

# **FY 2007 Annual Report**

**(Includes FY 2006 Inventory of Programs)**



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

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## **FOREWORD**

Ten years ago, in July 1997, the President of the United States directed the establishment of the Interagency Working Group on U.S. Government-Sponsored International Exchanges and Training (IAWG) through Executive Order 13055. IAWG was created to provide recommendations to improve the coordination, efficiency, and effectiveness of international exchanges and training sponsored by the United States Government and to collect, analyze, and report on these activities.

The original Working Group included senior representatives from the United States Information Agency (Chair), the Departments of State, Defense, Education, Justice, the U.S. Agency for International Development, and other interested executive departments and agencies. In its first year, the Chair of the IAWG reported that twenty-eight departments and agencies were participating in the Working Group. The subsequent annual report cited a combined total of almost 140,000 U.S. and foreign participants involved in international exchanges and training sponsored by the U.S. Government.

A decade later, after significant changes in the structure of the United States Government, the Chair of the IAWG is the Department of State, and the number of federal entities that participate in the Working Group has grown to sixty-four departments and agencies. This year's annual report cites a combined total of over 900,000 U.S. and foreign participants involved in international exchanges and training sponsored by the U.S. Government.

The U.S. Government's commitment to supporting democracy, curbing terrorism, alleviating human suffering, and improving global prosperity continues to be expressed through open and transparent exchanges and through delivery of training programs that help foreign governments and private citizens better address their challenges. These programs enhance our government's capacity to lead and strengthen the credibility of the United States abroad. They also enable Americans to have a better grasp of the context and nuances of international issues and the reality of lives of foreign counterparts. The results-oriented approach that characterizes our exchange and

## **FOREWORD**

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training activities not only reflects the experience, values, and dedication with which these programs are built, but provides the metrics that support anecdotal evidence of their success.

I thank all of our members who have contributed to making U.S. Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs a force for global peace and prosperity.

Sincerely,  
Miller Crouch  
Acting Chair, IAWG

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# **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

## **IAWG MEMBERS**

**Broadcasting Board of Governors**

John Welch

**Department of Commerce**

Jay Burgess

**Department of Defense**

Dr. Edmond Collier  
Kay Judkins

**Department of Education**

Ralph Hines  
Karla S. Ver Bryck Block

**Department of Energy**

Rosalee Williams

**Department of Health and Human Services**

Joyce Jones

**Department of the Interior**

Leanna Principe, Reclamation

**Department of Justice**

COL James McAtamney, USA (Ret.)

**Department of Labor**

Elizabeth Taylor

**Department of State**

Miller Crouch  
Acting Assistant Secretary for  
Educational and Cultural Affairs  
Stanley Colvin  
Director  
Office of Exchange Coordination and Designation  
Susan Geary  
Deputy Director  
Office of Exchange Coordination and Designation  
Rick Ruth  
Director  
Office of Policy and Evaluation

**Department of Transportation**

Bernestine Allen  
Phyllis Davis

**Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service**

Eileen B. Hoffman

**Federal Trade Commission**

James Hamill  
Blake Lingle

**Japan-United States Friendship Commission**

Dr. Eric Gangloff  
Executive Director  
Margaret Mihori

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

---

**National Aeronautics and Space Administration**

John Hall, Jr.

**National Endowment for the Arts**

Pennie Ojeda

**National Endowment for the Humanities**

Christine Kalke

**National Science Foundation**

Dr. Arden L. Bement, Jr.

Rebecca Gaul

**Office of Management and Budget**

Alexandra Gianinno

**Office of Personnel Management**

Peter Ronayne

**Open World Leadership Center**

Vera DeBuchananne

**Peace Corps**

Dr. Paul Jhin

**United States Agency for International Development**

Ethel Brooks  
James Nindel  
Linda Walker  
Iris Young

**Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars**

Lucy Jilka  
Director, Scholar Selection and Services  
Melaney Monreal

**Interagency Working Group Staff**

Erik N. Anderson  
Staff Director  
Mary O'Boyle Franko  
Gloria C. Simms  
Mary Wong

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

---

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**African Development Foundation**

Larry Bevan  
Eric Hyman

**Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board (Access Board)**

Peggy Greenwell

**Broadcasting Board of Governors**

Angela McCain

**Civil Air Patrol**

Rob Smith  
Bobbie-Jean Tourville

**Commodity Futures Trading Commission**

Myra Silberstein

**Delaware River Basin Commission**

Clarke Rupert

**Department of Agriculture**

Natasha Acheampong  
Rao Achutuni  
Nora Banks  
Alma Bowman  
Elizabeth Davis  
Ed Gerard  
Jennifer Isaacson  
Erica Johnston  
Scott Lewis  
Evelyn Lorenzini  
Lynne Reich

**Department of Commerce**

Cynthia Belechak, Office of the Secretary  
David Bernhart, NOAA  
Erika Brown, NOAA  
Janelle Bruce, NOAA  
Maria Cameron, ITA  
Sarah Cook, ITA  
Rene Eppi, NOAA  
Joy Foster, NIST  
Robert Hoffman, NOAA  
Katie Kane, BEA

Cheryl Kazenske, USPTO  
Robin Layton, NTIA  
Carmina Londono, NIST  
Diana Lopez-Meisel, Census  
Eric Madsen, NOAA

Robert Masters, NOAA  
Linda Nancarrow, Census  
Ceara O'Carroll, OGC  
Tracy Rollins, ITA  
Claire Saundry, NIST

Tom Sefferly, BIS  
Victoria Simmons, Census  
Cathy A. Smith, NIST  
Liza Sobel, ITA  
Michael Stroot, Census  
Jeffrey Stuart, NOAA  
Eugene Vandrovec, Census  
KaTrina Dandie Wylie, NTIA

**Department of Defense**

Van Beall  
Georgina Crovetto  
Christa Dove  
Tony Durant  
Stacia Falat  
Elisabeth Feleke  
Jo Gardiner  
Sterling Gill  
Ken LaPlante  
Spencer Mallard  
RADM Larry Marsh, USN (Ret.)  
Denise McDonald  
Jennifer Moddle

Dr. Michael Nugent

Robert Olson  
Sara Passman  
Dean Reed  
Dan Rosen  
Michelle Sandhoff  
Thomas Smeder  
June Squire  
CDR Michael Tedesco  
Steve Whitmarsh  
Major Matthew Winters

**Department of Education**

Sarah Beaton  
Sylvia Crowder  
Rita Foy-Moss  
Frank Frankfort  
Sambia Shivers-Barclay

**Department of Energy**

Margo Anderson  
Kathryn Chantry  
Pamela Gentel  
Robyn Hebron  
Debra Hunter  
Renee Jackson  
Charles McBride  
Julie Squires  
Debbie Tijani

**Department of Health and Human Services**

Kevin Bialy, NIH  
Nicole Greene  
Donna Hiett, CDC  
Chanta Wingfield, CDC

**Department of Homeland Security**

Stephanie Ataman, USCG  
Gerard Bradley, CBP  
Richard Broome, USCG  
Kelly Burnett, FLETC

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---

Linda Carpenter, FEMA

David Chaney, USSS

Ricardo Esteves, TSA

Ed Haberman, CBP

Shewit Habtemichael, USCG

Susan Haney, CBP

Bettye Jackson, USSS

Daryl Joyner, CBP

Carolyn Keelor, CBP

Bryant McCray, CBP

Ki Pak, CBP

Russel Polson, FLETC

Vikie Rasin, CBP

Tracy Renaud, USCIS

Joyce Stadnick, USCIS

Jerry Turner, CBP

Robert Watt, CBP

Marie Welsh, CBP

### **Department of Housing and Urban Development**

John Geraghty

Alven Lam

### **Department of the Interior**

Linda Bennett, NPS

Rebecca Callahan, USFWS

Sharon Cleary, NPS

Robert Gabel, USFWS

Gloria Gonzales, Reclamation

Scott Hall, USGS

Cheri Hunter, MMS

Kevin Kunkel, MMS

David Krewson, NPS

Michelle O'Meara, USGS

Julie Reynolds, MMS

Teiko Saito, USFWS

Aaron Spencer

Kathryn Washburn

### **Department of Justice**

Katherine Arthur, Antitrust

Pam Baehre, FBI

Dominick Braccio, DEA

Tim Connell, FBI

Michael Hronick, NIJ

Barbara Johnson, ICITAP

Randi Laegreid, ICITAP

Joanna LaHaie, OPDAT

Leslie Miele, DEA

Irene Piepszak, ATF

Gregory Scappini, ICITAP

Dr. Cindy Smith, NIJ

R. Carr Trevillian IV, ICITAP

Dr. Beth Truebell, OPDAT

Cheryl Warner, ATF

### **Department of Labor**

Brian Graf, BLS

Sudha Haley, ILAB

Lajuan Woodson, BLS

### **Department of State**

Pendleton Agnew

Laura Alami

Merrie Blocker

Thom Browne

Sheila Casey

John Cox

Liza Davis

Robin Disselkoen

Patricia Ehrnman

Roberto Figueroedo

David Firestein

Ray Harvey

Karen Hawkins

Curt Huff

Julie M. Johnson

Patricia Johnson

Anthony Kluttz

Ricky Kubota

Richard Kyle

Michelle Lampher

Carolyn Lantz

Patricia Lucas

Heidi Manley

Adam Meier

Chris Miner

Dorothy Mora

Susan Nelson

Paul Neville

Tracy Newman

Adrienne O'Neal

Lea Perez

Robert Persiko

Michelle Proctor

Terri Rookard

Lisa Rudd

Amy Schulz

John Sommers

Leigh Sours

Greg Stanton

Dorothy Tapscott

Lynnda Tibbets

Kathy Van De Vate

Margaret Weirich

Eran Williams

### **Department of Transportation**

Aysha Ahmed, NHTSA

Steven Beningo, BTS

Gale Brown, FTA

Joseph Budras, FHWA

Rita Daguillard, FTA

Roger Dean, FHWA

David DeCarme, OST

CDR Michael DeRosa, USMMA

Ray Hervandi, FAA

Brian Holden, USMMA

Deborah Johnson, BTS

Stephen Kern, FHWA

Greg Klein, Maritime

Michael Lestingi, FRA

Hana Maier, FHWA

Mary Jo Marzinzik, FAA

Alexandra McClenahan, USMMA

Amandine Muskus, NHTSA

Barbara Pelletier, FRA

Martha Soneira, FHWA

Bob Thomasson, FMCSA

Agnes Velez, FHWA

Eunsook Welsh, FAA

Judith Williams, FMCSA

### **Department of the Treasury**

Howard Blacker, OCC

Thomas Stevens, IRS

### **Environmental Protection Agency**

Diana Gearhart

### **Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation**

Fred S. Carns

Gail Verley

### **Federal Energy Regulatory Commission**

Sarah McKinley

### **Federal Executive Boards**

Kim Ainsworth

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---

<b>Federal Maritime Commission</b>	<b>National Credit Union Administration</b>	<b>Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation</b>
Rebecca Fenneman	Justin Grove	Gary Pastorius Casandra Smith Jeffrey Speicher
<b>Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board</b>	<b>National Endowment for Democracy</b>	<b>Securities and Exchange Commission</b>
Gisile Goethe Pamela-Jeanne Moran	Sally Blair Zerxes Spencer	Malika Williams
<b>General Services Administration</b>	<b>National Endowment for the Humanities</b>	<b>Small Business Administration</b>
Renee Hughes	Cathy Dennis	Jane Boorman
<b>Government Accountability Office</b>	<b>National Railroad Passenger Corporation</b>	<b>Social Security Administration</b>
Pam Sands Elizabeth Singer	John Carten	Dennis Frederick Anne Zwagil
<b>Inter-American Foundation</b>	<b>National Transportation Safety Board</b>	<b>Tennessee Valley Authority</b>
Linda Kolko Eduardo Rodriguez-Frias Becky Verreau	Peter Knudson Robert MacIntosh	Katie Bell Jamie Wood
<b>Library of Congress</b>	<b>Nuclear Regulatory Commission</b>	<b>United States Commission on Civil Rights</b>
Giulia Adelfio Janice S. Hyde Kenneth Mackie Lester Vogel	Linda Mitchell	Soch-Foom MacDougall
<b>Marine Mammal Commission</b>	<b>Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board</b>	<b>United States Holocaust Memorial Museum</b>
Cathy Jones	Daniel Metlay	Michelle Gross Lisa Zaid
<b>Merit Systems Protection Board</b>	<b>Office of Government Ethics</b>	<b>United States Institute of Peace</b>
Matthew Shannon	Kari Heebink Jane Ley Barbara Mullen-Roth	Rebecca Fernandes Michael Graham
<b>National Aeronautics and Space Administration</b>	<b>Office of Personnel Management</b>	<b>United States Postal Service</b>
Lisa Hackley James Higgins	John Stroup	Guadalupe Contreras Eliane Wittman
<b>National Archives and Records Administration</b>	<b>Office of Special Counsel</b>	<b>U.S. Trade and Development Agency</b>
Mary Ann Hadyka Patrice Murray	James Byrne	Brenda Heggs Donna Thiessen
	<b>Peace Corps</b>	
	Shahin Nemazee	

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---

**Woodrow Wilson  
International Center for  
Scholars**

Kimberly Conner

**For further information regarding this report contact:**

Interagency Working Group on United States Government-Sponsored International Exchanges and Training  
301 4<sup>th</sup> Street, SW, Room 820 · Washington, DC 20547  
Phone number: 202-453-8834 · Fax number: 202-453-8833 · E-mail: IAWGmail@state.gov

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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 2007 Annual Report*. The report reviews IAWG activities over the past year and includes the *FY 2006 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 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 2007 to meet its Congressional mandates and address the needs of the federal exchange and training community.
- *Chapter 2: FY 2006 Inventory of Programs* – provides the federal government's accounting of U.S. Government-sponsored international exchange and training activities. The inventory includes information on 243 international exchange and training programs, involving more than 920,000 participants and representing a federal investment of more than \$1.4 billion.

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

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- *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.

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# **CHAPTER 1: YEAR IN REVIEW**

FY 2007 marks the tenth year since Executive Order 13055 directed the establishment of the Interagency Working Group on U.S. Government-sponsored International Exchanges and Training (IAWG). The IAWG has now served for a decade as the federal government's clearinghouse for information on international exchange and training. Over the course of this past fiscal year, the IAWG focused on a number of efforts, including expanding its inventory of federal exchange and training programs, increasing opportunities for interaction and information-sharing among IAWG member organizations, developing new international exchange program agreements with foreign governments, and initiating the process of research for a new survey and data collection system to serve the IAWG in the future. 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 to improve the coordination, efficiency, and effectiveness of United States Government-sponsored international exchanges and training.<sup>1</sup> Currently, a total of 14 federal departments and 49 independent agencies, representing over 240 different programs, cooperate with the IAWG on the conduct of activities and in data submission. 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 and Cultural Affairs (ECA). The IAWG staff is housed within 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.

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<sup>1</sup> 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)).

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- 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 primary role of the IAWG is to collect data, analyze, and report on the activities of United States Government departments and agencies conducting international exchanges and training. This report presents the FY 2006 consolidated data on all program submissions and the associated 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

On an annual basis, the IAWG issues a call for data to all federal organizations that sponsor or participate in international exchange and training activities. The IAWG compiles and reviews the data and generates the annual *Inventory of Programs*, which is included in Chapter 2 of this report.

The IAWG uses the Federal Exchanges Data System (FEDS) as a data collection and reporting tool. FEDS is the central vehicle through which IAWG members can provide and view program data and information. To facilitate data collection, members can remotely enter data on their respective programs into FEDS via the Internet. Members can subsequently use the FEDS system to generate reports on data collected by the IAWG.

The FEDS system 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 Training

Shortly after the FY 2006 Federal Data Call Letters to the Executive Secretaries were sent out, the Office of Exchange Coordination set up a series of two-hour training sessions on the use of FEDS. Based on lessons learned, class sizes were kept small, with only four or five trainees per class. In addition, new users were provided separate training from those who requested a refresher course. Changes in presentation and teaching style were also incorporated, based on survey feedback from prior years. By the end of February, participants from 19 different departments and agencies had received formal training on FEDS. Evaluations from post-training surveys were positive and reaffirmed that the new approach and use of lessons learned resulted in overall successful training sessions.

In addition to the use of surveys, the team had independent observers provide feedback on the FEDS training. Several good suggestions were provided. To address staff time-constraints, one suggestion was that the IAWG consider having contractors conduct the training. Another suggestion was the use of Webinars, or video-casts, so that users can get instructions via the Internet and participate in the training at a time of their convenience and at their own pace. These concepts will be considered for application, contingent on their costs, as well as possible changes to the FEDS system.

### Data Collection and FEDS System Changes

The move from a mostly pen-and-paper environment to an electronic one remains incomplete. Federal agencies operate at different levels of information management and consistent standards for methods of the tracking and reporting of participants have not been adopted. A number of agencies still need to "file

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dive,” which means looking through individual folders in order to report on participants in their programs. And those agencies that do have information systems in place do not adhere to a single standard of software or approach to coding of information. This makes it more difficult to establish data transfer protocols that would greatly increase efficiency in reporting.

Based on member feedback, the IAWG launched a pilot project with the Department of State’s Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA) to develop a means for auto data transfer from a centrally housed information management system in ECA to FEDS. The assessed benefits of this system included a great reduction in time spent by personnel in keying in data; a reduction in the incidence of error induced by manually re-keying this information; and a prototype to be applied to other organizations with a similar need.

The original goal for the IAWG was to complete the pilot, move into production of this system, and then consider the prototype for broader application. However, as with all information technology systems, FEDS must be adapted to meet changing needs and requirements. The cost of funding another enhancement to a relatively old system had to be assessed against the benefit of spending that same money towards development of a new, intrinsically more efficient system. A systems process review and an analysis of alternatives will be conducted to enable the selection and development of a survey and data collection system that will address the needs of the IAWG over the next decade.

### **Clearinghouse Website**

The IAWG’s website, located at [www.iawg.gov](http://www.iawg.gov), has now operated for the past year with a single access point for both interagency members and for the general public. This point of entry provides access to all IAWG Annual Reports, links to member and cooperating agencies, links to nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) active in international exchanges and training, and access to a range of other reports related to administering and coordinating international exchange and training programs.

Interagency members can also access a members-only section by use of unique passwords. From this location, they can access the IAWG’s repository of data in order to generate standard reports on specific programs or to generate customized reports on the full range of federal exchange and training activities.

Using a content management system called EZ Reusable Objects (EZRO) enables the IAWG staff to manage, edit, and update the content of the website at a very reasonable cost. Upcoming plans include adding new links that provide access to regulations and issues relevant to the administration of exchange and training programs.

## **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 expanded its outreach to the education sector of international exchanges and training.

### **International Education**

Foreign students contribute approximately \$13.5 billion to the U.S. economy every year according to estimates from the Institute of International Education. Similarly, Americans also travel abroad to study. It is a business that includes governments, universities, secondary schools, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector – as well as volunteer involvement – from within the United States and abroad. It also includes significant involvement of the exchange and training participants.

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The Association of International Educators, also known as NAFSA, supports nearly 10,000 members at 3,500 institutions and also represents 150 foreign countries that are involved in international education. In addition to regional conferences across the United States, NAFSA hosts an annual conference and expo. In 2007, it was held in Minneapolis, Minnesota. The theme of the conference was "Preparing Global Citizens." The opening speaker was former Secretary of State Colin Powell.

The Office of Exchange Coordination, which supports the IAWG, organized, chaired, and presented at a panel at this conference, partnering with representatives from both the Department of Commerce and the Department of Education. The panel was entitled, "Perspectives on International Exchanges and Training from USG Representatives."

The purpose of our participation at NAFSA was not only to present in this session, but also to reach out to the various audiences working in international education, exchanges, and training. The feedback for the panel was such that it enticed other federal agencies to consider greater involvement and participation in joint interagency panels next year.

The IAWG staff also participated in other sessions at the conference, including a meeting sponsored by the Department of Commerce to exchange ideas and share information on possible areas of cooperation relating to international education and exchange. Based on an IAWG discussion with the Department of Commerce, invitations were extended to a broader spectrum of federal agencies. Participants ultimately included the Departments of Education, Homeland Security, and State, as well as the Peace Corps. The large number of representatives from each of the organizations and the range of topics presented illustrated the broad scope of federal interest and involvement in international education and the need for continued interagency dialogue and presence in this arena.

The sharing of best practices between federal agencies was also evident at the NAFSA conference. A Peace Corps presentation at a panel focused on how they are developing measures to demonstrate the results of their cultural exchanges. They are using a logic model and an approach to outcome assessments developed by the Office of Policy and Evaluation in the Department of State's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs. In turn, the quality of the Peace Corps presentation, and the dialogue that it engendered, reflect well on their effort towards evaluation and performance measurement and the importance of this topic for all federal sponsors of international exchange and training programs.

The next annual NAFSA conference and expo will take place in Washington, D.C., in May 2008. The theme for the conference is entitled "Shaping the Future of International Education." Due to the Washington location, it is anticipated that participation at this conference will be even larger than in the recent past. Based on experiences at the last conference and a follow-on survey of the IAWG membership, the IAWG staff has proposed chairing several panels for the 2008 conference. Topics include approaches to public-private partnerships, alumni programming and initiatives, and performance measurement. Each proposed panel includes representatives from a number of different federal agencies dedicated to improving their international exchange and training programs.

## PROMOTING GREATER EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS

The IAWG's mandate calls for the organization to develop means for promoting greater efficiency and effectiveness in the conduct of international exchanges and training. The IAWG works to provide organizations with guidelines and resources on developing measures that can be tailored to program goals and objectives. It also works to 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. Over the years, it has done this through different vehicles, from workshops and roundtables to the Internet.

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### **MEMBER DIALOGUES**

In September 2007, the Office of Exchange Coordination initiated a series of dialogues with member departments and agencies. The purpose of these dialogues is to exchange information and update members on changes taking place within the Interagency Working Group and the Office of Exchange Coordination; to solicit member's feedback on issues of interest; and to consider areas for future collaboration and cooperation. Through this forum, greater understanding to the specific challenges and areas of interest or concern of each member organization can be developed. Two interagency dialogues have been conducted to date, with more planned for the future.

#### **United States Agency for International Development (USAID)**

For its first Dialogue, the Office of Exchange Coordination staff met with members of the staff of USAID's Bureau of Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade, Office of Education. As one of the federal government's largest sources of funding and data on international training, USAID is a very important member of the interagency forum. Participants discussed a range of topics. Issues of particular interest and relevance to USAID that may be appropriate for a future workshop or roundtable include visas and visa procedures; security issues and recommendations for risk fraud assessment; grantee insurance issues; and databases.

#### **U.S. Department of Education (USED)**

For its second Dialogue, the Office of Exchange Coordination staff met with USED's staff from the International Education Programs Service (IEPS) and the Fund for the Improvement of Post Secondary Education (FIPSE).

IEPS administers 14 programs that have been designed to enrich the international side of American education and to increase U.S. capabilities in the less commonly taught foreign languages and in related area studies. FIPSE administers four international programs that involve collaboration with foreign government agencies to fund and coordinate federal education grants.

The majority of the discussion focused on an online database and reporting system that the Department of Education has developed. The system, known as IRIS (International Resource Information System), is accessible via the Internet so that grantees can easily log in to enter data. While it is still undergoing development, the system has already been considered a possible model for further application. The staff from the Department of Education will plan on working with the Office of Exchange Coordination on database issues and participating in future interagency forums.

## **EXCHANGE PROGRAM REGULATIONS AND COMPLIANCE**

### **Exchange Visitor Program Regulations**

In the past year, 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.

On June 22, 2007, the Department of State published a Proposed Rule to revise its regulations regarding fees and charges for Exchange Visitor Program Services. A fee of \$1,748 has been prescribed for Fiscal Years 2008-2009 (October 1, 2007 to September 30, 2009) on applications for program designation or

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re-designation. For the same timeframe, a fee of \$246 has been prescribed for filing an application for extension beyond the maximum duration, change of category, reinstatement, reinstatement-update SEVIS status, ECFMG-sponsorship<sup>2</sup> authorization, and permission to issue. The fees permit the Department of State to recoup the cost of providing such Exchange Visitor Program services.

These regulations have been adopted, with an effective date of December 3, 2007. The specific discussion related to this amendment to the regulations and regulations on sanctions and terminations is printed in the Federal Register/Volume 72/No. 212.

The Office of Exchange Coordination and Designation is now working with a firm to establish metrics that will serve as indicators on measuring trends and performance.

### **Exchange Visitor Program Compliance**

A new Compliance Division was established in the Office of Exchange Coordination and Designation last year to improve regulatory compliance for private sector, academic, and government international visitor educational and cultural exchange programs. Staff is being added as the roles and responsibilities of that office are developed. The primary role of the unit will be to ensure that Exchange Visitor Program sponsors comply with official regulations and procedures, to provide guidance and assistance when appropriate, and to ensure that due process is applied for sanctions and/or termination should that need arise. The ultimate goal of this body is to help protect the health, safety, and welfare of exchange program participants.

Of particular note is that 22 CFR Part 62 is being amended to add to and modify the existing actions for which the Department of State may sanction a sponsor. The change in the regulations will streamline the review process to offer sanctioned sponsors the procedural due process rights equal to those that the Administrative Procedure Act guarantees. In addition, this Final Rule eliminates summary suspension and modifies program suspension to halt the activities of a sponsor that committed a serious act of omission or commission which has or could have the effect of endangering the health, safety, or welfare of an exchange visitor, or damage the national security interests of the United States. The effective date for the Final Rule is effective 30 days from November 2, 2007. The specific discussion related to this amendment to the regulations and regulations on sanctions and terminations is printed in the Federal Register/Volume 72/No. 212.

The Office of Exchange Coordination and Designation plans to provide a forum where further discussion on issues related to regulations, fees, and related issues can be conducted with program sponsors and the interagency community.

## **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. They can serve as a foundation for improved international relations and partnerships and are therefore an important component 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.

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<sup>2</sup> ECFMG stands for Educational Commission for Foreign Medical Graduates.

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

The staff of the Office of Exchange Coordination continues to take on an administrative role for establishing international exchange programs funded by foreign governments for members of the U.S. Government, including Members of Congress and their staffs. This includes fielding 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.

Section 108A of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act 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.

The 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 79 Section 108A MECEA approved programs, representing 48 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 has been steadily increasing. In the past year, 18 new Section 108A MECEA program requests have been approved with more requests still under consideration.

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. 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.

The Office of Exchange Coordination is currently in the process of surveying all sponsors with Section 108A MECEA agreements to verify that these agreements are still active; that the exchange program activities continue to conform to the purposes of MECEA; and to validate contact information. The Office of Exchange Coordination will use the responses from these surveys to better assess the status of all these agreements, particularly those that have been in place for two to three decades, and to make recommendations for modifications to programs and/or agreements, as appropriate.

### **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 the U.S. Agency for International Development *Strategic Plan for Fiscal Years 2004 to 2009*.

The following table illustrates the percentage of FY 2006 programs reported to the IAWG that addressed the different strategic objectives and 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.

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<b>Percentages of All Reported International Exchange and Training Programs Addressing Department of State/USAID Strategic Objectives and Goals:<sup>3</sup></b>			
<b>Achieve Peace and Security</b>  International Crime and Drugs Regional Stability Counterterrorism Homeland Security Weapons of Mass Destruction American Citizens	52%  26% 26% 21% 21% 13% 1%	<b>Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests</b>  Economic Prosperity and Security Social and Environmental Issues Democracy and Human Rights Humanitarian Response	79%  50% 50% 33% 20%
<b>Promote International Understanding</b>  Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs	40%  24%	<b>Strengthen Diplomatic and Program Capabilities</b>  Management and Organizational Excellence	1%  <1%

The [Department of State/USAID Strategic Plan for FY 2007-2012](#) revises this framework of strategic goals and objectives.<sup>4</sup> This new framework will be adopted for the *FY 2007 Inventory of Programs*.

The IAWG will continue to track how exchange and training programs promote the achievement of U.S. foreign policy goals and will update our data collection system as needed to ensure that it keeps pace with evolving priorities.

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<sup>3</sup> Strategic objectives are in bold; strategic goals are in regular font style.

<sup>4</sup> Document in its entirety can be viewed at <http://www.state.gov/s/d/rm/rls/dosstrat>. This Joint Strategic Plan is in accordance with the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993 (GPRA).

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## 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.

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.

## INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

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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.

## INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

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### SUMMARY OF FY 2006 INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS INFORMATION

<b>Total Number of Reported Programs<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>243</b>
<b>Departments/Agencies Reporting</b>	<b>63</b> (14 Departments and 49 Independent Agencies)
<b>Total Number of Participants<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>923,376</b>
<b>U.S. Participants</b>	<b>42,894</b>
<b>Foreign Participants</b>	<b>880,482</b>
<b>Total USG Funding<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>\$1,415,159,038</b>
<b>Department/Agency Appropriations</b>	<b>\$1,153,855,450</b>
<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>\$ 261,303,588</b>
<b>Total Non-USG Funding</b>	<b>\$ 558,106,633</b>
<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>\$ 395,767,482</b>
<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>\$ 134,344,342</b>
<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>\$ 25,944,664</b>
<b>International Organizations</b>	<b>\$ 2,050,145</b>
<b>Total All Sources of Funding</b>	<b>\$1,973,265,671</b>

#### Federal Sponsors

For FY 2006, 14 Cabinet-level departments and 49 independent agencies/commissions reported 243 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 2006. 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 Institution,<sup>8</sup> and U.S. International Trade Commission. The IAWG will pursue further dialogue with these

<sup>5</sup> Please note that while the inventory includes 243 federally sponsored international exchange and training "programs," several federal sponsors, most notably the Department of State, Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, the Department of Energy, the National Science Foundation, and the United States Agency for International Development, report data aggregates of numerous smaller programs and activities. Therefore, the scope of activities is actually much larger than it might appear.

