade Capacity Building*
	Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	Advanced Money Laundering and Financial Investigative Techniques Program
		Criminal Investigations in an Automated Environment Training Program
		Financial Crimes Investigations Training Program
		International Individual Students Program
		Law Enforcement Adjunct Instructor Training Program
		Officer Safety and Survival Train-the-Trainer Program
		Trafficking in Persons Training Program
		Training Needs Assessment – Kyrgyzstan
		Training Needs Assessment Training Program
	Immigration and Customs Enforcement	International Training Program
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services	USCIS Training Program	

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Department of Justice	Antitrust Division	Antitrust Division International Technical Assistance Programs*
	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives	ATF International Training
	Criminal Division	International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program
		Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance, and Training Program
	Drug Enforcement Administration	International Narcotics Control Training Program
	Federal Bureau of Investigation	Federal Bureau of Investigation International Training Programs
	Office of Justice Programs	National Institute of Justice International Activities
Department of State	Bureau of Diplomatic Security	Antiterrorism Assistance Program
	Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	International Demand Reduction Training and Technical Assistance

Democracy and Human Rights

Numerous federal organizations sponsor programs designed to promote democratic systems of governance and global respect for human rights. In addition to the programs listed below, many of the programs listed under Multi-Themed Programming, notably those sponsored by the Department of State, have activities that focus on the promotion of democracy and human rights.

Themes represented in the programs in this category are very diverse and include, but are not limited to, conflict resolution, promotion of free and independent media, NGO development, fair labor practices, citizen participation in government, and the strengthening of governing

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institutions. Program sponsors should be mindful that many of these themes appear in numerous federal programs. While these programs may not directly duplicate each other, sharing best practices and benchmarking among program sponsors could serve to improve overall program efficiency and effectiveness.

Department of Defense	Defense Security Cooperation Agency	International Military Education and Training
Department of Labor	Bureau of International Labor Affairs	International Child Labor Program
		International Technical Cooperation Program
		Office of Foreign Relations
Broadcasting Board of Governors		International Media Training Center Program
Federal Executive Boards		Leaders for Tomorrow Program
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service		International Labor Conflict Management Program
Library of Congress		Global Legal Information Network
National Endowment for Democracy		Reagan-Fascell Democracy Fellows Program
		Visiting Fellows Program
Office of Personnel Management		Federal Executive Institute "Leadership for a Democratic Society" Program
U.S. Agency for International Development (continued on next page)		Democracy and Governance Programs

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	Humanitarian Assistance
U.S. Institute of Peace	Research and Studies Program
	Rule of Law Program

Multi-Themed Programming

A large number of professional exchange and training programs reported to the IAWG address a wide array of themes, topics, and audiences. Because of their diversity and scope, they may be the most prone to duplicate other programs and should be carefully monitored. Close coordination among the Department of State, the U.S. Agency for International Development, and the Peace Corps is necessary to ensure that their programs complement and build on each other to collectively achieve the foreign policy goals of the U.S. Government.

As noted in previous sections, geographically specific programs such as those sponsored by the Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission and thematically specific programs such as those sponsored by the U.S. Coast Guard (which specializes in maritime law enforcement, search and rescue, marine environmental protection, waterways management, and other Coast Guard operational areas) have a low potential for duplicating other programs. IAWG also notes that the U.S. Coast Guard includes trade and economic development activities in their programming.

Department of Homeland Security	U.S. Coast Guard	Caribbean Support Tender
		U.S. Coast Guard Exportable Training
		U.S. Coast Guard Resident Training Programs
Department of State (continued on next page)	Bureau of African Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs
	Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs
	Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs	Citizen Exchange Programs

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		Special Professional and Cultural Exchange Programs
		Support for East European Democracy Exchanges
	Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs
	Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs
	Bureau of South Asian Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs
	Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs
	Office of International Information Programs	U.S. Speakers and Specialists Programs
Japan-United States Friendship Commission		Education and Training Programs
Peace Corps		Peace Corps Volunteer Service Program
U.S. Agency for International Development		Education and Training
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars		Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars Programs

CONCLUSION

The number and scope of the federal government’s international exchange and training programs make assessing duplication among them difficult. Several larger programming agencies aggregate information on various discrete activities before providing it to the IAWG, so

specific detail on topics, audiences, methodologies, and intended results is not always available. However, based on the information we do have, the IAWG is able to develop overarching duplication assessments that identify areas with higher levels of risk and areas where coordination is crucial to avoid duplication.

As noted earlier, programs that are specific in their theme, geographic focus, and target audience are at very low risk of duplication. As a general rule, highly specialized sponsoring organizations implement or participate in highly specialized exchange and training programs. For example, it is unlikely that any other organization would duplicate the exchange and training programs of the U.S. Postal Service. Organizations with broader mandates and numerous programming initiatives are at a greater risk of duplicating the initiatives of another federal organization. When you couple the size and scope of an organization with the aggregation of program information, which makes program initiatives less transparent to other federal administrators, the risk becomes even greater. Several mechanisms are in place to address this challenge.

Statutory and Contractual Mechanisms

Congress, in providing for specific exchange and training activities, often incorporates coordination requirements into the authorizing legislation. For example, the “No Child Left Behind Act of 2001” requires that, in the implementation of the Department of Education’s cooperative civic and economic education exchange programs, the Departments of Education and State work together to “ensure that the activities carried out under the programs assisted under this section are not duplicative of other activities conducted in eligible countries...”²⁹

Interagency funding transfers typically involve reporting requirements that promote program transparency and enhance coordination. Funding for the International Military Education and Training Program (IMET), for example, is provided by the International Affairs Budget and transferred to the Department of Defense by the Department of State. Detailed information on the program, as provided by the Department of Defense, is included in the State Department’s annual Congressional Budget Justification for Foreign Operations.³⁰ Because the State Department is the funding organization, it is kept abreast of IMET’s activities and can avoid duplicating efforts.

In FY 2005, more than \$137 million was transferred among federal agencies to fund international exchange and training activities.

