

**ANNUAL
REPORT ON
FY 2015 DATA**



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

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Interagency Working Group on U.S. Government-Sponsored International Exchanges and Training (IAWG) would like to extend a special thanks to the following individuals who provided invaluable assistance in the data process for this year's report and for their commitment to and support for the IAWG mandate. We greatly appreciate their responsiveness and professionalism. We could not have produced this report without them. Also, special recognition goes out to the many Foreign Service officers and Foreign Service nationals of the Department of State who supported the IAWG's efforts overseas.

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OVERVIEW

This Annual Report by the Interagency Working Group on U.S. Government-Sponsored International Exchanges and Training (IAWG) presents the data, findings and analysis on FY 2015 data and information submitted by reporting federal departments and independent agencies on their respective international exchange and training activities in response to the IAWG annual data call. This report marks the nineteenth year for which the IAWG has compiled this data as the federal government's clearinghouse for information on U.S. Government-sponsored international exchanges and training.

IAWG MANDATE

The goal of the IAWG is to improve the coordination, efficiency, and effectiveness of all international exchange and training activities sponsored by the U.S. Government (USG). The IAWG staff is housed within the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA) at the U.S. Department of State. The statutory Chair of the IAWG is the Assistant Secretary of State for Educational and Cultural Affairs.

Established in 1997, the IAWG was originally tasked to conduct a range of mandated activities, some of which were of limited duration and have long since been completed, and others which continue as annual requirements.¹ Current IAWG activities include:

- Collecting, analyzing, and reporting data, on an annual basis, provided by all United States Government departments and agencies conducting international exchange and training programs.
- Promoting greater understanding and cooperation among concerned United States Government departments and agencies of common issues and challenges in conducting international exchange and training programs through the maintenance of a clearinghouse website (<https://iawg.gov>) for information on international exchange and training activities in the governmental and nongovernmental sectors.
- Identifying 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 and how each such program promotes United States foreign policy, and reporting thereon.

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

Since its inception, the IAWG has worked to address its mandates, and to respond to the issues and challenges presented by its broad and diverse membership. Federally-sponsored international exchange and training programs all share the basic mission of bringing people together in order to exchange information, share ideas, build relationships and networks, and foster mutual understanding. However, these programs are as varied as the USG organizations that sponsor them and each program has unique goals and objectives that reflect the mission and goals of the sponsoring organization. Programs cover topics in a myriad of fields and disciplines and target populations in nearly every country of the world, including citizens of the United States.

REPORTING ON INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES AND TRAINING

The Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, as amended (22 U.S.C. §2460(f)), requires the IAWG to report annually on all federally sponsored international exchange and training programs. USG-sponsored international exchange and training programs are defined as:

- Activities that involve the movement of people between countries to promote the sharing of ideas, development of skills, and fostering of mutual understanding and cooperation, financed wholly or in part, directly or indirectly, with U.S. Government funds.
- Activities occurring in-country or in a third country while under the USG's auspices.
- Exchange or training programs in which participants share information or develop skills by using distance learning programs or other technology-driven methodologies such as teleconferences, videoconferences, and/or the Internet.
- Programs that use USG assistance only for coordination can also be considered USG-sponsored.

This broad definition encompasses a wide range of programs that address foreign policy goals using a variety of approaches and methodologies. The majority of U.S. federal organizations are involved in some form of international exchange or training activity. The IAWG works with these federal organizations to capture the depth and breadth of USG-sponsored exchange and training activities around the world and to identify the role these programs play in meeting U.S. strategic goals and objectives.

This report presents consolidated data on all FY 2015 program submissions and associated findings and analysis on this information.

SUMMARY OF FY 2015 INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

Total Number of Reported Programs²	159
Departments/Agencies Reporting	49 (13 Departments and 36 Independent Agencies)
Total Number of Participants³	3,699,234
U.S. Participants	38,258
Foreign Participants	3,660,976
Total USG Funding	\$1,752,270,597
Department/Agency Appropriations	\$1,614,156,043
Interagency Transfers	\$ 138,114,554
Total Non-USG Funding	\$1,009,659,899
Foreign Governments	\$ 905,170,359
Private Sector (U.S.)	\$ 78,468,075
Private Sector (Foreign)	\$ 24,583,186
International Organizations	\$ 1,438,279
Total All Sources of Funding⁴	\$2,761,930,496

Federal Sponsors

For FY 2015, 13 Cabinet-level departments and 36 independent agencies and commissions reported 159 international exchange and training programs to the IAWG. In an effort to present the most complete inventory possible, the IAWG canvassed independent agencies, boards, commissions, and quasi-official agencies to determine if they sponsor international exchange and training programs. A list of federal organizations included in Appendix B are annotated to show whether they (a) sponsor international exchanges and training and/or (b) report data on sponsored program to the IAWG.

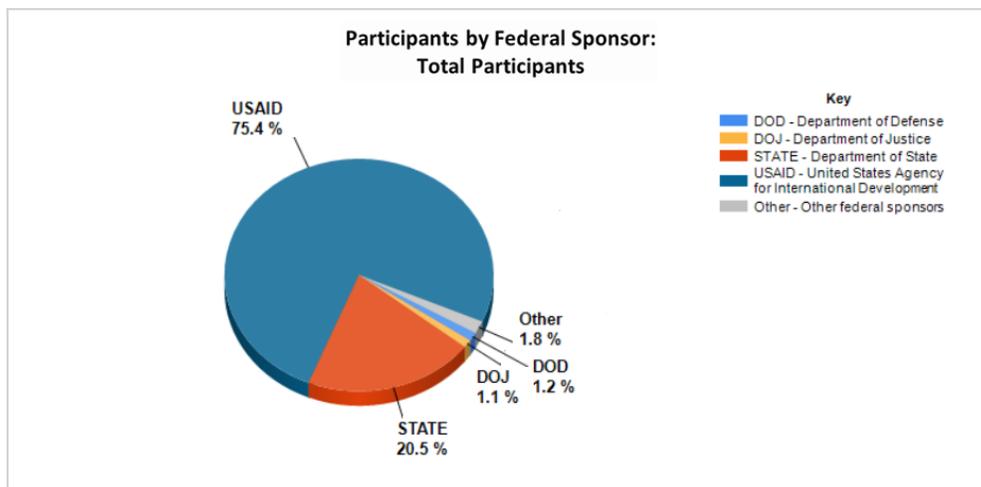
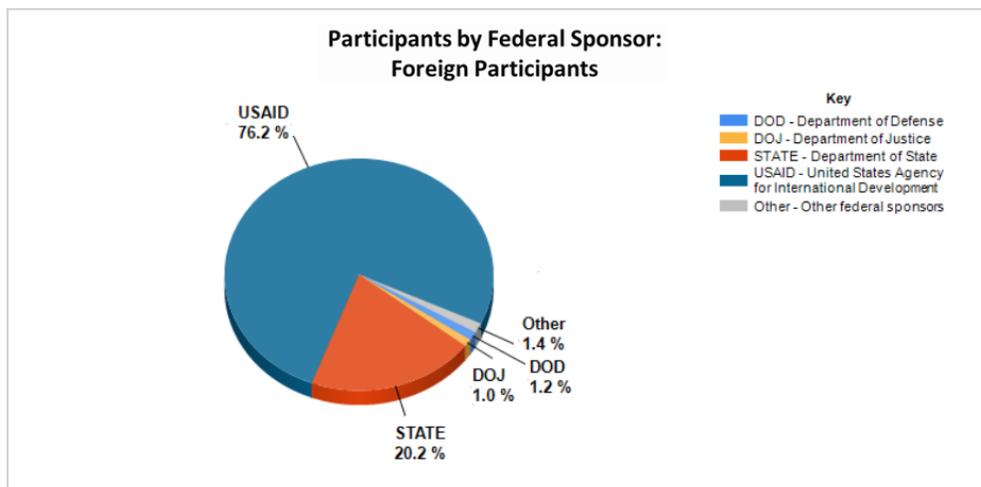
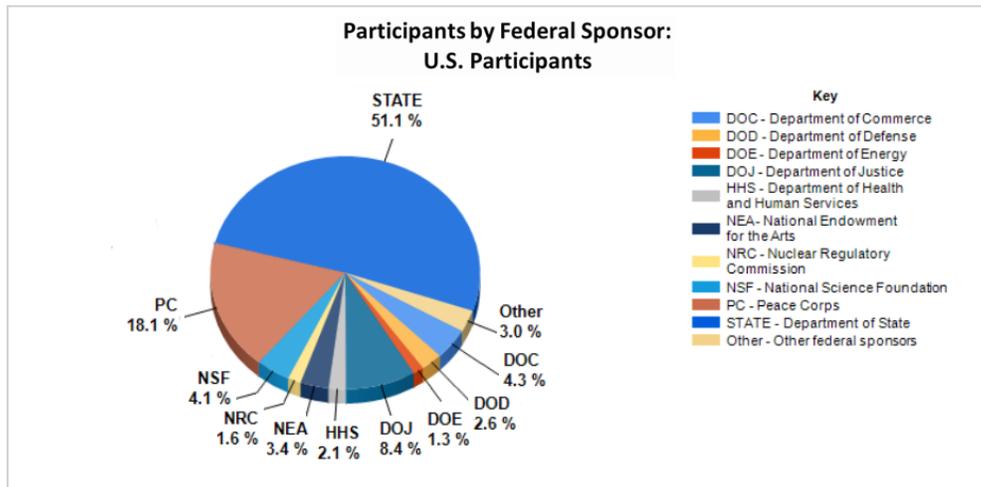
Thirty-nine programs reported in the *FY 2014 Inventory* are not represented in this report. Many of these have either been discontinued or conducted no activities in FY 2015. Several others were previously reported as discrete programs, but are now combined with other programs. In addition, some organizations did not meet the reporting deadline. On the other hand, the IAWG added a number of new or reinstated programs to its *FY 2015 Inventory of Programs*.

² Please note that while the Inventory includes 159 federally sponsored international exchanges and training “programs,” several federal sponsors, most notably the Department of State, the Department of Energy, 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 these numbers might suggest.

³ Participant numbers are estimates due to variations in how different agencies report their data.

⁴ Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories; program dollar figures may include expenditures for larger programs that happen to include exchange and training components. Consequently, the total is an estimate. Many USG agencies, for example, conduct briefings and short-term consultations for international visitors they host but don’t receive federal funding specifically allocated for those activities. Participants may receive funding from other sources to come to the United States, but these funds are not typically known or tracked by federal program administrators.

The following charts show the primary federal program sponsors according to the number of reported program participants.⁵



⁵ Participant data in this section is rounded. Note that the State Department supports the largest number of U.S. participants on USG exchange programs, whereas USAID supports the largest number of foreign participants through training abroad.

Funding Data⁶

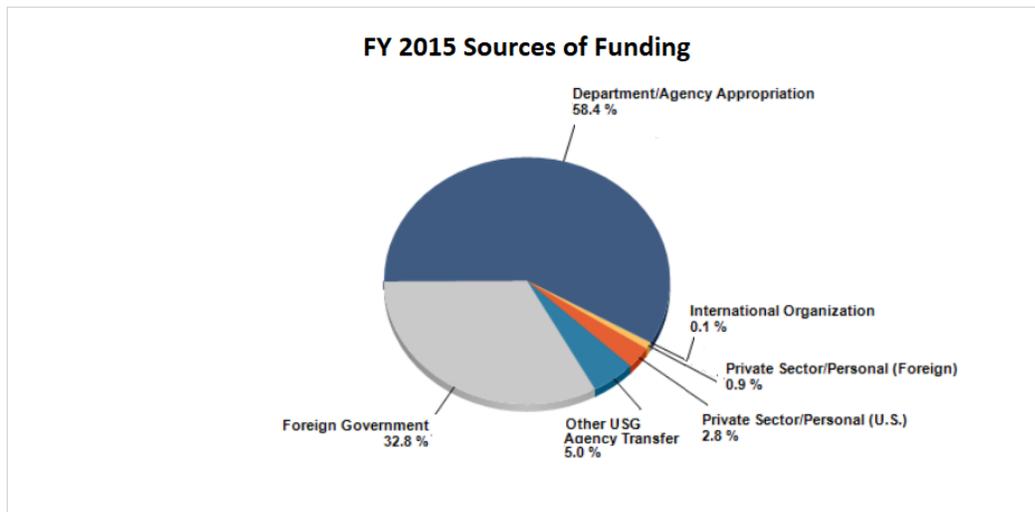
Of the more than \$1.75 billion in federal funds expended on exchange and training programs reported in FY 2015, approximately 92% represents department or agency appropriations and 8% represents transfers of funds between departments and agencies.

Federal investment leveraged over \$1 billion from non-USG sources. Roughly 90% of this funding originated with foreign governments, while almost 10% of these contributions were made by the private sector (about 8% U.S.-based and 2% foreign-based), and less than 1% of the funding came from international organizations.

The ability to leverage non-USG funds further demonstrates the value of these international exchange and training programs to a range of stakeholders.

Less than half of the federal organizations providing data to the IAWG fully track or report non-USG contributions to their programs. For example, organizations are not always fully informed of total programming costs, especially if all monies do not funnel through programming offices. Consequently, the actual sum of non-USG contributions to exchange and training programs could be significantly higher than the reported figures. This lack of full information about non-USG sources of funding is consistent with reporting practices in previous fiscal years.

The following chart illustrates the total of all program funding reported by federal data contributors in FY 2015.



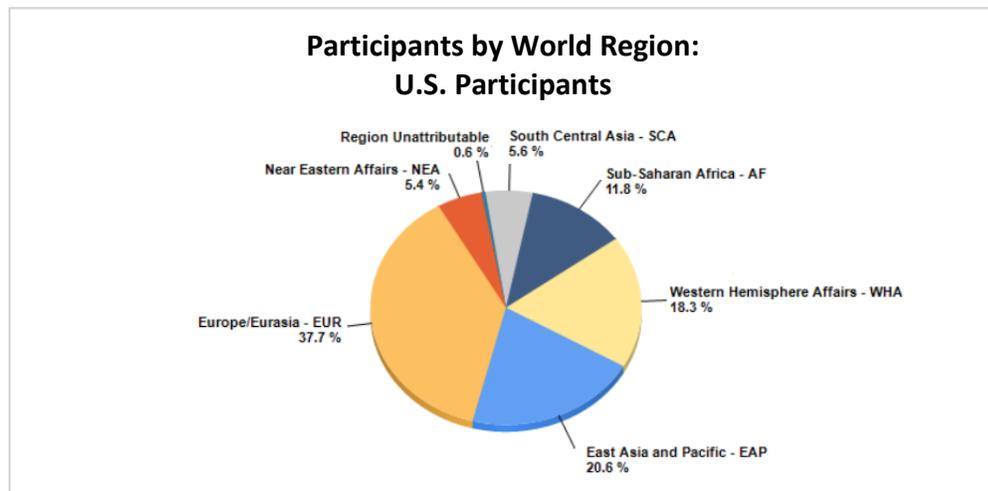
⁶ Funding data in this section is rounded.

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

Geographic Region	Reported Funding (USG and Non-USG)	Percent of Total
East Asia and Pacific (EAP)	\$ 582,124,520	21.1%
Europe/Eurasia (EUR)	\$ 612,967,003	22.1%
Near East (NEA)	\$ 538,340,257	19.5%
Region Unattributable	\$ 18,640,499	0.7%
South Central Asia (SCA)	\$ 308,590,053	11.2%
Sub-Saharan Africa (AF)	\$ 363,461,214	13.2%
Western Hemisphere Affairs	\$ 337,806,950	12.2%
All Region Total	\$2,761,930,496	100%

Geographic Distribution of Participants⁷

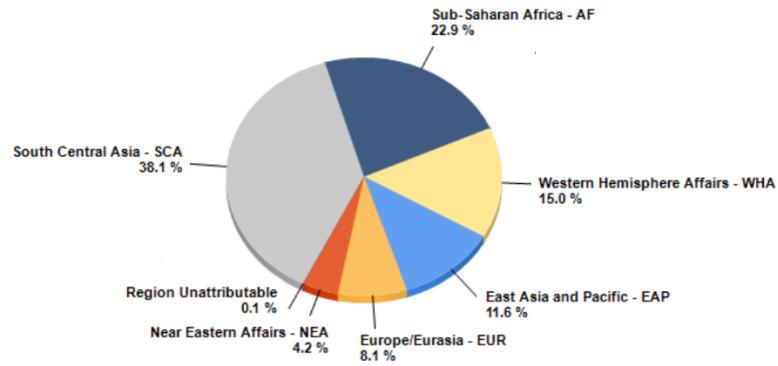
U.S. Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs are implemented in or involve participants from more than 200 countries.⁸ The following charts show participants by world region in FY 2015.



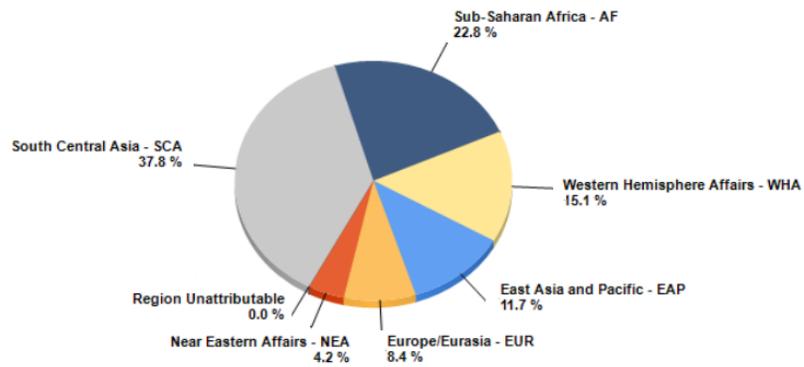
⁷ Percentages in this section have been rounded.

⁸ List includes independent states and selected dependencies and areas of special sovereignty.

Participants by World Region: Foreign Participants



Participants by World Region: Total U.S. & Foreign



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, build relationships and networks, and enhance mutual understanding. They can serve as a foundation for improved international relations and partnerships as well as further U.S. foreign policy objectives.

Strategic Goals Addressed by U.S. Government-Sponsored Exchange and Training Programs

The IAWG asked federal program sponsors to report the alignment that their programs have with U.S. foreign policy and, in particular, the strategic framework outlined in the U.S. Department of State/U.S. Agency for International Development *Joint Strategic Plan (JSP) for FY 2014-2017*.⁹ The following table illustrates the percentage of FY 2015 programs reported to the IAWG that address the *Strategic Plan's* goals.¹⁰ Please note that each reported program can address more than one strategic goal.

⁹ The document can be viewed in its entirety 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).

¹⁰ The framework comprises five strategic goals that constitute the strategic planning framework for U.S. foreign policy and development assistance.

Percentages of Reported International Exchange and Training Programs Addressing Department of State/USAID Strategic Goals:			
Strategic Goal 1: Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.	42%	Strategic Goal 4: Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.	40%
Strategic Goal 2: Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.	42%	Strategic Goal 5: Modernize the way we do diplomacy and development.	24%
Strategic Goal 3: Promote the transition to a low-emission, climate-resilient world while expanding global access to sustainable energy.	23%		

In FY 2015, 67 federal program submissions supported the goal of strengthening America's economic reach and positive economic impact. Priority programming areas included:

- Expanding access to future markets, investment, and trade
- Promoting inclusive economic growth, reducing extreme poverty, and improving food security

Sixty-seven federal program submissions supported the goal of strengthening America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges. Priority programming areas included:

- Building a new stability in the Middle East and North Africa
- Rebalancing to the Asia-Pacific through enhanced diplomacy, security cooperation, and development
- Preventing and responding to crises and conflict, tackling sources of fragility, and providing humanitarian assistance to those in need
- Overcoming global security challenges through diplomatic engagement and development cooperation
- Strengthening America's efforts to combat global health challenges

Thirty-six federal program submissions supported the goal of promoting the transition to a low-emission, climate-resilient world while expanding global access to sustainable energy in a way that permits all countries to prosper. Priority programming areas included:

- Building on strong domestic action, leading international actions to combat climate change
- Promoting energy security, access to clean energy, and the transition to a cleaner global economy

Sixty-four federal program submissions supported the goal of protecting core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society. This activity included combating causes of instability and violent extremism, increasing inclusiveness in the political process, strengthening political and economic partnerships, and ensuring our development assistance contributes to lasting progress. Priority programming areas included:

- Encouraging democratic governance as a force for stability, peace, and prosperity
- Promoting and protecting human rights through constructive bilateral and multilateral engagement and targeted assistance
- Strengthening and protecting civil society, recognizing the essential role of local capacity in advancing democratic governance and human rights

Thirty-eight federal program submissions supported the goal of modernizing the way the U.S. Government does diplomacy and development. Priority programming areas included:

- Enabling diplomats and development professionals to influence and operate more efficiently, effectively, and collaboratively

FY 2015 INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

This section provides a detailed 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 U. S. Government funding* – The sum of all U. S. Government funds (agency appropriation and interagency transfers) expended for programs/activities.
- *Agency appropriation* – U. S. Government funds allocated for the implementation of programs and activities from the implementing agency’s appropriated budget. This category generally excludes staff salaries and overhead costs.
- *Interagency transfers* – U. S. Government funds provided for program/activity implementation by an agency other than the implementing agency.
- *Non-U.S. Government funding* – Financial contributions or cost sharing provided by non-U. S. Government 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* – 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:
 - o *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.
 - o *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.
 - o *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.)

o 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.

o 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 and buildings). As a result, the reported funds exceed the actual cost of the exchanges and training components.

o Dollar figures include some expenditure 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.

o 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 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.)



Federal Departments

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$9,821,188.00 †	\$8,382,954.00 †	\$1,438,234.00 †	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$9,821,188.00 †	1,554

† 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 • 202-720-4623

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

Foreign Agricultural Service

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

Cochran Fellowship Program

The Cochran Fellowship Program provides short-term training in the United States for agriculturalists from eligible countries (middle income, emerging democracies, and emerging markets) all over the world. Training opportunities are for senior and mid-level specialists and administrators working in agricultural trade and policy; agribusiness development; management; animal, plant, and food sciences; extension services; agricultural marketing; and many other areas. Individuals selected for training come from both the public and private sectors. All training occurs in the United States. Training programs are designed and organized in conjunction with U.S. universities, USDA and other government agencies, agribusinesses, and consultants.

The Cochran Fellowship Program is part of the United States Department of Agriculture's Foreign Agricultural Service, Office of Capacity Building and Development, Trade and Scientific Exchanges Division. Since its start in 1984, the program has provided U.S.-based training for over 17,500 international participants from 125 countries worldwide. The program is administered in collaboration with USDA Agricultural Affairs or Political/Economic Officers in American embassies abroad. The program's major Government Performance and Results Act goal is to enhance the international competitiveness of American agriculture by supporting international economic development and trade capacity building and improving sanitary and phytosanitary systems to facilitate agricultural trade.

In FY 2015, the program provided training to 538 participants from 56 countries. A total of 78 training programs were successfully implemented. Some new training topics included U.S. Wood Species, Geographical Indicator, Hazard Analysis Critical Point Auditor Training and Certification, Development of Public Policy, Snack Food Development, Poultry Handling and Food Safety, Cocoa Fine Flavor and Quality, and Federal Government and State Certification Policies.

Regional highlights include:

- Africa and the Middle East: An extensive variety of training programs that promote U.S. agricultural products, increase food security, strengthen sustainability, and encourage the development of food safety procedures and regulations.
- Asia: Hands-on agricultural training impacts daily farming practices and agribusiness operations.
- Eastern Europe and Eurasia: Increasing agricultural products of U.S. tree nuts and berries to Turkey by educating participants on the usages, adaptability, and health benefits.
- Latin America and the Caribbean: More training programs guided by U.S. cooperators or commodity associations, and/or included more training providers representing U.S. cooperator groups (associations) than in previous years.

Strategic Goals: Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.
 Modernize the way we do diplomacy and development.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$3,653,111.00	\$869,181.00	\$4,522,292.00

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

Participants Totals:

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

All participants crossed an international border to take part in this program.

Faculty Exchange Program

The Faculty Exchange Program brings university instructors of the agricultural sciences or agricultural economics to the United States for a period of four to five months to upgrade technical knowledge of their subject area, to learn new teaching methodologies, to gain exposure to agricultural research methodologies used in the United States, and to collect new and updated material for introduction into their courses back home. Participants spend the bulk of their program at an American land grant university working with a classroom mentor observing classes, participating in practical field trips, and working in a laboratory where appropriate. By the end of the program each participant develops two new or revised course outlines and collects the information necessary to teach these revised courses upon return to their home institution.

Strategic Goals: Modernize the way we do diplomacy and development.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0.00	\$230,000.00	\$230,000.00

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

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	6	6

All participants crossed an international border to take part in this program.

Norman E. Borlaug International Agricultural Science and Technology Fellowship Program

USDA established the Norman E. Borlaug International Agricultural Science and Technology Fellowship Program (BFP) in 2004 to honor Nobel Laureate Norman E. Borlaug. The BFP partners with American land grant universities, USDA agencies, international research centers, and other institutions to provide up to 12 weeks of U.S.-based collaborative research for early to mid-career agricultural research scientists and policymakers from developing and middle income countries. Upon their return home, participants will be able to apply what they have learned in the United States to their own research programs and teaching, as well as share their experiences with colleagues at their own institutions and throughout their home countries. The program aims to promote food security and economic growth by increasing scientific knowledge and collaborative research to improve agricultural best practices.

The Borlaug Fellowship Program provided training to 41 participants from 24 countries in FY 2015. Training topics for the scholars from Africa focused on natural resource management, food safety and processing, animal and plant health, and biotechnology. Training topics for scholars from Asia, Caribbean, and Latin America focused on animal health, biotechnology, climate change, food safety and processing, biofuels, natural resource management, and plant health. Training topics for Eurasia focused on animal health, biotechnology, and watershed management.

Regional highlights:

-- Africa and the Middle East: More than half of the Fellows were females who researched topics ranging from natural resources management, climate change, post-harvest technology and food safety.

-- Asia: Half of the Fellows researched topics related to biotechnology and animal health and nutrition. The scientists focused on biotechnology research related to genetic characterizations of rice to develop new varieties and enhanced nutritional properties. Researchers focused on animal health concentrated on improving nutrition through the use of probiotics and direct-fed microbial supplements.

-- Latin America and the Caribbean: Upon completion of a Borlaug Fellowship, a participant received the International Center for Tropical Agriculture's Early Career Scientist Award that includes \$5,000 that can be used to continue collaborative research with the Agricultural Research Service mentor during the reciprocal visit to Colombia.

Strategic Goals: Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.

Promote the transition to a low-emission, climate-resilient world while expanding global access to sustainable energy.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,428,976.00	\$0.00	\$1,428,976.00

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

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	41	41

All participants crossed an international border to take part in this program.

Scientific Cooperation Exchange Program

The Scientific Cooperation Exchange Program promotes America's agricultural priorities, encourages long-term cooperation, creates a positive atmosphere for trade, and enhances overall relationships between the two countries. Program benefits include improvements in trade capacity, sustainable agriculture, food safety, soil conservation, biotechnology, and renewable energy. Over the years, the program has facilitated the exchange of more than 2,400 American and Chinese scientists.

Strategic Goals: Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.

Promote the transition to a low-emission, climate-resilient world while expanding global access to sustainable energy.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$397,353.00	\$0.00	\$397,353.00

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

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
26	46	72

All participants crossed an international border to take part in this program.

United States Forest Service

The United States Forest Service (USFS) has management responsibility over U.S. federal forest reserves. Its mission is to achieve quality land management under the sustainable multiple-use management concept to meet the diverse needs of people. USFS manages 155 national forests, 20 national grasslands, and eight land utilization projects on over 191 million acres in 44 U.S. states, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico. The national forests provide a refuge for many species of endangered birds, animals, and fish. Approximately 35 million acres are set aside as wilderness and 175,000 acres as primitive areas where timber will not be harvested.

The USFS performs basic and applied research to develop the scientific information and technology needed to protect, manage, use, and sustain the natural resources of U.S. forests and rangelands. It also operates the Youth Conservation Corps and the Volunteers in the National Forests programs and serves as a partner with the Department of Labor in its forestry-related activities within the Job Corps and Senior Community Service Employment Program.

USFS International Visitor Program

The Office of International Programs facilitates training and research exchange opportunities for natural resource managers, scientists, professionals, and students from Africa, Asia-Pacific, Europe and Eurasia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Middle East. These international visitors represent their governments, nongovernmental organizations, academic institutions, and the private sector.

International visitors work closely with USFS leadership, land managers, and researchers on critical areas of land use and conservation practices and policies. These include: sustainable forest management; ecosystem services; invasive species; migratory species; protected area management; watershed management; rangeland management; fire management; illegal logging; recreation; urban forestry; forest landscape restoration; and disaster mitigation and response.

Most USFS international visitors are participants in short-term training programs and seminars. USFS also hosts research scholars participating in long-term collaborative research exchanges. Programs are hosted on national forest lands, in USDA research stations, and in the headquarters and regional offices. Participants interact with natural resource management professionals, state foresters, private landowners, land grant university staff, nongovernmental partners, representatives from all levels of government, and other federal agency professionals.

The USFS partners with federal entities, including the Agricultural Research Service, the Bureau of Land Management, the U.S. Agency for International Development, and the U.S. Department of State to facilitate exchanges of visiting scientists and emerging leaders. These partnerships further the mission of each agency through cooperation on issues of mutual importance.

In addition to long-term individual exchange and training programs, USFS International Programs host the International Seminar series, study tours, the USFS International Visitor Program's International Science Leadership Forum, and the International Forestry Fellowship Program.