<sup>6</sup> Some federal entities have additional participants that are explained in their program submissions, but for a variety of reasons, these participants are not entered into the FEDS database. For example, the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) reported that the Food and Drug Administration had over 950 foreign participants in its ad hoc programming. Other HHS component agencies provided additional foreign visitor briefings. Also, the Peace Corps estimated that more than 2.4 million foreign individuals benefited from various forms of training provided by Peace Corps Volunteers.

<sup>7</sup> Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories. Also, program dollar figures may include expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components. Therefore, the total is an estimate. Many international visitors programs, for example, have no federal funding to conduct their briefings and short-term consultations. However, participants may receive funding from other sources to come to the United States. Typically, these funds are not known or tracked by federal program administrators.

<sup>8</sup> 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).

## **INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS**

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organizations, as appropriate, to determine if they are engaged in activities that should be included in this report.

Thirty-two programs reported in the *FY 2005 Inventory* are not in this report. Many of these have either been discontinued or had no program activities in FY 2006. Several others had previously been reported individually and are now combined with other program activities. Also, some organizations, such as the Department of Veterans Affairs and the Federal Communications Commission, did not meet the IAWG deadline for data submission.

Although some programs had terminated and a number of programs had no data to report to us, the IAWG added programs to its *FY 2006 Inventory of Programs*. In addition to programs that had started back up or had been reported in a different format from previous years, some of the new programming included:

Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service

- Embassy Science Fellows Program
- Norman E. Borlaug International Agricultural Science & Technology Fellows Program

Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration

- Good Governance Program

Department of Defense, Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy

- Regional Defense Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program

Department of Energy, Office of Science

- Nobel Laureates Program

Department of Homeland Security, Customs and Border Protection

- Office of International Trade

Department of Homeland Security, Federal Law Enforcement Training Center

- Computer Network Investigations Training Program
- Digital Evidence Acquisition Specialist Training Program
- Financial Forensic Techniques Training Program
- Training Needs Assessment – Ukraine
- Vehicle Search and Anti-Smuggling Training Program

Department of Homeland Security, Immigration and Customs Enforcement

- Bulk Cash Smuggling International Training Program

Inter-American Foundation

- IAF Travel Grants

National Endowment for the Arts

- Connecting Lines Poet Tour

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum

- University Programs Division

## INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

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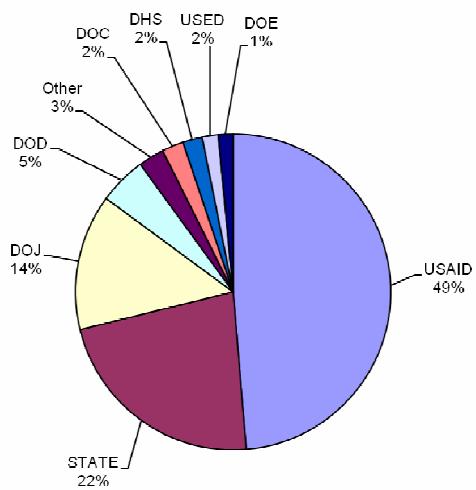
The following charts show the primary federal program sponsors according to the number of reported program participants.<sup>9</sup> U.S. technical advisers who conduct training as part of their total program efforts may not have been included in the data reported to the IAWG.

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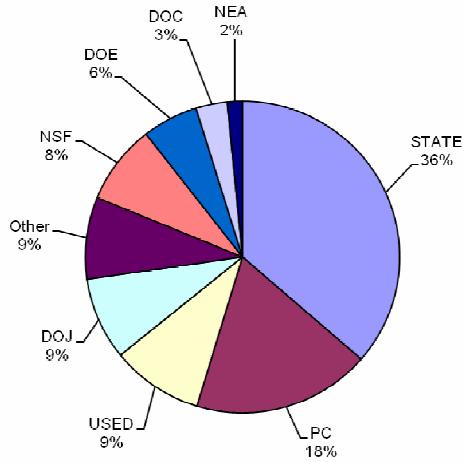
<sup>9</sup> At the IAWG's request, federal sponsors, most notably the U.S. Agency for International Development, include data on participants trained in their home country. This more comprehensive approach to data reporting provides a much more accurate reflection of the scope of USG-sponsored programming.

## INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

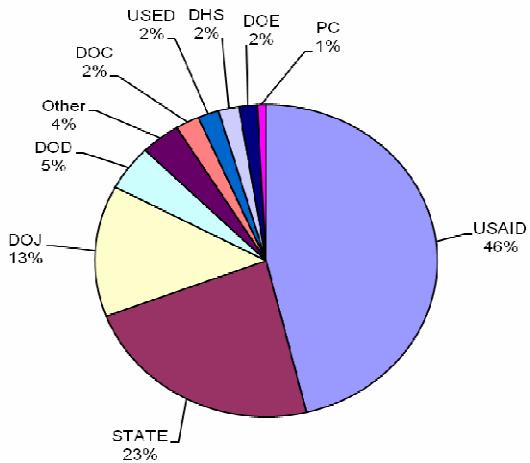
**Participants by Federal Sponsor:  
Foreign Participants**



**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
DOT	Department of Transportation
NEA	National Endowment for the Arts
NSF	National Science Foundation
OTHER	Other federal sponsors
PC	Peace Corps
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USED	Department of Education

## INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

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### Funding Data

With over \$1.4 billion in *federal* funds reportedly expended in FY 2006, 82 percent represents department/agency appropriations while 18 percent represents transfers of funds between departments and agencies.

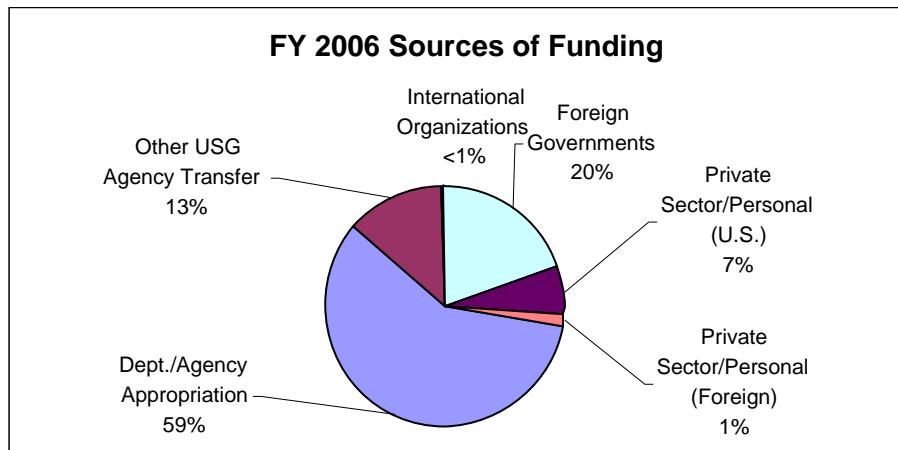
Federal investment leveraged more than \$558 million from non-U.S. Government sources. Twenty-nine percent of these *non-USG* contributions were made by the private sector (24 percent U.S. and 5 percent foreign), 71 percent by foreign governments, and less than 1 percent by international organizations.

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 2006.



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

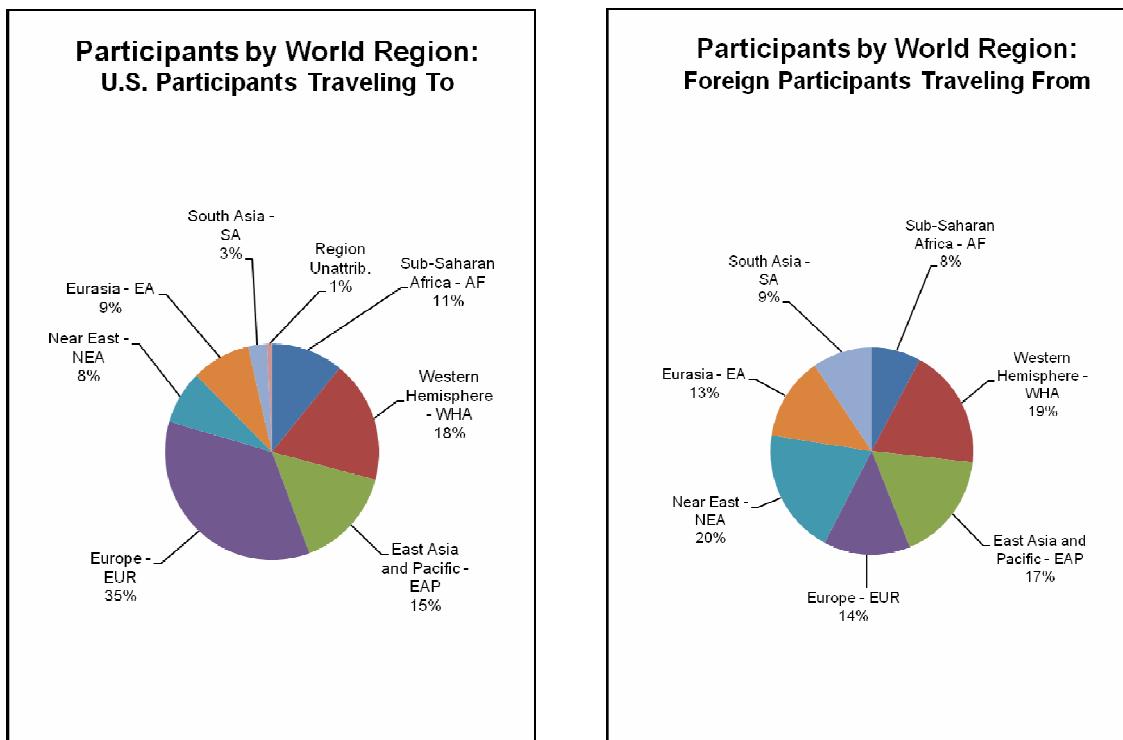
## INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

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Geographic Region	Reported Funding (USG and Non-USG)	Percent of Total <sup>10</sup>
East Asia and Pacific (EAP)	\$297,450,194	15%
Eurasia (EA)	\$248,237,353	14%
Europe (EUR)	\$359,097,127	18%
Near East (NEA)	\$300,773,530	15%
South Asia (SA)	\$146,259,454	7%
Sub-Saharan Africa (AF)	\$208,497,233	10%
Western Hemisphere (WHA)	\$223,151,920	11%
Region Unattributable	\$189,798,861	10%

### Geographic Distribution of Participants

U.S. Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs are implemented in or involve participants from over 200 countries.<sup>11</sup> The following charts show these participants, divided by world region.

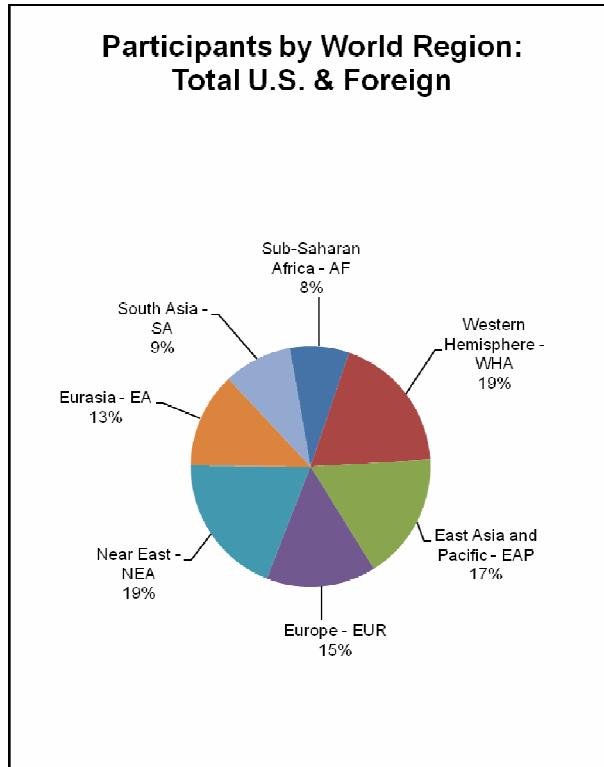


<sup>10</sup> Dollar figures and percentages have been rounded.

<sup>11</sup> List includes independent states and selected dependencies and areas of special sovereignty.

## INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

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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 2004-2009* 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 21<sup>st</sup> century. In FY 2006, 126 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 2006, 64 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 2006, 62 federal programs addressed this goal.

## INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

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- *Counterterrorism* - Prevent attacks against the United States, our allies, and our friends, and strengthen alliances and international arrangements to defeat global terrorism. In FY 2006, 51 federal programs addressed this goal.
- *Homeland Security* - Protect the homeland by enhancing the security of our borders and infrastructure. In FY 2006, 47 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 2006, 31 federal programs addressed this goal.
- *American Citizens* - Assist American citizens to travel, conduct business, and live abroad securely. In FY 2006, 21 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 2006, 191 federal programs addressed this strategic objective.

- *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 2006, 118 federal programs addressed this goal.
- *Social and Environmental Issues* - Improve health, education, environment, and other conditions for the global population. In FY 2006, 113 federal programs addressed this goal.
- *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 2006, 80 federal programs addressed this goal.
- *Humanitarian Response* - Minimize the human costs of displacement, conflicts, and natural disasters. In FY 2006, 49 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 2006, 98 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 2006, 59 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 2006, 20 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 2006, 11 federal programs addressed this goal.

## INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

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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.<sup>12</sup>

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 non-USG 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 private sector 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.<sup>13</sup>

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. It has not included detailed 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

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<sup>12</sup> 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 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.

<sup>13</sup> 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., 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.

## INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

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entering the United States on the J-Visa – those sponsored by USG and non-USG entities.<sup>14</sup> 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 federal 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 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.<sup>15</sup>

### **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 30, 2007.

- *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.<sup>16</sup> Number of foreign exchange participants: 1,779. 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.<sup>17</sup> Number of foreign exchange participants: 17,149. Number of NGO designated sponsors: 12.
- *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.<sup>18</sup> Number of foreign exchange participants: 22,205. Number of NGO designated sponsors: 23.

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<sup>14</sup> Information on SEVIS can be found at the following website: <http://www.ice.gov/graphics/sevis/index.htm>.

<sup>15</sup> The information contained in this report is extracted from 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.

<sup>16</sup> See regulations for alien physician exchanges in 22 CFR 62.27. The program sponsor ECFMG has a website at <http://www.ecfmg.org>.

<sup>17</sup> See regulations for au pair exchanges in 22 CFR 62.31. Additional pertinent material is at [http://exchanges.state.gov/education/exchanges/private/aupair\\_brochure.htm](http://exchanges.state.gov/education/exchanges/private/aupair_brochure.htm). Program sponsors are identified at <http://exchanges.state.gov/education/exchanges/about/catalog/aupair.pdf>

<sup>18</sup> See regulations for camp counselor exchanges in 22 CFR 62.30. Program sponsors are identified at <http://exchanges.state.gov/education/exchanges/about/catalog/camp.pdf>.

## INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

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- *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.<sup>19</sup> Number of foreign exchange participants: 29,097. Number of NGO designated sponsors: 744.
- *Interns* – Foreign students or recent graduates participate in a structured and guided work-based learning program that reinforces their academic studies; recognizes the need for work-based experience; provides on-the-job exposure to American techniques, methodologies, and expertise; and enhances the intern's knowledge of American culture and society. Number of foreign exchange participants: 634. Number of NGO designated sponsors: 13.<sup>20</sup>
- *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 five years.<sup>21</sup> Number of foreign exchange participants: Professor - 1,903; Research scholar - 27,884. Number of NGO designated sponsors: Professor - 741; Research scholar - 835.<sup>22</sup>
- *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.<sup>23</sup> Number of foreign exchange participants: 29,512. Number of NGO designated sponsors: 107.
- *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, training, or demonstrating special skills at research institutions, museums, libraries, post-secondary accredited institutions or similar types of institutions.<sup>24</sup> Number of foreign exchange participants: 16,802. Number of NGO designated sponsors: 744.
- *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.<sup>25</sup> Number of foreign exchange participants: 1,537. 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

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<sup>19</sup> See regulations for college and university student exchanges in 22 CFR 62.23. Additional pertinent material is at [http://exchanges.state.gov/education/exchanges/about/catalog/student\\_college.pdf](http://exchanges.state.gov/education/exchanges/about/catalog/student_college.pdf).

<sup>20</sup> See trainee website (footnote #28) for information on intern category.

<sup>21</sup> 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/exchanges/about/catalog/professor.pdf>.

<sup>22</sup> There is an overlap of sponsors that hold both the professor and research scholar categories.

<sup>23</sup> See regulations for secondary school student exchanges in 22 CFR 62.25. Program sponsors are identified at [http://exchanges.state.gov/education/exchanges/about/catalog/student\\_secondary.pdf](http://exchanges.state.gov/education/exchanges/about/catalog/student_secondary.pdf).

<sup>24</sup> See regulations for short-term scholar exchanges in 22 CFR 62.21. Additional pertinent material is at <http://exchanges.state.gov/education/exchanges/academic/stscholar.htm>.

<sup>25</sup> 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/exchanges/academic/specialist.htm>.

## INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

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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.<sup>26</sup> Number of foreign exchange participants: 147,645. Number of NGO designated sponsors: 55.

- *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 they will teach.<sup>27</sup> Number of foreign exchange participants: 3,052. 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.<sup>28</sup> Number of foreign exchange participants: Trainees - 333; Specialty - 10,915; Non-specialty - 18,750. Number of NGO designated sponsors: Trainees - 14; Specialty - 95; Non-specialty - 88.<sup>29</sup>

## 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.

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<sup>26</sup> See regulations for summer work/travel exchanges in 22 CFR 62.32. Program sponsors are identified at <http://exchanges.state.gov/education/exchanges/about/catalog/swt.pdf>.

<sup>27</sup> See regulations for teacher exchanges in 22 CFR 62.24. Additional pertinent material is at <http://exchanges.state.gov/education/exchanges/academic/teacher.htm> and <http://exchanges.state.gov/education/exchanges/about/catalog/teacher.pdf>.

<sup>28</sup> See regulations for the trainee category in 22 CFR 62.22. List of trainee occupations are at <http://exchanges.state.gov/education/exchanges/private/trainee.htm>. Current program sponsors are at <http://exchanges.state.gov/exchanges/>. A list of excluded occupations is available as well.

<sup>29</sup> There is an overlap of sponsors that hold both the specialty and non-specialty categories.

## INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

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- *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 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.

## INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

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- *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 2004-2009* 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.

FY 2006 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$12,500	\$12,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$7,500	\$0	\$20,000	3

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



## AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

1400 Eye Street, NW, Tenth Floor  
 Washington, DC 20005-2248  
[www.adf.gov](http://www.adf.gov) • 202-673-3916

The African Development Foundation (ADF) promotes broad-based, sustainable development in sub-Saharan Africa. Established by Congress, ADF invests in businesses and social enterprises that create jobs, generate incomes, and improve the lives of the poor. It also expands institutional and financial capacities that support businesses and social enterprise growth. ADF's nongovernmental partner organizations in Africa help applicants develop viable investments and provide technical and managerial assistance. ADF's country representatives screen proposals and monitor investments.

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### 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.

**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
\$12,500	\$0	\$12,500

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$7,500	\$0	\$7,500

FY 2006 DATA  
AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

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**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.

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FY 2006 DATA

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	130

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](http://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.

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### 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 (Social and Environmental Issues)

FY 2006 DATA

ARCHITECTURAL AND TRANSPORTATION BARRIERS COMPLIANCE BOARD (ACCESS BOARD)

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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	128	130

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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FY 2006 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$1,325,961	\$215,961	\$1,110,000	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$1,325,961	792

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](http://www.ibb.gov) • 202-203-4545

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.

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### 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)

**FY 2006 DATA**  
**BROADCASTING BOARD OF GOVERNORS**

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**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$215,961	\$1,110,000	\$1,325,961

**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
42	750	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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**FY 2006 DATA**

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$32,806	\$32,806	\$0	Not Tracked	\$83,203	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$116,009	149

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 Air Force Base, AL 36112-6332  
[www.capnhq.gov](http://www.capnhq.gov) • 334-953-7748 x405

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.

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### 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
\$32,806	\$0	\$32,806

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$83,203	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$83,203

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
76	73	149

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

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FY 2006 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$67,325	\$67,325	\$0	\$45,000	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$1,512	\$113,837	246

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](http://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.

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### 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
\$67,325	\$0	\$67,325

**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	\$1,512	\$46,512

**FY 2006 DATA**  
**COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION**

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**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
32	214	246

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

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#### FY 2006 DATA

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	8

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](http://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.

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### 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, flood loss reduction, 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 2006, eight DRBC staff members met with two delegations of international visitors from China and India.

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

FY 2006 DATA

DELAWARE RIVER BASIN COMMISSION

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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	8	8

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

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FY 2006 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$7,344,603	\$3,613,431	\$3,731,172	\$322,200	\$0	\$391,300	\$0†	\$8,058,103†	819

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 AGRICULTURE

Office of Communications  
1400 Independence Avenue, SW  
Washington, DC 20250  
[www.usda.gov](http://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.

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### 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

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**Cochran Middle Income Fellowship Program**

The Cochran Middle Income Fellowship Program provides short-term training in the United States for agriculturalists from 70 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
	\$3,012,008	\$1,026,229	\$4,038,237

**Non-USG Funding:**

	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	\$322,200	\$0	\$391,300	\$0	\$713,500

**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.

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**Embassy Science Fellows Program**

The Embassy Science Fellows Program (ESFP) enables overseas posts to acquire high-level scientific advisory capacity on science and technology issues important to their missions. The ESFP provides agency staff with opportunities for valuable international experience, often involving participation in national and international standard-setting bodies, and provides access to platforms that influence foreign governments and public opinion on strategic topics. USDA can provide scientific expertise in many areas available to U.S. embassies around the world.

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

**USG Funding:**

	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$71,423	\$0	\$71,423

**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 AGRICULTURE

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**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
11	0	11

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

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**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	\$1,132,000	\$1,132,000

**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	31	31

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

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## **Norman E. Borlaug International Agricultural Science and Technology Fellows Program**

The Norman E. Borlaug International Agricultural Science and Technology Fellows Program provides promising young scientists from developing nations with an opportunity to work closely one-on-one with a U.S. scientist in their field. Training venues include U.S. land-grant universities, not-for-profit institutions, and international agricultural research centers. During a six- to eight-week period of shadowing their mentors, participants learn new research techniques, access fully-equipped libraries, and learn about public-private partnerships in the United States. Participants also have an opportunity to learn about U.S. graduate curricula in agricultural research. Upon their return home, participants will be able to apply this knowledge in their own research programs and teaching, as well as share their experiences with colleagues at their own institutions and throughout their home countries. The intent of this program is to work with scientists who are in the early to middle stages of their research careers. The program fosters collaboration and networking between scientists in the developing world and the United States.

Launched in 2004, the program is administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with the U.S. Agency for International Development, the Department of State, and the U.S. Trade and Development Agency.

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

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$200,000	\$1,572,943	\$1,772,943

**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
0	134	134

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

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## Scientific Cooperation 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 of the 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 1,700 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); Promote International Understanding

**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
38	54	92

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

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FY 2006 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$25,964,759	\$10,301,710	\$15,663,049	\$647,291†	\$280,500†	\$554,551†	\$206,747†	\$27,653,848†	20,883

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 COMMERCE

Office of Public Affairs  
1401 Constitution Avenue, NW  
Washington, DC 20230  
[www.doc.gov](http://www.doc.gov) • 202-482-4883

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.

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### 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.

## BEA 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 needed.

**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	80	80

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

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## BEA Overseas Training and Presentations

As a leader of the international statistical community, it is sometimes necessary for the Bureau of Economic Analysis to send staff to participate in meetings, briefings, or conferences abroad.

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

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$105,043	\$7,800	\$112,843

**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
36	3,615	3,651

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 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 develop or 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. By promoting the development of effective national export control systems, BIS not only addresses issues of proliferation concern and terrorism, but also helps to bring about a more secure trade environment that takes into account market realities and the impact of technological development. BIS meets these objectives through a combination of bilateral exchanges, multilateral conferences, and international policy initiatives. 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.

As an implementing agency for the Department of State-funded interagency Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program, BIS managed or participated in 68 technical export control infrastructure building workshops, export control meetings or conferences with 28 countries during FY 2006. Meetings of a developmental nature are not included in this report. Each activity being reported focused on one or more of the five critical components of an effective national export control system: legal and regulatory framework, licensing procedures and practices, enforcement, industry-government relations, and program administration.

As a function of these and previous years' technical exchanges, BIS helped remedy 40 deficiencies identified in prior assessments of the export control systems of cooperating countries. The activities undertaken by BIS ranged from assisting countries draft laws and regulations to helping companies adopt effective internal compliance programs. BIS conducted cooperative export control technical workshops with Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Georgia, Jordan, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Mexico, Moldova, Pakistan, Romania, Russia, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, Vietnam, and Yemen.

While no new export control laws were passed in FY 2006 in countries that are a subject of the EXBS program, many countries have laws that are currently in development or pending ministerial review or parliamentary approval, most notably in Bulgaria, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Panama, and United Arab Emirates.

**Legal Technical Workshops:** Three forums occurred -- one held in London, England, with participants from Pakistan; two held in Washington, D.C., with participants from Albania and Kyrgyzstan.

**Licensing Procedures and Practices Workshops:** Eight workshops occurred -- two held overseas with participants from Serbia and Montenegro in Belgrade and participants from Kyrgyzstan; others conducted with Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Jordan, and Thailand.

**National Control List Workshops:** Five workshops occurred -- three held in Armenia, Kyrgyzstan, and Pakistan; others held in Washington, D.C., with Slovakia and Tajikistan.

**Enforcement Workshops:** Two workshops occurred with participants from Thailand and Russia in Washington, D.C. In addition, Administrative Enforcement Export Control preparatory conferences occurred in Bulgaria and the Czech Republic.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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**Industry-Government Relations Forums:** Forums occurred in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Malaysia, Serbia and Montenegro, and Slovakia.

**Internal Control Program Activities:** The Internal Control Program (ICP), created in 1998, plays an essential role in BIS' export control and nonproliferation mission. The ICP software tool provides companies with self-paced training, searchable databases, and templates for internal procedures that assist them to comply with their respective national export control systems. The ICP tool is widely used in the Newly Independent States and other countries where there is a need to assist exporters in complying with their export control procedures. As part of the ICP training program, BIS translates the ICP software into the host country's language, tests the software in host country industries, provides instructor training, and sponsors basic ICP workshops. The basic workshops are followed by technical exchanges focusing on specialized product classification.

BIS conducted 13 Internal Control Program-related activities for industry in Azerbaijan, Romania, Russia, Slovenia, Turkey, and the Ukraine. The overall goal of the ICP is to indigenize the capability to train industry and to instill a corporate mentality of compliance with host country laws.

**Product Identification Tool (PIT):** The PIT, developed in 2003 to combat proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD), provides computer-based self-paced training and case studies on screening shipments at the border. The PIT significantly enhances cooperation between licensing and enforcement officials in intercepting unlawful traffic of WMD-related items. The PIT has an extensive database of controlled items, including photographs that allow federal officials to screen shipments at the border and elsewhere by matching items to information contained in export control documents. BIS conducted one program in Moldova, one in Romania, two in Kyrgyzstan and 14 PIT deployments in Russia.

**Multilateral Events:** BIS organized the Central Asia and Caucasus Regional Forum on Export Controls in Tbilisi, Georgia.

**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	\$3,716,002	\$3,716,002

**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
315	1,503	1,818

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, provided hands-on training in U.S. firms for managers, government and community leaders, and technical experts from the Northern Ireland region. It represented 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 with U.S. companies and organizations 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
\$17,840	\$0	\$17,840

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$80,740	\$80,740

**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.

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## Good Governance Program

The Good Governance Program partners globally to promote responsible business practices, encourage transparent and accountable corporate governance, and advance the rule of law. The program has led to the formation of private sector coalitions and public-private partnerships in Central Asia, Central and Eastern Europe, and Latin America; supported the creation of business ethics pacts in six countries; developed and published Manuals on Business Ethics, Corporate Governance, and Commercial Dispute Resolution; and trained over 2,000 private sector representatives worldwide.

The Good Governance Program in Latin America is working to develop a unique country-specific approach to promote transparency, business ethics, and responsible business practices. In a relatively short period of time, the private sector in each program country have worked in partnership with the U.S. Department of Commerce to promote the formation of powerful coalitions of businesses that refuse to perpetuate corrupt business and government practices.

In Nicaragua, Panama, and Paraguay, for example, private sector-led Business Ethics Working Groups have developed country-specific Ethics Pacts. Business associations, Chambers of Commerce, and individual businesses in all three countries have adopted these pacts, which include prohibitions on bribery and guidelines on how to create and maintain good stakeholder relations (see: <http://www.pactoetico.com.py/>). The signing of the pacts brought together members of the private sector, the highest levels of government, and civil society, and initiated an unprecedented level of collaboration between the public and private sectors on the issue of corruption.