Domestic Coordination

A variety of formal and informal arrangements, such as interagency working groups, policy coordinating committees (run through the National Security Council), and senior coordinators, exist to provide mechanisms for policy and program coordination. They provide a means to share program information, enhance transparency, and break down barriers to communication. However, these mechanisms are not present across the board and do not take a uniform approach in coordinating the implementation of international exchange and training programs.

²⁹ No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 (PL 107-110), Title II, Subpart 3, Section 2345 (f)(1).

³⁰ FY 2005 Congressional Budget Justification for Foreign Operations, Military Assistance, p. 175: www.state.gov/documents/organization/28973.pdf.

A significant portion of federal exchange and training programming is sponsored by the Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development. To promote coordination between them, the State Department and USAID adopted a joint State/USAID *Strategic Plan for FY 2004 to 2009*. Among key crosscutting issues being addressed are Muslim Outreach, Law Enforcement Assistance and Aid Effectiveness, and Strategic Use of Resources. Under the newly established position of Director of U.S. Foreign Assistance and Administrator of USAID, the State Department is taking a number of far-reaching steps to use foreign assistance to achieve the goals of transformational diplomacy.

Overseas Coordination

Embassies overseas are in the best position to ensure that duplicative programming is avoided because overseas personnel can make informed needs assessments that can be adjusted based on political priorities and changing host-country environments. The majority of USAID projects and all Peace Corps local programming is developed and implemented in-country. Therefore, limiting coordination efforts to a Washington-based mechanism is neither completely reliable nor efficient. Many posts overseas have working groups and committees dedicated to specific areas of programming. Regular country team meetings provide opportunities to discuss initiatives and share general information. And the Mission Performance Plan (MPP) process provides a means for interagency collaboration to develop and articulate mission priorities that can then be communicated to planning entities in Washington and incorporated in central policy and program planning.³¹

Agencies can ensure the effectiveness of these and more ad hoc approaches to coordination by sharing program information from the planning stages through implementation and results assessments. Agencies need to commit to working together domestically and overseas to ensure that they are aware of the full range of U.S. Government and private sector exchange and training initiatives and then adjust programming to ensure that the wide range of U.S. Government activities form a coherent and complementary effort to achieve U.S. foreign policy goals.

³¹ The MPP process involves input from all USG agencies represented at U.S. Missions overseas. It is the single budget-related planning process that defines U.S. national interests and coordinates efforts to achieve performance goals in foreign countries. Missions use the MPP to define policy priorities, establish the Mission's most important performance goals and indicators, and justify the resources needed to achieve these goals. The collaborative nature of the MPP framework enables individual country teams and agency representatives in Washington to work together to define priorities, articulate goals, and request/allocate resources accordingly.

Appendix A: IAWG Mandate – Section 112 (G) of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (P.L. 87-256), As Amended (22 USC 2460 (G))

(g) WORKING GROUP ON UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES AND TRAINING (1) In order to carry out the purposes of subsection (f) and to improve the coordination, efficiency, and effectiveness of United States Government-sponsored international exchanges and training, there is established within the United States Information Agency a senior-level interagency working group to be known as the Working Group on United States Government-Sponsored International Exchanges and Training (in this section referred to as the “Working Group”).

(2) For purposes of this subsection, the term “Government-sponsored international exchanges and training” means the movement of people between countries to promote the sharing of ideas, to develop skills, and to foster mutual understanding and cooperation, financed wholly or in part, directly or indirectly, with United States Government funds.

(3) The Working Group shall be composed as follows:

(A) The Associate Director for Educational and Cultural Affairs of the United States Information Agency, who shall act as Chair.

(B) A senior representative of the Department of State, who shall be designated by the Secretary of State.

(C) A senior representative of the Department of Defense, who shall be designated by the Secretary of Defense.

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(D) A senior representative of the Department of Education, who shall be designated by the Secretary of Education.

(E) A senior representative of the Department of Justice, who shall be designated by the Attorney General.

(F) A senior representative of the Agency for International Development, who shall be designated by the Administrator of the Agency.

(G) Senior representatives of such other departments and agencies as the Chair determines to be appropriate.

(4) Representatives of the National Security Adviser and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget may participate in the Working Group at the discretion of the Adviser and the Director, respectively.

(5) The Working Group shall be supported by an interagency staff office established in the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the United States Information Agency.

(6) The Working Group shall have the following purposes and responsibilities:

(A) To collect, analyze, and report data provided by all United States Government departments and agencies conducting international exchanges and training programs.

(B) To promote greater understanding and cooperation among concerned United States Government departments and agencies of common issues and challenges in conducting international exchanges and training programs, including through the establishment of a clearinghouse for information on international exchange and training activities in the governmental and nongovernmental sectors.

(C) In order to achieve the most efficient and cost-effective use of Federal resources, to identify administrative and programmatic duplication and overlap of activities by the various United States Government departments and agencies involved in Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs, to identify how each Government-sponsored international exchange and training program promotes United States foreign policy, and to report thereon.

(D)(i) Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1998 and 1999, the Working Group shall develop a coordinated and cost-effective strategy for all United States Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs, including an action plan with the objective of achieving a minimum of 10 percent cost savings through greater efficiency, the consolidation of programs, or the elimination of duplication, or any combination thereof.

(ii) Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1998 and 1999, the Working Group shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees setting forth the strategy and action plan required by clause (i).

(iii) Each year thereafter the Working Group shall assess the strategy and plan required by clause (i).

(E) Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1998 and 1999, to develop recommendations on common performance measures for all United States Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs, and to issue a report.

(F) To conduct a survey of private sector international exchange activities and develop strategies for expanding public and private partnerships in, and leveraging private sector support for, United States Government-sponsored international exchange and training activities.

(G) Not later than 6 months after the date of the enactment of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1998 and 1999, to report on the feasibility and advisability of transferring funds and program management for the Atlas or the Mandela Fellows programs, or both, in South Africa from the Agency for International Development to the United States Information Agency. The report shall include an assessment of the capabilities of the South African Fulbright Commission to manage such programs and the cost effects of consolidating such programs under one entity.

(7) All reports prepared by the Working Group shall be submitted to the President, through the Director of the United States Information Agency.

(8) The Working Group shall meet at least on a quarterly basis.