Program participants bring knowledge and management practices back to their home countries and colleagues while sharing their best practices and methods with USDA programs. Researchers typically continue their joint research with American colleagues as international collaboration is of vital importance to the future of the world's natural resources.

Strategic Goals:	Promote the transition to a low-emission, climate-resilient world while expanding global access to sustainable energy.
	Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.
	Advancement of science.
	Improvement of natural resource management globally.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$2,903,514.00	\$339,053.00	\$3,242,567.00

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

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	897	897

All participants crossed an international border to take part in this program.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$11,253,209.00 †	\$7,975,165.00 †	\$3,278,044.00 †	\$45,936.00 †	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$399,613.00 †	\$11,698,758.00 †	7,009

† Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.

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



Department of Commerce

Office of Public Affairs
 1401 Constitution Avenue, NW
 Washington, DC 20230
 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.

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, 108 domestic Commercial Service Offices, and 140 worldwide posts and commercial centers in more than 75 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.

Special American Business Internship Training Program

The Special American Business Internship Training Program (SABIT) is a technical assistance program for business and civil society leaders from transitioning and post-conflict countries. The program assists participants in developing their industries and regions, and provides the American business community with reliable partners who can help resolve market access issues in the participants' countries. The SABIT program supports the goal of enabling market-based economic growth and stability. The program provides participants industry specific training with American businesses on market-economic principles, business development, identifying and attracting financial capital, quality and standards issues, and fair business practices. The knowledge gained by participants is then applied in their organizations, which leads to increased productivity and efficiency, and assists them in attracting investment and growing their organizations. The training, which is highly leveraged by American organizations and companies, also promotes greater trade and investment between the United States and participant countries. Additionally, the SABIT program provides concrete examples of how the rule of law, transparency, and civil society function in a market economy. The program serves as an opportunity to promote greater regional cooperation between leading business and civil society representatives. Many SABIT alumni return to their home countries and establish business contacts with program participants from other cities and other countries in their region. The SABIT program provides follow-up training to program alumni in areas such as accounting standards, small and medium enterprise management, financial management, social media, and marketing. The program also organizes roundtables and conferences for its alumni to promote cooperation between alumni from different industry sectors and regions.

During FY 2015, the SABIT program trained 188 business professionals from Eurasia in nine industry specific United States-based programs. The programs included: IT: Startup Business; Energy Efficiency in Construction; Supply Chain; Agribusiness; Association Development; Waste Management; Timber and Wood Processing; Regional Economic Development: Packaging and Marketing; and Healthcare. The SABIT program trained 46 business professionals from Pakistan in three industry specific U.S.-based programs. The programs included: Packaging and Marketing (2 programs) and Supply Chain. In addition, 20 business professionals from South Asia received training in an American program for Port Development.

Strategic Goals:

Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.

Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0.00	\$2,557,450.00	\$2,557,450.00

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

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	254	254

All participants crossed an international border to take part in this program.

National Institute of Standards and Technology

The mission of the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) is to develop and promote measurement science, 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 doctoral level in the areas of chemistry, engineering measurement sciences, and physics.

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 USG policy of assisting certain countries with economic development, and to participate in programs with other federal and international organizations, such as the United Nations Industrial Development Organization.

Strategic Goals:

Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.

Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.

Promote the transition to a low-emission, climate-resilient world while expanding global access to sustainable energy.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$6,720,647.00	\$0.00	\$6,720,647.00

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

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	350	350

All participants crossed an international border to take part in this program.

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 Goals: Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.
 Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.
 Promote the transition to a low-emission, climate-resilient world while expanding global access to sustainable energy.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

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

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	3,236	3,236

All participants crossed an international border to take part in this program.

Standards in Trade Program

The Standards in Trade Program assists American 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 American 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 Workshop (SIT) provides technical assistance to government and private sector organizations through workshops, seminars, technical information, and meetings of technical experts. The program educates officials from key market sectors to familiarize individuals with the U.S. standardization and conformity assessment systems. SIT workshops are usually of three to five days' duration.

Strategic Goals: Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$90,500.00	\$0.00	\$90,500.00

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

Participants Totals:

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

Even though some participants crossed an international border and some did not, only those participants who crossed an international border are being reported.

National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) is composed of the National Ocean Service (NOS); National Weather Service (NWS); National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS); National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS); and Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR). 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 Cooperation and Assistance Program

The NOAA Fisheries (National Marine Fisheries Service) International Cooperation and Assistance Program (ICAP), established in about 2010, is an on-going, multi-year activity. The ICAP, which focuses on providing international cooperation and assistance to partners in West Africa, Central/South America, and the Asia-Pacific regions, supports U.S. national interests because we share stocks of living marine resources, including protected resources, with many other countries. Animals cross the boundaries of nations in all their life history stages. Conservation activities or their lack in countries outside the United States can either enhance or undermine our own conservation efforts. Fisheries management measures in other countries can directly impact the status of marine resources the United States wants to harvest. Lack of conservation efforts can interfere with the recovery of endangered species wherever they occur. The primary goal of the program is to assist other nations become better stewards of their living marine resources through the provision of technical assistance, tools, and training to achieve sustainable fisheries management. In addition, the United States is a member of many international and regional marine conservation organizations. By contributing to the capacity of member countries to manage marine resources sustainably, we will increase the number of countries who want to adopt management measures to accomplish these goals.

More fundamentally, the dependence of the U.S. market on wild-harvested and farmed seafood and the growing demands of American consumers for assurance that fish are not the product of illegal or unsustainable practices requires the United States to address assistance needs in developing countries that relate to sustainable and legal fish production.

Through a direct request from the Commission Sub-Regional de Peche (CSRP), NOAA held a training entitled, International Legal Training in Fisheries: Framework and Tools for Addressing IUU Fishing in Senegal in July 2015. The main objective of the workshop was to focus on the major international instruments, both binding and non-binding, that relate to the management of ocean fisheries today. The workshop demonstrated how CSRP can work with member states to implement measures to prevent, deter and eliminate Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated fishing and focus on the mechanics of cooperation between flag, port and coastal states in evidence collection, identification, and referrals. The workshop included 20 representatives from Cape Verde, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mauritania, and Senegal, and Sierra Leone who work in the judicial systems from the management authority per participating country.

In Ecuador, NMFS provided funding for materials and training for foreign nationals to implement five shark species listings under Appendix II of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). Specifically, NMFS funded a collaborative pilot project to train Ecuadorian officials in standard genetic techniques used to process and identify shark products in trade. Hands-on training was provided to the Government of Ecuador through a series of workshops, which were organized by World Wildlife Fund-Ecuador, with grant funds from NMFS Office of International Affairs and Seafood Inspection to help increase the country's capacity to monitor shark products in trade and to ensure compliance with requirements under CITES.

In East Timor, NMFS conducted a fisheries management focused workshop that introduced the ecosystem approach to fisheries management and integrated the USAID-funded coral reef ecology work. It helped Timor-Leste's Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries work through a process that initiated the transition to the United States - Timor-Leste relationship from science to management and helped NOAA create a framework by which we can integrate both science and management into a useful and practical fisheries-focused management plan.

In Indonesia, NMFS led a subject matter expert exchange (SMEE) that integrated public and private sectors organizations into the first provincial level fisheries management plan in the country. This SMEE brought together fishermen, industry, provincial and central government, and local universities with the goal of the SMEEs to develop a framework that allows for coordinated, effective, and balanced approach to the extraction and conservation of blue swimming crab (*portunas pelagicus*) and to build up the capacity of local partners to actively participate in managing sustainable resources. A majority of the product of this \$350 million USD fishery is imported to the United States by American companies. The NOAA team facilitated table-top exercises and

field trips to support the draft planning experience. In addition, the NOAA team worked with masters and undergraduate students at the University of Diponegoro who presented their ideas on fisheries management to the entire SMEE during the week.

In Vietnam, NMFS partnered with the World Bank and the Vietnamese Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD)/Department of Fisheries (DFish) to help Vietnam build capacity in managing its coastal resources through a Coastal and Marine Spatial Planning framework that focused on fisheries. The NOAA team worked with eight coastal provinces as they began to apply Vietnam's first attempt at decentralized fisheries management. This effort is integrated in their newly legislated coastal and marine spatial planning requirements. The workshop focused on helping the government and additional stakeholders defining and prioritizing goals and objectives, as well as developing outreach mechanisms for the government to engage with other coastal resource users.

- Strategic Goals:**
- Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.
 - Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.
 - Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$260,796.00	\$0.00	\$260,796.00

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$10,000.00	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$10,000.00

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
15	127	142

All participants crossed an international border to take part in this program.

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.

NMFS staff provide advisory assistance to the Department of State in making annual determinations as to the effectiveness of TED programs in meeting U.S. law requirements for shrimp export authorization.

- Strategic Goals:**
- Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.
 - Promote sustainable commercial fishing practices.
 - Protect endangered and threatened marine species.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$62,700.00	\$0.00	\$62,700.00

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.

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
22	221	243

Some participants crossed an international border and some did not. Both categories of participants are being reported.

National Geodetic Survey International Activities

The National Geodetic Survey (NGS) is a program office housed within the National Ocean Service. NGS provides the authoritative framework for all positioning activities in the United States. Known as the National Spatial Reference System (NSRS), NGS' authoritative framework defines latitude, longitude, height, scale, gravity, orientation, and shoreline information, which supports a wide range of important activities including mapping and charting, navigation, flood risk determination and environmental observations. As part of its leadership role in the positioning sector, NGS develops industry guidelines, specifications, and standards and provides training for surveyors, mapping professionals, scientists and others who use the NSRS. NGS contributes to the National Ocean Services' coastal intelligence priority by providing geospatial information and data required by coastal communities to make smart decisions.

NGS has five goals:

- Support the users of the National Spatial Reference System.
- Modernize and improve the National Spatial Reference System.
- Expand the National Spatial Reference System stakeholder base through partnerships, education, and outreach.
- Develop and enable a workforce with a supportive environment, and improve organizational and administrative functionality.
- Improve organizational and administrative functionality.

In FY 2015, most of the National Geodetic Survey's international exchange activities involve attending international conferences, which provide a forum to discuss best practices, new technology, and the latest developments in the fields of surveying, geodesy, and remote sensing. NGS also periodically hosts foreign nationals.

Strategic Goals:

- Advancement of geodesy.
- Enhanced understanding of the environment.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$74,250.00	\$0.00	\$74,250.00

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

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
17	23	40

Even though some participants crossed an international border and some did not, only those participants who crossed an international border are being reported.

National Weather Service International Exchange and Training Program

The National Weather Service (NWS) 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 Goals:**
- Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.
 - Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.
 - Promote the transition to a low-emission, climate-resilient world while expanding global access to sustainable energy.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

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	\$280,000.00	\$280,000.00

Participants Totals:

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

All participants crossed an international border to take part in this program.

NOAA Air Resources Laboratory - Atmospheric Turbulence and Diffusion Division International Activities

The NOAA Air Resources Laboratory's atmospheric research is focused on air quality, climate, and dispersion-related research directed toward issues of national and global importance.

Strategic Goals: Promote the transition to a low-emission, climate-resilient world while expanding global access to sustainable energy.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$12,432.00	\$0.00	\$12,432.00

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$17,936.00	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$4,208.00	\$22,144.00

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

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
3	20	23

Some participants crossed an international border and some did not. Both categories of participants are being reported.

NOAA Air Resources Laboratory - Headquarters Program

NOAA Air Resources Laboratory - Headquarters International Program is focused on atmospheric fate and transport modeling with the Hybrid Single-Particle Lagrangian Integrated Trajectory (HYSPPLIT) model. Developed by the Air Resources Laboratory, it is one of the most widely used models for atmospheric trajectory and dispersion calculations. The overall program regarding the HYSPPLIT model research and development is ongoing.

The HYSPPLIT model is a complete system for computing simple air parcel trajectories, as well as complex transport, dispersion, chemical transformation, and deposition simulations. HYSPPLIT continues to be one of the most extensively used atmospheric transport and dispersion models in the atmospheric sciences community. A common application is a back trajectory analysis to determine the origin of air masses and establish source-receptor relationships. HYSPPLIT has also been used in a variety of simulations describing the atmospheric transport, dispersion, and deposition of pollutants and hazardous materials. Some examples of the applications include tracking and forecasting the release of radioactive material, wildfire smoke, windblown dust, pollutants from various stationary and mobile emission sources, allergens and volcanic ash.

The activity being reported here is a one-time workshop given at the 12th International Conference on Mercury as a Global Pollutant in Jeju, South Korea, on June 14, 2015. Atmospheric back trajectory simulations can be a powerful tool to aid interpretation of air pollution measurements, including mercury. In this workshop, participants learn how to carry out back trajectory simulations with the widely used HYSPPLIT model. In order to participate in the hands-on components, each participant used their own laptop computer. The workshop contained many elements. Relevant concepts and scientific principles are summarized and participants carry out guided, hands-on exercises to produce results themselves. The workshop includes model installation and testing and descriptions and examples of meteorological data used to drive the HYSPPLIT model; running simple back trajectories using the model's graphical user interface (GUI); various methods of aggregating, displaying, and summarizing trajectory results; running the model using scripts, to efficiently run a large number of trajectories; providing suggestions for further learning and a brief description of other HYSPPLIT features. More information is available at: http://www.arl.noaa.gov/HYSPPLIT_info.php.

Strategic Goals: Promote the transition to a low-emission, climate-resilient world while expanding global access to sustainable energy.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$300.00	\$0.00	\$300.00

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.

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
1	20	21

Some participants crossed an international border and some did not. Both categories of participants are being reported.

NOAA Earth Systems Research Laboratory - Chemical Sciences Division Activities

The Chemical Sciences Division (CSD) does not have a formal program for scientific exchange with persons of foreign countries. Exchanges are arranged prior to travel on an ad-hoc basis when scientists interact at scientific conferences, meetings, and seminars, for example.

The goals and objectives vary widely from invitations to provide technical expertise on instrumentation, sampling strategies, for example, to CSD scientists and equipment going to a foreign country for atmospheric sampling, data collection, and analyses for a specified short period of time. These interactions are not multiple-year efforts and never involve transfers of funds to or from either parties. Costs for all travel, shipping, and miscellaneous expenses, are borne by the sponsoring institution.

Strategic Goals:

Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.

Promote the transition to a low-emission, climate-resilient world while expanding global access to sustainable energy.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$8,000.00	\$0.00	\$8,000.00

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

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
1	3	4

Some participants crossed an international border and some did not. Both categories of participants are being reported.

Pacific Islands Region Observer Program

Two Pacific Islands Region Observer Program (PIROP) staff participated in the 3rd Fisheries Observer Trainer Development Workshop sponsored by the Secretariat of the Pacific Community. This is an ongoing multiyear effort to build and strengthen the capacity of the Pacific Islands.

Some FY 2015 highlights include:

- PIROP initiated the first steps of developing a Korean domestic fish trawl observer program.
- PIROP sent two staff, one from Honolulu and one from the ASOP, to the 2015 conference in Noumea, New Caledonia.
- PIROP met with the Undersecretary of the Philippines, Bureau of Fisheries and Agriculture, during his visit to the IRC.
- PIROP Training Coordinator facilitated a visit for 4 representatives from Taiwan. They met with NMFS staffers to discuss mutual issues of importance.
- The International Coordinator sent another staffer to a 2015 Fisheries Panel Meeting in Korea.
- PIROP received a request for assistance from Indonesia as it works to implement their national observer program. In addition, they trained a corps of over 400 observers. The problems encountered include vessel compliance with a new observer requirement and identifying which agency will administer the observer program.
- Provided information to NMFS International Affairs for supporting the Ghanaian observer program.

Strategic Goals: Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.
Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$20,000.00	\$0.00	\$20,000.00

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	\$14,000.00	\$14,000.00

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

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
3	30	33

Some participants crossed an international border and some did not. Both categories of participants are being reported.

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 imports, exports, and shipping; publication 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.

Population Division: Technical Assistance and Training

The U.S. Census Bureau began its program of international technical assistance in the 1930s. The 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 Population Division provides technical assistance, training and training materials, methodological development and materials, and statistical software for all aspects of censuses, surveys, and information systems (including sample design, data collection, data processing, geographic support, data processing, analysis, and dissemination).

Specifically, the Population Division:

- 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
- 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 material to other countries
- Evaluates, analyzes, and produces demographic 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, and
- Exchanges statistical publications with over 175 countries and several international organizations.

Strategic Goals:

- Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.
- Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.
- Modernize the way we do diplomacy and development.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0.00	\$653,000.00	\$653,000.00

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$18,000.00	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$76,000.00	\$94,000.00

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

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
1	160	161

Some participants crossed an international border and some did not. Both categories of participants are being reported.

U.S. Census Bureau International Cooperative Programs Activities

The International Relations Staff coordinates international activities for the Census Bureau and report on them internally and to other federal agencies. This work includes managing information requests from cooperative programs with international statistical bodies, approving and reporting on international travel by Census Bureau staff and coordinating the international visitors program. The staff also provides support for the international efforts of the Chief Statistician of the United States.

Primary activities include:

- Promoting and supporting international collaboration across the Census Bureau,
- Supporting the international efforts of the Chief Statistician,
- Organizing and implementing the Foreign Visitors Program,
- Initiating, processing, maintaining, and archiving memoranda of understanding,
- Tracking international travel requests, approvals, and trip reports,
- Centralizing the coordination of information or data requests from international organizations such as United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, the United Nations Statistics Division, the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, and Eurostat,
- Providing input to reports on international collaborations to other federal departments and agencies,
- Chairing the International Collaboration Steering Committee (ICSC) to coordinate international collaboration across Census and share the knowledge gained from its activities.

The Census Bureau's Foreign Visitors Program receives visitors from a large number of countries each year to consult with their counterparts in demographic and economic census and survey areas, and to learn about support functions, such as administrative budget and management procedures, field operations and regional activities, and publication and dissemination activities. All visitors through this program pay for their own expenses.

The International Visitors Programs sets up visits for delegations from other countries to meet experts at the Census Bureau facilities. The program coordinates the visits and assists with the preparation of agenda for the visitors. Visitors are sponsored by their organization or government or by international donor groups.

Strategic Goals:

Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.

Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

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

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	335	335

All participants crossed an international border to take part in this program.

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.

Office of Policy and International Affairs Program

The Office of Policy and International Affairs Program works with foreign governments and other USG agencies on the substantive technical analysis of intellectual property rights enforcement laws, legal and judicial regimes, civil and criminal procedures, border measures, and administrative regulations relating to the enforcement of intellectual property laws. It supports the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR), DOS, and other USG agencies in international negotiations and consultations, and assists with the drafting, reviewing, and implementation of intellectual property obligations in bilateral and multilateral treaties and trade agreements.

USPTO provides and participates in technical assistance and capacity-building programs and conferences to foreign governments seeking to develop or improve their intellectual property laws and regulations; and to improve the level of expertise of those responsible for intellectual property rights enforcement and the overall environment for enforcement.

Strategic Goals: Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$725,540.00	\$67,594.00	\$793,134.00

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	\$25,405.00	\$25,405.00

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
1,579	531	2,110

Some participants crossed an international border and some did not. Both categories of participants are being reported.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participa
\$204,335,442.00 †	\$204,335,442.00 †	\$0.00 †	\$796,604,106.00 †	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$1,000,939,548.00 †	44,222

† Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



Department of Defense

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The mission of the Department of Defense (DOD) is to provide the forces needed to deter war and protect the security of the United States. The Department of Defense maintains and employs armed forces to support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies; ensures, by timely and effective military action, the security of the United States, its possessions, and areas vital to its interests; and upholds and advances the national policies and interests of the United States.

The major elements of these forces are the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps. Under the President, who is also Commander in Chief, the Secretary of Defense exercises authority, direction, and control over the Department, which includes the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Military Departments, Unified Combatant Commands, the DOD Inspector General, Defense Agencies, and DOD Field Activities. To accomplish this mission, the Department employs approximately 1.4 million military and some 724,000 civilian employees. In addition, there are 1.35 million National Guard and Reserve personnel that are fully integrated into the National Military Strategy as part of the total force.

Defense Security Cooperation Agency

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

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 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 DOS allocates the funds for eligible allies and friendly nations; and the DOD 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 2015 (articles and training) totaled \$5.64 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 Indonesia for defense reform, improving maritime security, counterterrorism efforts, mobility, and disaster relief capabilities. In Europe and Eurasia, FMF funding supports modernization and interoperability programs in Poland and with other coalition partners. Funding will also be used to continue the integration of new NATO members into the Alliance, support prospective NATO members and coalition partners, and assist critical coalition partners in Iraq and Afghanistan. In South and Central Asia, FMF will continue to be used for Operation Enduring Freedom sustainment, countering regional and international violent extremism, 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 Goals:

Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.

Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$56,471,574.00	\$0.00	\$56,471,574.00

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

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	3,779	3,779

Some participants crossed an international border and some did not. Both categories of participants are being reported.

Foreign Military Sales Program

The Foreign Military Sales (FMS) program involves government-to-government sales of U.S. defense articles, services, and training (including professional military education as well as technical training related to equipment purchases).

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 as the M1A2 tank, F-16 aircraft, AH-64 helicopter, and the F/A-18 aircraft.

Total FMS sales in FY 2015 (articles and training) were approximately \$35.5 billion. Military training and education, which includes Professional Military Education (PME) as well as technical training related to equipment purchases, is sold to foreign countries via FMS. Total military training and education sold to foreign countries reported through the FMS program in FY 2015 was over \$645 million.

Strategic Goals:

- Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.
- Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$796,604,106.00	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$796,604,106.00

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	26,360	26,360

Some participants crossed an international border and some did not. Both categories of participants are being reported.

International Military Education and Training

The International Military Education and Training (IMET) program is a low-cost, highly effective component of U.S. security assistance.

The overall objectives of the program are to:

- Further the goal of regional stability through effective, mutually beneficial military-to-military relations that culminate in increased understanding and defense cooperation between the United States and foreign countries.
- Provide training that augments the capabilities of participant nations' military forces to support combined operations and interoperability with U.S. forces.
- Increase the ability of foreign military and civilian personnel to instill and maintain democratic values and protect internationally recognized human rights in their own government and military.

Training provided under the IMET program is professional and nonpolitical, exposing foreign students to U.S. professional military organizations and procedures and the manner in which military organizations function under civilian control. The IMET program's mandatory English-language proficiency requirement establishes an essential baseline of communication skills necessary for students to attend courses. It facilitates the development of valuable professional and personal relationships that have provided U.S. access to and influence in a critical sector of society that often plays a pivotal role in supporting, or transitioning to, democratic governments. The IMET program introduces military and civilian participants to elements of U.S. democracy such as the U.S. judicial system, legislative oversight, free speech, equality issues, and U.S. commitment to human rights.

IMET objectives are achieved through a variety of technical training and professional military education activities conducted by DOD for foreign military and civilian officials. These activities include formal instruction that involves over 4,000 courses taught at approximately 150 military schools and installations to roughly 5,000 foreign students annually.

The Expanded IMET (E-IMET) program is a subset of the IMET program that fosters greater understanding of and respect for civilian control of the military, exposes students to military justice systems, and promotes the development of strong civil-military relations by showing key military and civilian leaders how to overcome barriers that can exist between armed forces, civilian officials, and legislators.

A less formal, but still significant, part of IMET is the Field Studies Program, which exposes students to the U.S. way of life, including regard for democratic values, respect for individual civil and human rights, and belief in the rule of law.

IMET assists U.S. allies and friendly nations in professionalizing their militaries through participation in U.S. military educational programs. The resulting military competence and self-sufficiency of U.S. allies and partner nations provide a wide range of benefits to the United States in terms of collective security, stability, and peace. As foreign militaries improve their knowledge of and integrate U.S. military principles into their own forces, military cooperation is strengthened. Similarly, opportunities for military-to-military interaction, information sharing, joint planning, and combined force exercises, as well as essential requirements for access to foreign military bases and facilities, are notably expanded. IMET fosters important military linkages essential to advancing global security interests of the United States and improving the capabilities of its allies and partner nations.

In FY 2015, the United States provided over \$91.1 million in training to over 5,400 students from 128 allied and partner nations.

Strategic Goals:

Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.

Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$91,193,364.00	\$0.00	\$91,193,364.00

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

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	5,486	5,486

Some participants crossed an international border and some did not. Both categories of participants are being reported.

Professional Military Education Exchanges

The Professional Military Education (PME) exchange program sends U.S. and foreign officers for academic or full-year training in senior military schools abroad and in the United States respectively. Some of the U.S. officers attending foreign senior military schools are doing so under the auspices of a reciprocal PME Exchange Agreement between the DOD 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 senior military schools abroad, but not under a one-for-one reciprocal exchange agreement, does not fall under this program.

Reciprocal Professional Military Education exchanges are authorized by section 544 (Exchange Training) of the Foreign Assistance Act (FAA). This section authorizes the President to provide for the attendance of foreign military personnel at PME institutions in the United States (other than service academies) without charge, if such attendance is part of an international agreement. These international agreements provide for the exchange of students on a one-for-one reciprocal basis each fiscal year between the U.S. professional military education institutions and comparable institutions of foreign countries and international organizations.

Strategic Goals: Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.
Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$7,510.00	\$0.00	\$7,510.00

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

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	74	74

All participants crossed an international border to take part in this program.

Regional Centers for Security Studies - Africa Center for Strategic Studies

The Africa Center for Strategic Studies (ACSS) is the preeminent DOD institution for strategic security studies, research, and outreach in Africa. ACSS continues to support U.S. national security policy by strengthening the strategic capacity of African states to identify and resolve security challenges in ways that promote civil-military cooperation, respect democratic values, and safeguard human rights. ACSS engages African partners, states, and institutions at the strategic-level through focused and rigorous academic programs, outreach and policy relevant research of Africa's security challenges, which builds strategic capacity. ACSS observes a strict policy of non-attribution which in turn expands constructive dialogue.

Since 1999 the Africa Center has effectively built military and civilian capabilities in the security cooperation arena, providing strong partnerships in response to defense strategic guidance and United States - Africa policy. ACSS is a trusted partner with over 6,000 alumni spanning the African continent. ACSS cultivates this network of current and future security leaders who further enhance the greater goals of international cooperation; which brings unique access and an African voice to the U.S. policy community. ACSS has held a total of 155 Programs (>6,000 alumni), 89 Topical Outreach Programs (TOPs) (>10,000 contacts), and produced 61 Strategic Research Publications (>12,000 subscribers).

ACSS ensures programs have structured approaches with clear linkages between end-states, objectives, and milestones that are in support of four Presidential Policy Directives, Office of Secretary of Defense Policy Priorities for the Regional Center Enterprise and Africa, and the United States Africa Command Theater Campaign Plan. The use of ACSS subject matter

expertise to develop and support defense institution building in Africa is a key element of the Office of the Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs-Africa and United States Africa Command (USAFRICOM) strategy to transform the African security landscape.

ACSS entered FY 2015 with a 52 percent cut to the budget and workforce from the previous fiscal year, thus necessitating a comprehensive review of its strategic vision and mission. The ACSS strategic vision is: Security for all Africans championed by effective institutions accountable to their citizens. The new mission is to advance African security by expanding understanding, providing a trusted platform for dialogue, building enduring partnerships, and catalyzing strategic solutions. The Center's programming included ten transformative programs, 14 short-term events, four bilateral engagements, five special initiatives, and a robust research program. As a result, ACSS engaged 556 persons, over 155 programs days, for a total of 3,025 contact days.

In FY 2015, the Center conducted academic, outreach, and research activities in support of seven core thematic objectives aligned with OSD programmatic policy priorities and USAFRICOM theater campaign plan lines of effort: countering violent extremist organizations; countering illicit trafficking; maritime safety and security; security sector governance; African peace and security architecture/peace support operations; educational training; and professional military education. The program plan maximized engagement with the African Union, Regional Economic Communities, international organizations, and U.S. Interagency.

While sustaining its focus on strategically relevant leadership seminars, thematic workshops, bilateral engagements, and policy relevant research products aimed at advancing USG security objectives in Africa, ACSS also took on significant new work that will set the stage for the Center to make a significant contribution to several key initiatives.

-- The President's Security Governance Initiative (SGI): The Center worked closely with OSD and Department of State to support country assessments, development of joint country action plans, and will be an implementer for a number of discrete strategic level engagements during the execution phase of the program. ACSS faculty served as the DOD lead for Tunisia's SGI assessments and as subject matter experts for Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Niger, and Nigeria.

-- The Counter Terrorism Partnership Fund (CTPF) Roundtable Series: Jointly hosted with the Office of the Secretary of Defense for Policy, sought to foster a frank and open dialogue among the interagency on how best to employ security cooperation and assistance resources for countering terrorism (CT) and violent extremism (VE) in Africa. Each roundtable focused on the security landscape and building partner capacity efforts in a particular African region: East Africa (May 29, 2015), the Sahel/Maghreb (June 12, 2015), and the Lake Chad Basin (June 26, 2015). The series contextualized CT/VE interventions within the broader security landscape of three regions and examined the efficacy of USG security cooperation and building partner capacity efforts. The common thread was identified as the critical governance-CT linkage, identifying corruption both as a driver to VE grievances and inhibitor of effective response mechanisms. The ACSS will continue to play a critical role in reconciling and coordinating more effective DOD resourcing and interventions to regional/international factors driving violent extremism.

-- The Gulf of Guinea Maritime Security and Law Enforcement Summit implementing the Yaounde Code of Conduct focused on ways to strengthen and harmonize maritime legal regimes in the Gulf of Guinea. This workshop, jointly organized with Department of State, International Maritime Organization, AFRICOM, and the Government of Cameroon brought together fifty-two senior-level representatives from eight African countries. The program focused on implementation of the Yaounde Code of Conduct developed over the past three years by reinforcing an integrated and holistic African response spanning from the maritime incident at sea to the prosecution ashore. It was also an opportunity to highlight the importance of the need to develop legally binding multilateral agreements, to operationalize the Zone D Interregional Coordination Center, and to designate a national authority for the coordination and oversight of national actions at sea consistent with necessary legal authorities. The participants stressed that African states cannot do it alone; working with the USG and African Union to implement a Pan-African Code of Conduct is essential.