The Train-the-Trainer course is an integral component of the overall Latin American program in that it helps to develop the domestic capacity and expertise in business ethics. During the first two weeks of the training, trainees learn how to design an ethics program for a business or organization. This includes instruction in how to conceptualize a company's values, how to write a code of conduct based on these values, how to communicate that code both internally and externally, and how to effectively solicit and respond to employee and stakeholder concerns and feedback. This portion of the program also includes several guest speakers who discuss their experiences with their own company's code of conduct or who discuss different approaches to collective efforts at fighting corruption. The third week of the training consists of company site visits in Atlanta, Georgia, and a close-out session in Washington, D.C. Trainees visited five U.S. companies (Coca-Cola, General Electric, InterfaceFLOR, Turner Broadcasting, and UPS) to learn firsthand how different companies approach business ethics. To close out the training, each country team of participants presents a plan of action for the next year, with concrete goals and a budget.

With embassy help and administrative support, one local organization in each country was provided with \$9,500 (Panama received \$5,500 as a supplement to its existing funding from ITA) to conduct follow-on activities. The U.S. Department of Commerce continues to work with program partners and with the embassy to conduct program activities. Program activities fall into four main categories: awareness raising, training, coalition building, and the provision of tools and resources in business ethics and corporate responsibility.

Trainees agree to perform at least two business ethics training sessions in their home countries after completing the Train-the-Trainer course. So far, all the trainees have taken steps to become active in their countries' Good Governance Program and have assisted in raising awareness on the cost of corruption and the value of conducting business ethically. Many of our trainees have already conducted more than one business ethics training session. The trainees keep in touch with one another so that they can share their successes and strategize to overcome challenges they have met.

Some examples of program accomplishments contributed by trainees since the Train-the-Trainer course began include the convening of a highly successful awareness-raising event in San Pedro Sula, Honduras, on October 5, 2006. Two ITA Good Governance staff traveled to Honduras to support the event. U.S. Ambassador Charles Ford provided a keynote address, one private sector participant (InterfaceFLOR), and one academic participant (Georgia State University) traveled at their own expense and gave presentations to support the event, and our trainees announced future business ethics training workshops and invited the private sector to become involved in a collective effort to fight corruption. The event was very well received by the Honduran business community, academia, and the press. The ITA Good Governance Program believes that the enthusiasm generated by this event bodes well for the impact of our trainees activities in other program countries.

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The program has had four very important outcomes. First, each Good Governance Program country now has in-country expertise in business ethics. Second, ITA Good Governance Latin America now has two additional working partners in each program country. Third, the trainees have already been an invaluable resource for each other to share materials, ideas, and experiences. And fourth, funds have been provided to build local organizational capacity in administering and directing the program, with the goal of creating a sustainable initiative.

The program will continue to work with our trainees in developing effective and creative working plans in each program country to help the business sector tackle the problem of corruption in a collective manner. ITA Good Governance has already contracted with Professor Philip Nichols of the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania to provide business ethics roundtables and training in support of our trainees and the broader Good Governance Program.

**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

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$176,500	\$176,500

**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	12	12

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) is a technical assistance program for Eurasian business and civil society leaders. The program assists Eurasian participants in developing their industries and regions, and provides the American business community with reliable business partners who can help resolve market access issues in the countries of Eurasia.

SABIT offers industry-specific training programs to high-level managers and scientists from throughout Eurasia. Participants come to the United States for a four-week training program that features meetings with leading U.S. companies and industry-relevant government organizations and associations in Washington, D.C. and elsewhere throughout the United States. Programs incorporate technical and managerial training sessions, dealing with topics like International Organization for Standardization certification, accounting practices, and technology commercialization strategies.

SABIT provides follow-up training to Eurasian alumni in areas such as accounting standards, small and medium enterprise management system development, and financial management. SABIT also organizes roundtables and conferences for its alumni to promote cooperation between alumni from different industry sectors and regions.

During FY 2006, SABIT implemented 11 programs in the following sectors: airport development, road construction, water resource management, franchising, association development, mining, energy, eco-tourism, hotel management, food processing and packaging, and rural business development.

In FY 2006, the program trained 460 participants.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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**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); Strengthen Diplomatic and Program Capabilities (Management and Organizational Excellence); 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	\$2,320,000	\$2,320,000

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$280,500	\$0	\$0	\$280,500

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	460	460

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
\$5,916,206	\$0	\$5,916,206

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$552,291	\$0	\$526,502	\$0	\$1,078,793

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	336	336

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	2,079	2,079

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

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**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
\$237,170	\$0	\$237,170

## Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	Not Tracked	\$28,049	\$0	\$28,049

## Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
126	48	174

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
	\$139,709	\$0	\$139,709

**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
	29	112	141

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, Humanitarian Response); Advancement of Science

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$306,549	\$0	\$306,549

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$10,000	\$0	\$0	\$57,807	\$67,807

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
104	2,870	2,974

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## 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
\$376,743	\$559,000	\$935,743

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$85,000	\$0	Not Tracked	\$45,000	\$130,000

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**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
210	317	527

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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**Sea Grant International Activities**

The Sea Grant International Program helps countries implement components of the Sea Grant program overseas. The Sea Grant program focuses on research, education, and outreach related to coastal and marine issues.

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

**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
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
17	90	107

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.

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**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
\$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

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**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
12	15	27

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.

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## **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
\$646,000	\$0	\$646,000

**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
4	4	8

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.

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## 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.

### 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)

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$9,500	\$0	\$9,500

**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	\$0	\$0

**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.

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## 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	\$6,260,947	\$6,260,947

**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

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
359	2,964	3,323

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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## 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 Training and Technical Assistance

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. 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 (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs)

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$1,264,000	\$1,264,000

**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
25	132	157

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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**U.S. Census Bureau International Visitors Program**

The U.S. Census Bureau 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.

**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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	399	399

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

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## 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 ongoing 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. The majority of the USPTO programs 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.

A Global Intellectual Property Academy (GIPA) was created allowing the USPTO to increase its training and capacity building initiatives on intellectual protection and enforcement. This Academy also encompasses the USPTO Visiting Scholars Program that was created in 1985 and provides participants from foreign countries with classroom and hands-on study of the United States' system for protecting intellectual property. Through GIPA, USPTO brings foreign government officials, including judges; prosecutors; police; customs officials; patent, trademark, and copyright officials; and policymakers, to the U.S. to learn, discuss, and strategize about global IPR protection and enforcement. The goals of the program are 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 2006, the USPTO conducted 17 GIPA programs for foreign officials at its headquarters. One of these included an additional four-city study tour for 21 judges and prosecutors from seven different countries in the Middle East and Northern Africa that highlighted U.S. Government and private industry rights holder initiatives to combat IPR theft and infringement. The program also provided the participants the opportunity to interact with U.S. judges, prosecutors, and private industry rights holders to learn more about the harm caused by IPR infringement. Another initiative, with 19 Middle Eastern and Northern African librarians and legal advisers participating, continued its program by touring seven U.S. cities where participants were provided information on how to modernize their libraries and implement library information management in their countries while balancing the needs for stronger intellectual property protection and enforcement to stimulate research and education.

The USPTO partnered with numerous international and nongovernmental organizations in designing and delivering technical assistance programs including the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), International Intellectual Property Institute (IICI), World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), Secretariat for Central American Integration (SIECA), and Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INL), and carried out a range of capacity-building programs under the auspices of the Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI).

The USPTO conducted programs in Europe and central Asia including: UNECE Intellectual Property Advisory Group consultations with Romania and Turkey; Commercial Law Development Program Workshop on the Implementation and Coordination of IP Border Enforcement for 35 customs officials from Russia and Ukraine; Intellectual Property Enforcement program for government officials in Lithuania; Intellectual Property Enforcement program for government officials from new EU member states on copyright infringement in the digital environment in Estonia; and a joint USPTO-Patent Office of the United Kingdom-Slovenian Intellectual Property Office workshop on IPR border and market enforcement in Slovenia.

In Asia, the USPTO conducted intellectual property protection and enforcement programs that included: ASEAN-

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USPTO Workshop on Optical Media Regulation and Enforcement, Bangkok, Thailand; International Association for the Protection of Intellectual Property-Japan IPR Enforcement Symposia on Anti-Counterfeiting, Tokyo and Fukuoka, Japan; U.S.-Vietnam Trade Council Program in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam; Combating Internet Piracy, Taipei, Taiwan; Intellectual Property Enforcement Program for 28 judges from Vietnam in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam; USPTO/ASEAN Workshop on IP Office Administration and Enforcement for 88 government officials from 12 countries in the Asian region in Bangkok, Thailand; IP training program for the Thai IP Court in Bangkok, Thailand; IPR Enforcement program in Phnom Penh, Cambodia; a training program on IPR Enforcement for 29 government officials in Jakarta, Indonesia; International IP Enforcement Training Event in Delhi, India; four IP Enforcement Training Seminars throughout India; and intellectual property protection and enforcement workshops and public awareness seminars in Ulaan Baatar, Mongolia.

In addition, the USPTO participated in the following programs: IP Judicial Education Program for 36 judges from four Asian countries in Bangkok, Thailand; meeting and training with Government of Vietnam officials regarding amending intellectual property enforcement laws in Vietnam; ASEAN Regional Workshop on IP Enforcement for prosecutors in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia; ASEAN Workshop on Optical Media Piracy for 85 regional government officials in the Philippines; United State-Government of Malaysia Roundtable event on IPR Enforcement with government officials and business people in Malaysia; and Judicial Education Workshop on IP Law and Civil Procedures with USAID for 70 judges in Vietnam.

Through partnership with MEPI, programs were provided that focused on a variety of enforcement issues including: IPR Enforcement Seminar for Kuwaiti officials in Kuwait; Workshop on IP Enforcement for 70 enforcement officials in Kuwait; USPTO/MEPI Border Enforcement seminar for over 20 Moroccan Customs officials in Casablanca; and USPTO/MEPI IPR Enforcement program for copyright enforcement officials in Rabat, Morocco. The USPTO also participated in the following programs: USPTO/MEPI regional judicial workshop for judges on IP Enforcement in Dubai, United Arab Emirates; USPTO/MEPI regional workshop for prosecutors on IP Enforcement in Oman; and MEPI regional customs program for 43 government officials in Bahrain. In addition, a special program and study tour was conducted for Middle Eastern librarians and information legal advisers on copyright protection and library management in the digital environment.

Technical assistance programs were offered in Africa including a USPTO-IIPI Botswana program on Making IP Work for Development.

In the Americas and Caribbean, the USPTO organized and/or participated in intellectual property protection and enforcement programs that included: a program on the Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights at the border for customs officials in Lima, Peru; USPTO/SIECA intellectual property training for judges and prosecutors from seven regional countries in Antigua, Guatemala; a conference for police and prosecutors in San Pedro Sula, Honduras; and a conference for Honduran diplomats in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, focusing on intellectual property enforcement obligations under the Dominican Republic-Central America Free Trade Agreement (DR-CAFTA).

Several enforcement programs were conducted in the Washington D.C., area for foreign officials including: USPTO Enforcement Academies; the USPTO-WIPO Academy for the Judiciary on the Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights; a week-long Enforcement seminar followed by a study tour of the United States for 21 judges and prosecutors from countries throughout the Middle East and North Africa; and Global Intellectual Property Academy training and seminars on intellectual property enforcement, including those for MEPI region and for DR-CAFTA countries plus Belize and Panama. In addition, the USPTO participated in the State Department's International Visitor Leadership Program.

The USPTO continued technical assistance offered in China, with a focus on providing the provinces with capacity-building programs relating to civil, criminal, and border enforcement. In addition to enforcement programs, the USPTO hosted various seminars on substantive intellectual property issues, including a seminar on the protection of geographic indications through use of a trademark system in Beijing and Xiamen and a seminar on Traditional Knowledge and Genetic Resources with China's State Intellectual Property Office (SIPO) in Beijing and Kunming.

The USPTO hosted visiting delegations from China, both from Beijing and from the provinces. The visitors have included Chinese officials from Shanghai and Guangzhou, as well as intellectual property officials from Guangdong, Hubei, and Zhejiang provinces. These officials visited the USPTO to learn about our legal system, the administrative procedures followed by the USPTO, how IPRs are protected and enforced in the United States, and the functions and responsibilities of the USPTO and other government intellectual property related agencies.

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During FY 2006, the USPTO also utilized GIPA to greatly expand USPTO-led training and capacity-building programs on IPR protection and enforcement. Through GIPA, the USPTO brings foreign government officials to the United States to learn and strategize about global IPR protection and enforcement issues facing the global economy. In FY 2006, several Chinese intellectual property officials participated in programs offered through GIPA, including the Copyright Program offered in August 2006.

**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
\$2,506,950	\$1,358,800	\$3,865,750

**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	\$23,200	\$23,200

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
133	4,447	4,580

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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FY 2006 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$155,945,309	\$126,985,157	\$28,960,152	\$315,807,260†	\$204,000†	\$0†	\$0†	\$471,956,569†	43,273

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 DEFENSE

Public Affairs  
601 North Fairfax Street  
Alexandria, VA 22314  
[www.defenselink.mil](http://www.defenselink.mil) • 703-428-0711

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.

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## 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.

## Foreign Military Financing Program

The principal means of ensuring U.S. security is through the deterrence of potential aggressors who would threaten the United States or its allies. Foreign Military Financing (FMF), the U.S. appropriation for financing the acquisitions of U.S. defense articles, services, and training through grants, supports U.S. foreign policy and regional security goals and enables allies and friendly nations to improve their defense capabilities and to work toward common security goals and share burdens in joint missions. Congress appropriates FMF funds in the International Affairs budget; the Department of State allocates the funds for eligible allies and friendly nations; and the Department of Defense implements the program. As FMF helps countries meet their legitimate defense needs, it also promotes U.S. national security interests by strengthening and enhancing interoperability with U.S. forces. Because FMF monies are used to purchase U.S. defense articles, services, and training, FMF contributes to a strong U.S. defense industrial base, which benefits both America's armed forces and U.S. workers.

Total funding in FY 2006 totaled \$4.49 billion, with the vast majority of funds earmarked to support stability in the Middle East. FMF is also being used in the Middle East to strengthen self-defense capabilities and to safeguard borders and coastal areas. In Africa, the bulk of the funds support counterterrorism programs and provide security for borders and territorial waters. The majority of FMF funds in the East Asia and Pacific region support the Philippines' counterterrorism efforts and multiyear reform of its armed forces. In Europe and Eurasia, FMF funding supports modernization and interoperability programs in Turkey and Poland and coalition partners. Funding will also be used to continue the integration of new NATO members and to provide support to the Partnership for Peace countries. In South Central Asia, FMF will continue to be used for Operation Enduring Freedom sustainment, countering regional and international terrorism, and enhancing counterinsurgency programs and peace support programs. Finally, in the Western Hemisphere, FMF for Colombia will continue to support counternarcotics and counterterrorism efforts, and maritime interdiction programs.

**Strategic Objectives:** Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability)

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$28,370,652	\$28,370,652

**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	5,207	5,207

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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## Foreign Military Sales Program

The Foreign Military Sales (FMS) Program involves government-to-government sales of U.S. defense articles, services, and training. Responsible arms sales further national security and foreign policy objectives by strengthening bilateral defense relations, supporting coalition building, and enhancing interoperability between U.S. forces and militaries of allies and friendly nations. These sales also contribute to U.S. prosperity by improving the U.S. balance of trade position, sustaining highly skilled jobs in the defense industrial base, and extending production lines and lowering unit costs for such key weapon systems at the M1A2 tank, F-16 aircraft, AH-64 helicopter, and F/A-18 aircraft.

Total FMS sales in FY 2006 (articles and training) were approximately \$20.9 billion. Total military education and training sold to foreign countries reported in this report through the FMS program was over \$315.7 million.

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**Strategic Objectives:** Achieve Peace and Security (Regional 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
\$315,756,260	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$315,756,260

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	20,692	20,692

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

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## 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
\$81,099,000	\$0	\$81,099,000

**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	7,994	7,994

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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## 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
\$700,537	\$0	\$700,537

**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	226	226

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

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## 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.

NSEP also funds the Language Flagship Initiative, a program that supports individuals to achieve superior-level proficiency in critical languages including Arabic, Chinese, Hindi/Urdu, Korean, Persian/Farsi, and Eurasian languages. The Language Flagship program awards grants to U.S. universities recognized as leaders in the field of language education. The Language Flagship supports new concepts in language instruction, including partnerships with innovative universities and school systems developing K-16 pipeline programs in Arabic and Chinese.

In FY 2006, NSEP began the English for Heritage Language Speakers program (EHLS). The program does not involve international exchange. All participants are U.S. citizens who are heritage speakers of a critical language. The EHLS program is designed to support these individuals to achieve advanced-level proficiency in English. NSEP supported 20 students in the EHLS program.

In FY 2006, the Language Flagship focused on five languages: Arabic, Mandarin Chinese, Korean, Persian, and Russian. NSEP supports students in the Flagship programs by providing fellowships. NSEP supported 39 Flagship Fellows including 9 in Arabic, 9 in Mandarin Chinese, 14 in Korean, and 7 in Russian. The Persian program did not have any Fellows in 2006. NSEP also continued to support 21 Flagship Fellows awarded in FY 2005.

In FY 2006, NSEP accomplished the following:

- Awarded a grant to Michigan State University to develop an Arabic K-16 pipeline project. Michigan State is working with the Dearborn, Michigan, school district to implement a K-16 effort.
- Awarded a grant to the University of Texas, Austin to establish a new Flagship program in Hindi and Urdu.
- Awarded a grant to the University of Texas, Austin to establish a new Flagship program in Arabic.
- Awarded a grant to the Chinese Flagship program at Ohio State University to implement a state-wide system of articulated Chinese K-16 programs.
- Expanded the Russian Flagship to a Eurasian Flagship program to include critical Central Asian languages.
- Established a new Flagship program designed to ensure success in reaching the goal of 2,000 students by the end of the decade.

**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 (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs)

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$10,000,000	\$0	\$10,000,000

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

FY 2006 DATA

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**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
250	0	250

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

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## Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) is the principal military adviser to the President, the National Security Council, and the Secretary of Defense. The Joint Chiefs of Staff, headed by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, consists of the Chairman; the Vice Chairman, JCS; the Chief of Staff, U.S. Army; the Chief of Naval Operations; the Chief of Staff, U.S. Air Force; and the Commandant of the Marine Corps, and supported, subject to the authority, direction, and control of the Chairman, by the Joint Staff, constitute the immediate military staff of the Secretary of Defense. The Chiefs of Service are the senior military officers of their respective Services and are responsible for keeping the Secretaries of the Military Departments fully informed on matters considered or acted upon by the JCS; they serve as military advisers to the President, the National Security Council, and the Secretary of Defense. The Vice Chairman of the JCS performs such duties as may be prescribed by the Chairman with the approval of the Secretary of Defense. When there is a vacancy in the Office of the Chairman or in the absence or disability of the Chairman, the Vice Chairman acts as Chairman and performs the duties of the Chairman until a successor is appointed or the absence or disability ceases.

## Olmsted Scholar Program

The Olmsted Scholar Program annually provides educational grants for two years of liberal arts graduate study and other travel and educational experiences in a foreign country to three competitively selected career officers with regular commissions (each of the three military departments). The spouses of Scholars receive grants to cover the costs of language training and to defray other expenses connected to their participation in their spouses' educational endeavors.

Olmsted Scholars are nominated by their military services to study in foreign universities chosen by the grantees and approved by their services. The Olmsted Foundation Board of Directors has final say regarding these decisions. Olmsted Scholars enroll as full-time students and study primarily in a language other than English while interacting with the residents of the countries in which they are living. They must live on the economies of their host countries, and contact American military installations and embassies for necessary administrative and medical services only.

The Olmsted Scholar Program originated with the 1960 class of military officers. Its purpose then and now is to broadly educate those young career military officers who exhibit extraordinary potential for becoming this country's future military leaders. Becoming immersed in a foreign culture not only challenges young officers, it helps them mature and increases their understanding of and sensitivity to the interests, viewpoints, history, geography, and concerns of people around the world. This knowledge is invaluable as the officer receives increased responsibility and becomes ever more involved with the leaders, both civilian and military, of the United States and other countries.

The Scholars are a growing body of talented and uniquely educated officers with the added dimension of their Olmsted Scholar experience. They have been assigned to high level staffs of their services, including NATO, command assignments, and the Joint Chiefs. As a group, they have followed a pattern of early promotion; many of the Scholars have achieved general officer and flag rank.

If an Olmsted Scholar has not earned an advanced degree after two years of study abroad, the Scholar, with service permission, is eligible for partial assistance from the Foundation in completing requirements for an advanced degree at a university in the United States, at any time, either immediately upon return from overseas or later between assignments.

In FY 2006, 25 military officers were selected to be Olmsted Scholars.

**Strategic Objectives:** Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Democracy and Human Rights); Promote International Understanding

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$8,500	\$0	\$8,500

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Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$204,000	\$0	\$0	\$204,000

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
25	0	25

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

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## Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy

### Regional Defense Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program

The Regional Defense Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program (CTFP) is a DOD security cooperation tool that provides education and training to international security personnel as part of the U.S. global effort to combat terrorism.

The goals of the CTFP are to build and strengthen a global network of combating terrorism experts and practitioners committed to support U.S. efforts against terrorists and terrorist organizations; build and reinforce the combating terrorism capabilities of partner nations; and to counter ideological support for terrorism.

**Strategic Objectives:** Achieve Peace and Security (Counterterrorism); Build a Global Network of Combating Terrorism Experts; Build Combating Terrorism Capabilities of Partner Nations; Counter Ideological Support for Terrorism

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$15,790,020	\$0	\$15,790,020

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	3,392	3,392

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
\$5,730,000	\$0	\$5,730,000

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

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**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
88	401	489

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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**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/nongovernmental 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 military and government civilian equivalents in security-related positions. They participate in one of five executive education programs: the ten-week (reduced to six during the course of the year) 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 three times per year), the four-week Junior Executive Course involving mid-level Asia-Pacific specialists (offered once during the year), the three-week Comprehensive Security Responses to Terrorism Course for counterterrorism professionals (offered twice a year), or the newly-developed Stability, Security, Transition, and Reconstruction Course for stability operations professionals (to be offered twice a year). In addition, the Center hosts 10 to 12 conferences, workshops, and outreach events 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
\$2,779,830	\$0	\$2,779,830

**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	503	503

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

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## Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies

The Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies (CHDS) is a regional academic outreach forum offering strategic-level security and defense 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 interest and support that work toward a more cooperative and stable international security environment. Three quarters of the more than 16,000 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 interaction 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 Combating Terrorism (ICCT) courses tailored to the needs of mid- to high-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 expanded its robust series of senior executive dialogues, national security planning workshops, ministerial capacity building workshops and seminars, 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 Office of the Secretary of Defense, 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
\$1,439,750	\$409,500	\$1,849,250

**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	745	745

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

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## 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) two 10-day Senior Executive Seminars for parliamentarians/general officers and their civilian equivalents, (2) three 12-week Programs in Advanced Security Studies 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) two 5-week Programs on Terrorism and Security Studies for counterterrorism practitioners, and (4) two 30-day Democracy Building Programs, for junior leaders of Bosnia and 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 5,000 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 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.

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**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
\$7,367,800	\$0	\$7,367,800

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$51,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$51,000

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
54	2,878	2,932

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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## Near East South Asia Center for Strategic Studies

The Near East South Asia (NESA) Center for Strategic Studies is the fifth regional studies 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 42 academic and administrative professionals.

The NESA Center hosts several two- to three-week seminars per year. The core Executive Seminar focuses 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 agencies. 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 two-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.

Other annual programs include two-week Combating Terrorism seminars; Embassy Officials Orientation seminars; two-week Afghanistan-Pakistan Confidence Building workshops; multiple in-region workshops; bilateral workshops; outreach activities; and specially developed programs, such as a Global Healthcare workshop, that have been specifically requested by a Combatant Command or Office of the Secretary of Defense.

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.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

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**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 (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs); Border Security Including Port and Maritime Security

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$2,069,720	\$180,000	\$2,249,720

**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
14	804	818

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.

FY 2006 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$30,468,911	\$28,012,311	\$2,456,600	\$5,331,481†	\$0†	\$22,648†	\$0†	\$35,823,040†	18,472

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.

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### 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.

## 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
\$925,000	\$0	\$925,000

**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
1,018	228	1,246

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)

**USG Funding:**

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

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## 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

## Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
484	420	904

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
\$4,603,625	\$0	\$4,603,625

## 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
163	0	163

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## 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
	\$1,276,648	\$0	\$1,276,648

**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
	20	0	20

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
	\$4,475,029	\$0	\$4,475,029

**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
827	0	827

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

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**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
\$2,013,107	\$0	\$2,013,107

**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
124	23	147

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## 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.

**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
340	868	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.

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## 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 2006. The numbers of students and faculty who traveled reflect the activities of continuing grantees from fiscal years 2002, 2003, 2004, and 2005.

**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

FY 2006 DATA

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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	Not Tracked	\$2,000,000

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
508	521	1,029

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 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 2006 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.

This year, as originally proposed, we have shifted our focus from our annual exchange program to completing the work of our five-year program. Participating regions in the U.S. and Russia designed and conducted their own

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programs of intensive and extensive professional development drawing on the experiences of their teaching fellows. Key personnel focused on completing the Mosaic textbook. Together, regions and key staff disseminated program results and exchanged ideas and information with colleagues in the U.S., Russia, and elsewhere. We received a request from Arab Civitas to translate the Mosaic textbook into Arabic. Only two Ph.D. students have defended their dissertations to date. The third student is still working on it.

**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
\$945,082	\$0	\$945,082

**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	3,109	3,127

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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## 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
	\$5,328,500	\$2,456,600	\$7,785,100

## 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

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

## Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
329	153	482

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.

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## 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.

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.

In FY 2006, Estonia and two sites in Russia were 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.

**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
\$363,000	\$0	\$363,000

## 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

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
50	79	129

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 2006, more than 2,800 classroom teachers from 28 countries, including the United States, participated in, conducted, or supported workshops, seminars, research projects, study tours, and other exchanges of the National Council on Economic Education.

Approximately 7,300 U.S. K-12 teachers were impacted by the program through participation in conferences, study tours to the U.S. and overseas, International Education Showcase activities, or through materials they received for use in their classrooms. It is estimated that these educators impact almost 365,000 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, Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs); Support for Educational Reform in Emerging Market Economies

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$3,707,320	\$0	\$3,707,320

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$56,481	\$0	\$22,648	\$0	\$79,129

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
124	7,295	7,419

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 the Secretary, International Affairs Office

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	1,771	1,771

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

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FY 2006 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$13,979,699	\$11,437,761	\$2,541,938	\$529,045†	\$5,392†	\$20,142†	\$37,342†	\$14,571,620†	15,673

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

1000 Independence Avenue, SW  
Washington, DC 20585  
[www.energy.gov](http://www.energy.gov) • 202-586-5000

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 Management 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

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training, 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

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## **Corporate Management**

Overarching corporate management of DOE resources and administrative programs is the responsibility of the Office of Management and Office of Chief Financial Officer. 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 Health, Safety, and Security; 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 and Counterintelligence International Activities**

The Office of Intelligence and Counterintelligence represents and oversees the intelligence activities of the entire DOE complex, including over 20 DOE and national laboratory facilities nationwide. DOE's core intelligence missions include defense of DOE complex from foreign penetration; intelligence support to DOE programs; defense against nuclear terrorism and nuclear proliferation; energy security; science and technology; and new technologies for intelligence.

DOE's intelligence network specializes in longer-term, strategic perspectives on some of the most challenging issues facing U.S. national security today. Our distinctive trademark is the combination of that strategic horizon with a commitment to leveraging the DOE's technological excellence, challenging analytic conventions, working hard problems, and anticipating the future.

The Office of Intelligence and Counterintelligence 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
\$84,978	\$0	\$84,978

**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
13	22	35

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.

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## Energy Information Administration

The Energy Information Administration (EIA), created by Congress in 1977, is a statistical agency of the Department of Energy (DOE) and is one of ten statistical agencies in the federal government. EIA provides policy-independent data, forecasts, and analyses to promote sound policymaking, efficient markets, and public understanding regarding energy and its interaction with the economy and the environment. The EIA also develops extensive country energy profiles.

### Energy Information Administration Programs

EIA supports DOE's international programs by cooperating with international organizations; developing data and information-sharing programs; and participating in international events, conferences, and meetings that advance the mission of EIA.

During FY 2006, EIA participated in a number of international energy working group meetings to discuss data reporting. EIA participated in the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Working Group meeting in Indonesia; the North American Energy Working Group meeting of the Security and Prosperity Partnership Energy Picture Experts Group; and, a United Nations consultancy on the Development and Operations of Power Reactor Information System in Austria.

In addition, EIA presented its Annual Energy Outlook 2006 and International Energy Outlook 2005 at numerous international meetings and conferences throughout the year. EIA participated in a Business Data Collection Workshop hosted by the Bureau of National Statistics in London, United Kingdom. EIA presented its natural gas modeling approach at the Energy Modeling Forum/International Association of Energy Economies Conference in Berlin, Germany. Also, the EIA Administrator was a guest speaker at the OPEC International Seminar held in Austria and the 2006 Oil and Money Conference held in the United Kingdom.

**Strategic Objectives:** Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues); Advancement of Science

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$32,765	\$0	\$32,765

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$1,845	\$0	\$0	\$34,079	\$35,924

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
24	0	24

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

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## 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 Offices of Nuclear Energy and Science address technology issues associated with existing nuclear power plants, support nuclear energy research and nuclear science education, provide power systems for defense and deep space exploratory needs, develop technologies for production and application isotopes technologies, and provide 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.