(9) All decisions of the Working Group shall be by majority vote of the members present and voting.

(10) The members of the Working Group shall serve without additional compensation for their service on the Working Group. Any expenses incurred by a member of the Working Group in connection with service on the Working Group shall be compensated by that member's department or agency.

(11) With respect to any report issued under paragraph (6), a member may submit dissenting views to be submitted as part of the report of the Working Group.

Appendix B: U.S. Government Organizations Sponsoring and Reporting International Exchange and Training Programs

	Administers Int'l Exchanges & Training			Reports Data to IAWG		Comments
	Yes	No	Unknown	Yes	No	
EXECUTIVE BRANCH						
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT						
Council of Economic Advisors		X			X	
Council on Environmental Quality		X			X	
National Security Council		X			X	
Office of Administration		X			X	
Office of Management and Budget		X			X	
Office of National Drug Control Policy		X			X	
Office of Policy Development		X			X	
Office of Science and Technology Policy		X			X	
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative		X			X	
Office of the Vice President of the United States		X			X	
The White House Office		X			X	
EXECUTIVE AGENCIES						
Cabinet-Level Departments						
Agriculture	X			X		
Commerce	X			X		
Defense	X			X		
Education	X			X		
Energy	X			X		
Health and Human Services	X			X		
Homeland Security	X			X		
Housing and Urban Development	X			X		
Interior	X			X		
Justice	X			X		
Labor	X			X		
State	X			X		
Transportation	X			X		
Treasury	X			X		
Veterans Affairs	X			X		
Independent Establishments and Government Corporations						
African Development Foundation	X			X		
Central Intelligence Agency			X		X	IAWG does not collect classified information
Commodity Futures Trading Commission	X			X		
Consumer Product Safety Commission		X			X	
Corporation for National and Community Service		X			X	

	Administers Int'l Exchanges & Training			Reports Data to IAWG		Comments
	Yes	No	Unknown	Yes	No	
Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board		X			X	
Environmental Protection Agency	X			X		
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	X				X	
Export-Import Bank of the United States		X			X	
Farm Credit Administration		X			X	
Federal Communications Commission	X			X		
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	X			X		
Federal Election Commission		X			X	
Federal Housing Finance Board		X			X	
Federal Labor Relations Authority		X			X	
Federal Maritime Commission	X			X		
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service	X			X		
Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission		X			X	
Federal Reserve System	X				X	
Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board	X			X		
Federal Trade Commission	X			X		
General Services Administration	X			X		
Institute of Museum and Library Services		X			X	
Inter-American Foundation	X				X	
Merit Systems Protection Board	X			X		
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	X			X		
National Archives and Records Administration	X			X		
National Capital Planning Commission		X			X	
National Credit Union Administration	X			X		
National Endowment for the Arts	X			X		
National Endowment for Democracy	X			X		
National Endowment for the Humanities	X			X		
National Labor Relations Board		X			X	
National Mediation Board		X			X	
National Railroad Passenger Corporation (AMTRAK)	X			X		
National Science Foundation	X			X		
National Transportation Safety Board	X			X		
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	X			X		
Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission		X			X	
Office of Government Ethics	X			X		
Office of Personnel Management	X			X		
Office of Special Counsel	X			X		
Overseas Private Investment Corporation		X			X	
Peace Corps	X			X		

	Administers Int'l Exchanges & Training			Reports Data to IAWG		Comments
	Yes	No	Unknown	Yes	No	
Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation	X			X		
Postal Rate Commission	X				X	
Railroad Retirement Board		X			X	
Securities and Exchange Commission	X			X		
Selective Service System		X			X	
Small Business Administration	X			X		
Social Security Administration	X			X		
Tennessee Valley Authority	X			X		
U.S. Agency for International Development	X			X		
U.S. Commission on Civil Rights	X			X		
U.S. International Trade Commission			X		X	
U.S. Postal Service	X			X		
U.S. Trade and Development Agency	X			X		
Boards, Committees, and Commissions						
Administrative Committee of the Federal Register			X		X	Part of National Archives and Records Admin.
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation		X			X	
American Battle Monuments Commission		X			X	
Appalachian Regional Commission	X				X	
Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board	X			X		
Arctic Research Commission		X			X	
Arthritis and Musculoskeletal Interagency Coordinating Committee		X			X	Part of Health & Human Services/NIH
The Asia Foundation	X			X		Submits data under DOS
Barry M. Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation		X			X	
Broadcasting Board of Governors	X			X		
Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board		X			X	
Citizen's Stamp Advisory Committee		X			X	
Commission on Fine Arts	X				X	
Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States			X		X	Part of Treasury
Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements		X			X	Part of Commerce
Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled		X			X	
Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention		X			X	Part of Justice
Delaware River Basin Commission	X			X		
Endangered Species Committee		X			X	Part of Interior

	Administers Int'l Exchanges & Training			Reports Data to IAWG		Comments
	Yes	No	Unknown	Yes	No	
Export Administration Review Board		X			X	
Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council		X			X	
Federal Financing Bank		X			X	Part of Treasury
Federal Interagency Committee on Education		X			X	Part of Education
Federal Laboratory Consortium on Technology Transfer		X			X	
Federal Library and Information Center Committee		X			X	Part of Library of Congress
Harry S. Truman Scholarship Foundation		X			X	
Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor Commission		X			X	
Indian Arts and Crafts Board			X		X	Part of Interior
Interagency Committee on Employment of People with Disabilities			X		X	Part of Equal Employment Opportunity Commission
Interagency Savings Bond Committee		X			X	
J. William Fulbright Foreign Scholarship Board	X			X		Data submitted via State/ECA
James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation		X			X	
Japan-United States Friendship Commission	X			X		
Joint Board for the Enrollment of Actuaries			X		X	Part of Treasury
Marine Mammal Commission	X			X		
Medicare Payment Advisory Commission		X			X	
Migratory Bird Conservation Commission		X			X	
Mississippi River Conservation Commission		X			X	Part of Defense/ACE
Morris K. Udall Scholarship and Excellence in National Environmental Policy Foundation		X			X	
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science		X			X	
National Council on Disability		X			X	
National Park Foundation		X			X	
Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation, Office of		X			X	
Northwest Power Planning Council		X			X	
Panama Canal Commission		X			X	Dissolving
Permanent Committee on the Oliver Wendall Holmes Device		X			X	Part of Library of Congress
President's Committee on Employment of People with Disabilities			X		X	Part of Dept. of Labor
President's Council on Integrity and Efficiency		X			X	Part of Office of Management and Budget
President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board		X			X	