-- Senior Leaders Summit - Professionalization of Forces: AFRICOM, the Combined Joint Task Force Horn of Africa, and ACSS conducted a three-day summit on the Professionalization of Forces in the Horn of Africa. This event was attended by senior military and civilian leaders from the region, representing member states, regional bodies, regional security forces, academia, and policy institutions. This methodology allowed regional leaders to discuss, plan, and coordinate the advancement of professionalism within the armed forces and the broader security apparatus, both in their respective countries and regionally.

Recommendations for security sector actors in the Horn of Africa set four priorities: improve analysis mechanisms to assess potential threats and the manner in which security forces respond to threats; invest in long-term professionalism, with particular focus on ethical leadership and citizen security, which entails engagement with the broader security sector; explore options to address ethics in authoritarian political systems; and develop a shared vision of professionalism among regional actors.

Stakeholders and participants agreed to regionally review progress in one year.

-- African Military Education Program: This program, which is managed by ACSS, supports educational enhancements at selected African Professional Military Education institutions with curriculum development, faculty development, and sharing of best practices to enhance the African military training and education institutions' capacity to promote longer term professionalization of African militaries.

Strategic Goals:

- Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.
- Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.
- Modernize the way we do diplomacy and development.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$946,184.00	\$0.00	\$946,184.00

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

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	385	385

Some participants crossed an international border and some did not. Both categories of participants are being reported.

Regional Centers for Security Studies - Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies

The mission of the Daniel K. Inouye Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies (DKI APCSS) is to build capacities, networks, and shared understanding by educating, connecting and empowering security practitioners to enable outcomes in Indo-Asia-Pacific security cooperation. DKI APCSS addresses regional and global security issues by bringing together military and interagency civilian representatives of the United States, Indo-Asia-Pacific nations, and other nations as appropriate in executive courses and topical workshops in Hawaii and throughout the Indo-Asia-Pacific region to address whole-of-government solutions to regional security issues. Core in-resident courses include the Advanced Security Cooperation Course and the Senior Executive Asia-Pacific Orientation Course for senior-level security practitioners, as well as the Transnational Security Cooperation Course, the Comprehensive Crisis Management Course, the Comprehensive Security Responses to Terrorism Course, and the Asia-Pacific Orientation Course for mid-level security practitioners. A complementary program of collaborative, bilateral and multilateral workshops, as well as targeted visits to the Center provide a Track 1.5 venue for addressing the urgent and important security challenges that are seen as difficult to address in other fora.

DKI APCSS supports the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) priorities and U.S. Pacific Command (USPACOM) objectives to support defense reform and institution building, and to enhance the capacity of regional partners to address maritime and border security, and humanitarian assistance/disaster response, as well as strengthen regional security architectures. A critical DKI APCSS output is the ever-expanding network of professional and personal relationships developed among current and future leaders and decision-makers in the region, which enables collaborative solutions to the region's security challenges.

During FY 2015, DKI APCSS conducted 12 courses with 1,170 Fellows and 13 short-term seminars and workshops, both resident and in-region, with 819 participants, resulting in a total throughput of 1,989 for the year. This included two Chiefs of Defense Conferences, an ARF Maritime Security engagement, and a trilateral engagement among India, Japan, and the United States. DKI APCSS also chartered a new alumni association in Paraguay, bringing the total to 58 alumni associations throughout the Indo-Asia-Pacific region and in important seam countries with which DKI APCSS regularly engages. These associations that facilitate continuing engagement and capacity building have contributed to conflict avoidance and resolution, improved governance, and enhanced cooperative crisis response throughout the region.

The open and free exchange of ideas in the programs conducted by DKI APCSS enhanced knowledge, skills and values about security cooperation in the region, built capacity and resilience, socialized norms of cooperation and collaboration in addressing shared challenges, and thereby contributed to enhanced security. Fellows' Projects remain a significant mechanism for achieving these outcomes. For example, a CSRT 15-1 alumnus, Director and Acting Chief of the Nepal Telecommunications Authority, worked on a Cyber Security Strategy for Nepal while at DKI APCSS, which was finalized within Nepal's government. He was also appointed to a Nepal Ministry of Information and Communications committee to establish Nepal's first National Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT). At the invitation of DKI APCSS, he spoke at the CHOD conference in September 2015. Another Nepal Fellow's earthquake preparedness and recovery awareness initiative was ultimately funded by the United Nations Development Programme, enabling the renovation and retrofitting of 232 school buildings for earthquake resilience; these retrofitted buildings all withstood the April 2015 earthquake in Nepal. These are just two examples of how DKI APCSS has influenced defense, diplomacy and development concerns in a vulnerable nation.

DKI APCSS also strengthened the whole-of-government and whole-of-security approach to security solutions by embedding DOS-funded International Visitor Leadership Program (IVLP) and Symposium on East Asia Security (SEAS) participants in courses, further expanding our Fellows' understanding of comprehensive security cooperation.

DKI APCSS programs continued to build Asia-Pacific partner nation and USG capacity for effective, whole-of-society security cooperation. A Comprehensive Security Responses to Terrorism (CSRT 15-1) alumna, Director of the Nepal Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., focused her Fellow's Project on Streamlining Official Declaration to Revive Nepal's Conflict Affected Industries to the next level and collected information on an additional 14 industries to analyze them for possible governmental assistance. A Malaysian alumnus from the same course furthered his Fellows Project on Upgrading Preparedness of the Medical Sector in Eastern Sabah Safety Zone to Treat Mass Casualties by getting his superior to plan an exercise in 2015 to test the capabilities of one hospital in the Sabah district as a baseline for the broader project. The DKI APCSS Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) program, which focuses on three pillars of increasing female participation in the Center's activities, integrating WPS issues into all programs as appropriate, and identifying credible and compelling evidence on the impact of women on peace and security, contributed to these outcomes by achieving an increase in female participation from 14 percent in 2011 to 21 percent in 2015, with a growing number of successful alumni Fellows projects related to WPS.

Next, DKI APCSS introduced a new pillar to the foundation of its traditional business model of resident courses: workshops and alumni engagement through the addition of Security Dialogues. The addition of Security Dialogues has allowed for more engagement at lower cost, with more flexibility and a lower profile than Workshops. Dialogues place most of the

administrative and resource burden on our willing partners, with DKI APCSS providing subject matter expertise and the draw of the Center's convening authority. DKI APCSS completed four Dialogues in FY 2015 with 240 participants.

Finally, DKI APCSS alumni published papers via the Center's Alumni Perspectives platform, expanding global understanding of regional viewpoints on Women, Peace and Security, as well as Countering Violent Extremism concerns shared across the USG security community. Among them, a Cambodian official wrote on Empowering Cambodian Women's Full Participation in Defense and Security Sectors; a Pakistani ministry participant wrote on Developing the Human Resource Potential of South Asia; an Indonesian security analyst wrote on Enhancing the Role of Women in Indonesia to Counter Terrorism; and a journalist for *Kompas Morning Daily* wrote on Empowering Indonesia's Local Seafarers to Contain Smuggling.

- Strategic Goals:**
- Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.
 - Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.
 - Modernize the way we do diplomacy and development.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$536,712.00	\$0.00	\$536,712.00

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

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	826	826

Some participants crossed an international border and some did not. Both categories of participants are being reported.

Regional Centers for Security Studies - George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies

The George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies (GCMC), located in Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany, is a German-American partnership that plays an important role in implementing U.S. DOD and Germany's Ministry of Defense priorities in Central Asia, Europe, and Eurasia. GCMC promotes Euro-Atlantic integration through security education initiatives, creating an active international network of defense and security officials favorable to U.S. and German interests. GCMC accomplishes this by building expert security policy capacity, creating and sustaining networks of policy practitioners, and bringing decision-makers together to think through difficult challenges. In recognition of key issues (terrorism, illicit trafficking, cyber security, combating weapons of mass destruction, and civil security), the Marshall Center also conducts capacity building functional courses which include global participants to address the wide ranging challenges. Supported bilaterally by the governments of the United States and Germany, GCMC has an international faculty and staff.

The George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies is a unique German-American partnership that supports U.S. and German national security strategies and security cooperation guidance. The Marshall Center conducts a variety of unique programs through three main lines of effort: the College of International Security Studies (CISS); the Partner Language Training Center Europe (PLTCE); and the Partnership for Peace Consortium (PfPC).

In FY 2015, the GCMC offered 13 resident courses to 798 participants, as well as 243 non-resident events to influence more than 1,945 participants. The Marshall Center's resident programs included the Program in Advanced Security Studies, the Program on Terrorism and Security Studies, Senior Executive Seminar, Seminar on Transatlantic Civil Security, the Seminar on Regional Security, the Program in Security Sector Capacity Building, the Program on Counter Narcotics and Illicit Trafficking, and the Program in Cyber Security Studies. Non-resident events included conferences, parliamentarian seminars, regional education team workshops, and alumni events; each tailored to achieve a desired policy-related outcome. While the topics varied according to the challenges and policy requirements, the focus remained on security sector reform and capacity building.

GCMC conducted 38 alumni events across the region focused on building, sustaining and invigorating a network of networks for graduates belonging to 28 independent alumni associations; as well as country groups, regional groups, functional groups, and resident course program groups. Of over 11,700 alumni, there are 402 distinguished alumni serving as President, Minister, Deputy Minister, Chief of Defense, Ambassador, and Members of Parliament.

The PLTCE provides flexible language training for U.S. personnel while offering English and strategic language instruction for NATO allies and global partners. In FY 2015, 363 students attended 24 PLTCE resident courses for instruction in 10 different languages and dialects. PLTCE led multinational teams of experts into NATO and partner countries to help build capacity. The overarching focus of PLTCE remains cooperating with NATO and partner nations to build sustainable language training and testing programs, compliant with NATO standards that enhance interoperability.

The PfPC, co-located with the Marshall Center, is a multinational cooperative association of institutes of higher learning in defense and security issues. The PfPC is focused on the promotion of professional military education in participating nations, the encouragement of collaborative approaches to defense education, and the sharing of knowledge and best practices in security education, conflict prevention, and conflict resolution. In FY 2015, PfPC conducted 75 events, engaging over 1,300 participants from 35 nations and was active in developing and implementing Defense Education Enhancement Programs (DEEP) for Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Serbia, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan. DEEP was specifically mentioned in the NATO Wales Summit declaration as an initiative to build defense capacity and interoperability. PfPC also manages nine working groups on topics such as Regional Security in South East Europe and the South Caucasus, Educational Development, Advanced Distributed Learning, Security Sector Reform, Combating Terrorism and Emerging Security Challenges.

In cooperation with the Bundeswehr (German Armed Forces) University International Security Studies Program, 10 students attended GCMC resident courses, enabling them to complete a Master's of International Security Studies degree. A Senior Executive Seminar (SES) on the Nexus of Drugs, Illicit Trafficking, and Terror, If the Nexus is Real or Imagined; a Program on Applied Security Studies (PASS); a Seminar on Regional Studies (SRS); a Program on Terrorism and Security Studies (PTSS); a Program on Counter Narcotics and Illicit Trafficking (CNIT); and a Program on Cyber Security Studies (PCSS).

Strategic Goals:

- Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.
- Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.
- Modernize the way we do diplomacy and development.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$4,628,695.00	\$0.00	\$4,628,695.00

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

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	2,025	2,025

Some participants crossed an international border and some did not. Both categories of participants are being reported.

Regional Centers for Security Studies - Near East-South Asia Center for Strategic Studies

The Near East South Asia Center for Strategic Studies' (NESA) mission is to enhance security in the Near East and South Asia by building sustained and mutually beneficial relationships, fostering regional cooperation on security issues, and promoting effective communications and strategic capacity through free and candid interaction in an academic environment. NESA programs in Washington, D.C., and in the region, provide a forum for security sector professionals to examine the challenges that shape the regional security environment. NESA provides a venue for national decision-makers to gather, exchange ideas, and explore cooperative solutions to common strategic problems in support of U.S. policy goals and objectives.

NESA priority efforts support strategic-level capacity building programs in Afghanistan, Iraq, Lebanon, Pakistan, and Yemen, while sustaining a vibrant presence with Arabian Gulf countries, Egypt, India, the Levant, and North Africa. Additionally, our forward-thinking faculty established the National Defense University in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates, in FY 2013, and continues to increase the Center's ability to provide an exceptional venue to exchange ideas involving military and civilian participants, increase participation in foundational courses on regional security, and build partner strategic capacity in the UAE and, in the future, the greater Middle East.

In FY 2015, NESA conducted 27 resident programs including 16 academic programs, and 29 short term alumni programs, for 1,109 participants from 73 countries, resulting in 757 new alumni. Additionally, NESA Center continues to provide strategic depth to CENTCOM (7), AFRICOM (9), ARCENT (2), DTRA (1), and the Joint Staff (2) by executing 21 tailored programs focused on addressing various regional security issues. NESA continued the execution of a \$15 million FMS case of developing the curriculum and faculty for the United Arab Emirates (UAE) National Defense College which resulted in 40 plus master's degree graduates. The NESA Senior and Executive seminars, and numerous Washington-based and in-region core programs, generate alumni capable of influencing policy, consistent with USG regional goals and objectives, in governments, think-tanks, and non-governmental agencies throughout the Near East and South Asia. NESA's whole of society approach to solving tough regional issues such as counting terrorism, gender issues, border security, nuclear security, and human security challenges provide the USG a critically unique platform to influence regional policy concepts consistent with American values and culture. The interaction and feedback from the participants provide American policy-makers significant points of discussion, strategic assessments, and key recommendations. In fact the annual NESA program co-hosted by the prestigious London-based Institute for International Security Studies in Muscat, Oman, brought together high-level regional government officials with key senior American policy makers. NESA's Track II programs with the University of California at Los Angeles, the University of Ottawa, Canada, the Hoover Center at Stanford University in California and the International Institute for Security Studies consistently provided the USG with concrete deliverables benefiting U.S. policy.

These programs provided direct dialogue and access to senior decision makers regarding such issues as: Israeli Security and Arab-Israeli Peace, U.S.-Iran Nuclear Dialogue, South Asia Regional Security, Middle East-North Africa Security, India-Pakistan Nuclear, and India-Pakistan Military to Military. NESA Center continues to lead the regional's Strategic Studies Network (SSN) which helps strengthen civil society in the NESA region and gives the USG a window into the thinking of informed outsiders.

The SSN comprised of four working groups brought together 107 participants from 30 countries and 72 strategic studies centers at its annual conference producing policy research publications, such as an edited joint policy volume on *The Arab Spring in a Comparative Perspective* (<http://www.iemed.org/publicacions-en/historic-de-publicacions/joint-policy-studies/the-arab-spring-in-comparative-perspective>); and *The Maritime Security in the Indian Ocean Region (IOR) working group paper*, entitled: *Harnessing Opportunities and Overcoming Challenges: Maritime Security in the Indian Ocean Region*, was published in a Routledge peer-reviewed journal entitled *Strategic Analysis*.

NESA partners with and receives increasing funding from AFRICOM for NESA-led programs with Africa Center for Strategic Studies and regional and U.S. partners. The series of North African-Sahel programs started in FY 2012 with two workshops is now in its third year with eight workshops. We have brought Maghreb-Sahel countries (plus Egypt) to programs focused on Radicalization/Youth and Returnees; Security Sector Transformation; Border Security/Management; Good Governance (focused on whole-of-government and whole-of-society initiatives); and Regional Cooperation (on security, economics, and religion).

Our goal is to establish regional networks of experts, to share best practices, to enhance regional capacity, to encourage creative regional solutions, and to develop recommendations. To date, we have over 300 policy recommendations, many of which participants have briefed up through their ministries for action. NESA provides continual support to the United States Central Command by providing regional and academic expertise for the Commander's annual Regional Ambassadors Conference in Doha, Qatar; biannual Horizon Scan seminars for the senior staff, and biannual seminars for the allied and international officers assigned to the Central Command Headquarters, as part of the U.S. coalition in Afghanistan and against ISIL.

Supporting OSD priorities, along with CENTCOM and PACOM priorities, NESAs support a range of programs devoted to South Asian strategic topics. As mentioned previously, NESAs support, sponsor, and assist in leading the Ottawa Track 1.5 series of dialogues devoted to South Asia security issues, particularly between Afghanistan, India, and Pakistan. NESAs continue to support and help to conduct Oman Dialogue, the most eminent gathering of strategic thinkers, government leaders, and security experts who are based or devote their attention to South Asia.

The Center's continued overarching goal is to build and engage communities of influence among security professionals and opinion makers in the NESAs region. These communities are created through the production of alumni at foundation seminars in Washington, D.C., and in the region. We strengthen our relationship with these alumni over the long-term through a robust plan of U.S. based and regional engagement activities. In direct support of this engagement plan, we designed NESAs leveraging and networking activities working with our peers, regional security professionals, and likeminded institutions to multiply the effects of our resources and programs. We then open our community to other U.S. entities, specifically CENTCOM, and to AFRICOM and EUCOM, for utilization in support of the following two U.S. national security goals: Eliminating misunderstanding and misconceptions in the region about America, Americans, our values, our history, our government and our policies; and building lasting bridges to and among current and potential military and civilian leaders throughout the region by leveraging our over 6.177 million alumni in 101 countries.

- Strategic Goals:**
- Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.
 - Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.
 - Modernize the way we do diplomacy and development.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$331,418.00	\$0.00	\$331,418.00

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

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	1,045	1,045

Some participants crossed an international border and some did not. Both categories of participants are being reported.

Regional Centers for Security Studies - William J. Perry Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies

The William J. Perry Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies (WJPC) supports the Office of the Secretary of Defense's policies and priorities for the Western Hemisphere by conducting educational activities for civilian and military participants from the

Western Hemisphere in order to build partner capacity, and to foster trust, mutual understanding, and regional cooperation. The Perry Center's civilian and military graduates and partner institutions comprise communities of interest and a mutual support network focused on achieving a more cooperative and stable security environment in the region. The Perry Center programs deepened individual and institutional relationships and focused on critical program elements as defined by the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy guidance.

The Perry Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies conducted eight resident courses for 323 participants from 33 countries, including one resident program fully funded by the National War College of Peru. The Perry Center also conducted one in-region seminar in Colombia. There were 19 virtual activities for 10 countries, reaching well over 1,000 alumni and others. In addition, the Perry Center conducted multiple events in Guatemala and Haiti in support of their respective white paper efforts.

In support of OSD Policy objectives the Perry Center introduced the Managing Security and Defense course (MSD) attended by 36 VIP participants, including two vice ministers. The MSD was designed to build the capacity of senior executives in the defense and security sectors and serve as the model for similar audiences both in Washington, D.C., and in the region. Another new academic event introduced in FY 2015 was the Regional Seminar to Combat Transnational Organized Crime, the first of which was conducted at the Perry Center and included 56 participants from 10 countries. The objective of this program is to build capacity and develop a community of practice (COP) that will collaborate on national, regional, and international strategies to promote security and prosperity in combating the threats posed by transnational organized crime, terrorism, and illicit networks in Latin America.

The Perry Center conducted the annual Washington Security and Defense Seminar (WSDS) for new foreign military attaches and diplomats, which is designed to introduce these audiences to the security and defense environment and the policymaking processes of Washington. As diplomatic relations have been renewed with Cuba, the State Department extended an invitation to the Cuban Embassy to participate in the WSDS, reinforcing the high value the USG places on the Perry Center's relationships and reputation across the hemisphere and the Center's utility as a unique, non-threatening engagement vehicle.

In concert with the Defense Institutional Reform Initiative, the Perry Center facilitated four events in Guatemala attended by several dozen senior members of the Guatemalan National Security Council and various ministries to continue the process of developing and refining Guatemala's National Security Strategy, including incorporating the concepts of interagency cooperation and strategic dialogue. The primary efforts in Guatemala, supporting the Vice Minister of Defense for Plans and Policy, were focused on consolidating and institutionalizing the defense management platform which produces, among other things, Guatemala's Force Design and Metrics-based evaluation efforts. The support also aims to continue developing a culture and institutional processes that are based on transparency in accounting and resource allocation. Perry Center efforts contributed to the publication of a security White Book for Guatemala in July 2015. The Perry Center Director also traveled in May, as part of the U.S. delegation with the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Western Hemisphere Affairs, to the United States- Guatemala Bilateral Working Group, which met at the Ministry of Defense Headquarters in Guatemala.

USG partners continued to collaborate with and seek the assistance of the Perry Center in FY 2015. United States Southern Command (USSOUTHCOM) requested a team of Perry Center faculty to support senior leader portions of PANAMAX and Fuerzas Comando regional exercises which promote stronger military-to-military relationships, increased interoperability and improved regional security; and facilitated several dialogues for the USSOUTHCOM Commander and his senior staff.

The Perry Center continued its strong support of the Mexican Navy War College (CESNAV), with Perry Center faculty teaching a series of multi-day segments in their doctoral program. CESNAV paid for all costs associated with this endeavor, an ongoing program which allowed valuable interactions with the participants in the course, including senior admirals and generals from Mexico and most of the Central American nations.

A Perry Center faculty member appeared before the U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Financial Services, Task Force to Investigate Terrorist Financing, to testify as a subject matter expert on terrorist financing and the convergence of illicit networks. The hearing, titled: A Dangerous Nexus: Terrorism, Crime, and Corruption, examined a broad spectrum of national security threats from illicit actors such as ISIS, FARC, Hezbollah, Iran, and Venezuela, and discussed U.S. counterterrorism finance and anti-money laundering endeavors to confront these threats.

Strategic Goals:

Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.

Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.

Modernize the way we do diplomacy and development.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$428,112.00	\$0.00	\$428,112.00

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

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	970	970

Some participants crossed an international border and some did not. Both categories of participants are being reported.

Regional Defense Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program

The Regional Defense Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program (CTFP) is a security cooperation program that was established to meet an emerging and urgent defense requirement to build partnerships through targeted, non-lethal, combating terrorism (CbT) education and training. The CTFP directly supports the Department of Defense and national goals by providing CbT education and training for mid- to senior-level international military officers, ministry of defense civilians, and security officials whose current or future responsibilities involve combating terrorism.

The goals of the CTFP are to build and strengthen a global network of CbT experts and practitioners at the operational and strategic levels; build and reinforce the CbT capabilities of partner nations through operational and strategic-level education; contribute to the efforts to counter the ideological support to terrorism; and provide DOD with a flexible and proactive program that can respond to emerging combating terrorism requirements and that is capable of filling identified gaps/seams in partnership strategies.

CTFP education is a mixture of existing, traditional programs and activities designed to strengthen individual, country, and regional CbT capabilities and capacities according to the priorities of the Secretary of Defense. Education may be provided at U.S. military educational institutions, regional centers, conferences, seminars, mobile education units, or other education programs. A prerequisite for CTFP funding for an educational activity is that the event will provide unique combating terrorism education as identified by a Geographic Combatant Command (GCC) and approved by the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense, Special Operations and Low-Intensity Conflict (ASD (SO/LIC)).

The CTFP complements existing security cooperation programs and fills a current void in the U.S. Government's efforts to provide targeted counterterrorism assistance. This program is a key tool for combatant commanders to foster regional cooperation and professionalize foreign combating terrorism capabilities. Combatant Commands (COCOMs) identify and recommend for approval CTFP participants who have a direct impact on their own country's ability to cooperate with the United States in overseas contingency operations.

In FY 2015, over 2,200 foreign military and security officials attended CTFP-funded programs throughout the six regional COCOMs. This included combating terrorism education and training support to emerging regional and sub-regional organizations and alliances. Regional training events were particularly effective in developing personal and professional relationships among security officials from a variety of nations. Additionally, the CTFP provided a series of globally oriented programs that enhanced mutual understanding and facilitated cooperation across the globe.

Strategic Goals:

Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.

Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$32,303,648.00	\$0.00	\$32,303,648.00

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

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	2,278	2,278

Some participants crossed an international border and some did not. Both categories of participants are being reported.

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 focuses on the critical languages and cultures, and NSEP participants are involved in innovative, intensive, and long-term programs designed to provide meaningful opportunities to gain significant competencies in these languages and cultures. Many students who receive NSEP funding to support their overseas experiences incur a federal service requirement.

NSEP awards David L. Boren 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. On average, undergraduates use NSEP awards to study abroad for four months to one year, while graduates study for one year or more.

NSEP also awards fellowships to students through The Language Flagship Initiative. The Language Flagship supports individuals who have completed domestic programs to attend intensive overseas capstone programs to enable them to achieve superior-level proficiency in critical languages including Arabic, Chinese, Hindi/Urdu, Korean, Persian, Portuguese, Russian, Swahili, and Turkish. The Language Flagship also awards grants to U.S. universities recognized as leaders in the field of language education.

Through the Project Global Officer (Project GO) program, NSEP works with the Air Force, Army, and Navy ROTC programs at 25 U.S. institutions of higher education, including five of the six senior military colleges to provide overseas language learning opportunities for ROTC students. Project GO through collaborative efforts among universities, and between universities and ROTC leadership, provides overseas student learning opportunities in critical languages, including: Arabic, Chinese, Hindi, Indonesian, Japanese, Korean, Pashto, Persian, Portuguese, Russian, Swahili, Turkish, Urdu, and Uzbek.

Among its many programs and activities each fiscal year, the Language Flagship supports new concepts in language instruction, including partnerships with innovative universities and school systems developing Kindergarten K-16 (kindergarten to four-year degree) pipeline programs in Arabic and Chinese. Flagship students study abroad for either an intensive summer or for one academic year on a Flagship Capstone program. The Language Flagship sponsored 27 programs nationally teaching 11 languages in FY 2015.

Project GO provides scholarships to ROTC students in three services for critical languages study. Project GO's goal is to improve the language skills, regional expertise, and intercultural communication skills of future military officers. Project GO sponsors 25 programs nationally teaching 12 languages.

Strategic Goals: Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$17,488,225.00	\$0.00	\$17,488,225.00

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

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
994	0	994

Even though some participants crossed an international border and some did not, only those participants who crossed an international border are being reported.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0.00 †	\$0.00 †	\$0.00 †	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0.00 †	748

† Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



Department of Education

Office of Public Affairs
 400 Maryland Avenue, SW
 Washington, DC 20202
 www.ed.gov • 202-401-1576

The Department of Education's (USED) mission is to promote student achievement and preparation for global competitiveness by fostering educational excellence and ensuring equal access.

Created in 1980 by combining offices from several federal agencies, USED has 4,400 employees and a budget dedicated to establishing policies on federal financial aid for education, and distributing - as well as monitoring - those funds; collecting data on U.S. schools and disseminating research; focusing national attention on key educational issues; and prohibiting discrimination and ensuring equal access to education.

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 international visitors 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 Goals: Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

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

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	748	748

All participants crossed an international border to take part in this program.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$838,142.00 †	\$801,492.00 †	\$36,650.00 †	\$21,243.00 †	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$38,398.00 †	\$897,783.00 †	946

† Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.

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



Department of Energy

1000 Independence Avenue, SW
 Washington, DC 20585
 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 training, which promote and support the Department's far-reaching programmatic missions.

Assistant Secretary for Environmental Management

Environmental Management Programs

In the Environmental Management Office, the major programmatic areas are environmental restoration, including remediation, decommission, and decontamination work at DOE sites; waste management, including transportation, treatment, and disposal of transuranic wastes generated at DOE facilities; science and technology to develop improved and more cost-efficient cleanup technologies; and material and facility stabilization, including stabilizing and safeguarding excess nuclear materials stored in various forms and locations and reducing potential risks.

The Environmental Management programs have a mission to contribute to the advancement and deployment of technologies to meet identified environmental remediation, and waste management needs through continued communication, collaboration, and integration with international entities.

Strategic Goals: Other - To advance the Nation's nuclear waste management program.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$28,200.00	\$0.00	\$28,200.00

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	\$2,700.00	\$2,700.00

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
8	42	50

Some participants crossed an international border and some did not. Both categories of participants are being reported.

Energy Information Administration

The Energy Information Administration (EIA), created by Congress in 1977, is a statistical agency of the Department of Energy and is one of ten statistical agencies in the federal government. EIA provides policy-independent data, forecasts, and analyses to promote sound policy making, 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.

In FY 2015, EIA participated in a number of international energy working group meetings to discuss data reporting and energy related collaboration, including the Energy Information Administration (EIA) participation in seminars, conferences, and workshops which are specified by dates in the order of attendance.