### National Energy Technology Laboratory

The mission of the National Energy Technology Laboratory is to resolve 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
\$1,314,092	\$50,422	\$1,364,514

**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
57	501	558

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 Distributed Energy and Electricity Reliability

The Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE) leads the federal government's research, development, and deployment efforts in energy efficiency. EERE's role is to invest in high-risk, high-value research and development that is critical to America's energy future and would not be sufficiently conducted by the private sector acting on its own. Program activities are conducted in partnership with the private sector, state and local government, DOE National Laboratories, and universities. EERE also collaborates with U.S. and international stakeholders (involving international partnerships and exchanges via Implementing Agreements, Bilateral Agreements, and Trilateral Agreements) to develop programs and policies to facilitate the deployment of advanced clean energy technologies and practices. Collectively, these initiatives represent EERE's mission to strengthen America's energy security, environmental quality, and economic vitality in public-private partnerships that enhance energy efficiency and productivity; bring clean, reliable, and affordable energy technologies to the marketplace; and make a difference in the everyday lives of Americans by enhancing their energy choices and their quality of life.

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

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$241,100	\$0	\$241,100

**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
238	24	262

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

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## 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.

**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
\$283,000	\$0	\$283,000

**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

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training components.

**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.

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**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
\$674,990	\$9,378	\$684,368

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$2,200	\$5,392	\$20,142	\$3,263	\$30,997

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
165	120	285

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 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.

## 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
\$2,029,403	\$0	\$2,029,403

**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
590	5,494	6,084

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 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.

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

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$2,312,733	\$0	\$2,312,733

**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
109	2,715	2,824

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 Nonproliferation Export Control Program

The National Nuclear Security Administration works with the U.S. Departments of State, Commerce, and Defense; the intelligence community; and others to advance U.S. nonproliferation objectives.

The NNSA is the lead technical organization in the U.S. system of nuclear export controls. The NNSA's Office of Export Control Policy and Cooperation consists of three teams. The Export Control Assistance Team manages the International Nonproliferation Export Control Program (INECP).

INECP has three goals: (1) help foreign governments improve their licensing procedures and practices, (2) promote industry compliance by foreign companies in their country's export control laws, regulations, and policies, and (3) strengthen the enforcement capabilities of the foreign country's customs and border guard organizations.

In FY 2006, INECP is cooperating with 50 countries globally, 30 of which are engaged in Commodity Identification Training (CIT). Over two dozen countries are including CIT as a regular training program. A significant success is that Australia, Canada, Holland, and Japan are adopting CIT on the INECP model. INECP plans to pursue CIT with 20 other countries.

Using the INECP model, Maltese CIT instructors have trained 50 percent of Maltese Customs personnel. Cyprus, Estonia, and Holland, along with Malta, have reported interdictions as a direct result of CIT. South Korea has reported that INECP training and cooperation has led to several high-level investigations of illegal transfers and greater industry awareness. Engagement with Singapore has led the country to amend its control list to adhere to all the multilateral control lists. Pakistan has adopted the EU control list based on INECP's urging and assistance. Cooperation with Australia and Japan has resulted in delivery of joint export control training to multiple countries in the Asia Pacific Region. INECP also provided training to officials posted to foreign ports. Domestic specialists provide training to exporters, review licenses, and serve as CIT instructors.

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

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,095,000	\$1,428,000	\$2,523,000

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
307	2,422	2,729

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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**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.

**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
\$445,000	\$125,000	\$570,000

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$465,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$465,000

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
7	625	632

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 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
\$543,700	\$0	\$543,700

**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
241	241	482

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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## 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.

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

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**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,866,000	\$0	\$1,866,000

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$60,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$60,000

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
301	393	694

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 Civilian Radioactive Waste Management

### Civilian Radioactive Waste Management Program

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
\$215,000	\$0	\$215,000

**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
74	0	74

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.

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## 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 Laboratory
- Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory
- Los Alamos National Laboratory
- National Energy Technology Laboratory
- National Renewable Energy Laboratory
- Sandia National Laboratories
- Savannah River National Laboratory

## Nobel Laureates Program

Since 1951, Nobel Laureates in chemistry, physics, and physiology/medicine convene annually in Lindau, Germany, to have open and informal meetings with students and young researchers. The Laureates lectured on topics related to chemistry and also participated in small group discussions.

The Department of Energy, the National Science Foundation (NSF), the National Institutes of Health (NIH), the U.S. Army, and Oak Ridge Associated Universities (ORAU) brought some of the best young researchers to the 2006 meeting. The delegation consisted of U.S. doctoral students whose current research at their universities is funded by DOE, NIH, or NSF. After an orientation meeting at the Department of Energy headquarters, these students traveled to Germany to participate in discussions with the Nobel Laureates, as well as fellow students and

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researchers from around the world. The federal government paid the travel costs of U.S. attendees. Although foreign governments supported their own students, the Department of Energy played a collaborative role with all the students in the program.

**Strategic Objectives:** Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues); 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
\$100,000	\$155,000	\$255,000

## 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
70	450	520

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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## 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 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 2006:

- Cyberinfrastructure for International Collaborative Biodiversity and Ecological Informatics
- Ultrafast and Ultrasmall, New Frontiers In and Beyond AMO Physics
- Materials for Micro- and Nanoelectronics
- Program on Predictive Process Dynamics for Manufacturing
- Sustainability and Green Chemistry
- Interfacial Fluid Dynamics: From Mathematical Theory to Applications
- Beyond the Standard Model in Cosmology, Astroparticle, and Particle Physics
- Study of Surfaces, Interfaces, and Catalysis
- Contemporary Issues in Estuarine Physics, Transport, and Water Quality
- Electronic States and Excitations in Nanostructures

FY 2006 DATA

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

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**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	\$774,138	\$974,138

**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
232	226	458

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

\*\*\*\*\*

FY 2006 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$4,719,112	\$4,719,112	\$0	\$290,123†	\$3,447†	\$45,600†	\$451,021†	\$5,509,303†	4,015

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

Office of Global Health Affairs  
 200 Independence Avenue, SW  
 Washington, DC 20201  
[www.os.dhhs.gov](http://www.os.dhhs.gov) • 202-690-6174

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.

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### 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
	\$1,141,389	\$0	\$1,141,389

## 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
	\$290,123	\$3,447	\$45,600	\$451,021	\$790,191

## Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	58	58

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## National Institutes of Health

The National Institutes of Health (NIH) consists of 27 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
\$50,428	\$0	\$50,428

## 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.

\*\*\*\*\*

## 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 European Organization for Research and Treatment of Cancer and 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
	\$1,838,275	\$0	\$1,838,275

**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	83	83

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
	\$456,815	\$0	\$456,815

**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
2	11	13

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
\$1,232,205	\$0	\$1,232,205

**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	53	53

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	76	76

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 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	55	55

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

\*\*\*\*\*

**NIH Professional Services Contractors (Foreign)**

Professional Services Contractors (PSCs) are NIH-funded individuals (U.S. 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 Institutes/Centers 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	48	48

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	363	363

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	3,264	3,264

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 2006, the agency received 953 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.

FY 2006 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$20,787,836	\$6,459,658	\$14,328,178	\$84,902†	\$0†	\$0†	\$0†	\$20,872,738†	17,993

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

Office of International Affairs

Washington, DC 20528

[www.dhs.gov](http://www.dhs.gov) • 202-282-9240

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.

## Canine Training

Effective October 1, 2005, all CBP canine training programs were unified under CBP's Office of Training and Development (OTD). This includes the CBP canine training facilities in Front Royal, Virginia, and El Paso, Texas. OTD already manages most of CBP's training, including basic and advanced training for CBP's two largest components: the Office of Field Operations and the Office of Border Patrol.

As the largest federal canine law enforcement program in the United States, CBP trains and deploys over 1,200 canine teams in support of our priority anti-terrorism and traditional missions. Working together at and between U.S. official ports of entry, CBP canine teams are a critical component in CBP's ability to secure our border, protect our homeland, and defend against the threats posed by potential terrorists, illegal aliens, narcotics, explosives, chemical weapons, and harmful agricultural pests and products.

By integrating all canine training programs, CBP is in a position to deploy training resources and personnel to areas of greatest need. An integrated canine training program provides the flexibility that CBP needs in order to most effectively carry out its border detection and control mission.

**Strategic Objectives:** Achieve Peace and Security (International Crime and Drugs, Homeland Security)

**USG Funding:**

	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$0	\$87,500	\$87,500

**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
	0	13	13

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## Carrier Liaison Program

The Carrier Liaison Program (CLP) is part of an overall layered border strategy to prevent terrorists and other inadmissible aliens from boarding commercial carriers bound for the United States. The CLP mission is to enhance border security by increasing commercial carrier effectiveness in identifying improperly documented passengers destined to the United States. The primary method for accomplishing this mission is by sharing information and training carrier staff.

In FY 2006, CLP developed a standardized carrier-training package on U.S. entry requirements, passenger assessment, fraudulent document detection, and imposter identification using state-of-the-art document examination material, equipment, and training tools.

CLP trained 25 CBP Officers during fiscal 2006. These officers are responsible for developing liaison with local carriers and providing carrier training at their U.S. ports of entry and abroad.

The Carrier Information Guide has been published that provides general entry requirements and U.S. document exemplars to aid carriers in the prevention of inadmissible passengers boarding flights to the United States.

During FY 2006, CLP trained over 3,000 foreign air carrier staff and security personnel at U.S. ports of entry and at international airports abroad.

## DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

**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
\$293,168	\$0	\$293,168

**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
50	3,180	3,230

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## 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.

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

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**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 Program** -- The focus 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)

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$5,119,000	\$5,119,000

**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
65	1,356	1,421

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.

## DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

**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	\$788,608	\$788,608

**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
95	1,218	1,313

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, Assistance Projects Branch

Through structured and on-the-job training, advisers train local customs and national police officers to set up policies and procedures that make their efforts more effective at stopping the smuggling of narcotics and contraband to the United States. Foreign law enforcement officers learn principles of selectivity, manifest review, passenger inspection, and cargo examination techniques as well as the use of high-tech equipment. Advisory programs included in this report are as follows: Latin America Port Security/Advisory Program, Kuwait Advisory Program, Trinidad and Tobago Advisory Program, and Plan Colombia.

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

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$2,207,495	\$2,207,495

**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
53	1,341	1,394

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 Border Patrol

Border Patrol (CBP/BP) has the primary responsibility for monitoring and responding to illicit border intrusions across thousands of miles of border between U.S. ports of entry. This is accomplished by maintaining surveillance, responding to electronic sensor alarms and aircraft sightings, and interpreting and following tracks. Some of the major activities include maintaining traffic checkpoints along highways leading from border areas, conducting transportation checks, and linewatch operations.

The Border Patrol utilizes a variety of equipment and methods to accomplish its mission in such diverse terrain. Electronic sensors, video monitors, and night vision scopes are also used to detect entries. Agents patrol the border in vehicles, boats, aircraft, and on foot. In some areas, the Border Patrol employs horses, all-terrain vehicles, bicycles, and snowmobiles. Considerable success has been achieved in restoring integrity and safety to our borders by implementing our national strategy.

There are several Special Operations Units within Border Patrol: BORTAC, which is the Border Patrol Tactical unit, and BORSTAR, the Border Patrol Search, Trauma, and Rescue unit. An agreement to expand BORSTAR along the southwest border was one of the agreements reached during a series of meetings between the United States and Mexico regarding binational efforts to promote border safety. BORSTAR teams began providing binational training to Mexican officers in the year 2000. The BORTAC unit has participated in training law enforcement personnel in a number of international venues.

The sectors and headquarters are also involved in the International Visitors Program and host tours for foreign dignitaries wanting to see firsthand operations of how our borders are kept safe between the ports of entry.

**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 (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
\$204,000	\$141,205	\$345,205

**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
89	638	727

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 International Trade Program

The goal of the Office of International Trade is to promote strong and effective border enforcement for Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) through customs cooperation. Additional objectives and actions may be added as the work of the group progresses.

- Action 1: Exchange of U.S. and EU IPR enforcement practices and experiences
- Action 2: Exchange U.S. and EU operational staff for short periods
- Action 3: Exchange information on IPR border enforcement
- Action 4: Identify specific areas for cooperation and mutual focus
- Action 5: Engage in a joint IPR border enforcement initiative

**Strategic Objectives:** Achieve Peace and Security (International Crime and Drugs, 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
12	585	597

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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## Trade Capacity Building

The Office of International Affairs and Trade Relations 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); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs); Strengthen Diplomatic and Program Capabilities; Textile Training; Intellectual Property Rights Training; Short-term Advisory; Bond Training; Import Audit

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$155,925	\$155,925

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$8,100	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$8,100

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**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
41	55	96

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

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## 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.

### 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
\$2,023	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$2,023

**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.

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## 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

**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	403	403

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

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## 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
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

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**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	87	87

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

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**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)

**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
\$4,590	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$4,590

**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.

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## 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.

### Computer Network Investigations Training Program

The Computer Network Investigations Training Program (CNITP) was developed to help meet the need for law enforcement investigators to become familiar with the most popular operating systems and hardware configurations used in computer networks. CNITP is intended for those individuals familiar, through training or experience, with the procedures involved in seizing a stand-alone computer system. It is the next logical step for graduates of the Digital Evidence Acquisition Specialist Training Program, where participants are taught how to image and analyze desktop computers.

At the request of the Inland Revenue Board of Malaysia, this is the first time the program has been presented outside of the FLETC, in Selangor, Malaysia.

This nine-day program introduced the participants to computer network search, seizure, analysis using the two most common network operating systems currently used in Malaysia: Windows 2000 and Linux. The participants were taught methods to obtain evidence from servers without taking the server off-line. This is important in fraud investigations involving large companies where "bringing down" the system may not be desirable or even allowed. Tools and methods for overcoming password protection and for viewing non-DOS (Disk Operating System) file systems were demonstrated during the course. In addition, Unix was discussed. Practical exercises and laboratory training provided the participants time to develop confidence in the methods covered during this program.

**Strategic Objectives:** Achieve Peace and Security (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
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
2	24	26

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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## Digital Evidence Acquisition Specialist Training Program

The Digital Evidence Acquisition Specialist Training Program is an intensive three-week training program that introduces participants to the principles and techniques governing the acquisition of electronic data and seizure of computer related equipment/media during the course of an investigation, as well as the subsequent search and analysis of the data for investigative leads and evidence. Its primary purpose is to equip investigators with the knowledge, skills, and abilities to properly identify and seize digital evidence through a combination of lecture, demonstration, hands-on labs, and practical exercises.

The training program began with the presentation of legal considerations in computer investigations, followed by instruction regarding how a personal computer operates. Training was provided in the areas of the boot process, disk and file structures, and basic DOS commands. Students were taught what happens when files are written to a hard drive and what happens if the files are later deleted. Instruction was provided regarding various hardware components of a personal computer. Participants used the Windows XP Operating System and application programs like QuickView Plus, WinHex, GetDataBack for FAT, GetDataBack for NTFS, and various other utilities to locate and recover data relevant to an investigative scenario. Students learned techniques to recover erased data which has not been overwritten, partially overwritten data, and fragmented data. Students were provided external hard drives to store images of a suspect's computer hard drive or other digital media such as a thumb drive. The students were taught how to use imaging software programs to make exact digital copies of a suspect's hard drive, without making any changes to the suspect's hard drive.

During a series of practical exercises, students acquired images of a "suspect's" hard disk while preserving the information on the "suspect's" computer. Participants then conducted an analysis of the image to locate evidence pertaining to a sample criminal case.

In FY 2006, the program was slightly modified, at the request of the National Tax Academy, Inland Revenue Board of Malaysia.

**Strategic Objectives:** Achieve Peace and Security (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
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
2	24	26

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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## Financial Forensic Techniques Training Program

Due to the demand for a program that explains the relationship among, and purpose of, many accounting documents, the Financial Fraud Institute staff developed the Financial Forensic Techniques Training Program. Geared for the journey-level financial investigator in the federal law enforcement arena, the program offers investigative tips and techniques that can be applied to the most sophisticated financial crimes.

One of the most difficult problems an investigator faces in prosecuting sophisticated financial crimes is explaining to the Assistant U.S. Attorney (AUSA) the significance of various accounting documents. If the AUSA is to convince the jury that the defendant is guilty of a specified crime, he or she must understand and appreciate not only the significance of the accounting documents, but also how they are related and how they substantiate the elements of the crime.

**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	24	24

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

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## 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

**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

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**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	17	17

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

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**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	Not Tracked	\$0

**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.

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## Officer Safety and Survival Train-the-Trainer Program

The Officer Safety and Survival Train-the-Trainer 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 receive 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)

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$90,354	\$90,354

**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.

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## Training Needs Assessment - Ukraine

Officer Safety and Survival Training was developed to meet the needs of the Ukrainian Border Guard (UBG).

**Strategic Objectives:** Achieve Peace and Security; Promote International Understanding

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$81,061	\$81,061

**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

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**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	30	30

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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**Vehicle Search & Anti-Smuggling Training Program**

The Vehicle Search and Anti-Smuggling Training Program was presented to the Ukrainian Border Guard Service. The program presented instruction and practical exercises in current methods, equipment, and intervention strategies to intercept and eliminate smuggling. Participants demonstrated proficiency in their search of hidden compartments and natural voids, for example, utilizing the latest technology search equipment in practical exercises, on actual vehicles.

**Strategic Objectives:** Achieve Peace and Security; Promote International Understanding

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$58,990	\$58,990

**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
0	24	24

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

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## Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Created in March 2003, Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) is the largest investigative branch of the Department of Homeland Security. The agency was created after 9/11, by combining the law enforcement arms of the former Immigration and Naturalization Service and the former U.S. Customs Service, to more effectively enforce U.S. immigration and customs laws and to protect the United States against terrorist attacks. ICE does this by targeting illegal immigrants: the people, money, and materials that support terrorism and other criminal activities. ICE is a key component of the DHS "layered defense" approach to protecting the nation.

### Bulk Cash Smuggling International Training Program

ICE trains foreign government and law enforcement officials in investigating a variety of financial crimes including bulk cash smuggling and money laundering. Countries are selected based on criteria that include strategic priorities, the status of relevant financial laws, and the existence of viable enforcement and financial infrastructures. Instruction covers methods used to launder illicit proceeds, money service businesses, trade-based money laundering, asset forfeiture, and practical exercises demonstrating how terrorist or criminal organizations collect, store, and move illegal proceeds. Foreign participants include customs and border agents, financial investigators, prosecutors, judges, financial analysts, and central bank officials.

The course includes between three and five days of classroom instruction given by three or four ICE instructors and one instructor from U.S. Customs and Border Protection. If available, local subject matter experts from the ICE Attache Office supplement the material. The agenda and curriculum are developed by ICE, which also coordinates the logistics and provides the instructors. Funding is normally provided by the Department of State Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs and, in some cases, by the Department of Treasury Office of Technical Assistance (OTA).

**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	\$713,000	\$713,000

**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
50	463	513

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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## ICE International Visitors Program

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 worldwide. Visitors with specific interests can meet with practitioners from specialized components of ICE to discuss investigations, intelligence, detention and removal, and the Federal Protective Service. Investigative sessions and operational tours include such issues as national security, counterterrorism and strategic/export enforcement (controlled high technology, weapons of mass destruction, and all items in the International Traffic in Arms Regulations), human rights and trafficking in persons, fraud (immigration benefit fraud, document fraud, and commercial trade enforcement), intellectual property rights violations, smuggling (contraband and human), financial crimes (money laundering and currency movement laws), cyber crimes (child exploitation, child sex tourism, child pornography, and computer crimes), trafficking of women and children, undercover operations, the Forensic Document Laboratory, and asset forfeiture as well as issues relating to detention management and deportations, physical security, and intelligence. The opportunity to compare laws and address key border investigative concerns aids the Department of Homeland Security and its foreign counterparts in the joint effort to promote security worldwide.

The International Visitors Program enables ICE attaches, American and 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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	754	754

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

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## The International Law Enforcement Academies 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, 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
\$260,000	\$0	\$260,000

**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
41	950	991

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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## 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
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	356	356

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

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## U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

On March 1, 2003, services formerly provided by the Immigration and Naturalization Service 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 Office of Refugee, Asylum, and International Operations 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.

In February 2006, two Spanish-speaking Asylum Division instructors traveled to Mexico for two weeks to conduct training for all of the Protection Officers from Mexico's office of the Comision Mexicana de Ayuda a Refugiados (COMAR) in Tapachula and Mexico City. Training focused on all aspects of interviewing skills. In addition to providing training, the Asylum Division instructors were involved in a mutual exchange of information with COMAR staff about one another's asylum programs. Individuals trained included seven Protection Officers, the Deputy Director and the Director of the Mexico City office, and the Director of the Tapachula office. This training was a direct result of training conducted in 2004, when two Protection Officers from COMAR in Mexico attended the Asylum Officer Basic Training Course in Arlington, Virginia. Afterwards, they requested that the Asylum Division conduct training for the other COMAR Protection Officers in Mexico.

**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
\$9,260	\$0	\$9,260

**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
2	11	13

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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## 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
\$4,500,000	\$200,000	\$4,700,000

**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
0	1,524	1,524

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## 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
\$1,193,230	\$0	\$1,193,230

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$70,190	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$70,190

**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.

\*\*\*\*\*

## 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	\$2,509,325	\$2,509,325

**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
0	1,672	1,672

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

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**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
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	395	395

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

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## 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	\$1,794,107	\$1,794,107

**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	385	385

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## United States Secret Service

The United States Secret Service (USSS) is mandated by statute and executive order to carry out two significant missions: protection and criminal investigations. The Secret Service protects the President and Vice President, their families, heads of state, and other designated individuals; investigates threats against these protectees; protects the White House, Vice President's residence, foreign missions, and other buildings within Washington, D.C.; and plans and implements security designs for designated national special security events. The Secret Service also investigates violations of laws relating to counterfeiting of obligations and securities of the United States; financial crimes that include, but are not limited to, access device fraud, financial institution fraud, identity theft, and computer fraud; and computer-based attacks on the United States' financial, banking, and telecommunications infrastructure.

### USSS International Training Program

The Criminal Investigative Division's International Training Program is designed to introduce participants to investigative procedures and processes involving counterfeiting, financial fraud, identity theft, and computer forensics

**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, Democracy and Human Rights); Promote International Understanding; Strengthen Diplomatic and Program Capabilities

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$381,608	\$381,608

**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	765	765

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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FY 2006 DATA

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	110

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](http://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.

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### 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

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**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	110	110

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

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FY 2006 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$1,591,221	\$779,134	\$812,087	\$609,989†	\$97,658†	\$78,341†	\$243,404†	\$2,620,613†	1,403

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](http://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

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(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).

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## 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
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	571	571

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

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## 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

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**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	\$0	\$0

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	Not Tracked	\$0	\$128,210	\$128,210

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	35	35

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## Minerals Management Service

The Minerals Management Service (MMS) manages America'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 is 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
\$15,500	\$0	\$15,500

**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
22	98	120

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## 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.

In 2006, the National Park Service continued concentrating its exchange activities with professionals in a variety of resource management fields and coordinated many successful programs. Exchange visitors met with NPS managers in U.S. national parks and offices and NPS staff met with their counterparts abroad in foreign parks and protected areas. Technical exchanges and training included programs in ecosystem management, wetland preservation and restoration, interpretation and community outreach, wildlife management, and invasive species management planning.

NPS provided exchange visitor trainees with firsthand knowledge of operations and were given opportunities to develop skills through on-the-job training at U.S. national parks. NPS trainees were introduced to the broader nature and complexities of research as it is applied to natural resource management in NPS units. All trainees were introduced to the history of NPS and its mission to preserve and protect America's national parks. They were encouraged to develop their own conservation ethics and develop strategies to promote conservation stewardship in their home countries.

NPS trainee programs focused on rotation through a variety of divisions; inclusion in meetings with other federal, state, and local government resource managers; and seminars, computer-based training, and exposure to a variety of tasks. Trainees had regular opportunities to converse with NPS scientists and technical staff in their fields regarding ongoing restoration projects and research studies. The value of those encounters cannot be stressed enough, as few land management organizations in the world have the level of NPS resource management experience.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

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Specifically, a Malawian park manager, funded by World Wildlife Finland, consulted at Great Smoky Mountains National Park to help build capacity in Malawian national parks. South Korean park managers traveled to three separate NPS units in the United States to exchange practices of management and preservation of historical structures within national parks and to develop interpretation and educational programs. A German natural resource specialist studied NPS ecosystem management policies and observed how the NPS is implementing the NPS Natural Resource Challenge, a program that calls on national parks to focus on science in their management plans.

A physical science student from the Netherlands trained in Everglades National Park in coastal estuary ecology. The park has been working on a study on the dynamic relationships between sea level change and mangrove-marsh ecotone and adjoining estuaries. This was very useful to the Dutch trainee who had the academic knowledge but had never had the chance to apply it. He was able to see how park scientists utilize statistical tools and evaluate GIS data. His program at Everglades allowed him to participate with NPS staff in field monitoring and research trips, often in remote regions via boat, airboat, helicopter or by foot. He was also exposed to other ongoing Everglades restoration projects and research studies.

A Canadian participant was involved in an aquatic sciences program at Yellowstone National Park. He rotated through several research projects and assisted with water quality sampling and analysis and fish population assessments. This exchange visitor was briefed on fisheries management policies and procedures. He will be able to implement similar studies in Canada, such as the delineation of lake trout spawning substrate and distribution. The knowledge gained through the trainee's program will help him as he continues his career in fisheries management and will also benefit Canada's wetland preservation efforts.

NPS exchange visitors had many cross-cultural opportunities at national parks and other NPS units. Exchange visitors were invited to attend national park outreach activities with community partners, attending public meetings and hearings regarding developments in park management policies and plans. Exchange visitors were encouraged to participate with NPS staff in other forums, such as public lectures and educational programs. National parks encouraged their staff to include exchange visitors in cultural outings such as folk festivals, Native American ceremonies, and visits to historical sites. Exchange visitors were given opportunities to present lectures to local schools and community associations regarding their countries' national parks, preservation efforts, and resource challenges.

NPS employees in a variety of professions attended international natural and cultural resource meetings and conferences to exchange best practices and collaborate on shared challenges. National park staff shared research with their Sister Park partners abroad. Yosemite National Park staff traveled to China to finalize a Sister Park relationship with Huntsman National Park. Most Sister Park exchanges are via e-mail correspondence but NPS employees on occasion travel to their sister parks when funds become available from sources outside NPS.

An NPS preservation specialist joined a multinational team of preservationists to undertake a technical assistance mission to a Cambodian cultural site. The NPS visitor helped plan and present a workshop on the geotechnical, hydrologic, and facade stabilization issues to assist with preservation of sites which face degradation from both heavy tourism traffic and environmental factors. An NPS education specialist from Big Cypress National Preserve provided curriculum development expertise to Grenada National Park. Environmental teaching materials were integrated into the school curriculum.

The examples cited here are a few instances of NPS's international exchange programs coordinated with U.S. national park staff and foreign resource managers and students in FY 2006. Protected area managers from around the world look to the National Park Service as a leader in park management and resource preservation. These programs also aid the U.S. national parks as well as the foreign participants, as they facilitate exchanges of best practices to confront shared resource challenges. Additionally, skills gained by foreign natural and cultural resource professionals and students in NPS programs, provides them with the tools to better protect their countries' resources. By providing exchange opportunities, the NPS is increasing understanding between the U.S. and other cultures. Partnering with U.S. neighbors across the border and around the globe may prove essential in protecting U.S. natural resources in future decades.

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

FY 2006 DATA

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

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USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$47,586	\$0	\$47,586

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$72,830	Not Tracked	\$9,600	\$82,430

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
129	74	203

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

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## Office of International Affairs

### 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)

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$97,029	\$97,029

**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	\$24,097	\$24,097

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
46	0	46

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

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## 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
\$415,742	\$0	\$415,742

**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
88	113	201

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

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## 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.

In FY 2006, the USGS hosted a total of 130 foreign visitors. USGS made arrangements for program participants to be placed not only at USGS installations, but other federal and non-federal locations within the United States. The majority of these international visitors participated in important scientific research coordinated by USGS scientists.

International visitors from China, Japan, and New Zealand performed seismological studies of the 1999 Chi-Chi earthquake; joint studies of geochronology of Quaternary Volcanic Rocks; conservation studies of coastal and marine systems; geochemistry experiments on the reaction of kinetics for formation and dissociation of gas hydrates; collaborative study on dating young sediments and coastal dynamics; seismological investigations on source mechanism of volcanic earthquakes; geophysical studies of crustal and upper mantle structures; and research studies of the following sciences: seismology, engineering, geochemistry, coastal science, and micropaleontology. International visitors from Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, and the United Kingdom performed collaborative studies in photography of owl analysis and analyzing heritability patterns; salmon migration and physiological changes; processing and interpretation of crosswell radar data; studies of landslides and debris flows; processing analysis and interpretation of real-time vibration records from a building in Los Angeles; comparison of data from Mt. St. Helens and Stromboli volcano, Italy; study on several wildlife disease projects, including vaccine efficacy studies; modeling regional initiation of rainfall induced shallow landslides; seabird research and monitoring; research on coastal morphology, tidal inlets, and processed based modeling; studies on wetland plants from Louisiana coastal marshes; collaborative studies on marine turtles and other species; WiFi data acquisition and web applications programming; collaborative GIS work on the Mauna Loa Project; and additional studies in the following areas: biology, physical science, geophysics, seismology, engineering, hydrogeology, veterinary science, GIS, and ecology.