	Administers Int'l Exchanges & Training			Reports Data to IAWG		Comments
	Yes	No	Unknown	Yes	No	
Presidio Trust			X		X	Part of Interior - Activities would be submitted by Nat'l Park Service
Social Security Advisory Board				X		
Susquehanna River Basin Commission	X					
Textile Trade Policy Group		X			X	Part of U.S. Trade Representative
Trade Policy Staff Committee		X			X	Part of U.S. Trade Representative
U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum	X			X		
U.S. Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board	X			X		
Veterans Day National Committee		X			X	Part of Veterans Affairs
White House Commission on Presidential Scholars		X			X	Part of Education
QUASI-OFFICIAL AGENCIES						
Legal Services Corporation		X			X	
Smithsonian Institution	X				X	
State Justice Institute	X			X		
U.S. Institute of Peace	X			X		
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars	X			X		
MISCELLANEOUS						
Civil Air Patrol	X			X		Civilian Auxiliary of U.S. Air Force
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	X			X		Independent org. within Energy
Federal Executive Boards	X			X		Interagency orgs. under oversight of Office of Personnel Management
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH						
Architect of the Capitol		X			X	
Congress			X		X	
Congressional Budget Office		X			X	
Government Accountability Office	X			X		
Government Printing Office			X		X	
Library of Congress	X			X		
Open World Leadership Center	X			X		
U.S. Botanic Gardens			X		X	Operates under auspices of Architect of the Capitol

	Administers Int'l Exchanges & Training			Reports Data to IAWG		Comments
	Yes	No	Unknown	Yes	No	
JUDICIAL BRANCH						
Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts			X		X	
Federal Judicial Center			X		X	
Lower Courts			X		X	
Special Courts			X		X	
Supreme Court of the United States			X		X	
U.S. Sentencing Commission		X			X	

Appendix C: FY 2005 International Exchange and Training Participants by Country

FY 2005 Participants by Country

East Asia and Pacific - EAP

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Australia	316	3,448	3,764
Brunei	4	634	638
Cambodia	46	1,274	1,320
China	1,062	12,738	13,800
Christmas Islands	0	6	6
Cook Islands	0	8	8
East Asia and Pacific Regional	85	1,336	1,421
East Asia and Pacific Unspecified	13	62	75
East Timor	60	140	200
Fiji	75	93	168
French Polynesia	1	3	4
Hong Kong (Special Administrative Region)	132	442	574
Indonesia	235	2,157	2,392
Japan	804	6,919	7,723
Kiribati	48	7	55
Korea (North)	4	94	98
Korea (South)	382	3,029	3,411
Laos	54	593	647
Macau	7	70	77
Malaysia	154	841	995
Marshall Islands	2	14	16
Micronesia, Federated States of	89	54	143
Mongolia	174	1,967	2,141
Myanmar (Burma)	35	1,903	1,938
Nauru	0	2	2
New Caledonia	1	0	1
New Zealand	62	308	370
Niue	2	6	8
Palau	25	44	69
Papua New Guinea	3	104	107
Philippines	233	21,807	22,040
Samoa (Formerly Western Samoa)	62	20	82
Singapore	65	1,719	1,784
Solomon Islands	0	80	80
Taiwan	158	2,525	2,683
Thailand	520	3,607	4,127
Tonga	57	18	75
Tuvalu	1	10	11
Vanuatu	92	31	123
Vietnam	172	1,101	1,273
TOTAL	5,235	69,214	74,449

FY 2005 Participants by Country

Eurasia - EA

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Armenia	283	5,527	5,810
Azerbaijan	273	18,778	19,051
Belarus	52	1,027	1,079
Eurasia Regional	38	933	971
Eurasia Unspecified	18	0	18
Georgia	240	6,242	6,482
Kazakhstan	1,247	10,508	11,755
Kyrgyzstan	1,054	10,568	11,622
Moldova	222	1,160	1,382
Russia	1,866	24,871	26,737
Tajikistan	670	14,548	15,218
Turkmenistan	813	4,735	5,548
Ukraine	698	2,954	3,652
Uzbekistan	1,092	29,230	30,322
TOTAL	8,566	131,081	139,647

FY 2005 Participants by Country

Europe - EUR

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Albania	152	6,530	6,682
Andorra	2	0	2
Austria	431	1,842	2,273
Belgium	208	666	874
Bosnia-Herzegovina	196	2,232	2,428
Bulgaria	409	2,412	2,821
Croatia	321	1,071	1,392
Cyprus	127	3,498	3,625
Czech Republic	356	2,357	2,713
Denmark	81	750	831
Eastern Europe Regional	40	608	648
Estonia	93	400	493
Europe Unspecified	37	72	109
European Union	509	508	1,017
Faroe Islands	0	1	1
Finland	232	632	864
France	1,452	1,430	2,882
Germany	9,889	14,756	24,645
Gibraltar	0	1	1
Greece	784	1,097	1,881
Greenland	1	2	3
Guernsey	0	1	1
Hungary	566	1,091	1,657
Iceland	611	55	666
Ireland	1,666	472	2,138
Isle of Man	0	1	1
Italy	549	1,329	1,878
Jersey	0	2	2
Kosovo	366	16,992	17,358
Latvia	68	530	598
Liechtenstein	0	6	6
Lithuania	104	758	862
Luxembourg	429	69	498
Macedonia (Former Yugoslav Republic of)	185	10,136	10,321
Malta	17	228	245
Monaco	2	0	2
NATO	0	7	7
Netherlands	240	1,313	1,553
Northern Ireland	21	56	77
Norway	551	1,190	1,741
Poland	439	4,486	4,925
Portugal	105	1,179	1,284
Romania	363	3,667	4,030
Serbia and Montenegro	562	1,794	2,356
Slovakia	81	1,418	1,499
Slovenia	1,191	455	1,646