- October 4-12, 2014 - EIA attended the IAEA technical meeting on the maintenance and Operation of the Power Reactor Information System (PRIS) Database in Vienna, Austria. Discussions with PRIS counterparts and contributors (data providers) on the main issues and achievements of PRIS and its recent and future developments; recent changes in the reporting software; and latest nuclear power developments in the Member States.
- October 5-11, 2014 - EIA staff gave a presentation at the Maritime Security Challenges Conference 2014 in Victoria, Canada. Participation will enhance understanding of international energy issues.
- October 22-25, 2014 - EIA staff spoke at the AFRICOM meetings in Stuttgart, Germany.
- November 7-14, 2014 - EIA attended two workshops at the King Abdullah Petroleum Studies and Research Center (KAPSARC), one on Oil Markets and the other on Energy in China.
- November 8-14, 2014 - EIA Deputy Administrator traveled to Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, to attend a meeting to gain greater insight into current world energy market conditions and outlooks. A deeper understanding of world perspectives on the future growth of energy demand or other relevant trends could aid EIA as it makes projections in assessing world energy markets.
- November 10-11, 2014 - EIA Administrator spoke at the Annual LDC Gas Forum in Toronto, Canada. EIA benefited from greater insight into current world energy market conditions and outlooks.
- December 2-4, 2014 - The Coalition of Northeastern Governors (CONEG) in Quebec City, Canada, asked EIA to participate in the opening plenary session of a two-day program. The session was on key trends in global and Northeast American energy resource markets, and what these trends mean more specifically for energy markets in the Northeast United States and Eastern Canada. In preparation for the North American Trilateral Ministerial in December, EIA worked on deliverables for an agreement to be signed at the meeting.
- December 6-13, 2014 - EIA staff invited to discuss EIA's international energy modeling system at the IAEA consultancy in Vienna, Austria. This was an opportunity to interact with other energy professionals on the issues associated with long-term global energy markets, particularly those associated with electricity and nuclear power markets.
- January 11-15, 2015 - EIA Administrator attended bilateral meetings in Saudi Arabia at the request of the Deputy Secretary of Energy.
- January 17-20, 2015 - The PLATT Annual European Middle Distillates in Antwerp, Belgium provides a unique opportunity to meet with major refiners, traders, financial players and end users to discuss the global market for middle distillates, such as diesel and jet fuel, in 2015 and into the future. The conference focused on the current middle distillate market, developments and strategies in a declining European refining sector, regional and global imbalances of middle distillates, middle distillate pricing, trading and benchmark evolution, the impact of marine fuel low sulfur requirements on refineries, the impact of electric vehicles, hybrids, biofuels and natural gas on automotive demand, as well as middle distillate shipping flows and port capacity issues. U.S. refineries are major participants in the global distillate markets, exporting substantial diesel fuel and jet fuel to Asia, Europe, and Latin America.
- January 18-21, 2015 - EIA Administrator and Advisor traveled to Calgary, Canada, to speak at a conference organized by the Energy and Environment section of the Conference Board of Canada. Keynote Presentation: The Changing Canada-U.S. Oil and Gas Relationship.
- January 24-27, 2015 - EIA addressed the Chatham House Conference in London, United Kingdom, on Middle East and North Africa Energy. Also, EIA presented the World Shale Gas Report and the Annual Energy Outlook 2014.
- March 1-3, 2015 - Staff from EIA spoke at the CERI 2015 Natural Gas Conference in Calgary, Canada.
- March 9-12, 2015 - EIA staff attended a KAPSARC workshop on Energy Vulnerability in Saudi Arabia.
- March 17-21, 2015 - EIA staff traveled to the Netherlands to give a presentation on EIA's LNG/gas projections at the KAPSARC Challenging Assumptions on Global Gas Workshop.
- March 18-21, 2015 - EIA collaborated with KAPSARC on China energy modeling and research. Participation in the event offered great opportunities to communicate with the world-class international energy research and modeling communities regarding major issues. EIA is working on and interested in, getting updated on the current views and perspectives and feedback on EIA's work, and enhance the relationship with KAPSARC and the broader community.

-- April 5-13, 2015 - EIA attended the 12th International Joint Organizations Data Initiative (JODI) Conference in New Delhi, India. The conference convenes market actors who contribute to enhanced energy data transparency at various stages of the JODI data supply chain including industry representatives, professionals from national energy statistics offices, the JODI Partners themselves, and market analysts who use the JODI data. The conference focused on several key themes. First, representatives from industry and national administrations had the opportunity to share their experiences regarding the collection of complete, accurate and timely data, highlighting good practices and flagging challenges. Second, the conclave covered the vital topic of capacity building, or the training of energy statisticians, to explore ways in which further progress can be made. Third, end users of the data explained how they employ the data and what enhancements to JODI they recommend. Last, the conference wanted feedback from participants on how best to reinforce and expand commitment to JODI-Oil, JODI- Gas and energy data transparency more broadly, and how to increase awareness and participation in the Initiative. The conference was hosted by the Government of India, with the support of the Government of Japan and that of the eight JODI Partners: APEC, Eurostat, GECF, IEA, IEF, OPEC, OLADE, and UNSD. The IEA is also setting up bilateral talks with the Government of India regarding energy data transparency issues.

-- Due to space constraints, see Notes section in FEDS2 application for remainder of FY 2015 EIA activities.

Strategic Goals: Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$70,359.00	\$0.00	\$70,359.00

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	\$28,487.00	\$28,487.00

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
41	0	41

All participants crossed an international border to take part in this program.

Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy

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.

Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Programs

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

The Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy's purpose internationally is to engage in a variety of international initiatives, partnerships, and events that promote greater understanding and utilization of renewable energy and energy efficiency worldwide with groups such as the EU-U.S. Energy Council, the International Partnership for Energy Efficiency Cooperation (IPEEC), the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), and the International Energy Agency (IEA), just to name a few. The various working groups focus on Global Energy Security and Markets, Energy Policy, and Technology Research and Development and Demonstration (RD&D). For example, EERE and the EU-U.S. Energy Council are working together to coordinate activities and share information that will propel energy policy and deployment, and to accelerate the development of clean energy technologies.

Relevant examples from FY 2015:

-- EERE International funds several projects that lay the groundwork for a strong solar market in India. For example, EERE International is collaborating with India's National Institute of Solar Energy (NISE) to enhance the accuracy of India's solar resource maps and data, which help identify high-quality, bankable solar energy projects. EERE also supports partnerships between our National Renewable Energy Laboratory and NISE to share best practices on testing procedures to compare performance of photovoltaic (PV) modules in the United States and in India. The goal is to better understand how PV modules perform in different environments and help improve product reliability. Source: <http://energy.gov/eere/articles/eere-clean-energy-collaborations-india-play-key-role-us-india-energy-dialogue>.

-- In November 2015, U.S. Energy Secretary Ernest Moniz announced six new awards amounting to \$5.1 million under the Binational Industrial Research and Development (BIRD) Energy program with Israel. The program pairs one U.S. and one Israeli company, or a company in one of the countries paired with a university or research institution in the other. The companies must present a project that involves innovation in the area of energy and is of mutual interest to both countries. EERE funding is matched by the Israeli government, which is in turn matched by the applicants, leveraging \$3 for every \$1 invested by EERE.

-- Addressing technical and policy issues is also key to fostering the transition to a global clean energy economy. EERE International leads partnerships with Brazil, China, India, South Africa, and other major economies on topics such as building code development and enforcement, integration of renewable energy into the grid, solar resource mapping, and more. Working with U.S. private-sector partners, EERE International facilitates implementation of both the policy and technology solutions desired by all stakeholders. Source: <http://energy.gov/eere/articles/eere-s-international-partnerships-display-paris>.

Strategic Goals:

Promote the transition to a low-emission, climate-resilient world while expanding global access to sustainable energy.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

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.

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
77	0	77

Even though some participants crossed an international border and some did not, only those participants who crossed an international border are being reported.

Office of Fossil Energy

The Office of Fossil Energy undertakes and promotes activities related to research, development, demonstration, and implementation of affordable and environmentally sound fossil energy technologies. The Office increased focus on developing new concepts of fossil energy technologies that significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions, contribute to the nation's energy security, and ensure the availability of affordable fossil fuels.

National Energy Technology Laboratory

The National Energy Technology Laboratory (NETL) is a U.S. national laboratory under the Department of Energy Office of Fossil Energy. NETL focuses on applied research for the clean production and use of domestic energy resources. NETL performs research and development on the supply, efficiency, and environmental constraints of producing and using fossil energy resources, while maintaining their affordability.

NETL has sites in Albany, Oregon; Morgantown, West Virginia; and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Together, these sites have 117 buildings and 242 acres of land combined. More than 1,400 employees work at NETL's three sites, including federal employees and site-support contractors.

NETL funds and manages contracted research in the United States and more than 40 foreign countries through arrangements with both private organizations and other government agencies. This work is augmented by onsite applied research in computational and basic sciences, energy system dynamics, geological and environmental systems, and materials science.

Strategic Goals: Promote the transition to a low-emission, climate-resilient world while expanding global access to sustainable energy.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$227,949.00	\$29,400.00	\$257,349.00

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$9,743.00	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$9,743.00

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
62	190	252

Program activities were conducted via virtual means. Therefore, no program participants crossed an international border to engage in this program.

Office of 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 identifying and developing export and international business opportunities in partnership with U.S. private industry, developing programs and implementing policy that will enhance the U.S. energy industry's competitiveness in foreign markets, and 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 Goals:

Promote the transition to a low-emission, climate-resilient world while expanding global access to sustainable energy.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$474,984.00	\$7,250.00	\$482,234.00

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$11,500.00	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$7,211.00	\$18,711.00

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

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
114	219	333

All participants crossed an international border to take part in this program.

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 ten 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

Office of Science International Programs

The Office of Science funds basic research to advance the fundamental science and technology knowledge base, to train future scientists and researchers, to promote national energy security, and to maintain U.S. scientific leadership. Areas covered include basic energy sciences research in materials and chemical sciences, engineering and geosciences, and energy biosciences; magnetic fusion energy; health and environmental research; high energy and nuclear physics; and computational and technology research in mathematical, informational, and computational sciences.

Strategic Goals: Promote the transition to a low-emission, climate-resilient world while expanding global access to sustainable energy.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

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

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
193	0	193

Even though some participants crossed an international border and some did not, only those participants who crossed an international border are being reported.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$133,677,529.00 †	\$128,681,121.00 †	\$4,996,408.00 †	\$449,236.00 †	\$369,545.00 †	\$433,822.00 †	Not Tracked	\$134,930,132.00 †	22,142

† Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.

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



Department of Health and Human Services

Office of Global Health Affairs
 200 Independence Avenue,
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www.hhs.gov • 202-690-6174

The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) is the federal government's principal agency for protecting the health of all Americans and providing essential human services, especially for those who are least able to help themselves.

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 Goals: Promote health and quality of life by preventing and controlling disease, injury, and disability.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,903,087.00	\$0.00	\$1,903,087.00

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$195,158.00	\$72,620.00	\$433,822.00	Not Tracked	\$701,600.00

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	48	48

All participants crossed an international border to take part in this program.

Field Epidemiology Training Program

CDC provides scientific and programmatic leadership to and collaborates with local and international organizations to help foreign ministries of health develop Field Epidemiology Training Programs (FETPs). These programs assist countries as they develop the workforce and systems necessary to detect and respond to disease outbreaks; track health patterns; and improve laboratory management, applied research, program evaluation, communications, and program management. CDC generally supports an FETP for five years, with gradual transfer of responsibility and costs to ensure that the country can sustain the program after CDC staff is no longer present.

Strategic Goals:

Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$38,886,737.00	\$4,996,408.00	\$43,883,145.00

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$254,078.00	\$296,925.00	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$551,003.00

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	1,141	1,141

All participants crossed an international border to take part in this program.

Headquarters Experience and Technical Assistance Program

The Headquarters Experience and Technical Assistance (HETA) Program is a role-specific developmental opportunity for CDC Locally Employed Staff (LE Staff) offered by the Center for Global Health (CGH) at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. HETA provides LE Staff in its overseas offices with an opportunity to work directly with CDC Headquarters offices in Atlanta, Georgia.

The goals of the program are to:

- Support CDC Headquarters programs benefitting from LE Staff knowledge of working in the field,
- Provide an opportunity for highly qualified LE Staff to contribute to and learn more about programs at CDC Headquarters,
- Establish a strong link between CDC's global workforce and its Headquarters' operations, and
- Empower LE Staff to strengthen CDC's overseas programs upon return to their home office.

The program consists of a two-day orientation, which introduces participants to CDC Headquarters and the HETA program. This is followed by a supervised 12-week assignment with an office in CGH or an office that works routinely with the Center. A final group session takes place during the last day of the participants' stay in Atlanta, Georgia, and consists of presentations from the participants regarding their work at Headquarters along with a debriefing on the experience. All travel expenses, including lodging and per diem, are covered by the LE Staff participants' home offices overseas. The participants' home offices also continue to pay participants' salaries during the program.

In October 2014, CGH solicited assignment proposals from offices supporting global health at CDC. Seventeen proposals were submitted by CGH from the various branches in the Division of Global HIV/AIDS, the Division of Global Health Protection, the Global TB Coordination Office, and the Office of the Director. Also submitting proposals were the Office of the Chief Financial Officer and the Information Technology Services Office.

The application was posted for LE Staff candidates on the November 4th. CDC Country Directors were invited to nominate up to 2 LE Staff and 13 applications were submitted by November 21st. In January 2015, after application reviews and oral interviews of candidates, eleven participants were chosen to participate in HETA's 2nd cohort. Participants represented 9 countries: Botswana, China, Guatemala, India, Kenya, Mozambique, Nigeria, South Africa, and Tanzania.

Orientation began March 23, 2015, and assignments continued through June 12 when the final debriefing was held. All eleven participants successfully completed all program requirements.

Strategic Goals: Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$180,000.00	\$0.00	\$180,000.00

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

Participants Totals:

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

All participants crossed an international border to take part in this program.

International Experience and Technical Assistance Program

The International Experience and Technical Assistance (IETA) program is a developmental training program for federal public health employees offered by the Center for Global Health at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta, Georgia. Specifically, IETA is a professional development/technical assistance program that takes place over a 12-month period. It consists of attendance at three workshops in Atlanta, Georgia, (4-5 days each) and a supervised short-term (12-week

minimum) overseas assignment with an international public health program. All cohort participants serve overseas between May and November in one of the 50-plus countries where CDC has an overseas presence. Travel, lodging, and per diem expenses are covered by the international public health program. The participant's home office continues to pay the participant's salary and any costs associated with travel to Atlanta for workshops.

The goals of the program are to:

- Build a pool of federal public health staff qualified for and interested in long-term assignments in our global programs.
- Create a cadre of staff capable of responding to increasing requests for short-term international technical assistance.
- Provide IETA participants with a supervised work experience in the low-resourced public health countries.
- Support personnel needs of CDC programs and organizations benefiting from IETA assignees working abroad.

In December 2014, twenty-four participants from two HHS operating divisions (CDC, Food and Drug Administration (FDA)) graduated from the IETA program successfully, having attended all training workshops and completed a 12-week minimum assignment. Participants contributed their skill sets to and assisted CDC programs across the globe, working in nine different countries.

The application season for IETA's 2015 cohort began in late August 2014. In late November 2014, after application reviews and oral interviews of candidates, sixteen participants were chosen to participate in IETA's 17th cohort. Twelve participants represented CDC, with four coming from FDA and the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA).

In 2015, training workshops for this group were conducted January 26-29 and March 11-14, along with a short webinar given on April 3. Topics included an introduction to global health at CDC, the logistics of global travel (passports, medical clearance, working with the Global Travel Office), cultural adaptation, and security awareness. Participants also heard from IETA alumni about their overseas experiences. The first IETA participant deployed April 13 to South Africa. Deployments for their 3-4 month assignments continued through August 31. They served in Botswana, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, and South Africa, working with the Division of Global HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis and the Division of Global Health Protection.

Strategic Goals: Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$400,000.00	\$0.00	\$400,000.00

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

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
16	0	16

All participants crossed an international border to take part in this program.

Food and Drug Administration

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is responsible for protecting the public health by ensuring the safety, efficacy, and security of human and veterinary drugs, biological products, medical devices, the U.S. food supply, cosmetics, and products that emit radiation. FDA is also responsible for advancing the public health by accelerating innovations to make medicines more effective and providing the public with accurate, science-based information on medicines and food to improve their health. FDA plays a significant role in addressing the U.S. counterterrorism capability and ensuring the security of the food supply.

Food and Drug Administration International Visitors Program

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) Office of International Programs (OIP) International Visitors Program (IVP) is an ongoing program which represents an important component of FDA's international public health work. This OIP program is run out of headquarters (the FDA White Oak, Maryland, campus) and the FDA overseas offices in China, Europe, India, and Latin

America. The scope of the program is meetings between senior FDA officials and international regulatory counterparts that occur most often on the White Oak campus but may also occur overseas. Cooperation and collaboration with the FDA's international regulatory counterparts fosters opportunities for exchange of mutually beneficial information and maximizes the organization's global reach for regulatory decision-making.

In FY 2015, OIP and FDA's foreign offices hosted/supported about 200 events for over 39 countries representing about 18,000 participants from government, multilateral organizations, industries, and academia. OIP is also reporting this year on other OIP training activities with international regulators, public health officials, and scientists, as well as outreach to industry and academia as appropriate. These activities provide learning opportunities through exchanges of scientific and technical information and discussions about policy and other important issues of mutual concern pertaining to FDA-regulated products.

In addition to the meetings organized and coordinated through the OIP International Visitors Program, FDA personnel in FDA's foreign offices attended and organized meetings and conducted outreach activities by giving presentations at multinational symposiums and workshops to educate stakeholders about new FDA legislation and issues of mutual public health importance. All of these activities represent not only an exchange of information and foster strategic relationships, but also help leverage resources through partnerships with FDA's regulatory counterparts and public health partners around the globe, thus supporting FDA's international strategic engagements in FY 2015 and beyond.

Strategic Goals: Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.
Modernize the way we do diplomacy and development.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

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

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
775	17,914	18,689

Some participants crossed an international border and some did not. Both categories of participants are being reported.

Health Resources and Services Administration

The Administration is the principal primary health care service agency of the federal government. Its mission is to make essential primary care services accessible to the poor, uninsured, and geographically isolated -- populations severely underserved by the private health care system.

Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) International Activities

HRSA staff travel internationally to either conduct training/provide collaboration or receive training and collaborate with non-USG individuals or non-USG entities. The international travel contained in this report does not include routine site visits or travel conducted during the FY 2015 timeframe in response to the Ebola crises or PEPFAR-funded travel.

Strategic Goals: Health Systems Strengthening.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$44,300.00	\$0.00	\$44,300.00

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

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
5	0	5

All participants crossed an international border to take part in this program.

HHS International Visitors Leadership Program

HHS hosts international visitors that are participants of the Department of State International Visitors Leadership Program. HRSA provides subject-matter experts to address the program areas the visitors are interested in learning about to enable mutual exchange of best practices to strengthen health services and systems worldwide

In addition to the international visitors that the program hosted in FY 2015, over 65 federal officials provided consultations for the program visitors. These federal officials are not counted as U.S. participants in this IAWG report.

Strategic Goals: Modernize the way we do diplomacy and development.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

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

Participants Totals:

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

All participants crossed an international border to take part in this program.

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.

National Cancer Institute

The National Cancer Institute (NCI) conducts and supports cancer research, trains physicians and scientists, and disseminates information about cancer detection, diagnosis, treatment, prevention, control, palliative care, and survivorship. Most of NCI's budget is used to fund grants and contracts to universities, medical schools, cancer centers, research laboratories, and private firms in the United States and about 60 other countries around the world.

NCI's international activities include the support of cancer research outside of the United States by highly qualified foreign nationals, collaborative research involving U.S. and foreign participants, and training of U.S. scientists abroad and foreign scientists in the United States. These activities include the following programs:

-- The Short-Term Scientist Exchange Program (STSEP). This program promotes collaborative research between established U.S. and foreign scientists from low, middle, and upper-middle income countries by supporting, in part, exchange visits of cancer researchers from foreign laboratories. Visits of U.S. scientists to overseas laboratories in developing countries may also be considered for support. The visits may be from one week to six months in duration, with shorter visits receiving preference.

-- The NCI Summer Curriculum in Cancer Prevention. This four-week summer course provides specialized instruction in the principles and practice of cancer prevention and control. It focuses on concepts, methods, issues, and applications related to the field. Participants gain a broad-based perspective in terms of available resources, scientific data, and quantitative and qualitative methods. It is open to both U.S. and foreign participants, and takes place in the United States.

In FY 2015, NCI's Center for Global Health supported 13 participants in the Summer Curriculum for Cancer Prevention and Control from the Southeast Asia region.

Strategic Goals:

- Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.
- Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.
- Modernize the way we do diplomacy and development.
- Building health research capacity to address emerging global health threats.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$90,710.00	\$0.00	\$90,710.00

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

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	13	13

Even though some participants crossed an international border and some did not, only those participants who crossed an international border are being reported.

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 Program, NIDA fosters international research collaboration through technical consultation and scientific exchange; builds research capacity in other countries through research training fellowships; and disseminates knowledge through the Internet and targeted electronic messages.

- Strategic Goals:**
- Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.
 - Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.
 - Advancing Scientific Knowledge and Cooperation.
 - Empowering Women and Children.
 - Promoting Evidence-Based Approaches to Drug Use, Addiction, and Drug-Related HIV/AIDS.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$696,287.00	\$0.00	\$696,287.00

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

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	12	12

All participants crossed an international border to take part in this program.

NIH Visiting Fellows

The National Institutes of Health Visiting Fellows Program provides opportunities for foreign scientists to train and gain biomedical research at the NIH. Visiting Fellows from around the world conduct research in the basic and clinical science laboratories on the NIH campus in Bethesda, Maryland, and in several field units around the country.

The knowledge, experience, and facilities at the NIH make it a unique international resource in the effort to understand, prevent, and cure disease. The NIH has long considered close interaction with foreign scientists in the conduct of collaborative research to be an essential ingredient in achieving its objectives. Visiting Fellows (pre- and postdoctoral) receive awards for research training. Each participant works closely with a senior NIH investigator who serves as supervisor or sponsor during the period of the award.

- Strategic Goals:**
- Advancement of science and public health.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$86,480,000.00	\$0.00	\$86,480,000.00

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

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	1,840	1,840

All participants crossed an international border to take part in this program.

Office of Global Affairs

The Office of Global Affairs (OGA) is the lead HHS office in global health and international matters. OGA provides advice and direction to the HHS leadership regarding international health, family, and social affairs, including health diplomacy in support of U.S. foreign policy.

International Visitors Program

The Department of Health and Human Services and international visitors benefit from frequent exchanges of information. The sharing of information, including best practices, serves to improve public health and human services in the United States and worldwide. The Department's Office of Global Affairs supports these exchanges on a regular basis.

In FY 2015, OGA hosted 286 international visitors from 50 countries to exchange information on public health and human services activities and/or policies.

Strategic Goals: Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

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.

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	286	286

All participants crossed an international border to take part in this program.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) - International Visitor Leadership Program

SAMHSA participates in international activities when there is a demonstrable benefit to the citizens of the United States, such as the U.S.-Mexico binational demand reduction efforts or when activities are funded under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, which forms the basis for the State Department's international efforts.

In FY 2015, SAMHSA's international efforts included hosting a representative from South Korea to study SAMHSA activities and structure for six months (South Korea just established its version of SAMHSA) and participating in the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR). The U.S. Embassy Hanoi approved a request for a PEPFAR Regional Special Expert in Substance Use Disorders for Southeast Asia and SAMHSA hosted seven groups of international visitors. SAMHSA does not have a separate program or specified budget for international activities.

Strategic Goals: Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

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.

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	35	35

All participants crossed an international border to take part in this program.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$7,204,603.00 †	\$3,580,687.00 †	\$3,623,916.00 †	\$48,118.00	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$7,252,721.00 †	8,628

† Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



Department of Homeland Security

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The National Strategy for Homeland Security and the Homeland Security Act of 2002 served to mobilize and organize our nation to secure the homeland from terrorist attacks. This is an exceedingly complex mission that requires coordinated and focused effort from our entire society. To this end, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) was established to provide the unifying core of the vast national network of organizations and institutions involved in efforts to secure our homeland. The Department's first priority is to prevent further terrorist attacks within the United States. To reduce vulnerability without diminishing economic security and maintaining the free flow of people, goods, and commerce across our borders, the Department of Homeland Security gathers intelligence and analyzes threats, guards our nation's borders and airports, protects our critical infrastructure, and coordinates responses to the American people during times of disaster.

Customs and Border Protection

Customs and Border Protection (CBP) is the single unified border agency of the United States. The priority mission of CBP is to prevent terrorists and terrorist weapons from entering the United States. This important mission calls for improved security at America's borders and ports of entry as well as for extending the U.S. zone of security beyond the nation's physical borders -- so that American borders are the last line of defense, not the first.

CBP also is responsible for apprehending individuals attempting to enter the United States illegally; stemming the flow of illegal drugs and other contraband; protecting our agricultural and economic interests from harmful pests and diseases; protecting American businesses from theft of their intellectual property; and regulating and facilitating international trade, collecting import duties, and enforcing U.S. trade laws.

Customs and Border Protection International Visitors Program

Under the auspices of the International Visitors Program of the Customs and Border Protection (CBP), 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.

During FY 2015, CBP had a total of 2,409 international visitors.

Strategic Goals: Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.
Modernize the way we do diplomacy and development.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

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

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	2,409	2,409

All participants crossed an international border to take part in this program.

Federal Law Enforcement Training Center

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center's (FLETC) Leadership and International Capacity Building Division (ICBD) develops, coordinates, manages, and delivers FLETC international training and technical assistance that promotes the rule of law and supports U.S. foreign policy. FLETC's international programs help build the law enforcement capacity of friendly nations, fostering improved coordination and cooperation with the Department of Homeland Security and other U.S. law enforcement agencies in the worldwide fight against terrorism and other transnational crimes. Since 1995, FLETC has participated in the International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) Program. Over the years, academies have been established in Botswana, El Salvador, Hungary and Thailand. FLETC participates at each of the ILEAs, providing academic, program, and operational support.

Federal Law Enforcement Training Center International Visitors/Tours Program

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) International Visitors/Tours Program is managed in a collaborative effort with the FLETC Public Affairs Office and the International Capacity Building Branch staff, which hosts visitors to the FLETC (headquarters and satellite facilities). These visits/tours are conducted as part of an effort to build strong working relationships between the FLETC and its counterpart foreign organizations.

Visits are usually requested from a foreign delegation visiting for the following purposes: to tour the FLETC to observe training and to meet with counterparts to discuss training and technical assistance; to develop a working relationship with U.S. law enforcement; and/or to become acquainted with the missions and duties of their colleagues. Often the visiting delegations have an opportunity to meet with the FLETC executive staff as part of their visit. International visitors to the FLETC are sponsored by a USG department or agency.

Strategic Goals: Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

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

Participants Totals:

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

All participants crossed an international border to take part in this program.

International Individual Students Program

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) hosts international students each year through the International Individual Students Program. This program is managed by the FLETC-Leadership and International Capacity Building Division.

International students are trained as part of the effort to build strong working relationships between DHS/FLETC and counterpart organizations. International students attend training provided by FLETC. The training programs increase cooperation among law enforcement agencies by promoting the responsibilities of law enforcement officers, networking, and interaction between agencies helping officers to become familiar with the missions and duties of their counterparts. All international individual students to the FLETC (main site and satellite sites) are sponsored by either a foreign government's law enforcement agency or a USG department/agency to attend training programs.

Strategic Goals: Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$45,085.00	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$45,085.00

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	28	28

All participants crossed an international border to take part in this program.

International Law Enforcement Academy

The four International Law Enforcement Academies (ILEAs) serve a broad range of foreign policy and law enforcement purposes for the United States and the world. In addition to helping protect American citizens and businesses through strengthened international cooperation against crime, the ILEAs' mission is to buttress democratic governance through the rule of law; enhance the functioning of free markets through improved legislation and law enforcement; and increase social, political, and economic stability by combating narcotics trafficking and crime. To reach these goals, the ILEAs conduct activities designed to realize the following objectives:

- Support regional and local criminal justice institution building and law enforcement.
- Facilitate strengthened partnerships among countries in regions served by the ILEAs aimed at addressing problems of drugs and crime.
- Provide high-quality training and technical assistance in formulating strategies and tactics for foreign law enforcement personnel.
- Improve coordination, foster cooperation, and, as appropriate, facilitate harmonization of law enforcement activities within regions, in a manner compatible with U.S. interests.
- Foster cooperation by foreign law enforcement authorities with U.S. law enforcement entities engaged in organized crime and other criminal investigations.
- Assist foreign law enforcement entities in the professionalization of their forces in a cost-effective manner.
- Build linkages between U.S. law enforcement entities and future criminal justice leadership in participating countries, and among regional participants with one another.

Strategic Goals: Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$84,860.00	\$548,981.00	\$633,841.00

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

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
30	1,089	1,119

Some participants crossed an international border and some did not. Both categories of participants are being reported.

United States Coast Guard

The U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) is a military, multimission, 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.

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 time frame.

Strategic Goals: Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$2,813,000.00	\$0.00	\$2,813,000.00

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

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	29	29

All participants crossed an international border to take part in this program.

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 Goals: Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$682,827.00	\$1,311,965.00	\$1,994,792.00

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

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
216	1,086	1,302

Some participants crossed an international border and some did not. Both categories of participants are being reported.

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 USG department or agency.

Strategic Goals: Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

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

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	3,467	3,467

All participants crossed an international border to take part in this program.

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 USG agency that does have the authority. The majority of training is funded through the Security Assistance International Military Education and Training Program and Foreign Military Sales, 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. 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 Goals: Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0.00	\$1,762,970.00	\$1,762,970.00

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$3,033.00	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$3,033.00

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	228	228

All participants crossed an international border to take part in this program.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$77,239,319.00 †	\$1,642,871.00 †	\$75,596,448.00 †	\$5,030.00 †	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$14,097.00 †	\$77,258,446.00 †	40,452

† Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.

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



Department of Justice

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The Department of Justice (DOJ), under the Attorney General, enforces federal laws and contributes to the fair and efficient administration of the federal justice system. The Department is responsible for detecting, apprehending, prosecuting, and incarcerating criminal offenders; upholding the civil rights of all Americans; enforcing laws to protect the environment; ensuring healthy business competition in America's free enterprise system; safeguarding the consumer from fraudulent activity; enforcing the immigration laws of the United States; and representing the American people in all legal matters involving the U.S. Government.