International visitors from Russia compiled geologic maps and participated in a training course related to seismology.

International visitors from Brazil and Canada participated in analysis of hydraulic and hydrochemical data from investigations in a fractured rock aquifer; biological studies of banding and monitoring of birds; and studies on how two toxic trace metals transfer through food webs.

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

FY 2006 DATA

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USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$300,305	\$715,058	\$1,015,363

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$609,989	\$24,828	\$78,341	\$81,497	\$794,655

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
97	130	227

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

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FY 2006 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$121,536,811	\$2,564,407	\$118,972,404	\$359,341†	\$1,168†	\$0†	\$1,621†	\$121,898,940†	125,630

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

Public Affairs  
 950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW  
 Washington, DC 20530  
[www.usdoj.gov](http://www.usdoj.gov) • 202-616-2777

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.

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### 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**

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.

In 2006, the Antitrust Division continued to provide technical assistance on competition law-policy matters to newer competition agencies, with active USAID-funded programs to the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) members, and in Egypt through the Department of Commerce's Commercial Law Development Program, India, Mexico, South Africa, and Russia. In addition, during 2006, the DOJ and/or the Federal Trade Commission provided commentary to proposed laws and regulations, hosted a number of visits and study missions by officials of new agencies, sent officials and staff to participate in training seminars and conferences hosted by new agencies (e.g. Mexico, Thailand, and Turkey), and engaged in other assistance efforts to new agencies, such as providing informal advice by e-mail, phone, and videoconferences.

**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
\$62,997	\$107,066	\$170,064

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$10,341	\$1,168	\$0	\$1,621	\$13,130

**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.

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## 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	\$665,922	\$665,922

**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
121	848	969

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 and terrorism. All ICITAP efforts are based on internationally recognized human rights and democratic principles. ICITAP conducts three types of assistance projects: (1) enhancing the capabilities of existing law enforcement institutions in emerging democracies, (2) developing law enforcement institutions in the context of international peacekeeping operations, and (3) developing the law enforcement capacity of nations on the frontlines of the war on terrorism.

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, support for anti-corruption efforts, and improving prison management and correctional systems. 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	\$102,641,586	\$102,641,586

**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.

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**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
959	94,181	95,140

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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## 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 2006, 706 Department of Justice attorneys and other officials met with 1,300 international visitors. The Department estimates that the value of time contributed by the professional staff to be worth \$100,511 (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
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	1,300	1,300

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

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## 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 2006, OPDAT had 42 Resident Legal Advisors (RLAs) in 28 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.

In FY 2006, OPDAT conducted assistance programs involving 78 countries and managed a total budget of \$32,264,776 in Department of State and USAID funding.

OPDAT provided technical assistance and training in these substantive areas:

- Counterterrorism (43 programs)
- Human Trafficking (56 programs)
- Organized Crime (23 programs)
- Anti-Corruption (7 programs)
- Money Laundering and Asset Forfeiture (33 programs)
- Computer Crime and Intellectual Property (29 programs)
- Narcotics Trafficking (2 programs)
- Justice Sector Development (174 programs)

OPDAT supports the Department of Justice's Goals and Priorities.

Goal 1: Develop the capacity of partner nations to combat terrorism and terrorist financing

Since 2005, the OPDAT program in Kenya has focused on increasing the capacity and expertise of the Kenyan prosecution service through a series of skills development programs on investigating and prosecuting complex crimes. The OPDAT program has also included reviewing particular cases and providing advice. The "Somali Piracy Case" is an example of the positive impact of the OPDAT program. In November 2006, all ten of the defendants who were accused of terrorist acts in this very significant piracy case were convicted and sentenced to seven years of imprisonment, followed by deportation.

In September 2006, OPDAT facilitated the formal commitment of five key government agencies to establish and dedicate personnel to an interagency financial crimes task force. OPDAT is now training personnel from the participating agencies on using financial records as investigative tools and developing and presenting a case. With trained prosecutors, Bangladesh will have the potential to be a true partner to the United States in combating terrorism and terrorist financing abroad.

The Tri-border area of Argentina, Brazil, and Paraguay has become notorious in recent years as a haven for money laundering, cash couriers, bulk cash smuggling, and the financing of terrorist groups such as Hamas and Hezbollah. Paraguay, with its seriously flawed criminal procedure code, pervasive corruption, and lack of skilled prosecutors, is the weakest link, a haven for smugglers who flout the law with impunity. The OPDAT RLA provided intensive training of prosecutors, investigators, and judges on topics such as tax evasion, money laundering, counterterrorism, financial investigations, investigation techniques, and task force development. He helped stand up the new financial investigative unit and trained prosecutors on how to work with its investigators. Prosecutors he trained successfully prosecuted the Barakat case (Aaman Assad Barakat received 6.5 years for tax evasion; there is no money laundering law yet in Paraguay). Given its geographical importance in the Tri-border region, equipping Paraguay with well-trained prosecutors will greatly improve chances for inhibiting the spread of terrorist financing in the entire region.

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In Indonesia, the OPDAT RLA helped establish the Attorney General's Terrorism and Transnational Crime Task Force as an operational unit. The unit is now actively investigating cases against 21 defendants.

In Pakistan, OPDAT began its first Resident Legal Advisor program. The current mission of the RLA is to address Pakistan's basic and systemic criminal justice sector weaknesses (through prosecutor office development and prosecutorial skill-building), with an eye toward the overall goal of preventing and prosecuting transnational organized crime and terrorism.

**Iraq Justice Sector Development:**

In 2004, Iraqi court caseloads soared as the U.S. Military detained increasing numbers of insurgents. These detainees remained in custody for long periods of time without appearing before a judicial officer. OPDAT recognized the need for the appointment of additional Investigative Judges and Judicial Investigators and worked closely with the Higher Juridical Council to increase the capacity of the Iraqi judiciary. In August 2006, the Chief Justice appointed 160 new Investigative Judges and 200 Judicial Investigators to ensure that all detainees are processed through the criminal justice system in a fair and efficient manner.

Since deploying to Iraq, OPDAT RLAs have identified the lack of communication and trust between Iraqi police and courts as a significant barrier to the administration of justice in Iraq. To address this problem, the OPDAT RLA assigned to Ninewa Province established the Provincial Criminal Justice Council to promote communications among judges, investigators, military representatives, and civilian leadership. Since its inception in Spring 2006, OPDAT facilitates monthly meetings of the Council at which the group collectively identifies obstacles in the criminal justice system and works to overcome those obstacles. The Council's work has resulted in the streamlining of criminal cases in Ninewa Province. In addition, RLAs throughout Iraq use the Ninewa Criminal Justice Council as a model and best practice for addressing similar issues in other provinces.

**Goal 2: Assist partner countries to control their domestic violent crime problems, including organized crime, before they are exported to the United States**

**Georgia Plea Bargaining and Witness Cooperation Programs:** OPDAT has worked closely with prosecutors to ensure that the country's newly enacted, U.S.-style plea bargaining statute was fully understood and properly used. The use of plea-bargaining is now firmly entrenched in the Georgian mentality and criminal practice. It is used to move lower- and mid-level criminal cases (such as assault, theft, banditry, and minor drug transactions) which had been backlogged for up to two years so that now they are processed within the nine-month dictate of the Georgian Speedy Trial Act. Plea bargaining is also now used as a tool for developing cooperator testimony, with important results in several high profile cases, including the conviction and sentencing of the President and the Chairman of the Supervisory Board of the Gamma Bank to 11 years and 9 years respectively for money laundering, embezzlement, and fraud. Because the case also involved U.S. banks, a parallel and ongoing investigation was jointly undertaken by the Organized Crime and Racketeering Section (OCRS) and the United States Attorney's Office (USAO) in Chicago. Georgian prosecutors have worked closely with OCRS attorneys to make evidence available to them. OCRS attorneys journeyed to Georgia earlier this year and were deeply impressed with the quality of the Georgian work and evidence.

Macedonia's first organized crime and largest-ever trial, involving 26 defendants charged with organized crime, illegal smuggling of migrants and stolen vehicles, and abuse of official position, was successfully concluded in November 2006 in Basic Court Skopje I, with the conviction of all defendants, who received prison terms ranging from 10 months to 10 years. In a separate case, 21 defendants charged with smuggling of migrants (some of whom were also charged with organized crime) were convicted in December 2006 and given sentences ranging from 1.5 years to 12 years; this is the second organized crime case, and the second largest tried and resulting in convictions to date. The judges and/or prosecutors in both of these cases received extensive training and guidance from OPDAT.

In Albania, OPDAT completed the training of all prosecutors in that country on five important areas of new anti-organized-crime legislation, including special investigative means, witness protection, and targeting criminal assets. OPDAT's efforts in earlier years have helped lead to statistics showing that investigations of organized crime cases in 2005 increased 63 percent from 2004, from 16 to 26 cases, and that investigations of narcotics cases increased more than 100 percent, from 359 to 747. Overall, in 1,527 criminal investigations and indictments

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in Albania, charges were filed with the court against 675 defendants, and 444 persons were tried and convicted. Successfully fighting Albanian organized crime in Albania is critical because many Albanian organized crime groups also operate in other European countries and in the United States. Prosecuting these groups in Albania will reduce their impact on the rest of Europe and on the United States.

With OPDAT assistance, the first regional witness protection cooperation agreement in Southeast Europe was signed by Bosnia and Herzegovina, and by Montenegro, and Serbia in Washington, D.C., in July 2006. Other countries in the region, including Bulgaria, have indicated an intention to sign the agreement. This agreement is significant because, without adequate means to protect witnesses, the fight against transnational organized crime, corruption, and war crimes is futile; witnesses will not come forward to testify unless their safety can be guaranteed. Many countries in the region are so small that it is impossible to hide key witnesses whose lives may be threatened; the only way to assure the safety of witnesses in many cases is to send them to other countries in the region. The agreement signed in July provides a means of sending witnesses to other countries if necessary for their protection.

OPDAT led the first regional training on investigating and prosecuting gang activities held at the International Law Enforcement Academy in San Salvador, El Salvador, in September 2006. OPDAT also participated in an earlier conference to develop a curriculum to address gang issues and develop solutions with counterparts in law enforcement from El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Mexico. The five nations began establishing ways of sharing information and intelligence about gang activities and movement, and finding ways to work cooperatively to prevent the growth of gangs and gang violence. This multilateral cooperation will facilitate deterring crime in U.S. cities and exporting it overseas as well. OPDAT, working closely with ICITAP, will also be taking the lead for the upcoming conference in January 2008.

Through OPDAT efforts, the Southeast Europe Prosecutors' Advisory Group (SEEPAG) -- the prosecutorial counterpart to the Southeast European Cooperative Initiative Center -- was greatly strengthened as an organization: membership was solidified, an annual rotation of chairmanship ensured, and the establishment of a permanent secretariat was put on track. SEEPAG is significant because it is the mechanism that provides for cooperation among prosecutors in the region. To successfully fight transnational organized criminal groups, prosecutors and police in the various countries in the region must work together. While the SECI Center provides a mechanism for police in the region to work together, SEEPAG provides a means for prosecutors to work together.

**Goal 3: Assist countries with inadequate laws to address international trafficking in persons**

Russian Child Pornography Program:

OPDAT has joined efforts with the Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section (CEOS) to bring Russia into compliance with international child pornography legislative norms and to increase Russian law enforcement efforts against these crimes. Substantial progress has been made in these regards, including the agreement of the Russian Interior Ministry to participate in the FBI's Innocent Images Global Task Force, a multinational law enforcement task force set up to facilitate investigations into child pornography. The critical next step will be to obtain support from the Russian Presidential Administration.

OPDAT's Intermittent Legal Advisor assisted Indonesian legislative drafters to strengthen their draft anti-trafficking legislation by improving specific provisions containing exceptions and loopholes that would permit many types of domestic trafficking to persist. She promoted passage of the legislation (expected in early 2007) through a series of public hearings and interactive exhibitions in the halls of Parliament. She conducted a series of seminars on the use of existing laws, against sexual exploitation and protecting migrant workers, to combat human trafficking until the new anti-trafficking law is passed. She also provided assistance to the North Sumatra Human Trafficking Task Force, promoting their community outreach, familiarity with asset forfeiture techniques (asset forfeiture provisions are in the pending law), and exploration of various inter-agency challenges in fighting human trafficking.

**Goal 4: Provide development assistance to countries seeking to improve the effectiveness of their justice sectors in a manner consistent with the rule of law**

With over two years of OPDAT training -- including seminars and conferences at the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) -- prosecutors at the Bosnia and Herzegovina State Court successfully

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prosecuted major war crimes cases, based upon both indictments transferred from the ICTY and indictments developed by Bosnian prosecutors. Nineteen war crimes indictments have been confirmed by the State Court, several trials are ongoing, and all seven verdicts rendered thus far have been convictions, resulting in sentences from five to 26 years. Continued progress in prosecuting war crimes will encourage both private and public investment by the international community and will contribute to Bosnia and Herzegovina's integration into the European community.

In Russia, the introduction of jury trials three years ago has created new challenges for the country's prosecutors. As a result, OPDAT worked closely with Russian prosecutors to perfect the kind of advocacy and trial skills needed to be persuasive before juries. Until now, Russia has lacked training programs designed to foster trial advocacy skills. By institutionalizing such programs in the Russian Procuracy Training Institute, OPDAT efforts will help sustain the new institution of jury trials; better equipped Russian prosecutors will be able to keep Russian acquittal rates similar to those in the United States, and in the process, will thereby strengthen overall confidence in the jury trial process.

The Justice Sector Reform Program (JSRP) at U.S. Embassy Bogota assisted Colombia with the implementation of its new Criminal Procedure Code, which came into effect on January 1, 2006, in the districts of Bucaramanga, Buga, Cali, Medellin, San Gil, Santa Rosa, and Tunja. To date, JSRP has conducted 1,234 training courses focused on the transition to an accusatory system and trained 50,441 prosecutors, investigators, and judges. With JSRP assistance, over 70% of cases are being resolved with plea agreements; oral hearings are taking place with immediate decisions being made on matters such as detentions, legality of searches, formal accusations, and acceptance of charges.

OPDAT worked with the new Public Ministry School in Santo Domingo and with USAID to train 260 new and experienced prosecutors. The Dominican Republic is making a transition to the accusatory system and is beginning to implement its new criminal procedure code. The Public Ministry School, which is responsible for training all prosecutors, asked OPDAT to provide two basic trial advocacy programs and four advanced courses. OPDAT's assistance has produced the first civil servant, career prosecutors in the Dominican Republic. The DOJ now has strong counterparts whose procedures are more compatible with ours; in the process of training, both DOJ and the Dominican Republic have learned valuable information about each other's systems and established good relationships.

In Ukraine, OPDAT has worked closely with the presidentially appointed Working Group to draft a new Criminal Procedure Code that will replace the Soviet era code still in use. The draft embraces important elements of adversarial process while also meeting relevant European norms and standards.

**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	\$10,450,660	\$10,450,660

**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.

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**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
1,276	14,356	15,632

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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## Drug Enforcement Administration

The mission of the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) 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 2006, 185 DEA Special Agents/Instructors conducted briefings and tours for 182 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	182	182

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

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**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.

**Strategic Objectives:** Achieve Peace and Security (International Crime and Drugs)

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,374,543	\$1,908,855	\$3,283,398

**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
503	2,844	3,347

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 Bureau of Investigation

The mission of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) 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; Bangkok, Thailand; and, as of FY 2005, San Salvador, El Salvador.

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.

During FY 2006, the FBI's International Training and Assistance Unit conducted 197 training courses providing training to 8,217 international students from 112 different countries both in their country of origin and here in the United States.

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

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$1,126,866	\$3,198,315	\$4,325,181

FY 2006 DATA

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$349,000	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$349,000

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
730	8,217	8,947

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 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.

In FY 2006, a major source of international visitors to the National Institute of Justice was the State Department, which requested twelve meetings. Fourteen international visits focused on transnational crime, a research priority for NIJ's International Center. Terrorism was the topic in three of these meetings, while human trafficking was the focus in six meetings. At the request of a number of foreign embassies, NIJ coordinated briefing programs for visitors from Australia, Israel, Netherlands, and the United Kingdom. Additional highlights included a visit by a congressman from the Philippines, multi-day meetings and site visits -- and a briefing from Assistant Attorney General Regina Schofield -- for a delegation from the Israeli Ministry of Public Security, and an international seminar that featured British Government officials.

**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	81	81

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

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FY 2006 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$477,586	\$477,586	\$0	\$57,535†	\$0†	\$0†	\$0†	\$535,121†	674

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

Office of Public Affairs  
200 Constitution Avenue, NW  
Washington, DC 20210  
[www.dol.gov](http://www.dol.gov) • 202-693-4676

The purpose of the Department of Labor (DOL) 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.

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### 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 Undersecretary 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

**Child Labor, Forced Labor, and Human Trafficking Program**

The Office of Child Labor, Forced Labor, and Human Trafficking (OCFT) is part of the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of International Labor Affairs. OCFT, formerly known as the International Child Labor Program, 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 concerns about child labor have grown, the OCFT'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 2006, the Department has received over \$330 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 FY 2006, DOL has received an additional \$205 million to fund the Child Labor Education Initiative, which seeks to improve the accessibility and quality of basic education for children who either have been involved in exploitative child labor or are at risk of becoming involved.

In FY 2006, OCFT provided approximately \$53 million for 17 projects to eliminate exploitative child labor, while continuing to provide oversight for and technical assistance to projects funded in previous fiscal years. In 2006, OCFT hosted three international workshops in Costa Rica, Ghana, and Thailand, for its child labor grantees to share knowledge and lessons learned regarding initiatives to combat child labor and to promote access to education and training opportunities for children in need. OCFT hosted a symposium on "Linking Theory and Practice to Eliminate the Worst Forms of Child Labor." OCFT also hosted its Annual USDOL-ILO Meeting in Washington, D.C. The Program also conducted research on child labor and federal efforts to address child labor for DOL's 2005 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; Elimination of Exploitive Child Labor; Labor Standards/Child Labor

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$477,586	\$0	\$477,586

**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
112	122	234

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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## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

**ILAB/OIR International Visitors Program**

ILAB's Office of International Relations (OIR) plays the lead role within the U.S. Government on policy and related program issues in the International Labor Organization (ILO) and strategic global regions. OIR has primary federal responsibility for the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development's Employment, Labor and Social Affairs Committee, as well as employment- and labor-related issues in the United Nations, regional groups in the Americas, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, and other international organizations.

OIR provides expert advice to other federal agencies on international labor standards regional policy issues, foreign labor trends, and various public reports on labor issues, especially the annual Country Reports on Human Rights Practices (worker's rights). OIR also coordinates DOL's International Visitors Program.

**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; Labor Policy and Labor 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
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

## Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	263	263

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

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**Trade Agreement Administration and Technical Cooperation**

The Office of Trade and Labor Affairs implements trade-related labor policy and coordinates international technical cooperation in support of the labor provisions in free trade agreements; develops and coordinates Department of Labor positions regarding international economic policy issues and participates in the formulation and implementation of U.S. policy on such issues; and provides services, information, expertise, and technical cooperation programs that effectively support the international responsibilities of the Department of Labor and U.S. foreign labor policy objectives.

**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; Enforcement of Labor Laws; Social Safety Net

## 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
\$5,000	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$5,000

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

**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.

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## 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 Labor Statistics Center

The International Labor Statistics Center (ILSC) conducts several seminars of one to 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.

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	\$0	\$0

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$52,535	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$52,535

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	17	17

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

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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**BLS International Visitors Program**

The Bureau of Labor Statistics International Visitors 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	156	156

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

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FY 2006 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$554,660,676	\$499,984,420	\$54,676,256	\$67,886,374†	\$130,454,813†	\$21,225,386†	\$725,300†	\$774,952,549†	212,471

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 STATE

Office of Public Information  
 2201 C Street, NW  
 Washington, DC 20520  
[www.state.gov](http://www.state.gov) • 202-647-6575

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.

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### 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.

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**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
\$3,252,566	\$0	\$3,252,566

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$65,000	\$0	\$10,400	\$0	\$75,400

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
81	2,500	2,581

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 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.

The Antiterrorism Assistance Program is the primary mechanism for the provision of U.S. Government antiterrorism assistance to the law enforcement agencies of partner nations needing assistance in the global war on terrorism. The Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism (SC/T) provides policy guidance and coordinates with other USG agencies and with multilateral and international organizations to ensure assistance goes to countries where it will have the greatest impact. The Office of Antiterrorism Assistance (DS/ATA) implements the ATA program in close coordination with other Bureaus and Offices within the Department and with other USG, state, and local agencies.

A balanced approach underpins DS/ATA's assistance programs; it includes tailored strategies based on best practices and global experiences that help frame the delivery of customized courses and limited specialized equipment. To ensure results, DS/ATA employs the latest techniques and practices to train diverse multicultural participants in a cost-effective way. In FY 2006, DS/ATA offered 289 courses and technical consultations and trained 4,810 participants from 77 countries. Since its inception in 1983, ATA programs have trained approximately 57,110 students, helping build and augment the counterterrorism abilities of law enforcement agencies from 151 countries.

ATA programs have served as a catalyst for progress on many fronts. At the operational level, ATA trained investigators have led investigations of a number of recent terrorist attacks and utilized their training in tracking

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down and arresting many perpetrators. In Indonesia, for example, a DS/ATA trained unit directed the investigation that resulted in the dismantling of one of South East Asia's most wanted organizations. In Kenya, ATA trained investigators and prosecutors successfully investigated and convicted a key suspect in the bombing of a hotel in Kimbala which killed 15 people. In the Caribbean, ATA assistance enabled officials from five countries to plan and develop strategies to manage security for the 2007 Cricket World Cup.

**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 (Democracy and Human Rights)

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$71,849,000	\$0	\$71,849,000

**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	4,864	4,864

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 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.

In FY 2006, approximately 8,000 foreign individuals were web-chat participants and general audience members for various programs in China. These participants are not reflected in this report.

**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); Strengthen Diplomatic and Program Capabilities (Management and Organizational Excellence)

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$730,033	\$759,839	\$1,489,872

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$632,130	Not Tracked	\$37,063	Not Tracked	\$669,193

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
620	38,573	39,193

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 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.

## 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
\$56,836,033	\$341,133	\$57,177,166

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$453,669	\$8,469,453	\$126,028	\$0	\$9,049,150

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**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
6,053	10,025	16,078

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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**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	\$32,409,296	\$32,409,296

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$10,500,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,500,000

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	4,175	4,175

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

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## FREEDOM Support Exchange Programs

Under the auspices of the Freedom for Russia and Emerging Eurasian Democracies and the Open Markets Support Act of 1992, known as the FREEDOM Support Act, ECA has administered a host of exchange programs that have been geared towards providing current and emerging leaders from Russia and Eurasia with the experience and skills necessary to help build democratic infrastructures and market economies in their societies.

The goals of the FREEDOM Support Exchange (FSA) Programs are: (1) to provide opportunities for citizens of Russia and Eurasia to familiarize themselves with the U.S. educational, political, and economic systems and the American way of life by visiting the United States, (2) to equip a broad base of current and future leaders and professionals in Russia and Eurasia with specialized skills and practical experience needed to develop and support free enterprise and democratic governance, and (3) to build sustainable personal and institutional linkages between the United States and Russia and Eurasia that will facilitate trade, investment, technology transfer, and cooperation on global issues of mutual concern.

**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
\$0	\$1,004,000	\$1,004,000

**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	53	53

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

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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
\$183,921,343	\$1,405,424	\$185,326,767

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$51,024,763	\$52,646,409	\$18,294,300	\$0	\$121,965,472

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
3,028	4,845	7,873

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
\$20,497,697	\$12,894	\$20,510,591

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$39,907	\$1,044,185	\$0	\$1,084,092

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
253	7,166	7,419

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
\$68,616,943	\$827,030	\$69,443,973

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$396,551	\$45,092,148	\$0	\$0	\$45,488,699

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	4,128	4,128

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
\$19,608,613	\$11,260,000	\$30,868,613

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$528,000	\$11,962,474	\$1,093,145	\$724,000	\$14,307,619

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
131	1,035	1,166

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
\$33,970,459	\$4,561,923	\$38,532,382

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$266,361	\$5,693,909	\$175,000	\$0	\$6,135,270

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
1,074	717	1,791

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
\$17,968,313	\$0	\$17,968,313

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$3,600,000	\$6,382,865	\$0	\$0	\$9,982,865

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
677	923	1,600

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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## 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.

**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	\$229,865	\$229,865

**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
0	8	8

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

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## 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
\$6,910,444	\$65,144	\$6,975,588

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$419,900	\$155,200	\$415,783	\$1,300	\$992,183

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
1,495	43,615	45,110

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.

While funding for Title VIII decreased in FY 2006, collaborations between grantee organizations have increased.

**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
\$4,160,000	\$0	\$4,160,000

**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
293	309	602

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.

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## Bureau of International Information Programs

The Bureau 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 electronic, and/or audio and visual link), and 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
\$3,997,748	\$1,126,302	\$5,124,050

**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
1,050	0	1,050

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

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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.

Drug "demand reduction" aims to reduce worldwide use and abuse of illicit drugs. In 2006, INL's assistance targeted the cocaine producing and transit countries in Latin America; addressed the amphetamine type stimulant (ATS) epidemic in Southeast Asia; and addressed the heroin threat from Asia, Afghanistan, and Colombia. It also focused on countries in Southeast Asia and Africa where intravenous drug use is fueling an HIV/AIDS epidemic. INL funded comprehensive multi-year scientific studies on pilot projects and programs developed from INL-funded training to learn how these initiatives can help assist U.S.- and foreign-based demand reduction efforts. An outcome-based evaluation of INL-funded drug treatment assistance to Thailand was completed and results surpassed an earlier evaluation of INL drug treatment assistance to Peru, where overall drug use was reduced from 90 to 34 percent (pre- and post-treatment) in the target population. Methamphetamine use in the Thai target population was reduced from 82 to 7 percent; heroin use was reduced from 7 to 1 percent; marijuana was reduced from 20 to 3 percent; pharmaceutical use from 10 to 1 percent; and criminal arrest rates reduced from 40 to 6 percent. Injecting drug use was reduced from two percent to zero and drug overdoses were reduced from 15 to 2 percent. Results were confirmed by urine testing and criminal justice record checks. The study also empirically confirmed the switch from heroin to methamphetamine as the major drug of abuse in Thailand. INL is funding similar studies of INL-funded drug treatment training in Colombia and Vietnam, the latter to address the connection between intravenous drug use and HIV/AIDS, and to reduce overall drug consumption. As a result of the positive findings from these studies, Peru and Laos have asked INL to enhance and expand their treatment infrastructures. INL also continued to provide training and technical assistance at various locations throughout the world on topics such as community/grassroots coalition building and networking, U.S. policies and programs, science-based drug prevention programming, and treatment within the criminal justice system. INL-funded training targeted predominantly Muslim populations that resulted in the establishment of mosque-based outreach and resource drug treatment centers in 25 provinces throughout Afghanistan; 12 centers in Indonesia religious schools and a total of 6 in Pakistan, southern Philippines, and Malaysia. INL's training assistance also targeted antidrug community coalition network building in Colombia, El Salvador, and Peru. Previous coalition building efforts resulted in the first national coalitions to be established in Peru and Chile. Lastly, INL funding in 2006 provided new updated curricula to 24 Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.) programs in Latin America and Asia.

**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
\$5,008,000	\$0	\$5,008,000

**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

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**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
14	52,388	52,402

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, 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
\$580,130	\$657,561	\$1,237,691

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$7,448	\$10,842	\$0	\$18,290

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
90	3,142	3,232

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, 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

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$626,246	\$9,550	\$635,796

**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
63	4,332	4,395

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 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, 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
\$1,450,853	\$6,295	\$1,457,148

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$5,000	\$18,640	Not Tracked	\$23,640

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
470	14,281	14,751

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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FY 2006 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$2,122,415	\$1,876,977	\$245,438	\$1,544,539†	\$69,974†	\$289,193†	\$285,356†	\$4,311,477†	4,068

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

Office of Public Affairs  
1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE  
Washington, DC 20590  
[www.dot.gov](http://www.dot.gov) • 202-366-4000

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.

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### Federal Aviation Administration

The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) provides a safe, secure, and efficient global aerospace system that contributes to national security and the promotion of U.S. aerospace safety. As the leading authority in the

## DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

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	1,631	1,631

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.

In FY 2006, OIA had more data to report than in previous fiscal years. OIA conducted more in-country training abroad and included FAA employees who participated in training/seminars abroad.

**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

FY 2006 DATA

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

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USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$95,831	\$241,538	\$337,369

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$1,043,101	\$65,620	\$90,723	\$285,356	\$1,484,800

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
46	1,179	1,225

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## 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); Strengthen Diplomatic and Program Capabilities (Management and Organizational Excellence); 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	55	55

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## 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 70 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
\$1,570,053	\$3,900	\$1,573,953

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$373,434	\$4,354	\$35,107	Not Tracked	\$412,895

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
409	166	575

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## 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
\$15,000	\$0	\$15,000

**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
2	49	51

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## 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
15	59	74

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## 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
29	119	148

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.

\*\*\*\*\*

## 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.

### Fact-Finding Missions

The International Mass Transportation Program engages in activities to inform the U.S. domestic mass transportation community about technological innovations found in the international marketplace and furthers the improvement of U.S. transit by highlighting overseas innovations. To accomplish this, it organizes missions composed of U.S. transit professionals to foreign countries to examine best practices in transit services and equipment.