Spain	1,095	740	1,835
Sweden	132	504	636
Switzerland	223	434	657
Turkey	1,148	1,407	2,555
United Kingdom	1,167	1,969	3,136
Vatican (Holy See)	516	0	516
Western Europe Regional	57	76	133
TOTAL	27,774	93,230	121,004

FY 2005 Participants by Country

Near East - NEA

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Algeria	21	456	477
Bahrain	23	354	377
Egypt	399	29,714	30,113
Iran	20	31	51
Iraq	1,101	67,126	68,227
Israel	126	1,748	1,874
Jordan	575	3,336	3,911
Kuwait	42	620	662
Lebanon	56	394	450
Libya	20	18	38
Morocco	476	2,547	3,023
Near East Regional	82	1,203	1,285
Near East Unspecified	143	961	1,104
Oman	18	363	381
Qatar	35	813	848
Saudi Arabia	15	717	732
Syria	43	126	169
Tunisia	72	320	392
United Arab Emirates	88	806	894
West Bank and Gaza	30	1,169	1,199
Yemen	142	544	686
TOTAL	3,527	113,366	116,893

FY 2005 Participants by Country

Region Unattributable

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Unattributable	31	615	646
TOTAL	31	615	646

FY 2005 Participants by Country

South Asia - SA

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Afghanistan	56	3,176	3,232
Bangladesh	207	9,444	9,651
Bhutan	0	55	55
India	623	2,547	3,170
Maldives	11	36	47
Nepal	53	20,202	20,255
Pakistan	274	2,869	3,143
South Asia Regional	27	986	1,013
South Asia Unspecified	14	53	67
Sri Lanka	142	2,339	2,481
TOTAL	1,407	41,707	43,114

FY 2005 Participants by Country

Sub-Saharan Africa - AF

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Angola	24	151	175
Benin	151	2,723	2,874
Botswana	151	338	489
Burkina Faso	110	167	277
Burundi	0	10	10
Cameroon	147	103	250
Cape Verde	55	15	70
Chad	49	102	151
Comoros	0	15	15
Congo (Brazzaville)	1	111	112
Cote d'Ivoire	7	128	135
Democratic Republic of the Congo	3	56	59
Djibouti	0	180	180
Equatorial Guinea	1	5	6
Eritrea	5	3,549	3,554
Ethiopia	58	84,998	85,056
Gabon	8	24	32
Gambia, The	109	14	123
Ghana	266	1,501	1,767
Guinea	122	158	280
Guinea-Bissau	0	109	109
Kenya	271	3,099	3,370
Lesotho	86	33	119
Liberia	4	11	15
Madagascar	174	2,599	2,773
Malawi	134	161	295
Mali	193	5,251	5,444
Mauritania	92	86	178
Mauritius	15	176	191
Mozambique	151	620	771
Namibia	114	109	223
Niger	147	152	299
Nigeria	76	4,742	4,818
Rwanda	10	100	110
Sao Tome and Principe	0	58	58
Senegal	294	256	550
Seychelles	0	44	44
Sierra Leone	5	22	27
South Africa	585	9,407	9,992
Sub-Saharan Africa Regional	35	604	639
Sub-Saharan Africa Unspecified	47	58	105
Sudan	12	3	15
Swaziland	79	61	140
Tanzania	297	1,717	2,014
Togo	130	33	163
Uganda	132	7,163	7,295

Zambia	156	435	591
Zimbabwe	16	77	93
TOTAL	4,522	131,534	136,056

FY 2005 Participants by Country

Western Hemisphere - WHA

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Anguilla	5	5	10
Antigua and Barbuda	1	128	129
Argentina	487	5,968	6,455
Aruba	1	32	33
Bahamas	47	666	713
Barbados	25	171	196
Belize	91	174	265
Bermuda	4	61	65
Bolivia	189	26,626	26,815
Brazil	640	5,960	6,600
British West Indies	0	5	5
Canada	833	3,520	4,353
Caribbean Regional	156	1,443	1,599
Cayman Islands	1	13	14
Chile	237	2,332	2,569
Colombia	538	49,028	49,566
Costa Rica	263	2,057	2,320
Cuba	3	6	9
Dominica	2	23	25
Dominican Republic	225	1,555	1,780
Ecuador	285	41,082	41,367
El Salvador	262	3,974	4,236
French Antilles (Martinique, Guadeloupe, French Guiana)	1	1	2
Grenada	1	38	39
Guatemala	432	16,244	16,676
Guyana	67	105	172
Haiti	7	554	561
Honduras	311	3,676	3,987
Jamaica	168	606	774
Mexico	1,338	62,497	63,835
Montserrat	0	5	5
Netherlands Antilles	3	11	14
Nicaragua	260	19,229	19,489
Panama	283	1,741	2,024
Paraguay	275	1,064	1,339
Peru	287	3,485	3,772
St. Kitts and Nevis	0	19	19
St. Lucia	3	50	53
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	3	73	76
Suriname	48	105	153
Trinidad and Tobago	47	228	275
Turks and Caicos Islands	0	3	3
Uruguay	69	926	995
Venezuela	93	2,335	2,428
Virgin Islands,British	0	3	3

Western Hemisphere Regional	139	796	935
Western Hemisphere Unspecified	159	193	352
TOTAL	8,289	258,816	267,105