The Department's international training activities assist the law enforcement and judicial communities of foreign nations in their efforts to develop self-sustaining institutions that will ensure open, reliable, and impartial justice for an entire population. Various entities within the Department of Justice apply their specialized expertise to offer international training, which supports specific U.S. foreign policy goals.

Antitrust Division

For over six decades, the mission of the Antitrust Division has been to promote and protect the competitive process -- and the American economy -- through the enforcement of antitrust laws. Antitrust laws apply to virtually all industries and to every level of business, including manufacturing, transportation, distribution, and marketing. They prohibit a variety of practices that restrain trade, such as price-fixing conspiracies, corporate mergers likely to reduce the competitive vigor of particular markets, and predatory acts designed to achieve or maintain monopoly power.

The Division prosecutes serious and willful violations of antitrust laws by filing criminal suits that can lead to large fines and jail sentences. Where criminal prosecution is not appropriate, the Division institutes a civil action seeking a court order forbidding future violations of the law and requiring steps to remedy the anticompetitive effects of past violations. Many of the Division's accomplishments on these fronts were made possible by an unprecedented level of cooperation and coordination with foreign antitrust enforcement agencies and with State Attorneys General.

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 FY 2015, DOJ and the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) continued to provide technical assistance on competition law and policy matters to newer competition agencies, including agencies in China, Egypt, Guatemala, Honduras, South Africa, and Zambia. Technical assistance was also offered to New Zealand in connection with its adoption of criminal penalties for certain antitrust violations. DOJ also provided commentary developing countries' proposed antitrust laws, regulations, and guidelines; hosted a number of visits and study missions by officials of younger agencies; sent officials and staff to participate in seminars and conferences hosted by other agencies; and engaged in other assistance efforts to younger agencies, such as providing advice on cases and issues by e-mail, phone, and video conferences. In addition, DOJ and FTC provided experts to the OECD's regional training center events in Hungary and South Korea, including workshops on cartels and merger reviews.

Strategic Goals: Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$11,739.00	\$21,119.00	\$32,858.00

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$5,030.00	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$14,097.00	\$19,127.00

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

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
22	514	536

All participants crossed an international border to take part in this program

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 94 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) works with foreign governments to develop professional and transparent law enforcement institutions that protect human rights, combat corruption, and reduce the threat of transnational crime and terrorism. ICITAP supports both national security and foreign policy objectives.

ICITAP is situated organizationally within the Criminal Division of the U.S. Department of Justice and works in close partnership with the U.S. Department of State, the U.S. Agency for International Development, and the U.S. Department of Defense. These agencies fund ICITAP's programs.

As ICITAP works within the framework of the USG's foreign assistance strategy, it focuses on key DOJ concerns: international terrorism and transnational crime. DOJ efforts to protect the United States require effective international law enforcement partnerships, and strengthening national security calls for the promotion overseas of democracy, regional stability, and rule of law.

ICITAP focuses on long-term comprehensive, sustainable law enforcement reform in a broad range of subject matter areas:

- Organizational Development
- Transnational Crime
- Criminal Investigations
- Public Integrity and Anticorruption
- Specialized and Tactical Skills
- Forensics
- Basic Police Skills
- Academy and Instructor Development
- Community Policing
- Corrections
- Marine and Border Security
- Information Systems
- Criminal Justice Coordination

ICITAP's expertise has grown over the years in response to three types of development challenges, each requiring a unique approach: (1) enhancing the capabilities of existing law enforcement institutions in emerging democracies and developing

countries, (2) assisting key allies in combating terrorism and corruption, and (3) developing law enforcement institutions in the context of post-conflict reconstruction or international peacekeeping operations.

ICITAP programs are designed in partnership with the host countries. Program implementation methods include on-the-ground, preprogram assessments; program planning, management, and review; curriculum development; classroom training, seminars, and workshops; internships; equipment donations; donor coordination; and on-the-job training and mentoring provided by embedded long-term advisers.

In carrying out its programs, ICITAP enlists the professional assistance of numerous federal partners, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation; the Drug Enforcement Administration; the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives; the Bureau of Prisons; the U.S. Marshals Service; the Internal Revenue Service; and the Department of Homeland Security. View more program information electronically at <http://www.justice.gov/criminal-icitap>.

During FY 2015, ICITAP had program-related exchanges and/or training in 44 countries. These exchanges involved 12,412 foreign participants, and 830 U.S. participants. For these programs, ICITAP received \$39,594,977 in program funding. ICITAP receives program funding through interagency agreements with DOD, DOS, and USAID. Funding figures represent program funding received in FY 2015. Interagency funding agreements are often for multi-year programs. Funding for some of the reported border crossing activity was received in previous years, and is therefore not included in the funding data for FY 2015.

Strategic Goals: Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.
Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0.00	\$39,594,977.00	\$39,594,977.00

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.

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
830	12,412	13,242

Some participants crossed an international border and some did not. Both categories of participants are being reported.

Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance, and Training Program

The Office of Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance, and Training (OPDAT) Program works with partner nations to develop effective, fair, and accountable justice systems that can combat transnational crime, corruption, and terrorism consistent with international norms and standards and in furtherance of U.S. national security.

OPDAT's programs and projects support the United States' national security, law enforcement, and justice policy goals and priorities by assisting foreign counterparts in developing and implementing capabilities to address and combat terrorism, terrorism financing, money laundering and economic crime, organized crime, corruption, cybercrime, intellectual property crimes, trafficking in persons, trafficking in narcotics, and other transnational criminal activities. OPDAT does so by encouraging legislative and justice sector reform in countries with inadequate laws; by assisting with legislative drafting; by improving the skills of foreign prosecutors, investigators and judges through case based mentoring, practical workshops and developmental programming; and by promoting the rule of law and regard for human rights.

Established in 1991 in response to the growing threat of transnational crime, OPDAT draws on Department of Justice (DOJ) resources and expertise to customize and implement assistance programs tailored to meet the needs of partner nations. When possible, OPDAT synchronizes its assistance programs with those of the International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP). OPDAT also coordinates with U.S. interagency partners, with the international donor community, with multinational organizations, and with relevant international experts.

OPDAT has Resident Legal Advisors (RLAs) and Intermittent Legal Advisors (ILAs) posted in countries around the world conducting bilateral assistance programs and regional capacity building missions to build strong international partners who can work with the United States to fight crime before it reaches our shores.

Globally, OPDAT delivered a number of complex programs during FY 2015 on cybercrime, cybersecurity, and intellectual property rights enforcement. In total, OPDAT organized 17 multinational programs for judges, prosecutors, investigators, legislators, and civil society members from more than 80 countries. These programs have enabled the Department of Justice to improve international cooperation, develop host country institutions and frameworks, and establish a global network to combat the growing threat from cybercrime and intellectual property violations.

Fighting Terrorism to Protect the U.S. and Its Allies: Indonesia achieved a milestone by being removed from the Financial Action Task Force's (FATF's) International Co-operation Review Group's "black list." This determination was based primarily on Indonesia's passage of key legislation criminalizing money laundering and the finance of terrorism and by implementing terrorist asset freezing as a result of OPDAT assistance on FATF issues.

Malaysia marked the first terrorism convictions and sentencings under Malaysia's Security Offenses Special Measures Act (SOSMA), a counterterrorism law the OPDAT RLA assisted in drafting in 2012. Aside from OPDAT involvement in legislative drafting, the judge and the prosecutor on the case were both recipients of OPDAT-sponsored counterterrorism training.

The International Institute for Justice and the Rule of Law (IJJ) in Valletta, Malta, celebrated its first anniversary. Led by the OPDAT RLA to Malta as the IJJ's interim Executive Secretary and supported by an international team, the IJJ hosted approximately 550 judges, prosecutors, investigators, parliamentarians, and other criminal justice professionals from more than 30 countries. Its practitioner-oriented programs have focused on encouraging the adoption of GCTF and other good practices in the area of counterterrorism.

Algeria passed a new anti-money laundering/counter-terrorist financing (AML/CTF) law that expanded the scope of criminal liability for terrorist financing, and provided a framework for the seizure of terrorist assets. OPDAT provided and coordinated technical assistance on the law. Algeria also issued more stringent banking regulations with OPDAT's assistance.

OPDAT RLAs in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, and Serbia helped to draft Foreign Terrorist Fighter laws in the various Parliamentary Assemblies and provided assistance to justice sector counterparts on implementing the new legislation. As a result, Kosovo has undertaken the largest investigation and prosecution in the Balkans of foreign terrorist activities. Also, a significant verdict was returned by the Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina in which a defendant was found guilty of the bombing of a police station and sentenced to 45 years in prison.

Additionally, OPDAT's Balkans Region Counterterrorism RLA provided case-based mentoring to investigators and prosecutors in Albania, Bosnia, Macedonia, and Kosovo leading to significant arrests, prosecutions, and convictions of foreign terrorist fighters in the region.

In Panama, the OPDAT RLA helped authorities draft a new comprehensive anti-money laundering/combating the financing of terrorism law, create a new regulatory body, and improve money laundering investigations and prosecutions. Regionally, the Panama RLA along with the OPDAT RLAs for Colombia coordinated the first ever counterterrorism workshop on Lebanese Hezbollah, with participation of 110 prosecutors, investigators, and financial intelligence officials from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Paraguay, and Peru.

See Notes Section of FEDS2 application for more evidence of effectiveness from FY 2015.

Strategic Goals:

Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.

Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.

Achieving Peace and Security.

Governing Justly and Democratically.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0.00	\$35,176,331.00	\$35,176,331.00

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

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
956	14,656	15,612

Some participants crossed an international border and some did not. Both categories of participants are being reported.

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

DEA conducts briefings and provides tours 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, visiting officials 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 facilities.

Strategic Goals: Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.
 Modernize the way we do diplomacy and development.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

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

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
901	649	1,550

All participants crossed an international border to take part in this program.

International Narcotics Control Training Program

The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) operates in coordination with the DOJ, DOS/Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, DOD and its various commands, U.S. Embassy officials, DEA Region Management Staff and Country Attaches, other U.S. federal government officials, and foreign government officials in developing, managing, and conducting international counter narcotics training programs. These training programs are designed for foreign law enforcement officials and are conducted both in the United States and overseas.

The DEA International Narcotics Control Training Program strives to increase narcotic law enforcement capabilities of foreign law enforcement agencies; encourage and assist key countries in the development of self-sufficient narcotic investigative training programs; provide foreign officials with the necessary motivation, skills, and knowledge required to initiate and continue high-level narcotic investigations; and increase and foster regional cooperation and communication between the United States and the host nation countries, U.S. Embassy staff, and DEA personnel.

Strategic Goals: Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.
 Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.
 Modernize the way we do diplomacy and development.
 In furtherance to money laundering policies, cases, trends, etc.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,631,132.00	\$804,021.00	\$2,435,153.00

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

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
500	3,395	3,895

Some participants crossed an international border and some did not. Both categories of participants are being reported.

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.

Global Training Unit

The FBI's Global Training Unit (GTU) was established within the FBI's International Operations Division to coordinate, manage, and deliver training to foreign law enforcement partners. GTU is committed to building and sustaining the security capacity of our partner nations through continued application of international training. GTU acquired this responsibility for the FBI in March 2013 and will continue to lead this mission indefinitely.

The FY 2015 information being submitted by DOJ/FBI's Global Training Unit only includes participant counts by country. Complete and accurate financial information was not available in the time requested due to the FBI's use of multiple funding sources to conduct international training and exchanges.

Strategic Goals: Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.
 Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

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

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	5,617	5,617

Some participants crossed an international border and some did not. Both categories of participants are being reported.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0.00 †	\$0.00 †	\$0.00 †	\$26,522.00	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$26,522.00 †	247

† Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



Department of Labor

Office of Public Affairs
 200 Constitution Avenue, NW
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The Department of Labor (DOL) fosters and promotes the welfare of the job seekers, wage earners, and retirees of the United States by improving their working conditions, advancing their opportunities for profitable employment, protecting their retirement and health care benefits, helping employers find workers, strengthening the collective bargaining process, and tracking changes in employment, prices, and other national economic measurements. In carrying out this mission, the Department administers a variety of federal labor laws including those that guarantee workers' rights to safe and healthful working conditions, a minimum hourly wage and overtime pay, freedom from employment discrimination, unemployment insurance, and other income support.

Bureau of Labor Statistics

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) is the principal fact-finding agency of the federal government in the broad field of labor economics and statistics. It collects, processes, analyzes, and disseminates essential statistical data relating to employment, unemployment, and other characteristics of the labor force; consumer and producer prices, consumer expenditures, and import and export prices; wages and employee benefits; productivity and technological change; employment projections; and international comparisons of labor statistics.

BLS International Visitors Program

The Bureau of Labor Statistics International Visitors Program arranges meetings and briefings for foreign visitors interested in labor statistics, price indexes, and related topics.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics hosted 162 visitors from 41 countries in FY 2015.

Strategic Goals: Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.
 Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.
 Statistical Capacity Building.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

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

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	162	162

Some participants crossed an international border and some did not. Both categories of participants are being reported.

Division of International Technical Cooperation Program

The Division of International Technical Cooperation (ITC) strengthens statistical development around the world through technical cooperation, seminars, and customized training programs. For over 65 years, BLS has assisted statistical organizations throughout the world in the collection, processing, analysis, dissemination, and use of labor statistics. Each year, ITC conducts several international seminars in Washington, D.C., on various topics related to labor and price statistics. The participants are statisticians, economists, analysts, and other data users from countries all over the world. ITC also arranges special programs to meet the specific needs of individuals or groups. Fees are charged for seminars, customized training programs, and consultants. 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 USAID's country missions. Funding for ITC 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 ITC seminars.

ITC conducted two training activities in FY 2015: An Employment Projections seminar (October 6-9, 2014) and a Consumer Price Index - Producer Price Index workshop (October 20-24, 2014). Seven participants from the Singapore Ministry of Manpower participated in the former, and three BLS employees traveled to Mexico City, Mexico, to present training to 75 staff members of the Mexican National Institute of Statistics and Geography in the latter.

Strategic Goals: Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.
 Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.
 Statistical Capacity Building.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$26,522.00	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$26,522.00

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
3	82	85

Some participants crossed an international border and some did not. Both categories of participants are being reported.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$797,182,287.00 †	\$789,416,994.00 †	\$7,765,293.00 †	\$99,738,591.00 †	\$72,284,879.00 †	\$18,345,100.00 †	\$915,398.00 †	\$988,466,255.00 †	758,895

† Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.

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



Department of State

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The Department of State advises the President in the formulation and execution of foreign policy. As Chief Executive, the President has overall responsibility for the foreign policy of the United States. The Department of State's primary objective in the conduct of foreign relations is to promote the long-range security and well-being of the United States. The Department determines and analyzes the facts relating to American overseas interests, makes recommendations on policy and future action, and takes the necessary steps to carry out established policy. In so doing, the Department engages in continuous consultations with the American public, the Congress, other U.S. departments and agencies, and foreign governments; negotiates treaties and agreements with foreign nations; speaks for the United States in the United Nations and in more than 50 major international organizations in which the United States participates; and represents the United States at more than 800 international conferences annually.

Bureau of African Affairs

The Bureau of African Affairs advises the Secretary of State and guides the operation of the U.S. diplomatic establishment in the countries of sub-Saharan Africa. The Bureau is responsible for developing, coordinating, and implementing U.S. foreign policy on a variety of issues that deal with democracy in Africa, Africa's food crisis, HIV/AIDS, education, sustainable development, refugees, and economic prosperity.

Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs

Post-generated exchange and training programs include a variety of seminars, speakers programs, training courses, and conferences that focus on issues such as journalism and media ethics, HIV/AIDS, women's issues, elections, English teaching, conflict resolution, and the promotion of democracy.

In FY 2015, eight Chadian high school girls traveled to attend a Women2Women program of Empower Peace based in Boston, Massachusetts. The two-week program enabled the participants to learn, network, and acquire leadership and professional development skills that will empower them to succeed and make a difference in their respective communities and their countries. Upon return from the program, the participants had the opportunity to share their U.S. experiences with their colleagues and teachers through activities organized in each participating school. The program alumni are also on the Embassy contact list and are called upon to make presentations during events aimed at promoting girls and women's rights, leadership, entrepreneurship, religious tolerance, for example. The program was a resounding success.

Strategic Goals:

- Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.
- Promotion of girls' and women's rights.
- Promote girls empowerment and leadership.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$146,699.00	\$17,880.00	\$164,579.00

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

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
3	52	55

All participants crossed an international border to take part in this program.

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 assist the law enforcement agencies of partner nations develop and strengthen their technical and tactical capabilities to overcome terrorist threats while promoting democratic and human rights values essential for free and stable societies.

ATA programs achieve multiple objectives. 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 and U.S. business and USG interests abroad. This is a key part of the U.S. first line of defense in protecting the homeland.

ATA programs advance U.S. foreign policy goals by strengthening 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 assistance plays 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.

Strategic Goals: Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$87,030,000.00	\$0.00	\$87,030,000.00

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$11,701,171.00	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$11,701,171.00

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	10,073	10,073

Some participants crossed an international border and some did not. Both categories of participants are being reported.

Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs

The Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs is responsible for developing, coordinating, and implementing U.S. foreign policy on a variety of issues that deal with national security, economic prosperity, democracy, human rights, protection of the environment, halting the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and combating terrorism and international crime.

Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs

Post-generated exchange and training programs in the East Asia-Pacific region consist of a variety of exchanges, seminars, training programs, and conferences that promote regional stability, foster democracy and human rights, encourage economic prosperity, further cooperation on fighting transnational issues and international crime, and prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

Strategic Goals:

- Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.
- Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.
- Promote the transition to a low-emission, climate-resilient world while expanding global access to sustainable energy.
- Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.
- Modernize the way we do diplomacy and development.
- Arts and cultural preservation.
- Strengthening rule-of-law.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$9,516,482.00	\$185,858.00	\$9,702,340.00

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$477,720.00	\$58,800.00	\$20,770.00	Not Tracked	\$557,290.00

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
1,491	72,077	73,568

Some participants crossed an international border and some did not. Both categories of participants are being reported.

Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs

The mission of the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA) is to increase mutual understanding between the people of the United States and the people of other countries by means of educational and cultural exchange that strengthen the development of peaceful relations. ECA advances U.S. foreign policy priorities through international educational and cultural programs that build mutual understanding. International educational and cultural exchange in the United States and abroad includes robust participation of youth, women, minorities, and underserved communities. American global competitiveness and Americans' understanding of the world are enhanced through international educational and cultural exchange. ECA is the recognized U.S. Government leader in the effective management of international educational and cultural programs.

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, cultural and sports 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 Exchanges programs are, for the most part, managed through grants or cooperative agreements to U.S. nonprofit institutions, including community organizations, professional associations, and universities, which are encouraged to partner with in-country organizations to conduct the projects. These 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 problem solving approaches, cultural traditions, and value systems; increase the international awareness and involvement of the American nonprofit nongovernmental community; and generate public-private sector partnerships that, in turn, leverage private sector funding for priority exchange programs. Thematic priorities for grant solicitations are developed from the ECA Bureau program plans 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.

Youth exchanges, primarily of secondary-level students, largely consist of an academic year in the United States for young people from the former Soviet Union, Serbia, Montenegro, Germany, and countries with significant Muslim populations. Living with American volunteer host families across the nation opens the door to understanding our country, people and system of government. Foreign youth return home with an appreciation for America, democracy, volunteerism, and American life. Young Americans also study and live in Germany and several countries with significant Muslim populations and participate in short-term exchanges in Eurasia. Summer and year-long programs also provide intensive study for American youth in critical languages.

OneBeat brings together leading musicians from around the world to work with their American peers and participate in a residency and tour that focuses on musical collaboration, arts entrepreneurship, and social engagement. OneBeat Abroad, introduced in FY 2015, is a new feature that takes the OneBeat program model overseas to countries with active OneBeat alumni networks. Istanbul and Moscow were the first two cities to host projects designed and managed by program alumni. The programs focused on integration of refugee and displaced populations and cultural collaboration in times of diplomatic conflict respectively. OneBeat Abroad programs are designed to deepen networks, directly address mission critical goals and produce sustained engagement between the United States and the participating country.

TechWomen, which was launched in FY 2010 to advance, engage, and encourage women pursuing STEM-related careers in the Middle East and North Africa, expanded to countries in sub-Saharan Africa in FY 2012. In FY 2014, ECA Bureau issued another award to expand the program to Central Asia. In FY 2015, ECA conducted an open competition to include all three geographic regions combined in order to realize savings in administrative costs and ensure program cohesion.

Strategic Goals:

- Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.
- Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.
- Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.
- Modernize the way we do diplomacy and development.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$104,226,315.00	\$153,000.00	\$104,379,315.00

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$1,999,962.00	\$6,816,479.00	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$8,816,441.00

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
6,187	10,091	16,278

Some participants crossed an international border and some did not. Both categories of participants are being reported.

Diplomatic and Cultural Programs (D&CP)

The Mandela Washington Fellowship is the Young African Leaders Initiative's (YALI) flagship program, bringing African civic, business, and community leaders for academic coursework, leadership training, and networking at U.S. colleges and universities.

The Office of Citizen Exchanges funds and manages professional, youth, cultural, and sports 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.

ECA's Office of Alumni Affairs engages and supports alumni of U.S. Government-sponsored exchange programs as they build networks that continue the exchange experience and contribute to communities in their home countries. Bolstering the alumni outreach efforts of our YALI U.S. missions, the Office of Alumni Affairs also engages alumni virtually through the International Exchange Alumni online community (<https://alumni.state.gov>), a global network of more than 200,000 members through which alumni access educational and professional resources, collaborate, and share their success stories.

Strategic Goals:

- Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.
- Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.
- Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.
- Modernize the way we do diplomacy and development.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$3,903,326.00	\$0.00	\$3,903,326.00

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

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	86	86

All participants crossed an international border to take part in this program.

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 multidonor 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 supports exchanges designed to help students from the Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities understand the other community and the conflict in Cyprus from a different perspective and learn conflict resolution and mediation skills.

The Wye River Peace Accords Exchanges aims to support and advance implementation of the Middle East peace through education activities among the Palestinian Authority and Israel and organizations in the United States.

The Education for Development and Democracy Initiative aims to strengthen educational systems and democratization principles and fortify and extend vital development partnerships between United States and Africa.

Strategic Goals:

Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$56,336,998.00	\$0.00	\$56,336,998.00

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$63,108.00	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$63,108.00

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
10	1,097	1,107

All participants crossed an international border to take part in this program.

Fulbright Program and Related Academic Exchange Programs

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 165 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 49 countries, private cooperating agencies, the U.S. academic community, nongovernmental organizations, 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 over 8,000 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 join with the United States in shaping goals and contributing to the program costs. In many countries, the support of the host government equals or exceeds the U.S. financial contribution. Consequently, Fulbright exchanges are among the most cost-effective of USG exchange activities. The Fulbright Program generates nearly half of its gross support through private sector and nongovernmental partnerships and cost-sharing by foreign governments and other USG agencies. The long-term ECA Bureau goal is to achieve parity of contributions from all foreign governments.

In FY 2015, the U.S. Department of State launched the Fulbright Arctic Initiative, in which a group of 17 scholars and researchers (from the eight Arctic Council nations) investigated the impact of changes in the Arctic, particularly on water, health, energy, and infrastructure. The participants collaborated to find innovative, multidisciplinary solutions to shared challenges.

Two Fulbright alumni became heads of state in 2015: David A. Granger of Guyana (Hubert H. Humphrey Fellow 1995-1996) and Kolinda Grabar-Kitarovic of Croatia (Fulbright Visiting Scholar 2002-2003). Fulbright alumni in 2015 also received one Nobel Prize, one MacArthur Foundation "Genius" Fellowship, and two Pulitzer Prizes.

In recognition of the 25th anniversary of passage of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), over 60 Fulbright graduate students and young professionals from 40 countries gathered in Berkeley, California, April 29 to May 3, 2015, at the Fulbright Enrichment Seminar on U.S. Disability Rights. Berkeley, the birthplace of the U.S. disability rights movement, was a poignant setting in which to explore U.S. innovations in disability inclusion and learn firsthand from the movement's major change makers about the ADA, U.S. achievements, and the future of disability rights nationally and globally.

Also, several binational Fulbright Commissions celebrated significant anniversaries, including Austria (65 years), Canada (25 years), Chile (60 years), Egypt (65 years), India (65 years), Mexico (25 years).

Strategic Goals:

Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$234,202,000.00	\$2,253,481.00	\$236,455,481.00

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$77,368,291.00	\$54,015,221.00	\$17,082,851.00	Not Tracked	\$148,466,363.00

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
3,841	5,336	9,177

Some participants crossed an international border and some did not. Both categories of participants are being reported.

Global Educational Programs

The Educational Information and Resources Branch is located within the Office of Global Educational Programs under Academic Programs. 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 professionals working in international education, enhances the ability of the bureau 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. 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 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 25 embassies to assist with these programs. The Washington Office manages the English Language Fellows Program, which places 150 teachers and teacher-trainees around the world each year, and sponsors U.S. academics as English Language Specialist to conduct two-week to two-month programs for English teaching professionals overseas. In addition the office manages the English Access Microscholarship Program, which provides English language instruction and an American-style classroom experience to non-elite young people, and the E-Teacher Program which offers distance learning for English teaching professionals around the world. The office also publishes a variety of teaching materials and a quarterly journal for English teaching professionals entitled "English Teaching Forum."

Strategic Goals:

Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$54,964,482.00	\$0.00	\$54,964,482.00

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

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
252	121,775	122,027

Some participants crossed an international border and some did not. Both categories of participants are being reported.

International Visitor Leadership Program

The International Visitor Program brings over 4,500 participants to the United States from all over the world each year to meet and confer with their professional counterparts and to experience the U.S. first-hand.

International visitors are current or potential leaders in government, politics, the media, education, nongovernmental organizations, and other fields, selected by U.S 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 200 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 Program.

The program is conducted in cooperation with a number of nonprofit organizations operating under DOS cooperative agreements. The program also relies on the commitment and skills of over 95 community-based organizations across the United States. They represent a wide range of institutions and expertise from universities to World Affairs Councils as "Councils for International Visitors (CIVs)" associated under the umbrella organization of the National Council of International Visitors located in Washington, D.C.

Strategic Goals:

Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.

Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.

Promote the transition to a low-emission, climate-resilient world while expanding global access to sustainable energy.

Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$94,566,019.00	\$0.00	\$94,566,019.00

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

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	4,809	4,809

Some participants crossed an international border and some did not. Both categories of participants are being reported.

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, Collaboratory, Evaluation Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue.

The East-West Center seeks to promote better relations and understanding among the peoples and nations of Asia, the Pacific, and the United States through collaborative, high-quality programs that expand knowledge, address critical policy issues, and build capacity in the region. Since its founding, over 62,000 people have participated in Center programs. Many of these participants now occupy key positions in government, business, journalism and education throughout the region.

The Office of Alumni Affairs engages and supports alumni of U.S. Government-sponsored exchange programs as they build networks that continue the exchange experience and contribute to communities in their home countries. The Office of Alumni Affairs serves as a repository of best practices, offering mission partners training in alumni engagement and a database of exchange alumni to engage with. The office also leads global alumni programming, providing competitive funding to support alumni projects and by hosting regional enrichment seminars on thematic priorities.

The Collaboratory applies cutting edge innovative approaches to support and enhance exchange programs in the United States and around the world. It facilitates new types of programming, connecting colleagues with valuable outside partners, developing original projects, and expanding program reach and impact.

The Evaluation Division collects data on a variety of ECA programs in order to assess the effectiveness of ECA's educational and cultural exchange programs, and provide evidence that ECA programs are responsive to foreign policy priorities, and other programmatic goals and objectives. This is accomplished through two types of initiatives: 1) In-depth, independently-commissioned evaluations that span several years and are comprised of surveys, interviews, and intensive fieldwork conducted overseas and/or domestically, and 2) internally collected online surveys administered directly to program participants at several points throughout and after their exchange experience. These performance indicators provide useful information to program offices about changes in participants' knowledge, abilities, attitudes, application and sharing of their exchange experiences after returning home; and, where there is fieldwork it also demonstrates the multiplier effect by showing the impact within the participants' host and home communities.

The Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue (The Hollings Center) is an independent nonprofit organization which convenes dialogue meetings for U.S. and regional experts about key issues of Middle Eastern-Western concern for the benefit of the United States and region. Some of the recent dialogue and programmatic topics include security issues, trade and economic growth, resource management and cooperation, and regional policy. The conclusions of the dialogues disseminated to U.S. policymakers and other stakeholders and benefit strategic decision-making. Each dialogue contains an associated event that engages the public. In addition to dialogues, the Hollings Center organizes speaker series, networking activities, and follow-on activities to increase the impact of programming, such as a small grants program.

The Hollings Center was created to focus on opening, fostering and reinforcing networks and connections between the U.S. and the predominantly Muslim world, particularly in the post-9/11 environment. Its mission is to promote dialogue between the United States and the nations with predominantly Muslim populations in order to expand people-to-people contacts, generate new thinking on important international issues, and identify solutions to important challenges. The Center's success contributes to the realization of shared goals for regional peace and greater economic growth and prosperity. It provides Americans with opportunities to share expertise on important issues such as combatting violent extremism and countering radicalization, promoting trade and investment, and other topics of strategic importance. The Center provides a forum to develop professional and institutional networks which benefit participants' own professional development, their U.S. home institutions, and home communities.

In FY 2015, the various programs supported over a thousand foreign participants from all over the world.

The Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships (EEF) supported 47 Fellows from 25 foreign countries to come to the United States. Twenty-three participants from 20 countries attended the Multi Nation Program, and 24 participants from 20 foreign countries were involved in the Women's Leadership Program. Participants typically visited 10 to 12 cities within the continental United

States during their individualized tours, meeting with leading thinkers and practitioners in their fields to gain maximum insight into American thinking and experience. They also participated in conferences, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Washington, DC. and elsewhere, and group events at government agencies such as the Department of State Office on Global Women's Issues; corporations such as Microsoft; and universities such as Washington University in St. Louis, Missouri, and Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts. Nineteen Americans traveled abroad in 2015: Ten to China for the first Zhi-Xing Program and to Australia (2), Brazil, Chile, Germany, India, Kenya, Spain, and the Netherlands.

See Notes section of FEDS2 for comprehensive highlights.

Strategic Goals: Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$23,734,531.00	\$3,616,000.00	\$27,350,531.00

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$3,161,000.00	\$9,239,291.00	\$993,679.00	\$774,000.00	\$14,167,970.00

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
152	1,087	1,239

All participants crossed an international border to take part in this program.

Special Academic Exchange Programs

Special Academic Programs are exchanges mandated by Congress to reinforce the goals of the Fulbright-Hays Act in specific ways or in specific parts of the world. These programs include the American Overseas Research Center programs; the South Pacific, East Timor, and Tibet Special Exchanges; and the Disability Clearinghouse.

ECA supports American Overseas Research Centers (ORCs) through a grant to the Council of American Overseas Research Centers. These centers use funding from this grant to support American scholars conducting valuable research on history, culture, and contemporary issues in the host country or region. In addition, the ORCs conduct outreach activities in local communities to broaden exposure to Americans and American culture.

Special exchanges for the South Pacific, East Timor, and Tibet provide scholarships for undergraduate and graduate exchanges at U.S. universities. The Tibetan Scholarship Program enables outstanding Tibetan students from India and Nepal to pursue master's degrees in fields that address pressing needs within Tibetan communities.

The National Clearinghouse on Disability and Exchange, funded and operated through a cooperative agreement with Mobility International USA, helps to ensure that international exchange opportunities are promoted among individuals with disabilities.

In addition to their academic programs in FY 2015, the eight Tibetan Scholarship Program students participated in a two-day orientation program in New York City and a two-day Mid-year Enrichment Seminar that focused on U.S. Social Movements that took place in Washington, D.C. These events were designed to provide leadership and professional development opportunities along with cultural enrichment activities to promote mutual understanding. Additionally, the students shared meals with local American families during home hospitality visits.

FY 2015 highlights for the National Clearinghouse on Disability and Exchange (NCDE) included publication of the NCDE's *AWAY (A World Awaits You) Journal*, with the 2015 edition highlighting U.S. college students with disabilities studying abroad and the production of the NCDE "Ripple Effects" podcast series featuring blind individuals participating in international exchange.

Strategic Goals: Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$38,321,091.00	\$0.00	\$38,321,091.00

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$1,603,938.00	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$1,603,938.00

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
2,949	1,030	3,979

All participants crossed an international border to take part in this program.

Special Professional and Cultural Exchange Programs

Professional 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 programs of special interest to the Congress and receive a separate congressional appropriation. One example is the Ngwang Choephel Fellows Program, which promotes activities that preserve Tibetan cultural traditions and enhance sustainable development and environmental conservation in Tibetan communities in China.

In FY 2015, the Ngwang Choephel Fellows Program brought 23 participants engaged in the economic development and ecotourism sectors to the United States for professional development experiences. Americans traveled to Tibet and other regions of China on reciprocal exchanges to support the Tibetan fellows in their work.

ECA established the J. Christopher Stevens Virtual Exchange Initiative, a public-private partnership to strengthen engagement between young people in the Middle East and North Africa and the United States. Grants are awarded through an open, merit-based competition to administer virtual and physical exchange projects for youth.

Strategic Goals: Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$5,119,060.00	\$0.00	\$5,119,060.00

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$471,042.00	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$471,042.00

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
180	3,019	3,199

All participants crossed an international border to take part in this program.

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

Public Diplomacy (PD) programs throughout Europe are far too numerous to mention with specificity. PD funds support a range of programming that includes cultural programs, U.S. and foreign exchange, speaker programs, support for foreign educational and cultural institutions through joint public diplomacy programs, as well as training programs. All programs have a U.S. component and are implemented through U.S. or foreign nongovernmental or cultural institutions. Very few programs last more than a year.

- Strategic Goals:**
- Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.
 - Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.
 - Promote the transition to a low-emission, climate-resilient world while expanding global access to sustainable energy.
 - Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.
 - Modernize the way we do diplomacy and development.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$22,437,145.00	\$886,328.00	\$23,323,473.00

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$50,403.00	\$17,000.00	\$126,300.00	Not Tracked	\$193,703.00

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

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
2,222	210,439	212,661

Some participants crossed an international border and some did not. Both categories of participants are being reported.

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

Congress determined factual knowledge, independently verified, about the countries of Eastern Europe and the independent states of the former Soviet Union is of the utmost importance for the national security of the United States, for the furtherance of our national interests in the conduct of foreign relations, and for the prudent management of our domestic affairs. The legislative mandate of the Title VIII Program is to support and sustain American expertise on the countries of Eastern Europe and the independent states of the former Soviet Union and further U.S. foreign policy goals.

The Bureau of Intelligence and Research (INR) manages the Title VIII program and supports open source, policy-relevant U.S. scholar research. INR disseminates products of the program to policy makers and analysts across the federal government via analytic exchanges and electronic distribution. Scholars work closely with U.S. and overseas counterparts, including U.S. embassies and the military, to stay abreast of current issues, developments, and mitigating factors. This critical and timely information assists analysts and decision makers by providing additional insights that enhance critical thinking and analysis. A key objective of the program is to encourage scholars to bring their expertise to the service of the federal government.

This program continues to develop a cadre of U.S. experts on the regions by supporting 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.

Congress determined that it is in the U.S. national interest to provide a stable source of financial support for the functions described above and to supplement the financial support for those functions, consistently, and on a long-range unclassified basis. The program operates based on a competitive two-stage award process with the assistance of a legislatively mandated federal advisory committee. The Title VIII Advisory Committee reviews the annual applications for this program and provides expertise on policy-relevant proposals. The committee then makes recommendations for funding to the Assistant Secretary of INR. The committee includes representatives of the Departments of Defense, Education, State, the Library of Congress, and university and nongovernmental organizations.

Organizations with substantial and wide-reaching experience in administering research and training programs serve as intermediaries conducting nationwide competitive programs for U.S. scholars, students, and institutions pertaining to advanced research and language training on the countries of Eastern Europe and Eurasia. U.S.-based public and private nonprofit organizations and educational institutions may carry out Title VIII-funded programs that support and sustain American expertise on the countries of Eastern Europe and Eurasia; bring American expertise to the service of the federal government; and further U.S. foreign assistance and policy goals. There must be an explicit connection to U.S. policy, the maintenance of U.S. knowledge and expertise, and national capability.

This program also works to support analytic outreach and build relationships with the academic community. Intelligence community analysts and DOS policy staff can benefit from engagement with outside elements to explore new ideas and perspectives and create new knowledge and research.

During FY 2015, the Title VIII Program completed an award competition and received 19 notable applicants in response to the Notice of Funding Opportunity. The Title VIII Advisory Committee proposed awards to four national organizations totaling \$1,361,184 to support scholarly research on Eurasia and Eastern Europe with a special focus on region-wide social, political, and security issues. The programs also supported advanced Russian language training and some of the less-commonly taught languages of Eastern Europe and Eurasia.

Strategic Goals: Modernize the way we do diplomacy and development.
 Build and sustain American expertise in the region.
 Bring the expertise to back to the service of the U.S. Government.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,500,000.00	\$0.00	\$1,500,000.00

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.

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
43	0	43

Some participants crossed an international border and some did not. Both categories of participants are being reported.

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 and Specialist Programs

The Bureau of International Information Programs (IIP) is the principal USG organization responsible for informing and influencing international audiences about U.S. policy and American society. Through the U.S. Speaker and 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 hundreds of U.S. speakers and 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.

In FY 2015, the program addressed departmental and bureau goals by effectively connecting speaker programming with priority foreign policy themes and objectives; utilizing a variety of engagement tools; fostering sustained relationships through linkages between U.S. speakers and host-nation citizens; and emphasizing long-term impact (through training, workshops and serial programming, for example). Priority was given to projects that fit into larger mission plans and advance a U.S. foreign policy objective by supporting key administration and department public diplomacy themes.

Strategic Goals:

Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.

Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.

Promote the transition to a low-emission, climate-resilient world while expanding global access to sustainable energy.

Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.

Modernize the way we do diplomacy and development.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$2,797,055.00	\$0.00	\$2,797,055.00

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

Participants Totals:

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

Some participants crossed an international border and some did not. Both categories of participants are being reported.

Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation

The Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN) leads the U.S. effort to prevent the spread of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons, their related materials, and their delivery systems.

The ISN Bureau:

-- Spearheads efforts to promote international consensus on weapons of mass destruction (WMD) proliferation through bilateral and multilateral diplomacy.

-- Leads the development of diplomatic responses to specific bilateral and regional WMD proliferation challenges, including today's threats posed by Iran, North Korea, and Syria; and develops and supports strategic dialogues with China, India, Pakistan, and other key states or groups of states.

-- Addresses WMD proliferation threats posed by nonstate actors and terrorist groups by improving physical security, using interdiction and sanctions, and actively participating in the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI).

-- Works closely with the United Nations, the G-8, NATO, the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), and other international institutions and organizations to reduce and eliminate the threat posed by WMD.

-- Supports efforts of the international community to prevent, protect against, and respond to the threat or use of WMD by terrorists; leads USG coordination as cochair to the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism, a partnership of some 75 countries committed to preventing, protecting against, and responding to nuclear terrorism.

Export Control and Related Border Security Program

The Office of Export Control Cooperation in the Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation, U.S. Department of State (ISN/ECC) is the USG premier provider of assistance to foreign governments to ensure strategic trade control systems meet international standards. It engages on bilateral, regional, and multilateral levels with foreign governments to aid in the establishment of independent capabilities to regulate transfers of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) and related items, conventional arms, and related dual-use items, and to detect, interdict, investigate, and prosecute illicit transfers of such items.

ISN/ECC accomplishes this goal through the promotion of dialogue, provision of training, and donation of equipment under the Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program. Through the program, ISN/ECC provides a variety of assistance, including diplomatic initiatives, multilateral conferences, legal and regulatory consultation, training in all areas of strategic trade control (imports, exports, re-exports, transit, transshipment), equipment, funding, collaboration with other nonproliferation and counterproliferation initiatives, and the development and deployment of export licensing information systems. EXBS activities generally fall under one or more of the following critical components of an effective national export control system: legal and regulatory frameworks, licensing procedures and practices, enforcement, government-industry relations, and interagency cooperation.

The EXBS Program is designed to help countries develop and improve their strategic trade and related border control systems. To accomplish this goal, the EXBS Program provides a wide range of technical assistance, from executive exchanges to international conferences to training workshops to the provision of detection equipment and specialized training for border control and enforcement agencies.

Strategic Goals: Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$38,888,569.00	\$0.00	\$38,888,569.00

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.

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
256	4,641	4,897

Some participants crossed an international border and some did not. Both categories of participants are being reported.

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 workshops that address various policy challenges, including building a unified, stable, and prosperous region, and supporting economic, educational, and political reform.

- Strategic Goals:**
- Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.
 - Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.
 - Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,324,215.00	\$0.00	\$1,324,215.00

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.

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
212	45,500	45,712

Some participants crossed an international border and some did not. Both categories of participants are being reported.

Bureau of Political-Military Affairs

Conventional Weapons Destruction Program

The Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) Program focuses on humanitarian mine action, clearance of explosive remnants of war, small arms/light weapons destruction (to include man-portable air defense systems), stockpile and cache reduction, and physical security and stockpile management. The program's goal is to protect U.S. national security interests, foster regional stability, and advance U.S. humanitarian ideals by mitigating the threats that conventional arms and ammunition pose to civilian populations. Since 1993, the department has invested nearly \$2.5 billion to clear or destroy landmines, unexploded ordnance, and other conventional weapons. The program is implemented primarily through grants, cooperative agreements, and contracts awarded to nonprofit organizations, private companies, and public international organizations, such as the United Nations.

Strategic Goals: Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,070,221.00	\$0.00	\$1,070,221.00

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

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
58	520	578

Some participants crossed an international border and some did not. Both categories of participants are being reported.

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 Exchange and Training Programs

Post-generated exchanges in the Western Hemispheric region consist of a variety of exchanges, seminars, and conferences that promote the U.S. 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 Goals:

- Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.
- Promote the transition to a low-emission, climate-resilient world while expanding global access to sustainable energy.
- Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$9,332,786.00	\$652,746.00	\$9,985,532.00

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$4,980,044.00	Not Tracked	\$121,500.00	\$141,398.00	\$5,242,942.00

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
1,211	247,695	248,906

All participants crossed an international border to take part in this program.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0.00 †	\$0.00 †	\$0.00 †	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$26,674.00	\$26,674.00 †	45

† Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.

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



Department of the Treasury

Public Information
 1500 Pennsylvania Avenue,
 NW Washington, DC 20220
www.treasury.gov • 202-622-2960

The Department of the Treasury (TREAS) aims 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 its 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.

Office of the Comptroller of the Currency

The primary mission of the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC) is to charter, regulate, and supervise all national banks and federal savings associations. The OCC also supervise the federal branches and agencies of foreign banks. U.S. goal in supervising banks and federal savings associations is to ensure that they operate in a safe and sound manner and in compliance with laws requiring fair treatment of their customers and fair access to credit and financial products.

Foreign Technical Assistance Program

The Foreign Technical Assistance (FTA) Program at the OCC was formalized in 1998. It is administered by International Banking Supervision. The program offers a broad range of training and advisory resources to foreign supervisory organizations and international organizations and coordinates OCC's subject matter experts to provide the highest quality of technical assistance, training, and consulting services to foreign bank supervisors. The program provides leadership development opportunities to OCC staff.

The FTA Program seeks to help foreign supervisors develop, improve, and refine their banking supervisory systems. The objectives of the program are to:

- Establish, build, and maintain relationships with foreign banking supervisory organizations.
- Strengthen supervision of our banks with international operations by assisting host countries in improving their bank supervision process.
- Enhance international expertise of OCC examiners and staff.
- Assist with mandates where supervisory authorities lend their resources to various groups to help promote and encourage adoption of international standards and best practices by foreign supervisory authorities.

Following are various types of FTA Projects/Assignments:

- International FTA visitors' briefings;
- OCC-sponsored formal classroom training;
- On-site participation in bank examinations;
- Secondments;
- U.S. Government-sponsored projects; and
- IMF/World Bank projects.

The OCC supported the following activities in FY 2015:

- OCC Anti-Money Laundering School for Foreign Supervisors in July in Washington, D.C. There were 24 regulators/participants representing Canada, China, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Panama, Singapore, South Korea, Tanzania, and Turkey.
- OCC Problem Bank School for Foreign Supervisors in June in Washington, D.C. In attendance were 19 supervisors representing Canada, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, South Korea, Turkey, and Uganda.

In addition, the OCC hosted one incoming secondment from July 2015 to July 2016 for South Korea Financial Supervisory Service (FSS). The secondee from the South Korea FSS was hosted by the OCC examination team at Wells Fargo. The foreign supervisor pays for all travel expenses for the incoming secondments. South Korea FSS has requested that the OCC host another secondee in 2017.

An International Monetary Fund (IMF) Mission to Santiago, Chile, occurred in November 2014. The OCC provided a technical expert to the IMF to provide technical assistance to Chile on the development of the basic principles of regulation and supervision of financial conglomerates. The IMF reimburses the OCC for all travel related expenses as well as salary plus benefits for the mission days.

Strategic Goals:

Promote and encourage adoption of international standards by foreign supervisory authorities.

Supports building and maintaining relationships with foreign bank supervisory organizations.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

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	\$26,674.00	\$26,674.00

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

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
1	44	45

Even though some participants crossed an international border and some did not, only those participants who crossed an international border are being reported.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$495,366.00 †	\$173,496.00 †	\$321,870.00 †	\$784,357.00 †	Not Tracked	\$70,233.00 †	\$38,296.00	\$1,388,252.00 †	814

† Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.

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



Department of Transportation

Office of Public Affairs
 1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE
 Washington, DC 20590
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 and 11 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 Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, 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 Office of International Transportation and Trade within the Office of the Secretary, are engaged in international cooperation, training, and exchange activities. The Office of International Transportation and Trade oversees the formulation of international transportation policy.

The Department's Strategic Plan for 2012-2016 describes five policy goals and strategies to improve the nation's transportation sector: safety, state of good repair, economic competitiveness, livable communities, and environmental sustainability. Successful achievements of these goals will boost the economic well-being of our country and spur opportunities for greater implementation of technical assistance and training programs around the world.

The Department's international training and technical exchange programs in areas such as promoting regional air traffic control centers, road construction and maintenance, internships, need-based classroom courses, intercity transport, scanning tours, and international workshops have proven to be vitally important to U.S. interests abroad as well as mutually beneficial to our foreign transport partners.

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 international aerospace community, the FAA is responsive to the dynamic nature of customer needs, economic conditions, and environmental concerns.

FAA International Training Program

The International Training Program provides training to foreign aviation officials under government-to-government agreements and government-to-government contracts, generally between the FAA and the Civil Aviation Authority in the recipient country. The recipient country/organization normally reimburses the FAA for the costs associated with the training, however funding for some training programs may be arranged through other USG agencies or international organizations.

The FAA Academy is the primary provider of aviation technical and managerial training for personnel operating within the U.S. National Airspace System and is the primary training provider to foreign recipients. Available training includes: Flight Standards, Air Traffic, Maintenance Technicians/Engineers, Instrument Flight Procedures Development, Instructor Development, Airports, and Aviation English. Some training can be customized to meet the aviation needs of a particular country or region and may be conducted in a country or at the FAA Academy in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. The length of most courses is one week, although some courses may take a few weeks to complete.

In FY 2015, the FAA provided aviation specific training to more than 470 participants from over 45 different countries, international organizations, and Air Navigation Service Providers.

In addition to the regularly scheduled courses at the FAA Academy, the FAA offered one prototype course -- 15218001, Extended Diversion Time Operations -- to international participants.

Strategic Goals: Operation of a Safe, Secure, and Efficient International Airspace.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0.00	\$321,870.00	\$321,870.00

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$782,703.00	Not Tracked	\$70,233.00	\$35,348.00	\$888,284.00

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
24	473	497

Some participants crossed an international border and some did not. Both categories of participants are being reported.

Federal Highway Administration

The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) is committed to the improvement of America'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.

International Outreach Programs

The Office of International Programs leads the Federal Highway Administration's (FHWA) 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.

-- 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 six 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 Goals:

Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.

Promote the transition to a low-emission, climate-resilient world while expanding global access to sustainable energy.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$137,916.00	\$0.00	\$137,916.00

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$1,654.00	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$2,948.00	\$4,602.00

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

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
56	119	175

All participants crossed an international border to take part in this program.

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: design and construction of vehicles and equipment, which includes developing and issuing regulations that improve the safety of motor vehicles and passengers; and 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. More often, NHTSA receives 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 Goals:

- Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.
- Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.
- Promote the transition to a low-emission, climate-resilient world while expanding global access to sustainable energy.
- Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.
- Modernize the way we do diplomacy and development.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

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.

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	114	114

Even though some participants crossed an international border and some did not, only those participants who crossed an international border are being reported.

Office of the Assistant Secretary for Research and Technology

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

RITA/Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS) collects, analyzes, and disseminates data and information on U.S. international trade, international travel, and global transportation issues, and conducts international exchanges and collaboration activities within DOT with other statistical and transportation agencies, and with other international organizations. These activities support the DOT strategic goals. BTS is identified as the lead agency for the North American Transportation Statistics Interchange (NATS Interchange). Through the NATS Interchange, transportation and statistics federal agencies in Canada, Mexico, and the United States exchange information on transportation data activities and coordinate joint projects, including the North American Transportation Statistics On-Line Database.

In FY 2015, the United States hosted the NATS Interchange. This meeting is held every year, and rotates among Canada, Mexico, and the United States. (Please note that the U.S. participants did not travel outside the country for this program. Therefore, the IAWG does not include the U.S. Government representatives, and U.S. researchers in the FY 2015 data count.)

Strategic Goals: Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$35,580.00	\$0.00	\$35,580.00

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

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	28	28

All participants crossed an international border to take part in this program.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$293,493.00 †	\$293,493.00 †	\$0.00 †	Not Tracked	\$86,043.00 †	\$20,629.00 †	Not Tracked	\$400,165.00 †	192

† Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



Department of Veterans Affairs

810 Vermont Avenue, NW
 Washington, DC 20420
www.va.gov • 202-461-7600

The Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) is comprised of a Central Office (VACO), which is located in Washington, D.C., and field facilities throughout the nation, as well as the U.S. territories and the Philippines. Programs are administered by its three major line organizations: Veterans Health Administration (VHA), Veterans Benefits Administration (VBA), and National Cemetery Administration (NCA). VA is the second largest federal department, with a workforce of over 327,000 employees.

Services and benefits are provided through a nationwide network of 151 Medical Centers, 300 Vet Centers, 820 Community-based Outpatient Clinics (CBOC), 135 Community Living Centers, six Independent Outpatient Clinics, 103 Residential Rehabilitation Centers, 139 Integrated Disability Evaluation System (IDES) sites, 131 National and 90 State or Tribal Cemeteries, 56 Regional Offices, six Fiduciary Hubs, three Pension Management Centers, one Insurance Center, 94 VetSuccess on Campus (VSOC) sites, 284 Out-based benefits services offices (154 military, 130 Vocational Rehabilitation & Employment), four Education Regional Processing Offices (RPO), and nine Regional Loan Centers.

Veterans Health Administration

The Veterans Health Administration provides hospital, nursing home, and domiciliary care, as well as outpatient medical and dental care, to eligible veterans of military service in the Armed Forces.

VA Training Activities

VA employees travel to other countries to participate in conferences, symposia, and various types of training activities. A significant majority of these individuals are health care professionals -- physicians, dentists, nurses, medical researchers, for example -- presenting papers, meeting with peers, and advancing their professional knowledge.

VA does not itself administer the conferences, symposia, and other activities that VA employees attend in other countries. These programs are administered by various non-VA entities, including professional organizations, institutions of higher learning, international organizations, and government agencies. Each year VA employees, however, do receive funding support from the VA to travel abroad to attend conferences, symposia, and other job-related activities. Generally, this support covers transportation and/or lodging. In some instances, the employees may attend the conferences on government time; in others, they must use personal leave.

- Strategic Goals:**
- Empower veterans to improve their well-being.
 - Enhance and develop trusted partnerships.
 - Manage and improve VA operations to deliver seamless and integrated support.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$293,493.00	\$0.00	\$293,493.00

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$86,043.00	\$20,629.00	Not Tracked	\$106,672.00

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
192	0	192

All participants crossed an international border to take part in this program.

Independent Establishments and Government Corporations

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$1,000.00 †	\$1,000.00 †	\$0.00 †	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$1,000.00 †	158

† Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board (Access Board)

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

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

Access Board International Visitor Activities

The Access Board hosts visitors from foreign countries to discuss promoting accessibility for persons with disabilities. Topics include new technologies, product development, and development of new accessibility regulations. The Board does not have a formal international visitor program. International visitors are referred to the Board through federal and other international visitor programming organizations. No formal budget or monies are appropriated for this activity.

Strategic Goals: Advancement of accessibility for persons with disabilities.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,000.00	\$0.00	\$1,000.00

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

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
1	157	158

Some participants crossed an international border and some did not. Both categories of participants are being reported.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0.00 †	\$0.00 †	\$0.00 †	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0.00 †	341

† Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



Broadcasting Board of Governors

330 Independence Avenue, SW
 Washington, DC 20237
www.bbg.gov • 202-203-4400

The Broadcasting Board of Governors (BBG) is the federal agency that supervises all U.S. nonmilitary international broadcast services. Its 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, and Alhurra TV. 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.

BBG International Media Development and Training Center

The Office of Strategy and Development promotes the BBG's mission through a wide range of projects that strengthen free and open media worldwide to provide accurate, objective, and balanced news and information to audiences overseas. Principal activities include:

- Public-Private Partnerships with U.S. government agencies, nongovernmental organizations, foundations, and commercial and public broadcasters to create programs that support democratic institutions, good governance, the free flow of information and the free enterprise system.
- Supporting multi-platform news and information programs.
- Training journalists, editors, and media executives in sales and marketing, basic journalism, ethics, investigative, health, and business reporting, among other subjects.

In FY 2015, all training was organized and implemented by the Office of International Media Training of the BBG, in cooperation with various local/regional organizations, U.S. embassies overseas, journalists, and organizations in support of VOA worldwide network of affiliates. A total of 341 journalists participated.

Strategic Goals: Promoting freedom of the press and media communications.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

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

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
27	314	341

Some participants crossed an international border and some did not. Both categories of participants are being reported.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$246,861.00 †	\$246,861.00 †	\$0.00 †	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$246,861.00 †	93

† Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



Civil Air Patrol

105 South Hansell Street, Building 714
 Maxwell Air Force Base, AL 36112-6332
<http://www.capmembers.com>
 877-227-9142

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

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

Members may participate at many different levels and in many different capacities. There is something to meet most every individual's needs and interests. One unique aspect of CAP is the training provided to help a member fulfill the responsibilities of his/her volunteer "job."

Members may elect to serve in areas such as flight instruction, mission crews, personnel, recruitment, administration, public affairs, or many other "jobs" that are greatly needed for the day-to-day operation of CAP.

International Air Cadet Exchange Program

The International Air Cadet Exchange (IACE) program is an ongoing exchange designed to foster international understanding, goodwill, and friendship among young people who have an interest in aviation. It endeavors to realize this aim by organizing an annual exchange of air cadets between participating organizations. The program is administered by the International Air Cadet Exchange Association, which is composed of cooperating national air organizations from approximately 20 countries, including the U.S. Civil Air Patrol. Invitations to join the IACE program are regularly extended to additional countries. Membership fluctuates annually based on each country's ability to participate.

Exchange participants include cadets 17 years of age and no more than 20 (on August 1 in the year of the exchange) and adult escorts. Exchange hosts focus their programs on aviation subjects, visits to industry, and cultural activities, and exchanges include home-stays. Exchange dates are determined by host countries during September meeting for following year. Exchanges typically occur during July and August for two to three weeks. A few are conducted at other times.

Each member organization is responsible for the exchange costs in its own country and for transporting its own cadets and escorts to and from the host country. Actual program financing varies among countries, but many rely on support 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.

In FY 2015, the IACE program had exchanges with eleven countries: Australia, Belgium, Canada, China, Hong Kong, Israel, Korea, Netherlands, New Zealand, Turkey, and the United Kingdom. In the US, international participants were divided among four Civil Air Patrol Wings (California, New Hampshire, New Mexico, and Texas).

Reporting is for expenses incurred by Civil Air Patrol for its own participants and for hosting costs for FY 2015 only.

Strategic Goals:

Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.

Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$246,861.00	\$0.00	\$246,861.00

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

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
47	46	93

All participants crossed an international border to take part in this program.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$3,936.00 †	\$3,936.00 †	\$0.00 †	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$3,936.00 †	1,060

† Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



Consumer Product Safety Commission

4330 East West Highway
 Bethesda, MD 20814
www.cpsc.gov • 301-504-7783

The Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) is charged with protecting the public from unreasonable risks of serious injury or death from more than 15,000 types of consumer products under the agency's jurisdiction. Death, injuries, and property damage from consumer product incidents cost the United States more than \$800 billion annually. The CPSC is committed to protecting consumers and families from products that pose a fire, electrical, chemical, or mechanical hazard or can injure children. The CPSC's work to ensure the safety of consumer products -- such as toys, cribs, power tools, cigarette lighters, and household chemicals -- contributed significantly to the 30% decline in the rate of deaths and injuries associated with consumer products over the past 30 years.

CPSC International Exchange and Training Activities

The CPSC conducts training for government officials and the private sector at both its Bethesda, Maryland, headquarters and at international locations. Approximately a dozen delegations from CPSC's counterpart agencies abroad visit the CPSC annually. Visiting delegations receive an overview of the CPSC's mission and organizational structure; a detailed explanation of the CPSC's requirements for particular product areas; and technical training on the CPSC's risk assessment, market surveillance, and data analysis procedures. In addition, CPSC staff travel to other countries to provide regulators and voluntary standards organizations product-specific training.

All training conducted at CPSC headquarters is funded by the foreign participants' organization. A majority of the training exercises located outside of the United States are funded by foreign governments or private sector organizations. However, CPSC only tracks the total amount of reimbursed funding, as reported below, which does not include expenditures directly paid for by outside organizations.

The CPSC's outreach to foreign manufacturers and regulators is an ongoing part of our mission. The aim is to increase awareness of and compliance with U.S. product safety requirements and to help foreign regulators increase their capacity to prevent the manufacturing of unsafe products.

During FY15, we engaged in 26 training or policy briefing events for foreign based industry or government representatives.