**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
\$8,940	\$0	\$8,940

**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
3	0	3

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

\*\*\*\*\*

### 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
\$15,836	\$0	\$15,836

**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	8	8

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
\$64,454	\$0	\$64,454

**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
12	0	12

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## 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.

### United States Merchant Marine Academy Programs

The United States Merchant Marine Academy (USMMA) 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
\$121,004	\$0	\$146,363	Not Tracked	\$267,367

**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.

\*\*\*\*\*

## USMMA 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.

**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	\$0	\$0

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$7,000	\$0	\$17,000	\$0	\$24,000

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	24	24

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## 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
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.

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## 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 Transportation Statistics Interchange supports the Global Connectivity Strategic Objective. BTS is identified as the lead agency for the North American Transportation Statistics Interchange in the Department of Transportation Strategic Plan 2003-2008.

The FY 2006 data for transportation information exchanges represents, in part, the 20th North American Transportation Statistics Interchange, which was hosted by the United States in Washington, D.C. The North American Transportation Statistics Interchange is a forum for the exchange of information and collaborative activities amongst the transportation and statistical federal agencies in Canada, Mexico, and the United States. Its mission is to raise the general awareness and improve the quality, relevance, and comparability of transportation data and information in North America. The site of the interchange rotates between the three participating countries. The 2006 North American Transportation Statistics Interchange was held in Washington, D.C. The 2007 interchange was held in Ottawa, Canada, and the 2008 interchange will be in Mexico.

Also, in FY 2006, rita/BTS staff attended a meeting of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe's Working Party on Transport Statistics in Geneva, Switzerland, and a Coordinating Committee for Statistics on Transport meeting in Luxembourg (which is run by Eurostat, a part of the European Union).

**Strategic Objectives:** Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues); 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
\$106,863	\$0	\$106,863

**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
67	110	177

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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FY 2006 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$1,303,689	\$1,303,689	\$0	\$109,936	\$0	\$0	\$24,003	\$1,437,628	957

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



## DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Public Information  
1500 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW  
Washington, DC 20220  
[www.treas.gov](http://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.

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## 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.

## IRS International Visitors Programs

The International Visitors Program (IVP) provides 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.

IVP 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).

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

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In FY 2006, IVP organized approximately 64 international visitors programs for participants from more than 25 countries. IVP provided subject matter experts for one CIAT and 15 OECD events. The range of topics included: Taxation of Electronic Commerce, International Tax Evasion/Avoidance, Auditing of Multinational Entities, and Transfer Pricing Guidelines.

The Tax Assistance Advisory Services, which provided the bulk of in-country assistance to foreign taxing authorities, was disbanded and its duties were absorbed by Treasury's Office of Tax Analysis.

**Strategic Objectives:** Achieve Peace and Security (International Crime and Drugs); 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
\$1,284,580	\$0	\$1,284,580

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$109,936	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$109,936

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
215	439	654

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 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:** Achieve Peace and Security (International Crime and Drugs, Counterterrorism, Homeland Security); 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
	\$19,109	\$0	\$19,109

**Non-USG Funding:**

	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$24,003	\$24,003

**Participant Totals:**

	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	25	278	303

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

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FY 2006 DATA

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	1,565

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](http://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.

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### 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

**FY 2006 DATA**  
**ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**

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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	1,565	1,565

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

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FY 2006 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$110,000	\$110,000	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$110,000	774

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 DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

550 17th Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20429  
[www.fdic.gov](http://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, the Examiner Training Program, and participation in international organizations related to bank supervision and deposit insurance.

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 system, deposit insurance programs, 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

**FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION**

specific commercial project or contract. FDIC is reimbursed for costs incurred in providing international technical 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 Corporate University sponsors requests from 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.

The FDIC fosters improved relationships with international financial associations in order to provide leadership and guidance in the global banking, deposit insurance, and financial services. This involves assuming leadership positions in international financial associations and both attending and conducting international conferences on emerging issues.

**Strategic Objectives:** Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security); Improving Banking Supervision; Improving Deposit Insurance Systems

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$110,000	\$0	\$110,000

**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

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
211	563	774

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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FY 2006 DATA

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	547

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](http://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

FY 2006 DATA  
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

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**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
36	511	547

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

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FY 2006 DATA

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	40

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](http://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.

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### 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	40	40

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

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FY 2006 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$1,000	\$1,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,000	3

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



## FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

Office of the General Counsel  
800 North Capitol Street, NW, Suite 1018  
Washington, DC 20573  
[www.fmc.gov](http://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.

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## 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
\$1,000	\$0	\$1,000

**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
3	0	3

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

\*\*\*\*\*

FY 2006 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$33,000	\$0	\$33,000	\$9,000	\$0	\$1,200	\$10,500	\$53,700	2,267

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



## FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

International and Dispute Resolution Services Division  
2100 K Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20427  
[www.fmcs.gov](http://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 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, Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights, Humanitarian Response); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs)

## FY 2006 DATA

## FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

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
\$9,000	\$0	\$1,200	\$10,500	\$20,700

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
75	2,192	2,267

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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FY 2006 DATA

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	\$2,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,500	24

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](http://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 Agency is responsible for administering the Thrift Savings Plan (TSP), a federal government equivalent to 401(k) plans in the private sector. The Agency 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 Agency 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, Agency representatives distribute TSP materials, along with a handout describing the establishment of the TSP and the various program features. If requested, Agency representatives 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 Agency 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 Agency 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 and renamed again to Office of Participant Services for FY 2006.

In addition to receiving foreign visitors from France, Singapore, and the United Kingdom, Mr. Gary A. Amelio,

**FEDERAL RETIREMENT THRIFT INVESTMENT BOARD**

former Executive Director of the Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board (resigned February 2007) traveled to London, United Kingdom, to give a presentation of the Thrift Savings Plan to British government officials.

**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	\$0	\$0

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$2,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,500

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
1	23	24

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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FY 2006 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$855,245	\$0	\$855,245	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$855,245	406

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](http://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

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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	\$855,245	\$855,245

**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
237	169	406

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

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**FY 2006 DATA**

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	621

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



## GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Office of Intergovernmental Solutions, Office of Citizen Services and Communications  
 1800 F Street, NW  
 Washington, DC 20405  
[www.gsa.gov](http://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](http://www.governments-online.org)); the International Council for Information Technology in Government Administration (ICA: [www.ica-it.org](http://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
	\$0	\$0	\$0

FY 2006 DATA

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

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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	621	621

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

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FY 2006 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$25,000	\$0	\$25,000	\$275,000	\$0†	\$0†	\$0	\$300,000†	715

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](http://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.

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### International Auditor Fellowship Program

The Government Accountability Office 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, is designed to strengthen the ability of Supreme Audit Institutions (SAIs) to fulfill their missions and to enhance accountability and governance worldwide. Fellows participate in classroom training, on-the-job training, intergovernmental experience, and the development of strategies to implement change and transfer knowledge in their SAIs. Participants are nominated by their SAIs 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,

GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE

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and fellows prepare organizational strategy papers describing what they expect to accomplish as a result of their participation in the program.

As an extension of the training program provided during the International Auditor Fellowship Program, four- to six-week on-the-job training placements in headquarters and field offices are provided to selected fellows. Through this placement, fellows have an opportunity to observe the classroom lessons being put into practice by participating in a job assignment. As they work with the GAO staff, fellows have opportunities to observe interviews, review workpapers, attend Congressional hearings and report conferences, and examine draft and final reports. In addition, during on-the-job training placements to field offices, fellows will 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.

Several former fellows have moved into policy development and senior management positions. Many of them are now the Auditors General, Deputy Auditors General, or Government Ministers in their country. In some cases, they have written audit guidelines, standards, and handbooks to be used in their audit 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 increased responsibility within their offices, they become partners in a worldwide network committed to fostering professional standards and accountability.

Since GAO cannot legally provide salary, travel, or subsistence expenses for fellows, sponsoring countries are responsible for securing the required 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	\$25,000	\$25,000

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$275,000	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	\$275,000

**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.

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## International Visitors Program

GAO receives many requests from its counterpart Supreme Audit Institutions 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.

FY 2006 DATA

GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE

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**Strategic Objectives:** Promote International Understanding; Strengthen Diplomatic and Program Capabilities (Management and Organizational Excellence)

**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	703	703

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

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FY 2006 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$805,907	\$805,907	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$805,907	444

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders. In-country training recipients are not included.



## INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION

901 North Stuart Street, 10th Floor

Arlington, VA 22203

[www.iaf.gov](http://www.iaf.gov) • 703-306-4308

In 1969, the Inter-American Foundation (IAF) was created by the United States Congress as an independent agency of the U.S. Government. The primary mission of the Foundation is to promote grassroots development strategies in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) through partnerships among the private, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and public sector. Strategies are (1) Local development -- recognizing trends toward governmental decentralization to the municipal level in Latin America and the Caribbean to promote local collaboration and partnerships among local governments, NGOs, and citizens to foster grassroots development; and (2) Social investment -- supporting cooperation and partnerships among businesses, corporations, community-based organizations and NGOs at the local, national, and international levels to encourage grassroots development.

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### IAF Travel Grants

The Inter-American Foundation's ongoing travel grant program covers travel expenses for academics, grassroots development practitioners, locally elected leaders, and others to participate in workshops, exchanges, and international fora about development in Latin America and the Caribbean. On occasion the IAF may also provide logistical resources for the conferences attended by these grantees. An important focus of the program is to provide individuals and leaders representing groups of often marginalized and discriminated peoples (afrodescendants, persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, and others) with the resources to meet with their peers from across the region and develop strategies to promote their cause for equality.

**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)

FY 2006 DATA

INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION

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USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$805,907	\$0	\$805,907

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	444	444

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.

\*\*\*\*\*

FY 2006 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$1,645,196	\$1,545,196	\$100,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,645,196	131

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.



## JAPAN-UNITED STATES FRIENDSHIP COMMISSION

1201 15th Street, NW, Suite 330

Washington, DC 20005

[www.jusfc.gov](http://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
\$242,461	\$100,000	\$342,461

## 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
	18	8	26

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
	\$1,302,735	\$0	\$1,302,735

## 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.

FY 2006 DATA

JAPAN-UNITED STATES FRIENDSHIP COMMISSION

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**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
80	25	105

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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FY 2006 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$403,300	\$403,300	\$0	\$0†	\$0†	\$75,870†	\$0†	\$479,170†	643

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.



## LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Office of Public Affairs  
 101 Independence Avenue, SE  
 Washington, DC 20540  
[www.loc.gov](http://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. Since 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 sustains 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
\$3,300	\$0	\$3,300

**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	17	19

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

\*\*\*\*\*

**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

## LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$400,000	\$0	\$400,000

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$75,870	\$0	\$75,870

**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.

\*\*\*\*\*

**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 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 foreign dignitaries and professionals 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	601	601

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

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#### FY 2006 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$3,201	\$3,201	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$3,201	3

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

## MARINE MAMMAL COMMISSION

4340 East-West Highway  
Bethesda, MD 20814  
301-504-0087

The Marine Mammal Commission is an independent agency of the Executive Branch, created under Title II of the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972. The Commission is charged with reviewing and making recommendations on domestic and international actions and policies of all federal agencies with respect to marine mammal protection and conservation. The Commission consists of three members appointed by the President. A nine-member Committee of Scientific Advisors on Marine Mammals assists the Commissioners in their duties. The work of the Commission and its advisory committee is carried out by eleven full-time permanent staff.

For the past three decades, the Commission has been perceived as an essential source of objective information, focused and catalytic research funding, and independent oversight. The President's Commission on Ocean Policy noted the importance of the Marine Mammal Commission as an independent oversight agency.

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### Marine Mammal Commission Programs

The Marine Mammal Commission reviews and makes recommendations on domestic and international actions and policies of federal agencies to ensure they are consistent with marine mammal protection and conservation as directed by the Act. The Commission uses its funding to enable staff, commissioners, and scientific advisors to participate in a variety of marine mammal and marine ecosystem management and research efforts and to fund its own small, but important studies program. In addition, the Commission helps develop and coordinate major multi-agency and international management and research initiatives as described in the Commission's annual reports. For example, the Commission uses its funding to support development and implementation of recovery plans that coordinate the actions of multiple agencies to conserve the Hawaiian monk seal, Florida manatee, and the North Atlantic right whale.

**Strategic Objectives:** Provide Advice and Oversight to Ensure Protection and Conservation of Marine Mammals.

FY 2006 DATA

MARINE MAMMAL COMMISSION

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USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$3,201	\$0	\$3,201

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.

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FY 2006 DATA

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	36

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](http://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.

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### 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.

**Strategic Objectives:** Protection of Federal Employees Against Arbitrary Action; Creation and Preservation of Merit-Based Civil Service

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

FY 2006 DATA

MERIT SYSTEMS PROTECTION BOARD

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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	36	36

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

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FY 2006 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$4,877,251	\$4,877,251	\$0	\$0†	\$0†	\$0†	\$0†	\$4,877,251†	130

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](http://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	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

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**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.

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**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
\$4,877,251	\$0	\$4,877,251

**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	106	106

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

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FY 2006 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$52,939	\$52,939	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$52,939	708

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



## NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

Policy and Planning Staff  
8601 Adelphi Road  
College Park, MD 20740  
[www.archives.gov](http://www.archives.gov) • 301-837-1850

The National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) serves American democracy by safeguarding and preserving the records of the United States Government, ensuring that the people can discover, use, and learn from this documentary heritage. We ensure continuing access to the essential documentation of the rights of American citizens and the actions of their government. We support democracy, promote civic education, and facilitate historical understanding of our national experience.

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### 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); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs)

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$52,939	\$0	\$52,939

**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 ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

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**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
22	686	708

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

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FY 2006 DATA

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	15

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](http://www.ncua.gov) • 703-518-6300

The National Credit Union Administration (NCUA) is the federal agency that charters and supervises federal credit unions and insures savings in federal and most state-chartered credit unions across the country through the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund (NCUSIF), a federal fund backed by the full faith and credit of the United States Government.

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### 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

FY 2006 DATA

NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION

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**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.

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FY 2006 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$643,101	\$0	\$643,101	\$0	\$35,000	\$0	\$0	\$678,101	17

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](http://www.ned.org) • 202-378-9700

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 Visiting Fellows Program.

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### 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.

Each year, the Reagan-Fascell Democracy Fellows Program brings two cohorts of democracy activists, scholars, and journalists from around the world to be in residence at the International Forum for Democratic Studies in Washington, D.C., to conduct research and writing, and to develop contacts with others working to promote democracy worldwide. Not only does this enable the fellows to contribute to the strengthening of democracy in their respective countries, but at the same time the program enriches the Washington policy community with a diverse array of practitioners who are uniquely knowledgeable about key countries and global trends. In its fifth year, the Reagan-Fascell Democracy Fellows Program continued its efforts to deepen the knowledge, enrich the skills,

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY

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broaden the perspectives, and revive the energy and morale of some of the world's most creative and courageous democratic practitioners and scholars.

In FY 2006, the program hosted 18 Reagan-Fascell Democracy Fellows (two from the U.S.) representing 15 countries. This group included activists from Burma, Iran, Pakistan, Russia, South Africa, Togo, Turkey, and Uganda; a journalist from India; and a lawyer from Argentina. The program also hosted academic scholars and research analysts from Iran, Romania, Senegal, Slovakia, Uzbekistan, and USA. We are pleased that many of the 2006 fellows developed close, collegial relationships during their time in residence at NED.

Highlights of the program's achievements included: creating outreach to the policy, academic, and nongovernmental communities in Washington, D.C., through an active calendar of meetings, democracy field trips, and events; establishing a Research Associates Program to strengthen fellows' project support; and hosting the second fellows' alumni reception at the World Movement for Democracy's Assembly in Istanbul, Turkey.

**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	\$643,101	\$643,101

**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.

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## 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	\$35,000	\$0	\$0	\$35,000

**NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY**

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**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.

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FY 2006 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$912,250	\$912,250	\$0	\$0†	\$102,600†	\$0†	\$0†	\$1,014,850†	750

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders. In-country training recipients are not included. Some of these individuals participated in digital video conferences, distance learning programs, or other virtual activities that did not necessitate international travel. Dollar figures include some expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



## NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

Office of Communications  
 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Room 614  
 Washington, DC 20506  
[www.arts.gov](http://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.

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### 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
\$171,250	\$0	\$171,250

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$102,600	\$0	\$0	\$102,600

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

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**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.

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**Connecting Lines Poet Tour**

This program supported public outreach related to the publication of the two-volume bilingual poetry anthology "Connecting Lines: New Poetry from Mexico" and "Lineas Conectadas: nueva poesia de los Estados Unidos." The tour included poetry readings by Mexican poets in El Paso, Texas; Las Cruces, New Mexico; Los Angeles, California; and Washington, D.C.

**Strategic Objectives:** Appreciation of Cultural Diversity**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$20,000	\$0	\$20,000

**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

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	3	3

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

## NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

## 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	73	73

Total number of participants includes only those individuals who did not cross an international border. Program activities were conducted through digital video conferences, distance learning, or other virtual means.

\*\*\*\*\*

**U.S. Artists International Program**

U.S. Artists International 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
\$121,000	\$0	\$121,000

## 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
649	0	649

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

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**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
\$100,000	\$0	\$100,000

FY 2006 DATA

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

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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
5	5	10

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

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FY 2006 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$1,059,462	\$1,059,462	\$0	\$0	\$89,419	\$0	\$0	\$1,148,881	86

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](http://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.

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### 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 2006 awards for fellowship programs included grants to four international research organizations; the increased funding will allow these institutions to offer the equivalent of approximately 37 year-long fellowships over the next three years.

## NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

During FY 2006, NEH funds awarded in previous years supported 35 humanities scholars conducting research in libraries, archives, and museums in 17 countries. Private gifts generated by NEH offers of matching funds supported the equivalent of an additional three and two-thirds 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: "Selfless Offspring: Filial Children and Social Order in Medieval China" by Keith N. Knapp; "Stigmas of the Tamil Stage: An Ethnography of Special Drama Artists in South India" by Susan Seizer; "To Caesar What is Caesar's: Tribute, Taxes, and Imperial Administration in Early Roman Palestine 63 B.C.E.-70 C.E." by Fabian E. Udoh; and "Remaining Relevant after Communism: The Role of the Writer in Eastern Europe" by Andrew Wachtel.

**Strategic Objectives:** The Advancement and Dissemination of Knowledge in the Humanities

## USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$988,752	\$0	\$988,752

## Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$89,419	\$0	\$0	\$89,419

## Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
36	0	36

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.

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## 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 eligible for support 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 concluded in FY 2006.

FY 2006 training activities for six Iraqi museum administrators were conducted in the United States; training activities for 32 Iraqi librarians and archivists were conducted in the United Arab Emirates. Training activities were conducted by U.S. library professionals and university professors.

**Strategic Objectives:** The Advancement and Dissemination of Knowledge in the Humanities

## USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$53,460	\$0	\$53,460

## NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

## 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
9	38	47

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

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## Rediscovering Afghanistan

In 2005, NEH announced a special initiative, "Rediscovering Afghanistan." Proposals responding to the initiative may request support for professional education and training for Afghan archivists, librarians, and museum professionals; projects to preserve and provide access to documents and artifacts; new scholarship; scholarly translations; archaeology projects; educational projects in U.S. schools, colleges, and universities for K-16; and public programs conducted by U.S. libraries, museums, and historical societies, including exhibitions, film, radio, and Internet-based programs. Applications must be submitted to one of the Endowment's existing grant programs at its regular deadline.

Two awards were made in FY 2006. One is supporting digital reformatting of 2,600 hours of Radio Afghanistan analog music tapes created from 1960 to 1980 that document a significant period of Afghan history and culture. The other grant is for the addition of 25,000 pages of books, documents, and serials published in Afghanistan from 1870 through 1930 and held in repositories in Kabul to the Afghanistan Digital Library. Each project included some training for Afghan librarians and archivists.

**Strategic Objectives:** The Advancement and Dissemination of Knowledge in the Humanities

## USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$17,250	\$0	\$17,250

## 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	0	3

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.

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**NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES**

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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 initiatives, "Recovering Iraq's Past: Request for Proposals to Preserve and Document Iraq's Cultural Heritage" and "Rediscovering Afghanistan." The amounts shown represent the portion of the agency's allocation of funds that supported the costs of the FY 2006 training activities included in some of the projects funded through this initiative.

Activities connected to training for Iraqis were conducted in the United Arab Emirates by U.S. library professionals. Activities connected to training for Afghans were conducted by U.S. library professionals in Kabul.

FY 2006 DATA

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	47

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](http://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.

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### 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

FY 2006 DATA

NATIONAL RAILROAD PASSENGER CORPORATION

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**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	47	47

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

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FY 2006 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$32,815,263	\$32,815,263	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$32,815,263	3,491

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](http://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.

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### 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 2006, more than \$32 million was spent on targeted 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

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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

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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
\$32,815,263	\$0	\$32,815,263

**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
3,491	0	3,491

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

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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.

FY 2006 DATA

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	275

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.ntsb.gov](http://www.ntsb.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 128,000 aviation accidents and thousands of railroad, marine, highway, and pipeline accidents.

\*\*\*\*\*

### 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

NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD

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**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	180	180

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

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**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 2006, the NTSB Training Center held 21 programs in which 898 individuals participated, including 95 representatives from 32 foreign countries.

**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	95	95

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

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FY 2006 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$3,821,512	\$741,512	\$3,080,000	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$3,821,512	541

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



## NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

Office of Public Affairs  
 11555 Rockville Pike  
 Rockville, MD 20852  
[www.nrc.gov](http://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

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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
\$741,512	\$3,080,000	\$3,821,512

**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
541	0	541

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

\*\*\*\*\*

NRC also received about 100 foreign visitors in FY 2006 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.

FY 2006 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$49,065	\$49,065	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$49,065	73

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.



## NUCLEAR WASTE TECHNICAL REVIEW BOARD

2300 Clarendon Boulevard, Suite 1300

Arlington, VA 22201

[www.nwtrb.gov](http://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. Department of Energy's program for management and disposal of high-level radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel from civilian nuclear power plants and from the nuclear weapons complex.

\*\*\*\*\*

### 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.

During FY 2006, the NWTRB was involved in two major international activities. In January 2006, the NWTRB hosted the third meeting of the "Advisory Bodies to Government," organized by the Nuclear Energy Agency of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, based in Paris, France. The ABG provides a forum for the chairs of organizations, like the NWTRB, who provide advice to the highest levels of government on issues dealing with radioactive waste management, to share their experiences. Representatives from France, Germany, Japan, and Sweden met for two days in Las Vegas, Nevada. They then attended an open NWTRB Board meeting and toured the proposed site for a U.S. repository at Yucca Mountain in Nevada.

NUCLEAR WASTE TECHNICAL REVIEW BOARD

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In addition, a delegation of Board members and staff visited Sweden and Finland in August 2006. The purpose of the visit was to exchange scientific information with scientists and government officials from the two European countries that have the most advanced radioactive waste disposal programs. In both countries, the Board met with representatives of the private-sector organizations responsible for developing a repository, with regulators that will license the repository in the next five to ten years, and with leaders of the communities where the repositories will be built. In addition, the NWTRB delegation visited several scientific and engineering laboratories.

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

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$49,065	\$0	\$49,065

**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
22	51	73

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

\*\*\*\*\*

FY 2006 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$12,891	\$0	\$12,891	\$0†	\$0†	\$0†	\$0†	\$12,891†	572

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.



## 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](http://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.

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### 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 Bureau 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
\$0	\$12,891	\$12,891

**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
2	192	194

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

\*\*\*\*\*

**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	378	378

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

\*\*\*\*\*

FY 2006 DATA

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	\$89,300	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$89,300	9

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](http://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.

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### 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); Democratic Institutions; Executive Development; Promotion of Civil Society; 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
\$89,300	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$89,300

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	9	9

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

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FY 2006 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$3,200	\$0	\$3,200	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$3,200	58

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](http://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	\$3,200	\$3,200

**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

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**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
1	57	58

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

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FY 2006 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$14,360,000	\$13,860,000	\$500,000	\$0	\$112,200	\$0	\$0	\$14,472,200	1,099

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](http://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 Board in July 2006 approved initiating small expansion countries in 2007 with Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, and Tajikistan. The 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. Participants gain significant, direct exposure to the American democratic and free-market system through visits to a particular community and interactive sessions with government officials, business and community leaders, and members of the media and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs). Open World's 11,000-plus visitors have come from all regions of Lithuania, Russia, and Ukraine, and 13 of Uzbekistan's 14 regions, 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 half are 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 and post-visit networking; 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.

OPEN WORLD LEADERSHIP CENTER

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Participants are hosted by local members or affiliates of Open World's partner hosting organizations, most of which are nonprofits experienced in conducting exchange programs with Eurasian countries. The local host organizations provide an in-depth professional program, cultural and community activities, and, usually, homestays.

In FY 2006, Open World brought 998 Russian delegates (accompanied by 177 facilitators) and 101 Ukrainian delegates (accompanied by 17 facilitators) to the United States for high-level professional programs:

- Open World's first nuclear nonproliferation exchange included experts from the Russian Federal Atomic Energy Agency and was hosted by the Pacific Northwest Center for Global Security and Oak Ridge National Laboratory.
- Three Russian mayors traveled to San Francisco, California, on the accountable governance theme to explore municipal sustainable development policies.
- A team of Russian avian flu experts met with their counterparts at the Food and Drug Administration, the National Institutes of Health, and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and spoke at the second Bird Flu Summit in Washington, D.C.
- Judicial exchanges have led to cooperation between Minnesota and Novosibirsk courts and Washington State and Primorskiy Kray courts.
- Three Ukrainian journalists visited New Orleans to explore media independence, energy reporting, and economic development. Upon returning to Ukraine, one delegate published a long article on disaster recovery.
- Open World held an interregional alumni conference on best practices in the social sector in Tver, Russia.

Overall, 1,103 Russian alumni participated in privately funded alumni events across Russia in FY 2006.

**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
\$13,860,000	\$500,000	\$14,360,000

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$112,200	\$0	\$0	\$112,200

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	1,099	1,099

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

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FY 2006 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$329,645,190	\$319,880,000	\$9,765,190	Not Tracked	\$1,279,318	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$330,924,508	7,749

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](http://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.

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### 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 2006, more than 2.4 million individuals abroad benefited from various forms of training provided by Peace Corps Volunteers. Because these individuals do not fall within the IAWG's definition of international training participants, they are not included in the numbers below. In addition 155,565 service providers, 26,396 organizations and agencies, and 31,921 communities benefited from the various forms of training by Peace Corps Volunteers.

The total number of participants in FY 2006 is 7,749, representing 7,628 Peace Corps Volunteers (including 27 Crisis Corps Volunteers and 1 United Nations Volunteer), 10 USAID-funded Tsunami Peace Corps Volunteers, 103 President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) Peace Corps Volunteers, and 8 PEPFAR Crisis Corps Volunteers.

FY 2006 DATA

PEACE CORPS

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Volunteers complete pre-service and in-service training in-country.

**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
\$319,880,000	\$9,765,190	\$329,645,190

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$1,279,318	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$1,279,318

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
7,749	0	7,749

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

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FY 2006 DATA

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	21

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](http://www.pbgc.gov) • 202-326-4343

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 over 30,000 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.

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### 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,

**FY 2006 DATA**  
**PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION**

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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	21	21

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

\*\*\*\*\*

FY 2006 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$363,127	\$0	\$363,127	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$363,127	1,079

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.



## SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Office of Public Affairs  
 100 F Street, NE  
 Washington, DC 20549  
[www.sec.gov](http://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.

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### 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, anti-money laundering, and market development issues for smaller groups of securities professionals in various regions globally. The cost is partially 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	\$363,127	\$363,127

## 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
	34	1,045	1,079

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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FY 2006 DATA

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	702

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



## SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Small Business Administration  
409 Third Street, SW  
Washington, DC 20416  
[www.sba.gov](http://www.sba.gov) • 202-205-6770

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 \$78 billion -- a disaster loan portfolio of nearly \$10 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)

FY 2006 DATA

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

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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	702	702

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

\*\*\*\*\*

FY 2006 DATA

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	360

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](http://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 2006, SSA developed 43 programs of consultation and observation for a total of 360 international visitors from 19 countries.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

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**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	360	360

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

\*\*\*\*\*

FY 2006 DATA

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	168

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



## TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

Coordinator, Community Relations  
 400 West Summit Hill Drive, WT 7D-K  
 Knoxville, TN 37902-1401  
 865-632-4851

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 8.6 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 come 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 may be 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

FY 2006 DATA

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

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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	168	168

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

\*\*\*\*\*

**FY 2006 DATA**

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$8,216,108	\$5,808,399	\$2,407,709	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$8,216,108	1,295

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.



## **U.S. TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCY**

### General Information

1000 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 1600  
 Arlington, VA 22209-3901  
[www.ustda.gov](http://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 2006 of orientation visits, USTDA estimates that 1,579 U.S. Government and international organization representatives; private business, media/communications, medical, and non-profit organization professionals; researchers (non-academic); scientists/technologists; and university administrators and teaching staff/researchers provided information to program participants while benefiting from knowledge provided by their international guests.