Appendix D: Glossary

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AAG	- Assistant Attorney General	CIV	- Councils for International Visitors
AASHTO	- American Association of State Highway Transportation Officials	CLA	- CIVITAS Latin American Consortium
ACSD	- American Customer Satisfaction Desk	CLDP	- Commercial Law Development Program
ADA	- Americans with Disabilities Act	CST	- Caribbean Support Tender
ADF	- African Development Foundation	DAAG	- Deputy Assistant Attorney General
AIDS	- Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome	DCHA	- Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance
AMBIT	- American Management and Business Internship Training Program	DDRA	- Fulbright-Hays Doctoral Dissertation Research Abroad
AOBTC	- Asylum Officer Basic Training Course	DEA	- Drug Enforcement Administration
AORC	- American Overseas Research Centers	DHS	- Department of Homeland Security
APCSS	- Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies	DIAP	- Drug Interdiction Assistance Program
ATA	- Antiterrorism Assistance Program	DID	- Deliberating in a Democracy
AT&T	- American Telephone and Telegraph Company	DNN	- Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation
ATBCB	- Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board (Access Board)	DOC	- Department of Commerce
ATF	- Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms	DOD	- Department of Defense
BBG	- Broadcasting Board of Governors	DOE	- Department of Energy
BEA	- Bureau of Economic Analysis	DOI	- Department of the Interior
BER	- Biological and Environmental Research	DOJ	- Department of Justice
BiH	- Bosnia-Herzegovina	DOL	- Department of Labor
BIS	- Bureau of Industry and Security	DOS	- Department of State
BLS	- Bureau of Labor Statistics	DOT	- Department of Transportation
BTS	- Bureau of Transportation Statistics	DP	- Defense Programs
CAP	- Civil Air Patrol	DRBC	- Delaware River Basin Commission
CBP	- Customs and Border Protection	DS	- Diplomatic Security
CDC	- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	DTRA	- Defense Threat Reduction Agency
CFTC	- Commodity Futures Trading Commission	ECA	- Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs
CIAETP	- Criminal Investigations in an Automatic Training Program	ECFMG	- Educational Commission for Foreign Medical Graduates
CIAT	- Inter-American Center for Tax Administration	EEF	- Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships
CIS	- Citizenship and Immigration Services	EIA	- Energy Information Administration
CITES	- Convention of International Trade in Endangered Species	EMI	- Emergency Management Institute
		EORTC	- European Organization for Research and Treatment of Cancer
		EPA	- Environmental Protection Agency
		ESF	- Economic Support Fund
		EXBS	- Export Control and Border Security

GLOSSARY

EZRO	- EZ Reusable Objects		
FAA	- Federal Aviation Administration	ICLP	- International Child Labor Program
FAS	- Foreign Agricultural Service	ICP	- Internal Control Program
FATF	- Financial Action Task Force	ICs	- Institutes/Centers
FBI	- Federal Bureau of Investigation	ICT	- Information and Communication Technologies
FCC	- Federal Communications Commission	ICTY	- International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia
FCITP	- Financial Crimes Investigations Training Program	IEPS	- International Education Programs Service
FDA	- Food and Drug Administration	IIP	- Office of International Information Programs
FDIC	- Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	IIPi	- International Intellectual Property Institute
FEB	- Federal Executive Boards	ILA	- Intermittent Legal Advisors
FEDS	- Federal Exchanges Data System	ILAB	- Bureau of International Labor Affairs
FEI	- Federal Executive Institute	ILEA	- International Law Enforcement Academy
FEMA	- Federal Emergency Management Agency	ILO-IPEC	- International Labor Organization- International Program on Elimination of Child Labor
FEP	- Faculty Exchange Programs	ILSC	- International Labor Statistics Center
FERC	- Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	IMET	- International Military Education and Training
FHWA	- Federal Highway Administration	IMTC	- International Media Training Center
FIC	- Fogarty International Center	INL	- Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement
FinCEN	- Financial Crimes Enforcement Network	INR	- Bureau of Intelligence and Research
FIPSE	- Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education	INS	- Immigration and Naturalization Service
FIU	- Financial Intelligence Units	INTERPOL	- International Criminal Police Organization
FLETC	- Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	IOTA	- Intra-European Organization of Tax Administration
FMC	- Federal Maritime Commission	IPC	- International Programs Center
FMCS	- Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service	IPP	- Initiative for Proliferation Prevention
FMCSA	- Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration	IRS	- Internal Revenue Service
FMF	- Foreign Military Financing Program	ISD	- Instructional Systems Design
FMS	- Foreign Military Sales Program	ISEP	- International Student Exchange Program
FORECAST	- Enhancing Capacity Across Sectors in Transition	ITA	- International Trade Administration
FRA	- Federal Railroad Administration	ITAU	- International Training and Assistance Units
FRA	- Fulbright-Hays Faculty Research Abroad	ITSC	- International Training Services Center Program
FREEDOM	- Freedom for Russia and Emerging Eurasian Democracies and Open Markets Act of 1992	ITU	- Istanbul Technical University
FRTIB	- Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board	IVLP	- International Visitor Leadership Program
FTA	- Federal Transit Administration	IVP	- International Visitors Program
FTC	- Federal Trade Commission	JART	- Judicial Assessment and Reorganization Team
FY	- Fiscal Year	JFCR	- Japanese Foundation for Cancer Research
GAO	- Government Accountability Office	JSRP	- Justice Sector Reform Program
GBFEB	- Greater Boston Federal Executive Board	JUSFC	- Japan-United States Friendship Commission
GLIN	- Global Legal Information Network	LEAITP	- Law Enforcement Adjunct Instructor Training Program
GMATS	- Global Maritime and Transportation School	LEU	- Low Enriched Uranium
GOL-IN	- Government Online International Network	LOC	- Library of Congress
GPA	- Fulbright-Hays Group Projects Abroad Program	LTC	- Lieutenant Colonel
GSA	- General Services Administration	MECEA	- Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act
GWOT	- Global War on Terror	MEPI	- Middle East Partnership Initiative
HEA	- Higher Education Act	MET	- Mobile Education Team
HEU	- Highly Enriched Uranium	MHLW	- Ministry of Health, Labour, and Welfare
HHS	- Department of Health and Human Services	MMS	- Minerals Management Service
HIV	- Human Immunodeficiency Virus	MSPB	- Merit Systems Protection Board
HUD	- Department of Housing and Urban Development	MTT	- Mobile Training Teams
IAEA	- International Atomic Energy Agency	NAALC	- North American Agreement on Labor Training Assistance Program
IAWG	- Interagency Working Group on U.S. Government-Sponsored International Exchanges and Training		
ICE	- Immigration and Customs Enforcement		
ICITAP	- International Criminal Investigative		