Strategic Goals: Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$3,936.00	\$0.00	\$3,936.00

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

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
24	1,036	1,060

Some participants crossed an international border and some did not. Both categories of participants are being reported.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$4,000.00	\$4,000.00	\$0.00	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$4,000.00 †	15

† Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia

633 Indiana Avenue, NW
 Washington, DC 20004-2902
www.csosa.gov • 202-220-5300

The Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia (CSOSA) was established by the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997 (Public Law 105-33, the "Revitalization Act"). CSOSA supervises adults on pretrial release, probation, parole, and supervised release in the District of Columbia. CSOSA assumed the supervision functions of both the D.C. Superior Court Adult Probation Division and the D.C. Board of Parole. Also pursuant to the Revitalization Act, Pretrial Services Agency (PSA) became an independent entity within CSOSA and receives its funding as a separate line item in the CSOSA appropriation. With implementation of the Revitalization Act, the federal government has taken on a unique, front-line role in the day-to-day public safety of everyone who lives, visits, or works in D.C. As one of the premiere Pretrial and Post-Conviction Community Supervision agencies in the country, CSOSA is frequently called upon to host and provide program and operational briefings to foreign public criminal justice officials and staff. These international exchanges allow for enhanced innovation and information sharing among entities as well as help to foster improved intra-governmental relations and cultural awareness between participating countries.

Community Supervision Program

The Community Supervision Program (CSP) provides supervision in the community for adult offenders on probation, parole, or supervised release, consistent with a crime prevention strategy that emphasizes public safety and successful reentry into the community through an integrated system of close supervision, routine drug testing, treatment and support services, and graduated sanctions. CSP also develops and provides the courts and the U.S. Parole Commission with critical information for probation and parole decisions. CSP officials work with other countries to provide training and share strategies on a variety of issues, such as combating illicit drug use, improving penal institutions, and promoting offender reentry.

In fiscal year 2015, CSOSA hosted only one tour and program briefing exchange for foreign criminal justice officials from the country of Uruguay. The exchange came about as a result of a request from the Department of State, asking that CSOSA provide insight into the functionality and aspects of our Community Supervision Program. The multi-day visit provided the staff of CSOSA an opportunity to showcase our evidence-based practices and innovative supervision program model, while offering foreign visitors from Uruguay a chance to tour facilities and learn of new techniques and approaches to adult community supervision. The exchange also allows for the promotion of an exchange of ideas and ongoing dialogue around program offerings, services, and resources, for example. On average, our international exchanges or visitor briefings/tours tend not to last more than a single day and are not repeated on an annual basis. This particular reported program exchange, however occurred over a two-day period during FY 2015.

The foreign participants received a first-hand glimpse into daily CSOSA operations, which they, in turn, can rely on for improving or modifying their own pretrial and post-conviction community supervision practices. The program accomplished its goal of providing insight into the federal government approach to supervising convicted criminals as they transition back to the community after a period of incarceration. As a result of CSOSA's program with the Department of State and Uruguay, Uruguayan officials took back a wealth of information, knowledge, and materials that can be used to enhance their own government's criminal justice system and supervision practices.

Strategic Goals: Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.
Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$4,000.00	\$0.00	\$4,000.00

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

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
10	5	15

Some participants crossed an international border and some did not. Both categories of participants are being reported.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0.00 †	\$0.00 †	\$0.00 †	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0.00 †	1,103

† Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



Environmental Protection Agency

Office of International and Tribal Affairs
 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
 Washington, DC 20460
www.epa.gov • 202-564-6613

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) strives to ensure that all Americans, from communities, individuals, and businesses to state, local, and tribal governments, be protected from significant risks to human health and the environment. EPA's mission is to make communities and ecosystems diverse, sustainable, and economically productive by safeguarding the natural environment, using the best available science and technologies.

Environmental Protection Agency Programs

Ecosystems and transboundary pollutants do not respect international boundaries. As a result, unilateral domestic actions by the United States are inadequate to achieve some of EPA's most important environmental goals, one of which is the reduction of global and cross-border environmental risks to the United States that originate in other countries and undermine U.S. investments in environmental protection. To facilitate multilateral cooperation in achieving EPA's environmental goals, foreign visitors are invited to observe U.S. environmental protection facilities and procedures. Continued leadership by the United States and the EPA is necessary in building the international cooperation and technical capacity needed to address these issues successfully. Where the accomplishment of U.S. environmental goals requires the cooperation and coordination of other countries, the Office of International Activities works with the Department of State, other federal agencies, states, tribes, and nongovernmental organizations to ensure that U.S. environmental interests are appropriately addressed. The following legislation and international agreements support these operations: Clean Water Act, Clean Air Act, North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation, Pollution Prevention Act, Toxic Substances Control Act, 1989 U.S./U.S.S.R. Agreement on Pollution, World Trade Organization Agreement, and the North American Free Trade Agreement.

EPA provides coordination and facilitation services for its International Visitors Program (IVP). The program arranges appointments at EPA for international visitors from all countries. The IVP operates within the Office of International and Tribal

Affairs and typically hosts 2,000 to 3,000 visitors annually (two to three groups per day). No U.S. Government funds are expended. Foreign and private sources that fund costs associated with international visitors are not tracked.

In FY 2015, the program hosted 1,103 foreign visitors from 78 countries.

Strategic Goals: Promote the transition to a low-emission, climate-resilient world while expanding global access to sustainable energy.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

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

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	1,103	1,103

All participants crossed an international border to take part in this program.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0.00 †	\$0.00 †	\$0.00 †	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0.00 †	230

† Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



Federal Communications Commission

International Visitors Program, International
 Bureau 445 12th Street, SW
 Washington, DC 20554
www.fcc.gov/ib/ivp or <http://fcc.us/visitfcc> • 202-418-1483

The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) regulates interstate and foreign communications by cable, radio, satellite, television, and wire. The FCC is responsible for the orderly development and operation of broadcast services and the provision of rapid, efficient nationwide and worldwide telephone and telegraph services at reasonable rates. Its responsibilities also include the use of communications for promoting safety of life and property and for strengthening the national defense.

FCC International Visitors Program

The FCC's International Visitors Program (IVP) is part of the International Bureau, which was established on October 11, 1994. It handles all international communications and satellite programs and policies. The Bureau also has the principal representational role on behalf of the Commission at international conferences, meetings, and in negotiations.

The IVP enables foreign delegations to interact in informal discussions with FCC personnel who provide legal, technical, and economic perspectives on a wide range of communications issues involving broadcasting, cablecasting, and telecommunications. Among the issues discussed during IVP briefings are the FCC's organizational structure; its multiple roles as an independent regulatory agency including licensing, enforcement, and rule making procedures; and its statutory powers, regulations, and current proceedings. Such interdisciplinary exchanges are intended to benefit all parties who have a unique opportunity to gain insight into each other's regulatory agencies, policies, and procedures. These meetings are increasingly important as telecommunications networks become global in scope and many countries seek to modify their regulatory approaches to foster privatization and competition in the telecommunications marketplace. IVP briefings assist in this process by providing delegations with an opportunity to examine firsthand the U.S. regulatory model as one possible approach. Furthermore, IVP briefings provide useful opportunities for exchanging information and perspectives as the U.S. Government and other governments negotiate international agreements to reflect these marketplaces and regulatory changes.

During the course of a year, the IVP conducts briefings for an average of 400 to 500 visitors from approximately 100 countries.

Strategic Goals:

- Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.
- Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.
- Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.
- Modernize the way we do diplomacy and development.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

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

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
16	214	230

All participants crossed an international border to take part in this program.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0.00 †	\$0.00 †	\$0.00 †	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0.00 †	448

† Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

550 17th Street, NW
 Washington, DC 20429
www.fdic.gov • 877-275-3342

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) maintains public confidence in the U.S. financial system by insuring deposits in banks and thrift institutions for at least \$250,000; examining and supervising financial institutions for safety and soundness and consumer protection; and by serving as receiver and liquidator for failed insured depository institutions and certain failed systemically important financial companies.

The FDIC receives no Congressional appropriations. It is funded by premiums that banks and thrift institutions pay for deposit insurance coverage and from earnings on investments in U.S. Treasury securities. The FDIC insures more than \$6 trillion of deposits in U.S. banks and thrifts.

The FDIC directly examines and supervises more than 4,300 banks and savings banks for operational safety and soundness, more than half of the institutions in the banking system. Banks can be chartered by the states or by the federal government. Banks chartered by states also have the choice of whether to join the Federal Reserve System. The FDIC is the primary federal regulator of banks that are chartered by the states that do not join the Federal Reserve System. In addition, the FDIC is the backup supervisor for the remaining insured banks and thrift institutions.

The FDIC also examines banks for compliance with consumer protection laws, including the Fair Credit Billing Act, the Fair Credit Reporting Act, the Truth-In-Lending Act, and the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, to name a few. Finally, the FDIC examines banks for compliance with the Community Reinvestment Act (CRA), which requires banks to help meet the credit needs of the communities they were chartered to serve, consistent with safe and sound banking practices.

FDIC International Programs

The FDIC's International Programs include the Technical Assistance Program, the Foreign Visitors and Information Program, the Examiner Training Program, the Secondment 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 to enhance the development of foreign banking systems, deposit insurance programs, and bank supervisory mechanisms and to promote the exchange of information between the United States and other jurisdictions.

Requests for technical assistance must originate from (1) an official source (such as a chairman or director of a central bank), (2) an international body, (3) a U.S. Government office, or (4) a nonprofit organization. Generally, the FDIC will not provide technical assistance to a commercial entity, an individual, or an organization seeking help for a specific commercial project or contract.

FDIC is reimbursed for costs incurred in providing foreign technical assistance. The FDIC accommodates requests for technical assistance to the extent resources are available.

The Foreign 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 FDIC Secondment Program offers secondments, or long-term internships, to foreign officials sponsored typically by a foreign government's central bank, treasury, ministry of finance, bank supervisory authority, or deposit insurer; an international or multinational body focused on the financial sector; or a nonprofit organization involved or interested in global financial markets.

The Examiner Training Program provides appropriate, constructive assistance and technical training to jurisdictions that are committed to developing and maintaining a highly-skilled examiner workforce. The FDIC's Corporate University entertains requests from foreign central banks, supervisory authorities, and deposit insurers to send participants to specified FDIC examiner training schools held at the FDIC 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 topical and emerging issues.

During FY 2015, FDIC staff shared its expertise with a wide range of individuals from both developing and emerging economies and highly developed economies with the goal of enhancing capacity in deposit insurance, bank supervision, and resolutions

The FDIC worked with 442 foreign officials from 48 jurisdictions including the European Union. The FDIC hosted training at its Corporate University for 185 foreign officials from 20 jurisdictions, and hosted 239 foreign visitors from 36 jurisdictions. The FDIC hosted the inaugural session -- FDIC 101: An Introduction to Deposit Insurance, Bank Supervision and Resolutions -- with 14 participants from 13 jurisdictions and four secondments were made to the FDIC from two jurisdictions.

The FDIC provided 229 staff to support these programs; with the majority dedicating time to the foreign visitor program.

Strategic Goals: Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

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

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
6	442	448

Even though some participants crossed an international border and some did not, only those participants who crossed an international border are being reported.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0.00 †	\$0.00 †	\$0.00 †	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0.00 †	443

† Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

888 First Street, NE
 Washington, DC 20426
www.ferc.gov • 202-502-6088

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) oversees America's electric utilities, natural gas industry, hydroelectric projects, and oil pipeline transportation system. The Commission chooses regulatory approaches that foster competitive markets whenever possible, ensures access to reliable service at a reasonable price, and gives full and fair consideration to environmental and community impacts in assessing the public interest of energy projects.

FERC International Visitors Program

China's Ten Year Framework on Energy and the Environment (TYF) activities are multiyear and a description can be found at: <http://www.state.gov/e/oes/eqt/tenyearframework/>. This work originated under requests from DOE and State and FERC has worked on this every year since 2008. In addition, we honor requests from DOS or State contractors under the leadership program.

The majority of foreign travel is to Canada and Mexico. FERC has two multiyear trilateral programs with Canada and Mexico. One is focused on electric reliability and the other is focused on cross-border energy projects. Finally, many delegations that visit FERC are at the request of the DOS or its contractors. We typically respond to requests for meetings from foreign delegations and deal with requests on a case-by-case basis. The visits are usually one to two hours in length, although we have development programs that are longer. Topics cover issues and our experience as a domestic regulatory agency.

In FY 2015, FERC continued its TYF work with China and continues to meet with various Chinese delegations and engage with the Chinese government on energy issues. This fiscal year, as in previous years, we have had a number of delegations from Japan in response to the country's efforts to restructure its electric grid and regulatory system following the Fukushima nuclear disaster.

Meetings have focused on specific areas of electric markets. We also signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Commission Regulador de Energia of Mexico and the Directorate-General for Energy of the European Union. Finally, we continued our ongoing energy and regulatory collaboration with Canada and Mexico.

Strategic Goals:

- Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.
- Promote the transition to a low-emission, climate-resilient world while expanding global access to sustainable energy.
- Modernize the way we do diplomacy and development.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

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

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
20	423	443

Some participants crossed an international border and some did not. Both categories of participants are being reported.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$308,797.00 †	\$151,225.00 †	\$156,972.00 †	\$600.00	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$308,797.00 †	2,146

† Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



Federal Trade Commission

Office of Public Affairs
 600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
 Washington, DC 20580
www.ftc.gov • 202-326-2180

The objective of the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) is to maintain competitive enterprise as the keystone of the American economic system and to prevent the free enterprise system from being fettered by monopoly or restraints on trade or corrupted by unfair or deceptive trade practices. The Commission is charged with keeping competition both free and fair.

FTC International Programs

The Federal Trade Commission works with competition and consumer protection agencies around the world to promote cooperation and convergence toward best practices. The FTC has built a strong network of cooperative relationships with its counterparts abroad, and plays a lead role in key multilateral relationships.

In the competition area, the FTC works closely with foreign competition agencies on cases of mutual interest to promote sound and consistent analyses and outcomes. We also promote policy convergence both through bilateral relationships and international organizations such as the International Competition Network (ICN) and the Competition Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). The FTC cochairs the ICN's unilateral conduct working group, heads its subgroup on merger negotiation and review, and cochairs its work on finding ways to make technical assistance more effective. The FTC participates in negotiating bilateral antitrust cooperation agreements and competition chapters of U.S. Free Trade Agreements.

In the consumer protection area, the FTC works with foreign law enforcement agencies on investigations and cases that affect U.S. consumers. Through memoranda of understanding with consumer protection enforcement agencies in foreign countries, and through multilateral organizations such as the International Consumer Protection and Enforcement Network (ICPEN) and the antispam London Action Plan, we engage in information-sharing and investigative cooperation for law enforcement actions. We also develop policies that promote consumer choice and encourage consumer confidence in the international marketplace, with a focus on e-commerce and emerging technologies, through international organizations such as the Committee on Consumer

Policy of the OECD, the Working Party on Information Security and Privacy of the OECD, the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Electronic Commerce Steering Group and its Data Privacy Subgroup, and the APEC Telecommunication and Information Working Group.

The FTC also actively assists developing countries in their transition to market-based economies and their development of competition and consumer protection agencies. It provides advice to such agencies and, in partnership with the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice, operates a technical assistance program.

Strategic Goals: Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$151,225.00	\$156,972.00	\$308,197.00

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$600.00	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$600.00

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
71	2,075	2,146

Even though some participants crossed an international border and some did not, only those participants who crossed an international border are being reported.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$1,250,927.00 †	\$1,250,927.00 †	\$0.00 †	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$1,250,927.00 †	457

† Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



Inter-American Foundation

1331 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Suite 1200
 North Washington, DC 20004
www.iaf.gov • 202-360-4530

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, nongovernmental organizations, 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.

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 Goals:**
- Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.
 - Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.
 - Promote the transition to a low-emission, climate-resilient world while expanding global access to sustainable energy.
 - Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.
 - Modernize the way we do diplomacy and development.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$577,367.00	\$0.00	\$577,367.00

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

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
22	420	442

Some participants crossed an international border and some did not. Both categories of participants are being reported.

The Fellowship Program of the Inter-American Foundation

The Fellowship Program of the Inter-American Foundation prepares a cadre of professionals for leadership in promoting the Inter-American Foundation's institutional strategies for grassroots development in Latin America and the Caribbean in the areas of local development and social investment. The Fellowship Program complements other IAF programs and supports IAF development strategies by providing grants to train future nongovernmental organization leaders, conduct field research on grassroots issues, and disseminate the lessons learned by prominent grassroots development leaders. Together, more than 915 IAF Fellows, plus the professional, academic, and governmental networks to which they belong, constitute a web of contacts capable of promoting local development and social investment.

Fellows (both past and present) promote IAF development strategies in their diverse specialized fields by collecting critical data, producing essential analysis, and disseminating lessons learned from successful grassroots development strategies. They also strengthen the capacity of nongovernmental organization networks and local partnership organizations by enhancing their ability to carry out effective, well-managed programs that promote IAF development strategies.

In FY 1998, the IAF Fellowship Program provided fellowship grants to 26 private and public universities in 16 U.S. states. These university grants contained 45 awards for individual Fellows at their respective universities.

The national and international competitions of the Foundation's three academic fellowship programs resulted in these 45 fellowships to development practitioners, applied researchers, and scholars.

These new Fellows will pursue U.S. graduate education, conduct field research, or disseminate information in the following IAF development strategies:

- Local development - 87%
- Social investment - 6.5 %
- Combination of both strategies - 6.5%
- Total - 100%

The U.S. Graduate Study Fellowship Program for Caribbean and Latin American Citizens supports professionals and applied researchers whose work in grassroots development would benefit from advanced study in the United States. This program strengthens nongovernmental organizations and local development partnerships in the region, and enhances their ability to promote local development and social investment. In FY 1998, 13 fellowships were awarded to men and women from 6 countries to study in 12 universities in 10 U.S. states for a duration of not more than 24 months. The U.S. Graduate Program accounts for approximately 60% of the Foundation's fellowship budget.

The two Field Research Fellowship Programs at the doctoral-level and master's-level support degree candidates enrolled in U.S. universities to conduct field research in Latin America or the Caribbean on grassroots development, local development, and social investment. These two programs support academic programs in U.S. universities concentrating on Latin America and the Caribbean, bolster the U.S. network specializing in LAC grassroots development, and strengthen local organizations involved in grassroots development, local development, and social investment in Latin America and the Caribbean. Thirty-two fellowships -- 17 in the doctoral-level program and 15 in the master's-level program -- were awarded for field research in 12 countries in FY 1998. The Fellows, including 10 citizens from LAC countries, are affiliated with 18 universities in 15 U.S. states. The duration of a fellowship award does not exceed 18 months in the doctoral-level program and 6 months in the master's-level program. Each year, these two Field Research Programs account for approximately 40 percent of IAF's fellowship budget.

In fiscal year 2015, IAF awarded Grassroots Development Fellowships to 15 Ph.D. candidates from universities in the United States who conduct dissertation research in Latin America during the year. The Fellows were selected on the strength of their academic record, their proposals, and their potential contribution to grassroots development.

- Strategic Goals:**
- Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.
 - Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.
 - Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.
 - Modernize the way we do diplomacy and development.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$673,560.00	\$0.00	\$673,560.00

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

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
9	6	15

All participants crossed an international border to take part in this program.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$53,066.00 †	\$53,066.00 †	\$0.00 †	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$53,066.00 †	17

† Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



Marine Mammal Commission

4340 East-West Highway, Suite 700
 Bethesda, MD 20814
www.mmc.gov • 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 14 full-time permanent staff.

For the past four 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.

Marine Mammal Commission Programs

The Marine Mammal Commission provides a unique role with science-based oversight of domestic and international policies, management, and actions of federal agencies with mandates to address human impacts on marine mammals and their ecosystems. As an independent agency with oversight authority, MMC can affect the evolution of policy decisions and develop consensus among competing interests on controversial issues surrounding marine mammal science and conservation. MMC reviews proposed actions by federal agencies and others and provides recommendations to minimize the impacts of such actions on marine mammals and their environment.

Strategic Goals: Marine Mammal Conservation.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$53,066.00	\$0.00	\$53,066.00

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

Participants Totals:

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

All participants crossed an international border to take part in this program.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0.00 †	\$0.00 †	\$0.00 †	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0.00	43

† Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



Merit Systems Protection Board

1615 M Street, NW
 Washington, DC 20419
www.mspb.gov • 202-653-7200

The Merit Systems Protection Board (MSPB) was established by the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978 to serve as the guardian of the federal government's merit-based system of employment. Its mission is to ensure that federal employees are protected against abuses by agency management, that executive branch agencies make employment decisions in accordance with the merit systems principles, and that federal merit systems are free of prohibited personnel practices. The Board accomplishes its missions by hearing and deciding employee appeals from agency actions; hearing and deciding cases brought by the Special Counsel; conducting studies of the civil service and other merit systems; and providing oversight of the significant actions and regulations of the Office of Personnel Management to determine whether they are in accord with merit system principles and free of prohibited personnel practices.

MSPB International Visitors Program

This is an ad hoc program for international visitors. Rather than being internally driven under a direct mandate, the program is externally driven. MSPB's activities in this area are primarily in the nature of providing information upon request.

During FY 2015, MSPB hosted visitors from other countries to educate them on the organization of the Federal civil service, MSPB's structure and functions, and its role in fostering adherence to the Merit System Principles (MSPs) and protecting employees and applicants from Prohibited Personnel Practices (PPPs). Staff members met with delegations from China and from the Republic of Turkey to provide an overview of the Federal civil service. Staff members also provided information to a delegation from Japan to discuss the employment and advancement of women in the Federal workplace.

Strategic Goals: Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

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

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
11	32	43

Some participants crossed an international border and some did not. Both categories of participants are being reported.

Total USG	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$10,249,481.00 †	\$10,249,481.00 †	\$0.00 †	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$10,249,481.00 †	178

† Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



National Aeronautics and Space Administration

Public Information
 300 E Street, SW
 Washington, DC 20546
www.hq.nasa.gov • 202-358-3861

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 Goals: Support U.S. space research goals.
 Promote the advancement of science.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

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

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	10	10

All participants crossed an international border to take part in this program.

Resident Research Associate Program

The Resident Research Associate Program places international researchers in summer intern positions or one-year 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 Goals: Support U.S. space research goals.
 Promote the advancement of science.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$10,249,481.00	\$0.00	\$10,249,481.00

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

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	168	168

All participants crossed an international border to take part in this program.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0.00 †	\$0.00 †	\$0.00 †	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0.00 †	330

† Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.

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



National Archives and Records Administration

The Office of Strategy and Communications
 8601 Adelphi Road
 College Park, MD 20740
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.

NARA International Activities

The National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) statutes contain no enabling legislation authorizing the agency to conduct an official international visitor program that has specific goals and objectives. The program is one in which our guests routinely meet with, and/or observe their professional counterparts. Programs range from simple, ad hoc consultations to highly designed programs of learning.

It is the goal of NARA to provide flexible tools and accessible resources that promote public participation. In our goal to be an example of open government, we engage our customers internally as well as externally.

While NARA's international visitor program is not funded nor mandated, we strive to maximize our value to the United States and beyond.

Strategic Goals: Modernize the way we do diplomacy and development.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

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.

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	330	330

All participants crossed an international border to take part in this program.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0.00 †	\$0.00 †	\$0.00 †	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0.00 †	147

† Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



National Capital Planning Commission

401 Ninth Street, NW
 North Lobby, Suite 500
 Washington, DC 20004
www.ncpc.gov • 202-482-7200

The National Capital Planning Commission (NCPC) is the federal government's central planning agency for the nation's capital and surrounding region. The agency's jurisdiction includes the District of Columbia, Montgomery and Prince George's counties in Maryland; Arlington, Fairfax, Loudoun, and Prince William counties in Virginia, and the city of Alexandria, Virginia.

NCPC is charged with preserving and enhancing the region's extraordinary natural, cultural, and historic resources that have made Washington one of the most admired capitals in the world. The agency's essential functions are to provide overall planning guidance for federal land and buildings in the National Capital Region, review federal and some District of Columbia proposed developments and projects, develop a comprehensive plan for the region, and prepare an annual report on capital investments by federal agencies.

NCPC Foreign Visitors Program

The National Capital Planning Commission (NCPC) is frequently asked by DOS officials, other federal agencies, and planning associations to provide an organizational briefing to foreign delegations. These briefings are provided at no cost to the participants and typically range from two to three hours in length, depending on the size of the delegation and follow-up discussion. These briefings focus on topics such as commemoration, transportation, perimeter security, and public participation.

NCPC has an ongoing program that shares planning goals and efforts in the U.S. capital with foreign delegations and visitors. Visits are predominantly set up by the delegations themselves or organizations working on their behalf. Visits usually involve a presentation by NCPC staff and a question-and-answer period with visitors. NCPC also coordinates with professional staff at sister organizations, such as the Ottawa, Canada, National Capital Commission and the Canberra, Australia, National Capital Authority, on issues relevant to federal capitals.

The National Capital Planning Commission continues to host foreign delegations interested in learning about planning efforts in Washington, D.C., and the National Capital Region. In FY 2015, NCPC hosted six delegations from China, as well as one each from Afghanistan and Singapore. NCPC also hosted a public speaker from the United Kingdom.

In addition to hosting colleagues from Canada's National Capital Commission and one from Australia's National Capital Authority, two NCPC executives traveled to Ottawa to meet with officials from the National Capital Commission.

Strategic Goals: Modernize the way we do diplomacy and development.
 Share best practices for urban planning, especially as it relates to capital cities.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

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

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
2	145	147

Some participants crossed an international border and some did not. Both categories of participants are being reported.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$341.00 †	\$341.00 †	\$0.00 †	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$341.00	27

† Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



National Credit Union Administration

1775 Duke Street
 Alexandria, VA 22314
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, a federal fund backed by the full faith and credit of the United States Government.

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.

Strategic Goals: Modernize the way we do diplomacy and development.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$341.00	\$0.00	\$341.00

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

Participants Totals:

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

Even though some participants crossed an international border and some did not, only those participants who crossed an international border are being reported.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$540,139.00 †	\$0.00 †	\$466,947.00 †	Not Tracked	\$73,192.00 †	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$540,139.00 †	20

† Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



National Endowment for Democracy

1025 F Street, NW, Suite 800
 Washington, DC 20004
www.ned.org • 202-378-9700

Established in 1983, the National Endowment for Democracy (NED) is a private, nonprofit foundation dedicated to the growth and strengthening of democratic institutions around the world. Each year, with funding from the U.S. Congress, NED supports more than 1,400 projects of nongovernmental groups abroad working toward democratic goals in more than 100 countries. The Endowment seeks to support and strengthen democratic processes in cooperation with indigenous democratic forces and foster cooperation with those abroad dedicated to the values, institutions, and organizations of democratic pluralism.

NED's International Forum for Democratic Studies hosts the Reagan-Fascell Democracy Fellows Program and a Visiting Fellows Program. The Forum continues its partnership with NED's World Movement for Democracy in hosting the Hurford Youth Fellows Program.

Hurford Youth Fellows Program

The Hurford Youth Fellows Program is a joint initiative of NED's International Forum for Democratic Studies and the World Movement for Democracy which offers young democracy activists the opportunity to build leadership and organizational skills while contributing to the development of the World Youth Movement for Democracy. Funded through a grant from the Hurford Foundation, the program supports three youth fellowships a year for democracy activists under the age of 30. The Hurford program provides fellows with a stipend to cover living expenses, health insurance, round-trip travel to Washington, D.C., and office space at NED.

During the fellowship, Hurford Youth Fellows focus on a project developing online discussion platforms to generate active engagement among World Youth Movement members around the world. Hurford Youth Fellows also organize and lead a series of online discussions and information-sharing sessions on key democracy issues. Materials for, and the results of, each discussion are compiled, presented, and shared globally in a creative manner.

Each fellow makes at least one presentation during the fellowship period. Presentations may be open to the public or geared

to a more select audience and typically focus on the fellow's online discussion topics. Upon the successful completion of each fellowship, the fellow serves as a regional/country focal point, working with the Youth Democracy Ambassadors to remain involved and take the lead in World Youth Movement activities.

In Fiscal Year 2015, the Hurford Youth Fellows Program hosted four youth activists from Afghanistan, Jordan, Kyrgyzstan, and Venezuela. The youth fellow from Afghanistan examined "Accountability and Transparency to Promote Democracy and Good Governance," and the fellow from Jordan explored "The Role of Youth in Social Change Processes." The Kyrgyz fellow worked on a project "Building Strong Inclusive Youth-led Movements Through Community Ownership and Issue-based Partnerships," and the Venezuelan fellow worked on a project "Defense and Promotion of Democracy and Human Rights Through Art and Culture." During their fellowships, each fellow led online discussions on the topic of their fellowship projects, compiled resources on research topic, and wrote a final report.

Hurford Youth Fellows interacted closely with our Reagan-Fascell Democracy Fellows and Visiting Fellows, contributing to our international exchange program and its goals. In addition, Hurford Fellows also benefited from the democracy curriculum of activities organized by the Reagan-Fascell Democracy Fellows program, including seminars, site visits to the NED family of democracy promotion institutes, roundtable discussions, and presentations.

Strategic Goals: Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.
Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$73,192.00	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$73,192.00

Participants Totals:

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

Even though some participants crossed an international border and some did not, only those participants who crossed an international border are being reported.

Reagan-Fascell Democracy Fellows Program

The Reagan-Fascell Democracy Fellows Program is a federally funded international exchange program that offers practitioners, scholars, and journalists from around the world the opportunity to spend five months at the National Endowment for Democracy, in Washington D.C., in order to undertake independent research on democracy in a particular country or region.

Located within NED's International Forum for Democratic Studies, the program provides a rich intellectual setting for educational exchange and professional development. While in residence, fellows reflect on their experiences, engage with counterparts, conduct research and writing, consider best practices and lessons learned, and develop professional relationships within a global network of democracy advocates.