## 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
\$2,838,229	\$329,709	\$3,167,938

**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	406	406

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
\$2,970,170	\$2,078,000	\$5,048,170

**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
173	716	889

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

\*\*\*\*\*

FY 2006 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$70,648,800	\$70,648,800	\$0	\$1,766,666	\$908,262	\$3,232,933	Not Tracked	\$76,556,661	426,675

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](http://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 and both organizations will continue to collaborate on the execution of the Plan known as the Foreign Assistance Framework through the newly formed "F" Bureau.

USAID's participatory development activities lead to many direct benefits here in the United States as well as development overseas. 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 of all foreign exchange visitors who will travel to the U.S. under USAID funding or sponsorship are constantly monitored and strengthened when necessary.

Quotations included in program descriptions below are taken from the joint Department of State/USAID Strategic Plan. Readers are encouraged to review the Strategic Plan for a detailed review of where and how USAID works and its goal areas.

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### Democracy and Governance Programs

**UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

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, the failure of states.

**Strategic Objectives:** Achieve Peace and Security; Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Democracy and Human Rights)

<b>USG Funding:</b>	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding		
	\$13,977,345	\$0	\$13,977,345		
<b>Non-USG Funding:</b>	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	\$347,133	\$0	\$44,905	Not Tracked	\$392,038
<b>Participant Totals:</b>	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants		
	0	131,021	131,021		

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 will continue to strengthen world economic growth, development, and stability through programs that encourage expanded trade and investment. We will work to ensure that our efforts effectively target women, the majority of the world's poor. The Department of State and USAID programs will assist in promoting agricultural development as well as continue 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)

<b>USG Funding:</b>	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding		
	\$22,244,919	\$0	\$22,244,919		
<b>Non-USG Funding:</b>	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	\$406,856	\$700	\$383,361	Not Tracked	\$790,916
<b>Participant Totals:</b>	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants		
	0	69,952	69,952		

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

**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. The Department of State and USAID will promote 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, the Department of State and USAID will support programs that promote equal access to quality basic education with special efforts to reduce barriers to education for girls. The Department and USAID will also work closely with country-developed and -driven education plans that invest in people. Also, State and USAID coordinate with donor partners to implement decisions made during a number of international meetings that complement the education plans of developing countries to address capacity gaps toward achieving the Global Education for All initiative.

The Department of State and USAID will also promote 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
\$20,466,508	\$0	\$20,466,508

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$194,641	\$547,724	\$2,591,883	Not Tracked	\$3,334,248

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	109,072	109,072

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 will work to promote implementation 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 access to modern energy services. The Department of State and USAID will expand international cooperation in the area of environmental governance.

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

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$2,022,686	\$0	\$2,022,686

## UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

## Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$95,765	\$40,000	\$93,180	Not Tracked	\$228,945

## Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	14,235	14,235

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.

In FY 2006, USAID responded to 74 disasters including those in Chad, Somalia, and the Sudan.

**Strategic Objectives:** Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Humanitarian Response)

## USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$2,123,423	\$0	\$2,123,423

## 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
0	1,569	1,569

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

\*\*\*\*\*

**Population, Health, and Nutrition Programs**

Healthy citizens are essential for healthy economies and societies. The Department of State and USAID emphasize 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 its malaria programs, 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)

FY 2006 DATA

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

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**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$9,813,919	\$0	\$9,813,919

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$722,272	\$319,838	\$119,605	Not Tracked	\$1,161,714

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	100,826	100,826

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 was used to calculate breakouts among these reporting areas for U.S.-based training for each country. Where data was not available, USAID-wide averages were 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.

**FY 2006 DATA**

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	16

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](http://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

FY 2006 DATA

UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

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**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.

\*\*\*\*\*

FY 2006 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$1,326	\$1,326	\$0	\$0	\$352,070	\$0†	\$0†	\$353,396†	67

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders. In-country training recipients are not included.

†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](http://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 External Affairs Division coordinates the International Teacher Training Project, which provides training for European teachers who teach about the Holocaust. This is an annual two-day program with a goal of exposing secondary school teachers to the history of the Holocaust and the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum.

In FY 2006, 17 teachers from Croatia, Estonia, Hungary, Lithuania, Poland, and Slovakia participated in this training.

**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
	\$0	\$12,358	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$12,358

UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

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**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	17	17

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

\*\*\*\*\*

**University Programs Division**

The University Programs Division (UPD) is responsible for establishing a network of links with U.S. and international universities and research institutions for the purposes of encouraging and supporting new research and scholarship on the Holocaust; strengthening teaching about the Holocaust at the university level to ensure the training of future generations of Holocaust scholars; focusing scholarly attention on key issues that require investigation and serving as a principal venue for scholarly discussion, deliberation, and debate; and enhancing networking opportunities among U.S. scholars and scholars of the Holocaust from diverse academic disciplines.

UPD accomplishes this mission through the design, development, promotion, and coordination of scholarly programs, including one- and two-week seminars for university professors of Holocaust courses; two-week summer research workshops for scholars; on-site and off-site lectures, panel presentations, and symposia; scholarly programs in partnership with other research/teaching institutions; and the collection, analysis, and dissemination of information regarding Holocaust education in the United States.

In FY 2006, UPD conducted three faculty seminars for 53 professors from the Bahamas, Canada, and 27 U.S. states; 62 programs on U.S. campuses in 22 states; two summer research workshops; and 17 lectures, panels, and symposia comprising 102 scholars from 29 states, two Canadian provinces, and six foreign countries. For the purposes of this report only foreign participants are included.

**Strategic Objectives:** Promote International Understanding**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,326	\$0	\$1,326

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$43,016	\$0	\$0	\$43,016

**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.

\*\*\*\*\*

## 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.

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.

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.

During FY 2006, there were a total of 42 visiting scholars from 13 countries in residence at the Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies. For the purposes of this report, 25 were international scholars from 12 countries.

**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	\$285,400	\$0	\$0	\$285,400

**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.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Volunteer and Intern Services

The Museum's Internship Program provides an environment for qualified candidates to learn about the Holocaust and about Museum operations. Included are hands-on projects and opportunities to work with Holocaust scholars and Museum professionals to learn about their roles, responsibilities, and backgrounds. The program offers internships to U.S. and non-U.S. citizens. They work in the archives, collections, exhibitions, and in other scholarly or research activities.

In FY 2006, two international interns worked at the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum.

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

FY 2006 DATA

UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

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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	\$11,296	\$0	\$0	\$11,296

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	2	2

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.

\*\*\*\*\*

FY 2006 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$982,324	\$982,324	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$982,324	697

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



## UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE

1200 17th Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20036  
[www.usip.org](http://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
\$432,000	\$0	\$432,000

## 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	10	10

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

\*\*\*\*\*

**Religion and Peacemaking**

The goal of the program is to help facilitate the resolution of international disputes through aiding the efforts of faith-based organizations. The program expands knowledge about the actual and potential roles of religious organizations in international peacemaking. The principal goal is to aid American faith-based organizations in their international peacemaking work, which they usually undertake in partnership with communities of faith abroad.

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

## USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$7,200	\$0	\$7,200

## 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
4	0	4

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
\$101,000	\$0	\$101,000

## 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
	13	38	51

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
\$234,270	\$0	\$234,270

## 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
	9	378	387

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

\*\*\*\*\*

**Training Program**

The Training Program develops and presents training seminars for government, military, public security, and humanitarian professionals, both American and international. The seminars, which are offered both in the United States and abroad, help participants improve their skills, strategies, and tools for preventing, managing, and resolving international conflicts. Participants work together through discussions, working groups, case studies, and simulation exercises, applying a range of skill sets and the most current theory in the field.

**Strategic Objectives:**

Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Humanitarian Response); Conflict Resolution

## USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$207,854	\$0	\$207,854

FY 2006 DATA

UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE

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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
25	220	245

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

\*\*\*\*\*

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.

FY 2006 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$32,910	\$15,060	\$17,850	\$0†	\$0†	\$0†	\$19,745†	\$52,655†	649

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](http://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
\$15,060	\$17,850	\$32,910

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$19,745	\$19,745

## UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
26	160	186

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, European, and Western Hemisphere 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
148	315	463

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

\*\*\*\*\*

FY 2006 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$438,750	\$438,750	\$0	\$0	\$265,319	\$0	\$43,594	\$747,663	39

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders. In-country training recipients are not included.



## WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS

Public Inquiries  
 One Woodrow Wilson Plaza  
 1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW  
 Washington, DC 20004-3027  
[www.wilsoncenter.org](http://www.wilsoncenter.org) • 202-691-4000

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.

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.

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
\$438,750	\$0	\$438,750

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$265,319	\$0	\$43,594	\$308,913

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	39	39

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.

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## CHAPTER 3: FY 2006 DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

The Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, as amended, (22 U.S.C 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 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

## DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

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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.

- (5) *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 243 FY 2006 programs reported to the IAWG, 13 programs from five federal entities fit within the definition of cultural programs, and are included in the following chart.

<b>Department of State</b>	Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs	Special Professional and Cultural Exchange Programs
<b>Japan-United States Friendship Commission (JUSFC)</b>		Cultural Affairs Programs
<b>National Endowment for the Arts (NEA)</b>		ArtsLink Residencies
		Connecting Lines Poet Tour

## DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

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	Open World Cultural Leaders Program
	U.S. Artists International Program
	U.S.-Japan Creative Artists Fellowship Program
<b>National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH)</b>	Fellowship Programs at Independent Research Institutions
	Recovering Iraq's Past: Request for Proposals to Preserve and Document Iraq's Cultural Heritage
	Rediscovering Afghanistan
<b>U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum</b>	External Affairs (International Outreach)
	University Programs Division
	Visiting Scholar Programs

In addition to these programs, cultural preservation and arts- and humanities-oriented activities appear in the programs of the Department of Defense, Library of Congress, National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), the United States Institute of Peace, 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 in focus and because they reflect the specific mandate

## DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

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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 to 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 2006, 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 AND 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.

Programs range from simple ad hoc consultations that last a couple of hours to highly structured programs that take place over a few weeks.

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.

Federal entities approach program administration differently. Many larger programs use in-house or external contractors to plan and administer the programs; other programs designate one or more federal employees to administer these activities as part of a larger portfolio of responsibilities.

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).

The number of international participants varies widely, as well. Some agencies may host fewer than a dozen participants, such as the Delaware River Basin Commission, while others host thousands, such as

## DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

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the Department of State's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs International Visitor Leadership Program.

Also, for counting purposes, international visitors may have participated in programs/activities at more than one federal department or agency during their stay, as many federal organizations partner with each other to provide international visitors with a wide range of information on particular topics. The International Visitor Leadership Program, for example, may send its foreign participants to other federal departments and agencies for additional consultations and other information gathering activities as appropriate. These federal organizations may also report on these visitors.

Approximately one-third of the program submissions in the *FY 2006 Inventory of Programs* have an international visitor program component. In reviewing these programs, the IAWG notes that some federal departments and agencies may have more than one international visitor program in their organization. In addition, some organizations report international visitor programs as a component of more comprehensive international exchange and training programs. Those international activities that are part of larger technical assistance projects or which have overt training elements are better categorized under the Professional Exchanges and Training section.

According to the data reported to the IAWG, the following list of federal entities host some type of international visitor program or sponsor international visitor activities within their organizations. Programs marked with an asterisk (\*) have international visitor activities that are classified as scientific by category.

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Architectural and Transportation Barriers	~Federal Transit Administration*
Compliance Board (Access Board)	~Maritime Administration*
Commodity Futures Trading Commission	~National Highway Traffic Safety Administration*
Delaware River Basin Commission*	~Research and Innovative Technology Administration*
Department of Agriculture	Department of the Treasury
~Foreign Agricultural Service*	~Internal Revenue Service
Department of Commerce	~Office of the Comptroller of the Currency
~Bureau of Economic Analysis*	Environmental Protection Agency*
~International Trade Administration*	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
~National Institute of Standards and Technology*	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission*
~National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration*	Federal Maritime Commission*
~U.S. Census Bureau*	Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service
~United States Patent and Trademark Office*	Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board
Department of Defense	Federal Trade Commission
~Regional Centers for Security Studies	General Services Administration
Department of Education	Government Accountability Office
~Office of the Under Secretary, International Affairs	Library of Congress
Department of Energy	Marine Mammal Commission*
~Energy Resources*	Merit Systems Protection Board
Department of Health and Human Services	National Archives and Records Administration
Department of Homeland Security	National Credit Union Administration
~Customs and Border Protection	National Railroad Passenger Corporation
~Federal Emergency Management Agency	National Transportation Safety Board*
~Federal Law Enforcement Training Center*	Nuclear Regulatory Commission*
~Immigration and Customs Enforcement*	Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board*
~International Affairs	Office of Government Ethics
~Transportation Security Administration	Office of Special Counsel
~United States Coast Guard	Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation
Department of Housing and Urban Development	Small Business Administration
~Office of Policy Development and Research	Social Security Administration
Department of the Interior	Tennessee Valley Authority*
~Bureau of Reclamation*	U.S. Commission on Civil Rights
~Minerals Management Service*	U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum
~National Parks Service*	U.S. Postal Service
~Office of International Affairs*	U.S. Trade and Development Agency
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 <sup>30</sup>	
~Bureau of Western Hemispheric Affairs	
Department of Transportation	
~Federal Aviation Administration*	
~Federal Highway Administration*	
~Federal Railroad Administration*	

<sup>30</sup> Bureau has been reorganized and renamed the Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs (SCA)

## DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

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### SCIENTIFIC/TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Ninety-three 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-four programs have been identified that fit within this narrower category. The Department of Energy had the largest number of reported programs (12) in this subset, followed by Commerce and Health and Human Services (11 each), Interior (6), and Agriculture (5). Other longstanding sponsors include Labor, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the National Science Foundation, the National Transportation Safety Board, 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.

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.<sup>31</sup>

<b>Department of Agriculture</b> (continued on next page)	Foreign Agricultural Service	Cochran Middle Income Fellowship Program*
		Embassy Science Fellows Program
		Faculty Exchange Program*

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<sup>31</sup> 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

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		Norman E. Borlaug International Agricultural Science and Technology Fellows Program
		Scientific Cooperation Exchange Program with China
<b>Department of Commerce</b> (continued on next page)	Bureau of Economic Analysis	BEA Overseas Training and Presentations*
	Bureau of Industry and Security	BIS International Activities*
	National Institute of Standards and Technology	NIST Exchange Visitors Program
	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	International Turtle Excluder Device Technology Transfer Program*
		National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service's International Activities*
		National Weather Service International Exchange and Training Program*
		U.S.-China Marine and Fisheries Science and Technology Protocol*
		U.S.-Russia Memorandum of Understanding on World Oceans and Polar Regions
	National Telecommunications and Information Administration	Radio Frequency Spectrum Management Program*
	U.S. Census Bureau	International Programs Center Training and Technical Assistance*

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	U.S. Patent and Trademark Office	Technical Assistance Programs*
Department of Energy	Corporate Management	Office of Intelligence and Counterintelligence International Activities*
	Energy Information Administration	Energy Information Administration Programs*
	Energy Resources	National Energy Technology Laboratory*
		Office of Distributed Energy and Electricity Reliability*
		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 Civilian Radioactive Waste Management	Civilian Radioactive Waste Management Program
	Office of Science	Nobel Laureates Program*
		Pan-American Advanced Studies Institutes*

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<b>Department of Health and Human Services</b>	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	Exchange Visitor Program*
		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)*
<b>Department of the Interior</b> (continued on next page)	Bureau of Reclamation	Training Programs
	Minerals Management Service	Minerals Management Service International Program

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	National Park Service	International Volunteers in Parks/Exchange Visitors Program and Technical Assistance Program
	Office of International Affairs	International Technical Assistance Program
	United States Fish and Wildlife Service	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service International Programs
	United States Geological Survey	Visiting Scientist and Participant Training Programs
<b>Department of Labor</b>	Bureau of Labor Statistics	International Labor Statistics Center*
<b>National Aeronautics and Space Administration</b>		NASA Exchange Visitor Program
		Resident Research Associate Program
<b>National Science Foundation</b>		Office of International Science and Engineering
<b>National Transportation Safety Board</b>		National Transportation Safety Board Training Program*
<b>Nuclear Regulatory Commission</b>		Regional Programs*
<b>United States Agency for International Development</b>		Economic Growth and Agricultural Development Programs*
		Environment Programs*
		Population, Health, and Nutrition Programs*

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### 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 16 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.

<b>Department of Education</b> (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
		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

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		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
<b>Department of State</b> (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
		FREEDOM Support Exchange Programs	Exchanges for students from Russia and Eurasia
		Fulbright Program	Exchanges between U.S. and foreign teachers and administrators

## DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

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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
<b>U.S. Agency for International Development</b>		Education and Training	Various initiatives designed to improve pre-primary, primary, and secondary levels of education
<b>U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum</b>		External Affairs	International Teacher Training Project for European secondary school teachers to learn more about the Holocaust and the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum

## DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

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<b>U.S. Institute of Peace</b>	Education Program	Educational activities and development of curricula on conflict resolution for teachers and students
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### **Undergraduate-Level Programs**

Eight federal entities reported 21 programs that included undergraduate-level programs. The programs include traditional study abroad activities for American and foreign students, institution 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.

<b>Department of Agriculture</b>	Foreign Agricultural Service	Faculty Exchange Programs	Exchange programs to train agricultural university teachers on curriculum development, research, and teaching methods
<b>Department of Defense</b>	National Defense University	National Security Education Program	Undergraduate and graduate scholarships for area studies, language programs, and other relevant studies
<b>Department of Education</b> (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

## DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

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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
		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
		Office of Safe and Drug-Free Schools	CIVITAS:International/Latin America and Africa Program
<b>Department of Homeland Security</b>	United States Coast Guard	U.S. Coast Guard Academy Programs	Undergraduate degree program for foreign students
<b>Department of State</b> (continued on next two pages)	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
		FREEDOM Support Exchange Programs	Exchanges for students from Russia and Eurasia

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		Fulbright Program	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
		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

## DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

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	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
<b>Department of Transportation</b>	Maritime Administration	United States Merchant Marine Academy Programs	Undergraduate degree program for foreign students
<b>U.S. Agency for International Development</b>	Education and Training		Various initiatives designed to improve pre-primary, primary, secondary, and higher education
<b>U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum</b>	University Programs Division		Among its many activities, teaching and scholarship on the Holocaust, strengthening university teaching on the subject

### Graduate-Level University Programs

Ten federal entities have 29 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.

<b>Department of Agriculture</b>	Foreign Agricultural Service	Faculty Exchange Programs	Exchange programs to train agricultural university teachers on curriculum development, research, and teaching methods
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## DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

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<b>Department of Defense</b>	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
	Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff	Olmsted Scholar Program	Graduate-level scholarship for military services
<b>Department of Education</b> (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
		Fulbright-Hays Seminars Abroad Program	Short-term seminars in social sciences, humanities, or host-country languages for schoolteachers, curriculum specialists, and college faculty

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		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
<b>Department of State</b> (continued on next two pages)	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 Program	Fellowships and scholarships to graduate 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 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 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	
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	
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	

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	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
<b>Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission</b>		Education and Training Programs	Seed money for projects and institutional grants to promote area studies
<b>Library of Congress</b>		Exchange Visitor Program	Scholarly research in the humanities and social sciences
<b>National Science Foundation</b>		Office of International Science and Engineering	Research support for undergraduate, graduate, and post-graduate students
<b>U.S. Agency for International Development</b>		Education and Training	Various initiatives designed to establish higher education and research partnerships, alliances, and networks with developing countries
<b>United States Holocaust Memorial Museum</b> (continued on next page)		External Affairs	Research fellowships for graduate, post-doctoral, and senior researchers

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	University Programs Division	Scholarly focus on the Holocaust and networking opportunities among U.S. scholars and scholars of the Holocaust from diverse academic disciplines
	Visiting Scholar Programs	Scholarly exchanges and activities centered on Holocaust issues
<b>United States Institute of Peace</b>	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

### **Post-Doctoral Research Programs**

Nine federal entities report 21 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.

<b>Department of Agriculture</b>	Foreign Agricultural Service	Faculty Exchange Programs	Exchange programs to train agricultural university teachers on curriculum development, research, and teaching methods
<b>Department of Education</b> (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

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		Fulbright-Hays Faculty Research Abroad	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
<b>Department of State</b> (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 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

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	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
	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
<b>Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission</b>	Education and Training Programs	Seed money for projects and institutional grants to promote area studies	
<b>Library of Congress</b>	Exchange Visitor Program	Scholarly research in the humanities and social sciences	
<b>National Science Foundation</b>	Office of International Science and Engineering	International research fellowship awards, support for cooperative research activities, and joint workshops and seminars	
<b>U.S. Agency for International Development</b>	Education and Training	Various initiatives designed to establish higher education and research partnerships, alliances, and networks with developing countries	
<b>United States Holocaust Memorial Museum</b> (continued on next page)	External Affairs	Research fellowships for graduate, post-doctoral, and senior researchers	

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<b>United States Institute of Peace</b>	University Programs Division	Scholarly focus on the Holocaust and networking opportunities among U.S. scholars and scholars of the Holocaust from diverse academic disciplines
	Visiting Scholar Programs	Scholarly exchanges and activities centered on Holocaust issues
	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
	Religion and Peacemaking	Scholarly research aiding faith-based organizations in their international peacemaking work, in partnership with communities of faith abroad

### **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 16 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

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and objectives. However, programs can always benefit from increased communication among sponsors to share best practices and address common challenges.

<b>Department of Defense</b>	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
<b>Department of Education</b> (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
		Fulbright-Hays Faculty Research Abroad Program	Institutional grants to support fellowships that aim to strengthen area studies and language programs in academia

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		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
<b>Department of State</b>	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
<b>Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission</b>		Education and Training Programs	Seed money for projects and institutional grants to promote area studies
<b>Peace Corps</b>		Peace Corps Volunteer Service Program	Program component is community-based English teaching overseas

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### PROFESSIONAL EXCHANGES AND TRAINING

The majority of the international exchange and training programs reported to the IAWG include professional exchange and training activities. If we eliminate from consideration the large number of 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 -- makes 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:<sup>32</sup>

- (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, 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.

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<sup>32</sup> 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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<b>Department of Agriculture</b>	Foreign Agricultural Service	Cochran Middle Income Fellowship Program
		Faculty Exchange Programs
<b>Department of Commerce</b>	Bureau of Economic Analysis	BEA Overseas Training and Presentations
	Bureau of Industry and Security	BIS International Activities
	International Trade Administration	American Management and Business Internship Training Program
		Good Governance 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	International Programs Center Training and Technical Assistance
<b>Department of Labor</b>	Bureau of International Labor Affairs	Office of Trade Agreement Implementation
<b>African Development Foundation</b>		Grassroots Development Projects

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<b>Commodity Futures Trading Commission</b>	Technical Assistance Program
<b>Federal Trade Commission</b>	International Programs
<b>U.S. Agency for International Development</b>	Economic Growth and Agricultural Development
<b>U.S. Trade and Development Agency</b>	Trade-Related Training

### **Law Enforcement and Security**

Four organizations conduct the majority of all federal law enforcement, security-related, professional exchange and training programs: the Departments of Defense, Homeland Security, Justice, and State. One program from the Department of Transportation is also included.

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.<sup>33</sup>

Also, U.S. Coast Guard Programs, which include significant law enforcement- and security-related activities, are listed under Multi-Themed Programming.

<b>Department of Defense</b> (continued on next page)	Defense Security Cooperation Agency	International Military Education and Training Program
		Foreign Military Financing Program
		Foreign Military Sales Program
		Professional Military Education Exchanges

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<sup>33</sup> 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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	Office of the Undersecretary of Defense for Policy	Regional Defense Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program
<b>Department of Homeland Security</b> (continued on next page)	Customs and Border Protection	Canine Training
		Carrier Liaison Program
		Export Control and Border Security Program
		International Training and Assistance Program, Assistance Project Branch
		International Training and Assistance Program, Law Enforcement Training Branch
		Office of Border Patrol
		Office of International Trade*
		Trade Capacity Building*
	Federal Emergency Management Agency	Federal Management Institute Programs
		National Fire Academy

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	Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	Financial Forensic Techniques Training Program
		International Individual Students Program
		Officer Safety and Survival Train-the-Trainer Program
		Training Needs Assessment – Ukraine
		Vehicle Search and Anti-Smuggling Training Program
	Immigration and Customs Enforcement	Bulk Cash Smuggling International Training Program
		International Law Enforcement Academies Training Program
<b>Department of Justice</b> (continued on next page)	U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services	USCIS Office of Refugee, Asylum, and International Operations Training Program
	United States Secret Service	USSS International Training Program
	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

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		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
<b>Department of Transportation</b>	Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration	Drug Interdiction Assistance Program*
	Bureau of Diplomatic Security	Antiterrorism Assistance Program
<b>Department of State</b>	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 and the rule of law. 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 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.

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<b>Department of Defense</b>	Defense Security Cooperation Agency	International Military Education and Training <sup>34</sup>
<b>Department of Labor</b>	Bureau of International Labor Affairs	Child Labor, Forced Labor, and Human Trafficking Program
<b>Broadcasting Board of Governors</b>		International Media Training Center Program
<b>Federal Executive Boards</b>		Leaders for Tomorrow Program
<b>Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service</b>		International Labor Conflict Management Program
<b>Library of Congress</b>		Global Legal Information Network
<b>National Endowment for Democracy</b>		Reagan-Fascell Democracy Fellows Program Visiting Fellows Program
<b>Office of Government Ethics</b>		International Technical Assistance and Cooperation
<b>Office of Personnel Management</b>		Federal Executive Institute “Leadership for a Democratic Society” Program
<b>U.S. Agency for International Development</b>		Democracy and Governance Programs Humanitarian Assistance

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<sup>34</sup> While some courses under the International Military Education and Training Program do address democracy and human rights issues, the majority of the courses are categorized under law enforcement and security.

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<b>U.S. Institute of Peace</b>	Religion and Peacemaking Program
	Research and Studies Program
	Rule of Law Program
	Training 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.

<b>Department of Homeland Security</b>	U.S. Coast Guard	Caribbean Support Tender
		U.S. Coast Guard Exportable Training
		U.S. Coast Guard Resident Training Programs
<b>Department of State</b>	Bureau of African Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs

## DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

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	Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs
		Citizen Exchange Programs
		Economic Support Fund Programs
	Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs	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 International Information Programs	U.S. Speakers and Specialists 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
<b>Department of Transportation</b>	Maritime Administration	Global Maritime and Transportation School
<b>Japan-United States Friendship Commission</b>		Education and Training Programs

## DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

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<b>Peace Corps</b>	Peace Corps Volunteer Services Program
<b>U.S. Agency for International Development</b>	Education and Training
<b>Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars</b>	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.

Federal 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.

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..."<sup>35</sup>

Interagency funding transfers typically involve additional reporting requirements that promote program transparency and enhance coordination. In FY 2006, the IAWG reported that more than \$260 million was transferred among federal agencies to fund international exchange and training activities.

A variety of formal and informal arrangements, such as interagency working groups, policy coordinating committees (run through the National Security Council), and senior coordinators, have existed to provide mechanisms for policy and program coordination. These bodies have

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<sup>35</sup> No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 (PL 107-110), Title II, Subpart 3, Section 2345 (f)(1).

## DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

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provided 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.

The data reveals that 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 2004-2009. Among key crosscutting issues are Muslim Outreach, Law Enforcement Assistance and Aid Effectiveness, and Strategic Use of Resources.

State and USAID work with other federal agencies through the National Security Council's Policy Coordination Committee process to coordinate activities. With the development of the State/USAID Strategic Plan for 2007-2012, federal coordination continues to take shape as we use foreign assistance to achieve the goals of transformational diplomacy.

Overseas, U.S. embassies 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.<sup>36</sup>

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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.

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<sup>36</sup> 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.

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## **APPENDIX A: IAWG MANDATE – SECTION 112 (g) OF THE MUTUAL EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE ACT OF 1961 (P.L. 87-256), AS AMENDED (22 U.S.C. 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
- .
- (D) A senior representative of the Department of Education, who shall be designated by the Secretary of Education.

## IAWG MANDATE

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(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).

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- (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.