GLOSSARY

	Cooperation		
NAFTA	- North American Free Trade Agreement	OPCD	- Office of Professional and Corporate Development
NAO	- National Administrative Office	OPDAT	- Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance, and Training
NARA	- National Archives and Records Administration	OPM	- Office of Personnel Management
NAS	- National Academy of Sciences	OSC	- Office of Special Counsel
NASA	- National Aeronautics and Space Administration	OSMRE	- Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement
NATO	- North Atlantic Treaty Organization	OST	- Office of the Secretary
NCHRP	- National Cooperation Highway Research Program	OTAI	- Office of Trade Agreement Implementation
NCI	- National Cancer Institute	OWLC	- Open World Leadership Center
NCUA	- National Credit Union Administration	PACA	- Office of Public and Congressional Affairs
NEA	- National Endowment for the Arts	PASAs	- Participating Agency Service Agreements
NED	- National Endowment for Democracy	PASI	- Pan American Advanced Studies Institutes
NEH	- National Endowment for the Humanities	PBGC	- Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation
NESA	- Near East-South Asia	PC	- Peace Corps
NESDIS	- National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Services	PDEO	- Public Diplomacy Evaluation Officer
NFA	- National Fire Academy	PIT	- Product Identification Tool
NFLI	- National Flagship Languages Initiative	PL	- Public Law
NGO	- Nongovernmental Organization	PME	- Professional Military Education Exchanges
NHI	- National Highway Institute	PN	- Partner Nations
NHTSA	- National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	PRT	- Provincial Reconstruction Teams
NIDA	- National Institute on Drug Abuse	PSC	- Professional Services Contractors
NIH	- National Institutes of Health	RERF	- Radical Effects Research Foundation
NIJ	- National Institute of Justice	RITA	- Research and Innovative Technology Administration
NINDS	- National Institute on Neurological Disorders and Strokes	RLA	- Resident Legal Advisers
NIST	- National Institute of Standards and Technology	SA	- Fulbright-Hays Seminars Abroad
NMFS	- National Marine Fisheries Service	SABIT	- Special American Business Internship Training
NNSA	- National Nuclear Security Administration	SAIs	- Supreme Audit Institutions
NOAA	- National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration	SBA	- Small Business Administration
NPS	- National Park Service	SEC	- Securities and Exchange Commission
NPT	- Nonproliferation Treaty	SEED	- Support for East European Democracy Act of 1989
NRC	- National Research Council	SEVIS	- Student and Exchange Visitor Information System
NRC	- Nuclear Regulatory Commission	SJI	- State Justice Institute
NRPC	- National Railroad Passenger Corporation (AMTRAK)	SLD	- Second Line of Defense
NRSA	- National Research Service Award	SPRPMO	- Strategic Petroleum Reserve Project Management Office
NSEP	- National Security Education Program	SSA	- Social Security Administration
NSF	- National Science Foundation	TAAS	- Tax Administration Advisory Services
NTIA	- National Telecommunications and Information Administration	TED	- Turtle Excluder Device
NTSB	- National Transportation Safety Board	TFHRC	- Turner-Fairbank Highway Research Center
NWS	- National Weather Service	TNA	- Training Needs Assessment
NWTRB	- Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board	TNAP	- Training Needs Assessment Program
OCC	- Office of the Comptroller of the Currency	TRB	- Transportation Research Board
OECD	- Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development	TREAS	- Department of the Treasury
OEE	- Office of Export Enforcement	TRI	- International Training Section
OFR	- Office of Foreign Relations	TRIPS	- Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights
OGC	- Office of General Counsel	TSA	- Transportation Security Administration
OGE	- Office of Government Ethics	TSP	- Thrift Savings Plan
OIA	- Office of International Affairs	TVA	- Tennessee Valley Authority
OIP	- Office of International Programs	UAE	- United Arab Emirates
OIS	- Office of Intergovernmental Solutions	UJNR	- U.S.-Japan Cooperative Program in Natural Resources
OISE	- Office of International Science and Engineering	UNECE	- United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
OJP	- Office of Justice Programs	US	- United States
OJT	- On-the-Job Training	USAID	- United States Agency for International Development

GLOSSARY

- USCCR** - U.S. Commission on Civil Rights
- USCG** - United States Coast Guard
- USCGA** - U.S. Coast Guard Academy
- USCIS** - U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Service
- USDA** - Department of Agriculture
- USED** - Department of Education
- USG** - United States Government
- USHMM** - United States Holocaust Memorial Museum
- USIP** - United States Institute of Peace
- USPS** - United States Postal Service
- USPTO** - U.S. Patent and Trademark Office
- USTDA** - United States Trade and Development Agency
- USTTI** - United States Telecommunications Training Institute
- VA** - Department of Veterans Affairs
- VOA** - Voice of America
- VSO** - Visitor Services Offices
- WIPO** - World Intellectual Property Organization
- WMD** - Weapons of Mass Destruction
- WMO** - World Meteorological Organization
- WTO** - World Trade Organization
- WWICS** - Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars

Appendix E: Section 108A of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act (MECEA)

22 CFR Ch. I (4–1–04 Edition)

PART 64—PARTICIPATION BY FEDERAL EMPLOYEES IN CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Sec.

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AUTHORITY: Sec. 108A (Pub. L. 94–350, 90 Stat. 823) added to the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act, as amended, 75 Stat. 527–28, 22 U.S.C. 2451 *et seq.*; and under Executive Orders 11034 and 12048, as amended; Pub. L. 105–277, 112 Stat. 2681 *et seq.*; Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1977 and the Continuity Order (Continuity of Operations) of April 1, 1978 (43 FR 15371).

SOURCE: 44 FR 42247, Sept. 20, 1978, unless otherwise noted. Redesignated at 64 FR 54540, Oct. 7, 1999.

EDITORIAL NOTE: Nomenclature changes to part 64 appear at 64 FR 54540, Oct. 7, 1999.

§ 64.1 Purpose.

This part sets forth the procedures for the application for approval of a cultural exchange program of a foreign government, so that Federal employees may participate in such program; the grant and termination of such approval; and related procedures.

§ 64.2 Definitions.

For the purpose of this part:

(a) *Federal employee* means: (1) An employee as defined by section 2105 of title 5, United States Code; (2) an individual employed by, or occupying an office or position in, the government of a territory or possession of the United States or the District of Columbia; (3) a member of a uniformed service; (4) the President and Vice President; and (5) a Member of the Senate or the House of Representatives, a Delegate from the District of Columbia in Congress, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico in Congress.

(b) A *foreign government* means a foreign government and an official agent or representative thereof; a group of governments and an official agent or representative thereof; an international organization composed of governments, and an official agent or representative thereof. (c) A program of the *type described in section 102(a)(2)(i) of the Act* means a cultural exchange program involving “visits and interchanges between the United States and other countries of leaders, experts in fields of specialized knowledge or skill, and other influential or distinguished persons.”

(d) The “purpose stated in section 101 of the Act” is “to enable the Government of the United States to increase mutual understanding between the people of the United States and the people of the other countries by means of educational and cultural exchange; to strengthen the ties which unite us with other nations by demonstrating the educational and cultural

interests, developments, and achievements of the people of the United States and other nations, and the contributions being made toward a peaceful and more fruitful life for people throughout the world; to promote international cooperation for educational and cultural advancement; and thus to assist in the development of friendly, sympathetic, and peaceful relations between the United States and the other countries of the world.”

(e) *Secretary of State* means the Secretary of State of the Department of State.

(f) *Department of State* means the Department of State.

(g) *Act* means the Mutual Educational Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2451 *et seq.*).

(h) *Member of the family or household* of a Federal employee means a relative of the employee by blood, marriage, or adoption or any person who is a resident of the household of the employee.

[44 FR 42247, Sept. 20, 1978, as amended at 51 FR 11016, Apr. 1, 1986. Redesignated at 64 FR 54540, Oct. 7, 1999]

§ 64.3 Submission of application.

A foreign government intending to provide grants or other assistance to facilitate the participation of Federal employees in a program of cultural exchange shall submit to the Department of State an application for approval of the program through its embassy, mission, or office at Washington, D.C. If there is no embassy, mission, or office at Washington, D.C., of the foreign government the application may be submitted by the home office or headquarters of the foreign government. The application shall be addressed to the Secretary of State.

§ 64.4 Contents of application.

The foreign government shall provide information in the application showing that its program meets the criteria set forth in § 516.5, and shall include in such application the following: (a) Name and description of the program and the provisions of legislation or regulation authorizing the program; (b) Number of annual U.S. citizen participants expected, including the number of U.S. Federal employees; (c) Average duration of stay abroad; (d) Department of State of the foreign government responsible for the program; (e) Name and address of contact in the United States with whom communication may be made with respect to the program; in the absence of such a contact in the United States, the name and address of a contact in the home office or headquarters of the foreign government.

§ 64.5 Criteria for approval of program.

To obtain approval of its program of cultural exchanges, a foreign government is required to show that: (a) The cultural exchange program is of the type described in section 102(a)(2)(i) of the Act; (b) The cultural exchange program is conducted for a purpose comparable to the purpose stated in section 101 of the Act; and (c) A grant under such program will not provide assistance with respect to any expenses incurred by or for any member of the family or household of such Federal employee.

§ 64.6 Request for further information.

The Department of State may request the foreign government to supply additional information.

§ 64.7 Approval of application.

The Secretary of State shall review the application and if satisfied that the criteria of § 516.5 are met shall inform the foreign government of the approval of its program.

§ 64.8 Obligation of employee to advise agency.

Any Federal employee receiving any offer of a grant or other assistance under a cultural exchange program approved by the Secretary of State shall advise the employee's agency of such offer and shall not accept such offer unless the employee's agency states that it has no objection to such acceptance. In the case of the Department, an employee shall advise the DAEO who may, after consultation with appropriate officials of the Department, furnish a "no objection" statement.

[44 FR 42247, Sept. 20, 1978. Redesignated and amended at 64 FR 54540, Oct. 7, 1999]

§ 64.9 Termination of approval.

If at any time it appears to the Secretary of State that the purpose of a program which has been approved has been changed so that it no longer meets the criteria of § 516.5 or that the program is being misused, the Secretary of State may terminate such approval, or suspend such approval pending the supplying of additional information. However, a termination or suspension shall not affect a grant which has been made under a previously approved program.

§ 64.10 Grant not to constitute a gift.

A grant made under an approved program shall not constitute a gift for purposes of 22 CFR 10.735–203 and section 7342 of title 5, United States Code.

TYPICAL MECEA SECTION 108A APPROVAL PROCESS

(1) An embassy or a representative of an embassy calls or writes to inquire about obtaining approval of a program. Often, these inquiries go through the respective country desk officer at the U.S. Department of State.

(2) Calls and inquiries are routed to the Office of Exchange Coordination and Designation in the Department of State's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs. Exchange Coordination staff members, who serve as the staff for the IAWG, respond to the call or inquiry, as appropriate. This includes assistance to a representative of the foreign government on the rules and regulations of section 108A MECEA, including guidance on the requirements for approval.

(3) The foreign government submits a formal program request to the Under Secretary for Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs. The request is then routed to the Office of Exchange Coordination and Designation for review and processing by the Exchange Coordination/IAWG staff.

(4) The Exchange Coordination/IAWG staff conducts a thorough review of the request. Proposed activities must be of the type referred to in Sections 101 and 102 (a)(2)(i) of the Fulbright-Hays Act and the request must properly address all the stipulated requirements. If the application is incomplete, additional or clarifying information is requested from the applicant. Applicants may be asked to resubmit their request.

(5) If the application is complete, the Exchange Coordination/IAWG staff develops an official clearance package, which includes an action memorandum (with a recommendation for approval or disapproval) and related attachments (such as background material and a copy of the foreign government's official request). This package is routed through a clearance process and sent to the Under Secretary for Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs for final decision and signature.

(6) If the program request is approved by the Under Secretary for Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs, an official letter, signed by the Under Secretary, is sent to the appropriate representative of that foreign government, typically at their embassy to the United States.

7) Notification is sent to the appropriate points of contact at the Department of State and to the House and Senate Ethics Committees.