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## **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	
<b>EXECUTIVE BRANCH</b>						
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		
<b>EXECUTIVE AGENCIES</b>						
<b>Cabinet-Level Departments</b>						
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		
<b>Independent Establishments and Government Corporations</b>						
African Development Foundation	X			X		
Central Intelligence Agency				X		
Commodity Futures Trading Commission	X			X		
Consumer Product Safety Commission				X		
Corporation for National and Community Service	X			X		
						IAWG does not collect classified information

	Administers Int'l Exchanges & Training			Reports Data to IAWG			Comments
	Yes	No	Unknown	Yes	No	No	
Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board	X	X		X	X	X	
Environmental Protection Agency	X			X			
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	X			X	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			No data for FY06
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			
Vietnam Education Foundation	X			X			
<b>Boards, Committees, and Commissions</b>							
Administrative Committee of the Federal Register			X			X	
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	
The Asia Foundation	X					X	
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	
Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements			X			X	
Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled			X			X	
Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention			X			X	
Delaware River Basin Commission	X					X	

	Administers Int'l Exchanges & Training			Reports Data to IAWG			Comments
	Yes	No	Unknown	Yes	No		
Endangered Species Committee	X			X		X	Part of Interior
Export Administration Review Board	X			X		X	
Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council	X			X		X	Part of Treasury
Federal Financing Bank	X			X		X	Part of Education
Federal Interagency Committee on Education	X			X		X	Part of Library of Congress
Federal Laboratory Consortium on Technology Transfer	X			X		X	
Federal Library and Information Center Committee	X			X		X	
Harry S. Truman Scholarship Foundation	X			X		X	
Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor Commission	X			X		X	
Indian Arts and Crafts Board			X	X		X	Part of Interior
Interagency Committee on Employment of People with Disabilities			X		X	X	Part of Equal Employment Opportunity Commission
Interagency Savings Bond Committee	X			X		X	Data submitted via State/ECA
J. William Fulbright Foreign Scholarship Board	X			X		X	
James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation	X			X		X	
Japan-United States Friendship Commission	X			X		X	Part of Treasury
Joint Board for the Enrollment of Actuaries			X		X		
Marine Mammal Commission	X			X		X	
Medicare Payment Advisory Commission			X		X		
Migratory Bird Conservation Commission	X			X		X	
Mississippi River Conservation Commission	X			X		X	Part of Defense/ACE
Morris K. Udall Scholarship and Excellence in National Environmental Policy Foundation	X			X		X	
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science	X			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 Wendell Holmes Device	X				X		Part of Dept. of Labor
President's Committee on Employment of People with Disabilities			X		X		Part of Office of Management and Budget
President's Council on Integrity and Efficiency			X		X		
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			X		
Susquehanna River Basin Commission	X			X			No data for FY06
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		
White House Commission on Presidential Scholars	X			X			Part of Education
<b>QUASI-OFFICIAL AGENCIES</b>							
Legal Services Corporation		X		X			
Smithsonian Institution		X		X			No data for FY06
State Justice Institute	X			X			
U.S. Institute of Peace	X			X			
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars	X			X			
<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>							
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
<b>LEGISLATIVE BRANCH</b>							
Architect of the Capitol		X		X			
Congress				X			
Congressional Budget Office		X			X		
Government Accountability Office	X				X		
Government Printing Office				X			
Library of Congress	X				X		
Open World Leadership Center	X				X		
U.S. Botanic Gardens				X			Operates under auspices of Architect of the Capitol

Administers Int'l Exchanges & Training			Reports Data to IAWG			Comments
	Yes	No	Unknown	Yes	No	
<b>JUDICIAL BRANCH</b>						
Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts			X	X	X	
Federal Judicial Center			X	X	X	
Lower Courts			X	X	X	
Special Courts			X	X	X	
Supreme Court of the United States			X	X	X	
U.S. Sentencing Commission		X		X	X	

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## **APPENDIX C: FY 2006 INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE AND TRAINING PARTICIPANTS BY COUNTRY**

# FY 2006 Participants by Country

## East Asia and Pacific - EAP

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Australia	354	9,128	9,482
Brunei	1	74	75
Cambodia	68	3,068	3,136
China	1,553	25,446	26,999
Cook Islands	1	2	3
East Asia and Pacific Regional	98	1,511	1,609
East Asia and Pacific Unspecified	2	692	694
East Timor	9	25	34
Fiji	60	151	211
French Polynesia	0	5	5
Hong Kong (Special Administrative Region)	258	2,305	2,563
Indonesia	245	24,901	25,146
Japan	928	5,909	6,837
Kiribati	47	5	52
Korea (North)	0	16	16
Korea (South)	447	4,003	4,450
Laos	19	424	443
Macau	2	53	55
Malaysia	137	2,001	2,138
Marshall Islands	4	16	20
Micronesia, Federated States of	77	41	118
Mongolia	223	3,558	3,781
Myanmar (Burma)	34	1,726	1,760
Nauru	0	1	1
New Caledonia	2	45	47
New Zealand	77	415	492
Palau	9	31	40
Papua New Guinea	10	135	145
Philippines	365	38,510	38,875
Samoa (Formerly Western Samoa)	53	13	66
Singapore	164	8,238	8,402
Solomon Islands	0	57	57
Taiwan	258	5,699	5,957
Thailand	599	8,144	8,743
Tonga	51	100	151
Tuvalu	0	2	2
Vanuatu	101	79	180
Vietnam	246	4,087	4,333
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,502</b>	<b>150,616</b>	<b>157,118</b>

## FY 2006 Participants by Country

### Eurasia - EA

<b>Country</b>	<b>U.S.</b>	<b>Foreign</b>	<b>Total</b>
Armenia	173	1,720	1,893
Azerbaijan	174	10,501	10,675
Belarus	60	2,415	2,475
Eurasia Regional	101	736	837
Eurasia Unspecified	159	0	159
Georgia	262	6,212	6,474
Kazakhstan	288	5,941	6,229
Kyrgyzstan	262	9,397	9,659
Moldova	198	2,767	2,965
Russia	1,149	42,069	43,218
Tajikistan	85	12,232	12,317
Turkmenistan	97	3,522	3,619
Ukraine	698	6,287	6,985
Uzbekistan	106	10,848	10,954
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,812</b>	<b>114,647</b>	<b>118,459</b>

# FY 2006 Participants by Country

## Europe - EUR

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Albania	218	3,816	4,034
Andorra	3	3	6
Austria	288	440	728
Belgium	175	592	767
Bosnia-Herzegovina	126	4,439	4,565
Bulgaria	307	1,914	2,221
Croatia	331	3,041	3,372
Cyprus	58	245	303
Czech Republic	218	11,136	11,354
Denmark	100	749	849
Eastern Europe Regional	126	1,066	1,192
Estonia	118	928	1,046
Europe Unspecified	34	1,142	1,176
European Union	493	506	999
Faroe Islands	0	1	1
Finland	277	639	916
France	600	2,000	2,600
Germany	6,280	9,934	16,214
Gibraltar	0	1	1
Greece	210	683	893
Guernsey	1	3	4
Hungary	233	9,432	9,665
Iceland	32	53	85
Ireland	131	290	421
Isle of Man	0	1	1
Italy	492	1,613	2,105
Jersey	0	3	3
Kosovo	100	10,611	10,711
Latvia	60	1,941	2,001
Liechtenstein	0	5	5
Lithuania	82	1,795	1,877
Luxembourg	12	175	187
Macedonia (Former Yugoslav Republic of)	333	11,875	12,208
Malta	22	580	602
Monaco	1	16	17
NATO	2	400	402
Netherlands	441	1,384	1,825
Northern Ireland	0	33	33
Norway	126	1,102	1,228
Poland	302	17,157	17,459
Portugal	109	638	747
Romania	381	3,353	3,734
Serbia and Montenegro	371	2,706	3,077
Slovakia	66	527	593
Slovenia	115	1,419	1,534
Spain	254	1,536	1,790
Sweden	151	623	774
Switzerland	196	602	798
Turkey	606	5,842	6,448
United Kingdom	516	2,250	2,766

Vatican (Holy See)	1	0	1
Western Europe Regional	2	20	22
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15,100</b>	<b>121,260</b>	<b>136,360</b>

## FY 2006 Participants by Country

### Near East - NEA

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Algeria	52	580	632
Bahrain	28	656	684
Egypt	383	31,933	32,316
Iran	18	110	128
Iraq	1,087	107,184	108,271
Israel	136	2,177	2,313
Jordan	303	1,145	1,448
Kuwait	30	1,259	1,289
Lebanon	29	5,813	5,842
Libya	1	49	50
Morocco	480	9,428	9,908
Near East Regional	42	819	861
Near East Unspecified	239	895	1,134
Oman	60	805	865
Qatar	11	1,079	1,090
Saudi Arabia	45	2,328	2,373
Syria	56	746	802
Tunisia	116	1,038	1,154
United Arab Emirates	111	1,817	1,928
West Bank and Gaza	35	2,043	2,078
Yemen	161	1,130	1,291
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,423</b>	<b>173,034</b>	<b>176,457</b>

## FY 2006 Participants by Country

### Region Unattributable

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Unattributable	320	2,697	3,017
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>2,697</b>	<b>3,017</b>

## FY 2006 Participants by Country

### South Asia - SA

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Afghanistan	133	2,381	2,514
Bangladesh	103	13,514	13,617
Bhutan	0	26	26
India	657	7,068	7,725
Maldives	6	48	54
Nepal	52	54,482	54,534
Pakistan	184	3,907	4,091
South Asia Regional	2	320	322
South Asia Unspecified	0	349	349
Sri Lanka	90	1,570	1,660
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,227</b>	<b>83,665</b>	<b>84,892</b>

# FY 2006 Participants by Country

## Sub-Saharan Africa - AF

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Angola	12	211	223
Benin	115	107	222
Botswana	155	561	716
Burkina Faso	150	234	384
Burundi	0	70	70
Cameroon	140	131	271
Cape Verde	56	16	72
Central African Republic	0	9	9
Chad	5	962	967
Comoros	0	80	80
Congo (Brazzaville)	6	79	85
Cote d'Ivoire	9	286	295
Democratic Republic of the Congo	4	158	162
Djibouti	9	158	167
Equitorial Guinea	15	10	25
Eritrea	0	87	87
Ethiopia	69	406	475
Gabon	5	62	67
Gambia,The	120	138	258
Ghana	269	3,078	3,347
Guinea	132	567	699
Guinea-Bissau	0	43	43
Kenya	261	3,753	4,014
Lesotho	84	771	855
Liberia	4	164	168
Madagascar	167	359	526
Malawi	128	141	269
Mali	165	2,681	2,846
Mauritania	100	22	122
Mauritius	7	262	269
Mozambique	166	1,065	1,231
Namibia	121	171	292
Niger	139	340	479
Nigeria	114	23,440	23,554
Reunion	1	0	1
Rwanda	18	408	426
Sao Tome and Principe	0	52	52
Senegal	346	649	995
Seychelles	0	29	29
Sierra Leone	6	358	364
Somalia	0	2	2
South Africa	621	16,491	17,112
Sub-Saharan Africa Regional	33	636	669
Sub-Saharan Africa Unspecified	92	659	751
Sudan	15	151	166
Swaziland	65	763	828
Tanzania	269	6,724	6,993
Togo	135	103	238
Uganda	138	716	854
Zambia	184	394	578

Zimbabwe	17	216	233
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,667</b>	<b>68,973</b>	<b>73,640</b>

# FY 2006 Participants by Country

## Western Hemisphere - WHA

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Anguilla	2	4	6
Antigua and Barbuda	0	64	64
Argentina	317	4,002	4,319
Aruba	6	49	55
Bahamas	21	381	402
Barbados	15	210	225
Belize	70	325	395
Bermuda	4	33	37
Bolivia	215	17,666	17,881
Brazil	923	3,683	4,606
British West Indies	0	10	10
Canada	739	4,564	5,303
Caribbean Regional	129	132	261
Cayman Islands	0	16	16
Chile	303	1,273	1,576
Colombia	486	45,794	46,280
Costa Rica	270	2,035	2,305
Cuba	22	4	26
Dominica	2	37	39
Dominican Republic	258	1,315	1,573
Ecuador	319	1,282	1,601
El Salvador	283	3,563	3,846
French Antilles (Martinique, Guadeloupe, French Guiana)	1	25	26
Grenada	3	13	16
Guatemala	266	9,566	9,832
Guyana	49	90	139
Haiti	10	490	500
Honduras	274	2,892	3,166
Jamaica	136	524	660
Mexico	1,337	54,384	55,721
Montserrat	0	5	5
Netherlands Antilles	8	21	29
Nicaragua	208	971	1,179
Panama	204	974	1,178
Paraguay	252	382	634
Peru	322	2,249	2,571
St. Kitts and Nevis	3	14	17
St. Lucia	1	18	19
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	0	11	11
Suriname	46	170	216
Trinidad and Tobago	35	360	395
Turks and Caicos Islands	0	12	12
Uruguay	37	286	323
Venezuela	58	288	346
Virgin Islands,British	0	7	7
Western Hemisphere Regional	119	1,198	1,317
Western Hemisphere Unspecified	90	4,198	4,288
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,843</b>	<b>165,590</b>	<b>173,433</b>

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## APPENDIX D: GLOSSARY

### ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

<b>AAG</b>	- Assistant Attorney General	Endangered Species
<b>AASHTO</b>	- American Association of State Highway Transportation Officials	<b>CIV</b> - Councils for International Visitors
<b>ACSD</b>	- American Customer Satisfaction Desk	<b>CIVITAS</b> - Civic Education Exchange Program
<b>ADA</b>	- Americans with Disabilities Act	<b>CLA</b> - CIVITAS Latin American Consortium
<b>ADF</b>	- African Development Foundation	<b>CLDP</b> - Commercial Law Development Program
<b>AIDS</b>	- Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome	<b>CLP</b> - Carrier Liaison Program
<b>AMBIT</b>	- American Management and Business Internship Training Program	<b>COMAR</b> - Comision Mexican de Ayduaa Refugiados
<b>AMO</b>	- Atomic, Molecular, and Optical	<b>CST</b> - Caribbean Support Tender
<b>AOBTC</b>	- Asylum Officer Basic Training Course	<b>CTFP</b> - Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program
<b>AORC</b>	- American Overseas Research Centers	<b>DAAG</b> - Deputy Assistant Attorney General
<b>APCSS</b>	- Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies	<b>DARE</b> - Drug Abuse Resistance Education
<b>APEC</b>	- Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation	<b>DDRA</b> - Fulbright-Hays Doctoral Dissertation Research Abroad
<b>ASEAN</b>	- Association of South East Asian Nations	<b>DEA</b> - Drug Enforcement Administration
<b>ATA</b>	- Antiterrorism Assistance Program	<b>DHS</b> - Department of Homeland Security
<b>AT&amp;T</b>	- American Telephone and Telegraph Company	<b>DIAP</b> - Drug Interdiction Assistance Program
<b>ATBCB</b>	- Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board (Access Board)	<b>DID</b> - Deliberating in a Democracy
<b>ATF</b>	- Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives	<b>DNN</b> - Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation
<b>AUSA</b>	- Assistant U.S. Attorney	<b>DOC</b> - Department of Commerce
<b>BBG</b>	- Broadcasting Board of Governors	<b>DOD</b> - Department of Defense
<b>BEA</b>	- Bureau of Economic Analysis	<b>DOE</b> - Department of Energy
<b>BIS</b>	- Bureau of Industry and Security	<b>DOI</b> - Department of the Interior
<b>BLS</b>	- Bureau of Labor Statistics	<b>DOJ</b> - Department of Justice
<b>BORSTAR</b>	- Border Patrol Search, Trauma, and Rescue Unit	<b>DOL</b> - Department of Labor
<b>BORTAC</b>	- Border Patrol Tactical Unit	<b>DOS</b> - Department of State
<b>BTS</b>	- Bureau of Transportation Statistics	<b>DOT</b> - Department of Transportation
<b>CAP</b>	- Civil Air Patrol	<b>DP</b> - Defense Programs
<b>CBP</b>	- Customs and Border Protection	<b>DRBC</b> - Delaware River Basin Commission
<b>CDC</b>	- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	<b>DR-CAFTA</b> - Dominican Republic-Central American Free Trade Agreement
<b>CEOS</b>	- Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section	<b>DS</b> - Diplomatic Security
<b>CFTC</b>	- Commodity Futures Trading Commission	<b>DTRA</b> - Defense Threat Reduction Agency
<b>CHDS</b>	- Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies	<b>ECA</b> - Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs
<b>CIAT</b>	- Inter-American Center for Tax Administration	<b>ECA/EC</b> - Office of Exchange Coordination and Designation
<b>CIT</b>	- Commodity Identification Training	<b>EEF</b> - Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships
<b>CITES</b>	- Convention of International Trade in	<b>EERE</b> - Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy
		<b>EHLS</b> - English for Heritage Language Speakers
		<b>EIA</b> - Energy Information Administration
		<b>EMI</b> - Emergency Management Institute
		<b>EPA</b> - Environmental Protection Agency
		<b>ESF</b> - Economic Support Fund

## GLOSSARY

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<b>ESFP</b>	- Embassy Science Fellows Program	<b>IAEA</b>	- International Atomic Energy Agency
<b>EXBS</b>	- Export Control and Border Security	<b>IAF</b>	- Inter-American Foundation
<b>EZRO</b>	- EZ Reusable Objects	<b>IAWG</b>	- Interagency Working Group on U.S. Government-Sponsored International Exchanges and Training
<b>FAA</b>	- Federal Aviation Administration	<b>ICCT</b>	- Interagency Coordination and Combating Terrorism
<b>FAS</b>	- Foreign Agricultural Service	<b>ICE</b>	- Immigration and Customs Enforcement
<b>FATF</b>	- Financial Action Task Force	<b>ICITAP</b>	- International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program
<b>FBI</b>	- Federal Bureau of Investigation	<b>ICLP</b>	- International Child Labor Program
<b>FCC</b>	- Federal Communications Commission	<b>ICP</b>	- Internal Control Program
<b>FCITP</b>	- Financial Crimes Investigations Training Program	<b>ICs</b>	- Institutes/Centers
<b>FDA</b>	- Food and Drug Administration	<b>ICT</b>	- Information and Communication Technologies
<b>FDIC</b>	- Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	<b>ICTY</b>	- International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia
<b>FEB</b>	- Federal Executive Boards	<b>IEPS</b>	- International Education Programs Service
<b>FEDS</b>	- Federal Exchanges Data System	<b>IFARHU</b>	- Instituto para la Formacion y Aprovechamiento de Recursos Humanos
<b>FEI</b>	- Federal Executive Institute	<b>IIP</b>	- Bureau of International Information Programs
<b>FEMA</b>	- Federal Emergency Management Agency	<b>IIPI</b>	- International Intellectual Property Institute
<b>FEPP</b>	- Faculty Exchange Programs	<b>ILA</b>	- Intermittent Legal Advisors
<b>FERC</b>	- Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	<b>ILAB</b>	- Bureau of International Labor Affairs
<b>FHWA</b>	- Federal Highway Administration	<b>ILEA</b>	- International Law Enforcement Academy
<b>FIC</b>	- Fogarty International Center	<b>ILO</b>	- International Labor Organization
<b>FinCEN</b>	- Financial Crimes Enforcement Network	<b>ILO-IPEC</b>	- International Labor Organization- International Program on Elimination of Child Labor
<b>FIPSE</b>	- Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education	<b>ILSC</b>	- International Labor Statistics Center
<b>FIU</b>	- Financial Intelligence Units	<b>IMET</b>	- International Military Education and Training
<b>FLETC</b>	- Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	<b>IMTC</b>	- International Media Training Center
<b>FMC</b>	- Federal Maritime Commission	<b>INCEP</b>	- International Nonproliferation Export Control Program
<b>FMCS</b>	- Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service	<b>INL</b>	- Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement
<b>FMCSA</b>	- Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration	<b>INR</b>	- Bureau of Intelligence and Research
<b>FMF</b>	- Foreign Military Financing Program	<b>INS</b>	- Immigration and Naturalization Service
<b>FMS</b>	- Foreign Military Sales Program	<b>INTERPOL</b>	- International Criminal Police Organization
<b>FORECAST</b>	- Enhancing Capacity Across Sectors in Transition	<b>IOTA</b>	- Intra-European Organization of Tax Administration
<b>FRA</b>	- Federal Railroad Administration	<b>IP</b>	- Intellectual Property
<b>FRA</b>	- Fulbright-Hays Faculty Research Abroad	<b>IPC</b>	- International Programs Center
<b>FREEDOM</b>	- Freedom for Russia and Emerging Eurasian Democracies and Open Markets Act of 1992	<b>IPP</b>	- Initiative for Proliferation Prevention
<b>FRTIB</b>	- Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board	<b>IPR</b>	- Intellectual Property Rights
<b>FSA</b>	- Freedom Support Act	<b>IRIS</b>	- International Resource Information System
<b>FTA</b>	- Federal Transit Administration	<b>IRS</b>	- Internal Revenue Service
<b>FTC</b>	- Federal Trade Commission	<b>ISD</b>	- Instructional Systems Design
<b>FY</b>	- Fiscal Year	<b>ISEP</b>	- International Student Exchange Program
<b>GAO</b>	- Government Accountability Office	<b>ITA</b>	- International Trade Administration
<b>GBFEB</b>	- Greater Boston Federal Executive Board	<b>ITAU</b>	- International Training and Assistance Units
<b>GIPA</b>	- Global Intellectual Property Academy	<b>ITSC</b>	- International Training Services Center Program
<b>GLIN</b>	- Global Legal Information Network	<b>ITU</b>	- Istanbul Technical University
<b>GMATS</b>	- Global Maritime and Transportation School	<b>IVLP</b>	- International Visitor Leadership Program
<b>GOL-IN</b>	- Government Online International Network	<b>IVP</b>	- International Visitors Program
<b>GPA</b>	- Fulbright-Hays Group Projects Abroad Program	<b>JART</b>	- Judicial Assessment and Reorganization Team
<b>GSA</b>	- General Services Administration		
<b>GTR</b>	- Global Threat Reduction		
<b>GWOT</b>	- Global War on Terror		
<b>HEA</b>	- Higher Education Act		
<b>HEU</b>	- Highly Enriched Uranium		
<b>HHS</b>	- Department of Health and Human Services		
<b>HIV</b>	- Human Immunodeficiency Virus		
<b>HUD</b>	- Department of Housing and Urban Development		

## GLOSSARY

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<b>JCS</b>	- Joint Chiefs of Staff	<b>NRPC</b>	- National Railroad Passenger Corporation (AMTRAK)
<b>JFCR</b>	- Japanese Foundation for Cancer Research	<b>NRSA</b>	- National Research Service Award
<b>JSRP</b>	- Justice Sector Reform Program	<b>NSEP</b>	- National Security Education Program
<b>JUSFC</b>	- Japan-United States Friendship Commission	<b>NSF</b>	- National Science Foundation
<b>LAC</b>	- Latin America and the Caribbean	<b>NTIA</b>	- National Telecommunications and Information Administration
<b>LEAITP</b>	- Law Enforcement Adjunct Instructor Training Program	<b>NTSB</b>	- National Transportation Safety Board
<b>LEU</b>	- Low Enriched Uranium	<b>NWS</b>	- National Weather Service
<b>LOC</b>	- Library of Congress	<b>NWTRB</b>	- Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board
<b>LTC</b>	- Lieutenant Colonel	<b>OCC</b>	- Office of the Comptroller of the Currency
<b>MECEA</b>	- Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act	<b>OCFT</b>	- Office of Child Labor, Forced Labor, and Human Trafficking
<b>MEPI</b>	- Middle East Partnership Initiative	<b>OCRS</b>	- Organized Crime and Racketeering Section
<b>MET</b>	- Mobile Education Team	<b>OECD</b>	- Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
<b>MHLW</b>	- Ministry of Health, Labour, and Welfare	<b>OGE</b>	- Office of Government Ethics
<b>MMC</b>	- Marine Mammal Commission	<b>OIA</b>	- Office of International Affairs
<b>MMS</b>	- Minerals Management Service	<b>OIP</b>	- Office of International Programs
<b>MPP</b>	- Mission Performance Plan	<b>OIR</b>	- Office of International Relations
<b>MSPB</b>	- Merit Systems Protection Board	<b>OIS</b>	- Office of Intergovernmental Solutions
<b>MTT</b>	- Mobile Training Teams	<b>OISE</b>	- Office of International Science and Engineering
<b>NAALC</b>	- North American Agreement on Labor Cooperation	<b>OJP</b>	- Office of Justice Programs
<b>NAFTA</b>	- North American Free Trade Agreement	<b>OJT</b>	- On-the-Job Training
<b>NARA</b>	- National Archives and Records Administration	<b>OPCD</b>	- Office of Professional and Corporate Development
<b>NAS</b>	- National Academy of Sciences	<b>OPDAT</b>	- Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance, and Training
<b>NASA</b>	- National Aeronautics and Space Administration	<b>OPM</b>	- Office of Personnel Management
<b>NATO</b>	- North Atlantic Treaty Organization	<b>ORAU</b>	- Oak Ridge Association Universities
<b>NCHRP</b>	- National Cooperation Highway Research Program	<b>OSC</b>	- Office of Special Counsel
<b>NCI</b>	- National Cancer Institute	<b>OST</b>	- Office of the Secretary
<b>NCUA</b>	- National Credit Union Administration	<b>OTAI</b>	- Office of Trade Agreement Implementation
<b>NCUSIF</b>	- National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund	<b>OTD</b>	- Office of Training and Development
<b>NEA</b>	- National Endowment for the Arts	<b>OWLC</b>	- Open World Leadership Center
<b>NED</b>	- National Endowment for Democracy	<b>PACA</b>	- Office of Public and Congressional Affairs
<b>NEH</b>	- National Endowment for the Humanities	<b>PASAs</b>	- Participating Agency Service Agreements
<b>NESA</b>	- Near East-South Asia	<b>PASI</b>	- Pan American Advanced Studies Institutes
<b>NESDIS</b>	- National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Services	<b>PBGC</b>	- Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation
<b>NFA</b>	- National Fire Academy	<b>PC</b>	- Peace Corps
<b>NFLI</b>	- National Flagship Languages Initiative	<b>PEPFAR</b>	- President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
<b>NGO</b>	- Nongovernmental Organization	<b>PIT</b>	- Product Identification Tool
<b>NHI</b>	- National Highway Institute	<b>PL</b>	- Public Law
<b>NHTSA</b>	- National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	<b>PME</b>	- Professional Military Education Exchanges
<b>NIDA</b>	- National Institute on Drug Abuse	<b>PSC</b>	- Professional Services Contractors
<b>NIH</b>	- National Institutes of Health	<b>RITA</b>	- Research and Innovative Technology Administration
<b>NIJ</b>	- National Institute of Justice	<b>RLA</b>	- Resident Legal Advisers
<b>NINDS</b>	- National Institute on Neurological Disorders and Strokes	<b>SA</b>	- Fulbright-Hays Seminars Abroad
<b>NIST</b>	- National Institute of Standards and Technology	<b>SABIT</b>	- Special American Business Internship Training
<b>NMFS</b>	- National Marine Fisheries Service	<b>SAIs</b>	- Supreme Audit Institutions
<b>NNSA</b>	- National Nuclear Security Administration	<b>SBA</b>	- Small Business Administration
<b>NOAA</b>	- National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration	<b>S/CT</b>	- Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism
<b>NORTHCOM</b>	- Northern Command	<b>SDP</b>	- Strategy and Defense Policy
<b>NPS</b>	- National Park Service	<b>SEC</b>	- Securities and Exchange Commission
<b>NRC</b>	- National Research Council	<b>SECI</b>	- Southeast European Cooperative Initiative Center
<b>NRC</b>	- Nuclear Regulatory Commission	<b>SEED</b>	- Support for East European Democracy Act of 1989
		<b>SEEPAG</b>	- Southeast Europe Prosecutors Advisory

## GLOSSARY

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	Group
<b>SEVIS</b>	- Student and Exchange Visitor Information System
<b>SIECA</b>	- Secretariat for Central American Integration
<b>SIPO</b>	- State Intellectual Property Office
<b>SLD</b>	- Second Line of Defense
<b>SOUTHCOM</b>	- South Command
<b>SPRPMO</b>	- Strategic Petroleum Reserve Project Management Office
<b>SSA</b>	- Social Security Administration
<b>TAAS</b>	- Tax Administration Advisory Services
<b>TED</b>	- Turtle Excluder Device
<b>TFHRC</b>	- Turner-Fairbank Highway Research Center
<b>TRB</b>	- Transportation Research Board
<b>TREAS</b>	- Department of the Treasury
<b>TRI</b>	- International Training Section
<b>TRIPS</b>	- Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights
<b>TSA</b>	- Transportation Security Administration
<b>TSP</b>	- Thrift Savings Plan
<b>TVA</b>	- Tennessee Valley Authority
<b>UAE</b>	- United Arab Emirates
<b>UBG</b>	- Ukrainian Border Guard
<b>UJNR</b>	- U.S.-Japan Cooperative Program in Natural Resources
<b>UNECE</b>	- United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
<b>UPD</b>	- University Programs Division
<b>US</b>	- United States
<b>USAID</b>	- United States Agency for International Development
<b>USAO</b>	- U.S. Attorney's Office
<b>USCCR</b>	- U.S. Commission on Civil Rights
<b>USCG</b>	- United States Coast Guard
<b>USCGA</b>	- U.S. Coast Guard Academy
<b>USDA</b>	- Department of Agriculture
<b>USED</b>	- Department of Education
<b>USG</b>	- United States Government
<b>USGS</b>	- U.S. Geological Survey
<b>USHMM</b>	- United States Holocaust Memorial Museum
<b>USIP</b>	- United States Institute of Peace
<b>USPS</b>	- United States Postal Service
<b>USPTO</b>	- U.S. Patent and Trademark Office
<b>USSS</b>	- United States Secret Service
<b>USTDA</b>	- United States Trade and Development Agency
<b>USTTI</b>	- United States Telecommunications Training Institute
<b>VA</b>	- Department of Veterans Affairs
<b>VOA</b>	- Voice of America
<b>VSO</b>	- Visitor Services Offices
<b>WIPO</b>	- World Intellectual Property Organization
<b>WMD</b>	- Weapons of Mass Destruction
<b>WMO</b>	- World Meteorological Organization
<b>WTO</b>	- World Trade Organization
<b>WWICS</b>	- Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars

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## **APPENDIX E: SECTION 108A OF THE MUTUAL EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE ACT (MECEA)**

### **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 officers 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.

**22 CFR Ch. I (4–1–04 Edition)**

**PART 64—PARTICIPATION BY FEDERAL EMPLOYEES IN CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES**

Sec.

64.1 Purpose.

64.2 Definitions.

64.3 Submission of application.

64.4 Contents of application.

64.5 Criteria for approval of program.

64.6 Request for further information.

64.7 Approval of application.

64.8 Obligation of employee to advise agency.

64.9 Termination of approval.

64.10 Grant not to constitute a gift.

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 and 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.