The Reagan-Fascell Democracy Fellows Program runs two five-month fellowship sessions per year (October-February and March-July), during which fellows work full-time on their projects. Practitioners focus on strategies and best practices for developing democracy in their country of interest; scholars conduct original research for publication. Projects may address the economic, political, social, legal, or cultural aspects of democratic development and include a range of methodologies and

approaches. The program hosts an active calendar of events for fellows, including an introduction to NED and its partner institutions, seminars, roundtables, and other activities. Fellows are expected to present their work and prepare a written product during their stay. All fellowships include a monthly stipend, health insurance, research assistance, and roundtrip travel to Washington, D.C.

The program is intended primarily to support democracy practitioners and scholars from developing and aspiring democracies. Distinguished scholars from established democracies are also eligible to apply. Practitioners and journalists are expected to have substantial work experience in their fields, while scholars are expected to have a doctorate or academic equivalent.

Highlights of the International Forum for Democratic Studies' activities in fiscal year 2015 include: Hosting under the auspices of the Reagan-Fascell Democracy Fellows Program 17 leading democratic activists, journalists, and scholars from 13 countries, including Afghanistan, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Egypt, Ethiopia, Mali, Myanmar, Russia, Sierra Leone, Uganda, the United Kingdom, and the United States; providing support for democrats at risk; implementation of a "democracy curriculum" of activities for fellows, including seminars, site visits to the NED family of democracy promotion institutes; roundtable discussions, and presentations; and publication of the 2014-2015 Reagan-Fascell Democracy Fellows Newsletter.

Reagan-Fascell Fellows benefited from a number of opportunities to engage in educational and cultural exchange. The International Forum hosted an active calendar of fellows' presentations, seminars, and field trips, through which fellows presented their work, shared their ideas, learned from leading experts, and deepened their understanding of the work of the National Endowment for Democracy and its four core institutes. The program also supported travel for professional meetings and conferences to maximize fellows' outreach and networking opportunities within the United States and worked to ensure that fellows had visibility on Capitol Hill, at the Department of State, with the media, and at think tanks and universities around Washington.

Strategic Goals:

- Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.
- Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0.00	\$466,947.00	\$466,947.00

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

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
1	13	14

Even though some participants crossed an international border and some did not, only those participants who crossed an international border are being reported.

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 a year, 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.

In FY 2015, the International Forum for Democratic Studies hosted three democracy activists and researchers in the Visiting Fellows program from Japan, Russia, and the United States. The Visiting Fellow from Japan worked on a project entitled "Exploring Japanese Support for Human Rights in North Korea." The Russian fellow worked on a project entitled "Social Entrepreneurship as a Way of Overcoming Russia's Social and Political Crisis." The Visiting Fellow from the United States conducted research on "Pakistan's Democratic Evolution and Extremism."

Although none of the three Visiting Fellows received financial support via the National Endowment for Democracy, each fellow interacted closely with our Reagan-Fascell Democracy Fellows and contributed significantly to our international exchange program and the program's strategic goals.

Strategic Goals:

Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.

Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

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

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	2	2

Even though some participants crossed an international border and some did not, only those participants who crossed an international border are being reported.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$749,833.00 †	\$422,759.00 †	\$0.00 †	Not Tracked	\$327,074.00 †	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$749,833.00 †	1,557

† Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



National Endowment for the Arts

Office of Chief-of-Staff
 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Room 516
 Washington, DC 20506
www.arts.gov • 202-682-5570

The National Endowment for the Arts (NEA) 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.

Southern Exposure: Performing Arts of Latin America

Southern Exposure: Performing Arts of Latin America provides support for projects in which three to five performing arts presenters work collaboratively to present exemplary contemporary and traditional performing artists from Latin America in their respective communities. The program supports tours throughout the United States that include public performances, community-based activities, and extensive contextualization designed to build appreciation for the arts and cultures of the visiting artists, and develop and deepen relationships between Latin American artists and communities and artists in the United States.

Strategic Goals:

- Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.
- Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.
- Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$162,170.00	\$0.00	\$162,170.00

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

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	258	258

All participants crossed an international border to take part in this program.

U.S. Artists International Program

U.S. Artists International works to ensure that the impressive range of expression and creativity of U.S. music, theater, and dance ensembles is represented at international arts markets abroad. 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. Through U.S. Artists International, special opportunities are identified to promote international artistic exchange between the United States and other nations that enhance international partnerships.

Strategic Goals:

- Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.
- Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.
- Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.
- Modernize the way we do diplomacy and development.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$160,589.00	\$0.00	\$160,589.00

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$327,074.00	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$327,074.00

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
1,294	0	1,294

All participants crossed an international border to take part in this program.

U.S. - Japan Creative Artists' Fellowship Program

The U.S.-Japan Creative Artists' Fellowship Program provides three to 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 Goals:

- Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.
- Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.
- Modernize the way we do diplomacy and development.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$100,000.00	\$0.00	\$100,000.00

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

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
5	0	5

All participants crossed an international border to take part in this program.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$150,865.00 †	\$149,062.00 †	\$0.00 †	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$1,803.00 †	\$150,865.00 †	34

† Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.

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



National Endowment for the Humanities

Office of Communications
 400 7th Street, SW
 Washington, DC 20506
www.neh.gov • 202-606-8446

The National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) is an independent, grantmaking agency established by Congress in 1965 to support research, education, and public programs in the humanities. It funds research, preservation, teacher and faculty professional development, educational resources, museum exhibitions, radio and television documentaries, public programs in libraries, and activities of the state humanities councils. Eligibility for support is limited to U.S. nonprofit organizations, state and local governmental agencies, federally recognized Indian tribal governments, U.S. citizens, and foreign nationals who have been living in the United States or its jurisdictions for at least the three years immediately preceding the application deadline.

Bridging Cultures Through Film: International Topics

The Bridging Cultures Through Film: International Topics program awards grants to 501(c)(3) organizations (public charities, private foundations or private operating foundations, for example) to produce documentary films that examine international and transnational themes in the humanities. These films are meant to spark Americans' engagement with the broader world by exploring countries and cultures outside of the United States. Documentaries funded in this category must be analytical and deeply grounded in humanities scholarship.

The hallmark of the program is the cross-border collaboration between American filmmakers and scholars and filmmakers and scholars from outside of the United States. Consequently, applicants should demonstrate international collaboration by enlisting scholars from both the United States and abroad, and/or by working with an international media team. Such collaborations should bring broader cross-cultural perspectives to the proposed topics and foster engagement, assistance, and dialogue in a flow of people, ideas, and information between the United States and other countries.

There is no separate appropriation for the Bridging Cultures Through Film: International Topics grants. The amount shown is the agency's allocation of funds for this purpose.

In FY 2015, five projects included cross-border research and production. Filming and research was performed in the United Arab Emirates for a documentary exploring the culture and historical significance of falconry in cultures around the world; work on a film about Gamal Abdel Nasser, the iconic figure who overthrew his king and liberated his country from British domination, took place in Egypt; in Cuba filming took place for a documentary on the impact of Hollywood on Cuban culture; a film on the use of drama to examine local community challenges was worked on in Italy; and footage for a documentary on the impact of transnational adoption of Korean children from the 1950s to the present was filmed in South Korea.

Strategic Goals: To foster America's engagement with and understanding of other cultures.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$87,600.00	\$0.00	\$87,600.00

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.

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
13	0	13

Some participants crossed an international border and some did not. Both categories of participants are being reported.

DFG/NEH Bilateral Digital Humanities Enriching Digital Collections Program

The National Endowment for the Humanities and the German Research Foundation (DFG) are working together to encourage collaborative digital humanities projects between American and German institutions and scholars. The DFG/NEH Bilateral Digital Humanities Enriching Digital Collections program funds new digitization projects and pilot projects, the addition of important materials to existing digitization projects, or the development of infrastructure to support U.S.-German digitization work.

The program is ongoing. There is no separate appropriation for the DFG/NEH Bilateral Digital Humanities Program. The amount shown is the agency's allocation of funds for this purpose.

Grants awarded supported the development of strong collaborations between American and German scholars. In FY 2015, several such collaborations involved overseas exchanges: scholars from Virginia Tech University traveled to Germany to do research in the history of medicine; scholars from Carnegie Mellon University traveled to Germany to do research in language analysis; a scholar from the University of Maryland traveled to Germany to do research in textual studies; ten scholars and librarians from Wheaton College and other American institutions traveled to Germany to meet and discuss metadata standards; and two scholars from University of the Pacific traveled to Germany to do research on ancient Coptic language.

Strategic Goals: Advance and disseminate knowledge in the humanities.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$49,516.00	\$0.00	\$49,516.00

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	\$1,803.00	\$1,803.00

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

Participants Totals:

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

Even though some participants crossed an international border and some did not, only those participants who crossed an international border are being reported.

Digging Into Data

The Digging Into Data grant program encourages international research and cooperation in developing advanced search and visualization techniques to manage large-scale data repositories of cultural heritage material.

The program is ongoing with no separate appropriation. The amount shown is the agency's allocation of funds for this purpose.

The Digging into Data grant program supports collaborative projects involving scholars, archivists, and computer scientists in the United States and their counterparts in Canada, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom. Reported below are projects: in which: a Taiwanese computer developer traveled to London, United Kingdom, to work with American scholars from Harvard University on a project to study Chinese languages; a scholar from the University of Minnesota traveled to London to do research on ancient languages; a scholar from the University of Chicago traveled to Oxford, United Kingdom, to study literature; a scholar from Stanford University traveled to Montreal, Canada, to do research on literary networks.

Strategic Goals:

Advance and disseminate knowledge in the humanities.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$11,946.00	\$0.00	\$11,946.00

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.

Participants Totals:

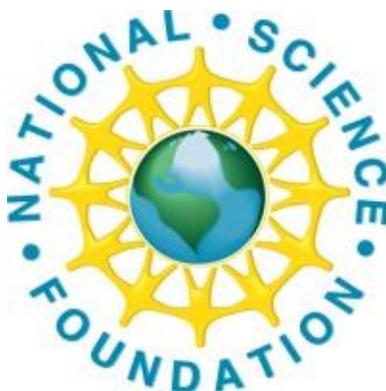
Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
3	1	4

Even though some participants crossed an international border and some did not, only those participants who crossed an international border are being reported.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriatio	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$35,598,578.00 †	\$34,054,013.00 †	\$0.00 †	\$1,544,565.00 †	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$35,598,578.00 †	1,573

† Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.

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



National Science Foundation

NSF Information Center
 4201 Wilson Boulevard
 Arlington, VA 22230
www.nsf.gov • 703-292-5111

The National Science Foundation (NSF) promotes the progress of science and engineering through the support of research and education programs. Its major emphasis is on high-quality, merit-selected research -- the search for improved understanding of the fundamental laws of nature upon which our future well-being as a nation depends. NSF support of international activities is an integral part of its mission to promote the progress of U.S. science and engineering. In particular, the NSF recognizes the importance of enabling U.S. researchers and educators to advance their work through international collaboration and 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.

East Asia and Pacific Summer Institutes for U.S. Graduates

NSF and selected foreign counterpart science and technology agencies sponsor international research institutes for U.S. graduate students in seven East Asia and Pacific locations at times set by the counterpart agencies between June and August of each year. The Summer Institutes (EAPSI) operate similarly and the research visits to a particular location take place at the same time.

Although applicants apply individually to participate, awardees become part of the cohort for each location. Applicants must propose a location, host scientist, and research project that is appropriate for the host site and duration of the international visit.

An EAPSI award provides U.S. graduate students in education, engineering, and science with 1) first-hand research experiences in Australia, China, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, Singapore, or Taiwan; 2) an introduction to the science, science policy, and scientific infrastructure of the respective location; and 3) an orientation to the culture, language, and society of the respective location. It is expected that EAPSI awards will help students initiate professional relationships to enable future collaboration with foreign counterparts.

Strategic Goals: Academic: graduate-level university.
 Advancement of science.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,611,753.00	\$0.00	\$1,611,753.00

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$550,280.00	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$550,280.00

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

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
211	0	211

All participants crossed an international border to take part in this program.

Europe Eurasia Cluster Program

The Europe Eurasia (EE) Cluster Program within the Office of International Science and Engineering (OISE) section serves as a focal point for international science and engineering activities that involve countries in the region both inside and outside the NSF. While OISE promotes development of an integrated, foundation-wide international strategy, and manages international programs that are innovative, catalytic, and responsive to a broad range of NSF interests, the EE Cluster is responsible for the regional activities.

Strategic Goals: Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.
 Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.
 Promote the transition to a low-emission, climate-resilient world while expanding global access to sustainable energy.
 Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.
 Modernize the way we do diplomacy and development.
 Advance science.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$2,873,228.00	\$0.00	\$2,873,228.00

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

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
256	0	256

All participants crossed an international border to take part in this program.

Graduate Research Opportunities Worldwide Program

The Graduate Research Opportunities Worldwide (GROW) Program provides a travel allowance made as a supplemental funding opportunity to awardees of NSF's highly competitive Graduate Research Fellowship Program (GRFP) to support research experiences of two months to a year in duration in a leading laboratory or research facility in a partner country around the world. GROW is run as a partnership in which the counterpart supports in-country living expenses for the fellow while NSF funds a travel and relocation allowance.

Strategic Goals: Advancement of science.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$450,000.00	\$0.00	\$450,000.00

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$994,285.00	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$994,285.00

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
91	0	91

All participants crossed an international border to take part in this program.

International Research Experience for Students

The International Research Experiences for Students (IRES) program supports development of globally engaged U.S. science and engineering students capable of performing in an international research environment at the forefront of science and engineering. The IRES program supports active research participation by students enrolled as undergraduates or graduate students in any of the areas of research funded by the NSF. This is an ongoing program.

Strategic Goals: Advance of science.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$5,857,628.00	\$0.00	\$5,857,628.00

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.

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
411	0	411

All participants crossed an international border to take part in this program.

International Research Fellowship Program

The objective of the International Research Fellowship Program (IRFP) is to introduce scientists and engineers in the early stages of their careers to international collaborative research opportunities, thereby furthering their research capacity and global perspective and forging long-term relationships with scientists, technologists and engineers abroad.

The IRFP contributes to NSF's mission by supporting highly meritorious research and education activities that present unique opportunities and offer potentially high benefits because of the vital and integral nature of the foreign collaboration. Fellowship support is intended to both advance the research and develop a cadre of scientists and engineers who will play a leadership role in forging international collaborations of great value to the nation.

Strategic Goals:

Advancement of science.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$2,594,003.00	\$0.00	\$2,594,003.00

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

Participants Totals:

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

All participants crossed an international border to take part in this program.

Partnerships for International Research and Education

The Partnerships in International Research and Education (PIRE) program was established in 2005. PIRE is an ongoing NSF-wide program that supports fundamental, international research and education in physical, living, human, and engineered systems. PIRE awards enable research at the leading edge of science and engineering by facilitating partnerships with others nationally and internationally, by educating and preparing a diverse, world-class STEM workforce, and by fostering institutional capacity for international collaboration.

This agenda is designed to encourage high-risk/high-reward activities and the pursuit of potentially transformative ideas. International engagement is critical to keeping the U.S. globally competitive at the frontiers of knowledge. As science and engineering expertise and infrastructure advance across the globe, it is expected that the United States will increasingly benefit from international collaborations and a globally engaged workforce leading to transformational science and engineering breakthroughs.

Therefore, PIRE will promote cooperation among scientists and engineers from all nations, and will fund international collaborative activities through all areas of research supported by the NSF. PIRE is also working with counterpart funding agencies to lower barriers to international collaboration for U.S. scientists, engineers, and students, and to encourage jointly funded, bilateral and multilateral projects.

The program objectives of PIRE are:

- Support excellence in science and engineering research and education through international collaboration.
- Promote opportunities where international collaboration can provide unique advantages of scope, scale, flexibility, expertise, facilities, or access to phenomena, enabling advances that could not occur otherwise.
- Engage and share resources and research infrastructure within and across institutions to build strong international partnerships.
- Create and promote opportunities for students and early career researchers to participate in substantive international research experiences.

Strategic Goals: Science advancement.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$20,667,401.00	\$0.00	\$20,667,401.00

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

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
580	0	580

Some participants crossed an international border and some did not. Both categories of participants are being reported.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriatio	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0.00 †	\$0.00 †	\$0.00 †	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0.00 †	334

† Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.

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



National Transportation Safety Board

490 L'Enfant Plaza, SW
 Washington, DC 20594
www.nts.gov • 202-314-6000

The National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) is an independent federal agency charged by Congress with investigating civil aviation accidents in the United States and participating in certain investigations in international civil aviation. It also investigates significant accidents in the other modes of transportation -- railroad, highway, marine, and pipeline -- and issues safety recommendations aimed at preventing future accidents.

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 Goals: Promote safe transportation and travel.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

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.

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	241	241

All participants crossed an international border to take part in this program.

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 transportation safety, and enables the NTSB to provide technical support to the safety efforts of other countries.

The NTSB Training Center and laboratory in Ashburn, Virginia, provides 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.

Strategic Goals:

Promote safe transportation and travel.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

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.

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	93	93

All participants crossed an international border to take part in this program.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Government	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$5,500,000.00 †	\$5,500,000.00 †	\$0.00 †	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$5,500,000.00 †	642

† Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Office of International Programs
 11555 Rockville Pike
 Rockville, MD 20852
www.nrc.gov • 301-287-9056

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 and security rules of the Commission.

Nuclear Regulatory Commission International Program

NRC received foreign visitors 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 activities and assistance programs. The primary foci of these visits are nuclear reactor safety, security, regulations, and research; nuclear materials safety; and radioactive waste. NRC does not provide funding for these visitors.

The NRC currently maintains broad scope information exchange bilateral arrangements with regulatory authorities of 44 countries, plus Taiwan and the European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM), as well as more narrowly focused implementation agreements with a number of these countries. These arrangements establish a cooperation and assistance framework for the mutual benefit of our respective regulatory programs, and support U.S. Government national security and nuclear safety policies.

The arrangements allow for cooperation and assistance in the fields of nuclear safety, physical security, materials control and accounting, waste management, environmental protection, and in other areas to which the parties agree. Whereas the NRC engagement in bilateral activities allows for targeted cooperation and assistance, the NRC's work with multinational organizations makes it possible to engage with a broader range of counterparts to contribute to the development and implementation of nuclear safety standards and security guidance globally. The NRC's multilateral cooperation activities are

primarily conducted with the Nuclear Energy Agency of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). The NRC also regularly participates in other international bodies such as the United Nations Scientific Committee on the effects of Atomic Radiation (UNSCEAR) and the International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP).

FOREIGN NATIONALS PARTICIPATING IN NRC-SPONSORED TRAINING

The NRC opens certain regulatory training and certification courses provided to NRC staff at the Agency's Professional Development Center in Rockville, Maryland, and/or the Technical Training Center in Chattanooga, Tennessee, to eligible foreign regulatory counterparts. Each request is considered on a case-by-case basis and acceptance for enrollment in the courses is subject to various factors including but not limited to availability and to the nature of the subject matter. A total of 43 foreign nationals participated in NRC-sponsored training, including the 5 foreign assignees.

FOREIGN ASSIGNEE PROGRAM

The NRC accepts individuals from foreign government or quasi-government regulatory organizations, as well as those sponsored by the IAEA, for short-term on-the-job work assignments at the NRC headquarters and regional offices. The sponsoring organization must submit a formal request to the NRC, which is considered on a case-by case basis. The NRC works with the sponsoring organization to develop expectations and a specific work plan for each assignment, including its duration which typically ranges between six months to one year or more. The NRC's Foreign Assignee Program facilitates the mutually beneficial sharing of information and regulatory best practices. It promotes establishment of important global partnerships and communication channels which serve to strengthen nuclear safety worldwide.

Strategic Goals: Support the development of strong, competent, independent regulatory oversight of power and research reactors.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

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

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	43	43

All participants crossed an international border to take part in this program.

Regional Programs

The NRC maintains a program of international nuclear safety and security 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 and security 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 44 countries, plus Taiwan and the European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM). 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 Agency of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris, France.

NRC conducts a range of safety and safeguards assistance and cooperative activities with countries with less well-established nuclear programs in Africa, Asia, and Latin America for the purpose of developing and strengthening independent nuclear regulatory authorities through training, information exchange, and cooperative efforts. NRC also conducts assistance programs with regulatory authorities in Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America, and the Middle East. 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.

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.

Strategic Goals:

Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.

Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.

Promote the transition to a low-emission, climate-resilient world while expanding global access to sustainable energy.

Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.

Modernize the way we do diplomacy and development.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$5,500,000.00	\$0.00	\$5,500,000.00

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

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
599	0	599

All participants crossed an international border to take part in this program.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$11,272.00 †	\$11,272.00 †	\$0.00 †	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$11,272.00 †	5

† Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.

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



Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board

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 Arlington, VA 22201
www.nwtrb.gov • 703-235-4473

The Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board (NWTRB), created in 1987 by Congress in the Nuclear Waste Policy Amendments Act of 1987, is an independent federal agency whose sole purpose is to provide independent scientific and technical oversight of the U.S. 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.

Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board 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 2015, the NWTRB engaged in four international activities to support the accomplishment of its performance goals and strategic objectives. In May 2015, two NWTRB delegates attended the Advisory Bodies to Government meeting in Berlin, Germany. The meeting was organized by the Nuclear Energy Agency of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, based in Paris, France. The purpose for attending was to discuss the progress of radioactive waste, geological disposal, and waste management with advisory agency representatives from France, Germany, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, and United States.

Additionally in May, a delegate from the NWTRB traveled to Stockholm, Sweden, for the SENIX Conference on Low-Carbon Energy Mix. The conference was organized by Karita Research, and sponsored by the Swedish Energy Agency and the Swedish Radiation Safety Authority. The purpose for attending the conference was to meet with social scientists and government officials from Central and Eastern Europe to learn about their development of long-term solutions for the management of high-level radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel. The conference provided a platform for social and ethical issues to be discussed and integrated into renewable energy research and programs.

In June, a delegate from the NWTRB traveled to Vienna, Austria, for the International Atomic Energy Agency's International Conference on Management of Spent Fuel from Nuclear Power Reactors. The theme of the conference was "An Integrated Approach to the Back-End of the Fuel Cycle." The purpose for attending was to learn about the challenges and achievements in integrating the sustainable storage of spent nuclear fuel into the preceding stages of the nuclear fuel cycle, including mining and generating power. The NWTRB delegate also learned about international progress in spent nuclear fuel management from power reactors.

And, in August, a NWTRB delegate traveled to Workington, England, to continue his work on an International Atomic Energy Agency Coordinated Research Project called "Demonstrations of the Behavior of Spent Fuel Storage System Components" with other member state scientists. This project was created to determine the parameters for consideration when conducting a demonstration of a component(s) of a dry storage or transportation system for spent nuclear fuel.

Strategic Goals: Promote the transition to a low-emission, climate-resilient world while expanding global access to sustainable energy.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$11,272.00	\$0.00	\$11,272.00

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.

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
5	0	5

All participants crossed an international border to take part in this program.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$15,978.00 †	\$1,554.00 †	\$1,172.00 †	\$10,841.00 †	Not Tracked	\$2,411.00 †	Not Tracked	\$15,978.00 †	610

† Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



Office of Government Ethics

International Assistance and Outreach Program
 1201 New York Avenue, NW, Suite 500
 Washington, DC 20005-3917
www.oge.gov • 202-482-9300

The Office of Government Ethics (OGE) is a separate agency within the executive branch of the federal government and is responsible for directing executive branch policies relating to the prevention of conflicts of interest on the part of federal executive branch officers and employees. OGE's primary duties include establishing executive branch standards of conduct, issuing rules and regulations interpreting criminal conflict of interest restrictions, establishing the framework for the public and confidential financial disclosure systems for executive branch employees, developing training and education programs for use by executive branch ethics officials and employees, and supporting and reviewing individual agency ethics programs to ensure they are functioning properly.

International Technical Assistance and Cooperation Program

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 the establishment of standards of conduct for government employees; interpretation and advice on criminal conflict of interest restrictions; establishment of public and confidential financial disclosure systems; development of ethics training and education programs; monitoring and evaluating ethics program implementation; and relationships between the ethics program and other governmental systems designed to promote transparency and institutional integrity. OGE conducts its international programs at the request or with the concurrence of the State Department.

Strategic Goals: Enhance the global dialogue on good governance.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,554.00	\$1,172.00	\$2,726.00

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$10,841.00	Not Tracked	\$2,411.00	Not Tracked	\$13,252.00

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
3	263	266

Some participants crossed an international border and some did not. Both categories of participants are being reported.

OGE International Visitor Technical Assistance Briefings

At the request of foreign policy agencies and entities of the federal government, the U.S. Office of Government Ethics discusses its role as a corruption prevention organization and shares its ideas and experiences with foreign governments directly and within multilateral processes. This is an ongoing program.

Strategic Goals: Enhance the global dialogue on good governance.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

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

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	344	344

All participants crossed an international border to take part in this program.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$8,200.00 †	\$8,200.00 †	\$0.00 †	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$8,200.00 †	4

† Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



Office of Personnel Management

Office of Public Liaison
 1900 E Street, NW
 Washington, DC 20415-0001
www.opm.gov • 202-606-2424

The Office of Personnel Management (OPM) administers a merit system to ensure compliance with personnel laws and regulations. It assists agencies in recruiting, examining, and promoting people on the basis of their knowledge and skills, regardless of their race, religion, gender, political influence, or other nonmerit factors.

OPM's role is to provide guidance to agencies in operating human resources programs that effectively support their missions and to provide an array of personnel services to applicants and employees. It supports government program managers in their human resources management responsibilities and provides benefits to employees, retired employees, and their survivors.

Office of Executive Secretariat, International Affairs

The Office of the Executive Secretariat (OES), International Affairs coordinates OPM's international affairs activities and contacts, including hosting foreign delegations and assisting program offices in securing travel credentials.

International delegations come to OPM seeking to understand how the federal government recruits, hires, develops, and retains its workforce and about OPM's role. Sometimes, delegation members speak fluent English; sometimes they speak solely through an interpreter. Topics vary, depending on what the group requests. Visitors ask to learn from OPM subject matter experts about, for example, federal policy on recruitment and hiring, training and development, pay and leave, and executive leadership. The knowledge and understanding of these guests varies from novices who want a general overview to those seeking an interactive dialogue and to learn about best practices.

When we meet with these international delegations, it is a special opportunity to teach others about OPM's core values, and the merit system principles that OPM employees strive to uphold. When we speak, we represent our federal government in general and, OPM, in particular. It is a privilege to be able to meet with people from other countries' governments to show -- in the words of President Theodore Roosevelt -- "The government is us. Government jobs belong to the American people...." When we speak about what we do and why we do it, we have a unique opportunity to show how we all work to make our government the best in the world.

Strategic Goals: Additional Government-wide mandated or compliance function supported by OPM.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$8,200.00	\$0.00	\$8,200.00

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

Participants Totals:

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

All participants crossed an international border to take part in this program.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$179,822,000.00 †	\$155,890,000.00 †	\$23,932,000.00 †	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$179,822,000.00 †	6,919

† Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



Peace Corps

1111 20th Street, NW
 Washington, DC 20526
www.peacecorps.gov • 800-424-8580

The mission of the Peace Corps is to promote world peace and friendship by providing qualified volunteers to interested countries in need of trained manpower, by fostering a better understanding of Americans on the part of the people served, and by fostering a better understanding of other people on the part of Americans. The agency fulfills the Peace Corps' mission of providing people-to- people development assistance at the grassroots level and cross-cultural exchange by fielding as many volunteers around the world as it can appropriately recruit, train, program for, and support at the budget level approved by Congress and requested by the host country government.

Peace Corps Volunteer Service Program

Through the Peace Corps Volunteer Service Program, volunteers cultivate people-to-people relationships that help establish a foundation for peace among nations. They continue the tradition of working in partnership with people worldwide to improve basic conditions and create new opportunities. They speak the local languages and live in the communities where they work. In this process, volunteers share and represent the culture and values of the American people. In doing so, volunteers earn respect and admiration for our country. Upon their return, they help expand Americans' understanding of the world by bringing a keen understanding of the cultures, customs, languages, and traditions of other people.

During FY 2015, Peace Corps provided 6,919 Americans the opportunity to impart professional and practical experience to counterparts and communities worldwide. In an increasingly interdependent world, we tackle challenges that know no borders, such as climate change, pandemic disease, food security, and gender equality, and empowerment. Although times have changed since the Peace Corps' founding in 1961, the agency's mission "to promote world peace and friendship" has not. Peace Corps is more vital than ever, working in collaboration with partner organizations and using cutting-edge technologies and well-tested best practices to enhance impact.

The Peace Corps does not include the number of foreign participants who benefit from the Peace Corps programs overseas.

Strategic Goals:

Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.

Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.

Promote the transition to a low-emission, climate-resilient world while expanding global access to sustainable energy.

Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$155,890,000.00	\$23,932,000.00	\$179,822,000.00

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

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
6,919	0	6,919

Some participants crossed an international border and some did not. Both categories of participants are being reported.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$283,937,542.00 †	\$254,656,773.00 †	\$12,793,760.00 †	\$5,891,214.00 †	\$4,884,804.00 †	\$5,710,991.00 †	Not Tracked	\$283,937,542.00 †	2,789,963

† Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



United States Agency for International Development

Office of Education - Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade
 1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
 Washington, DC 20523-3901
www.usaid.gov • 202-712-4273

The 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 Office of Foreign Assistance.

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 the 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 United States under USAID funding or sponsorship, are constantly monitored, and strengthened when necessary.

USAID Missions continue to use the new, easier functions of the USAID web-based reporting system which has provided a better picture of in-country programs.

Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance Programs

As the Arab Spring powerfully reminded the world in 2011, democratic governance and human rights are critical components of sustainable development and lasting peace. Countries that have ineffective government institutions, rampant corruption and weak rule of law have a 30 to 45 percent higher risk of civil war and higher risk of extreme criminal violence than other developing countries.

In fact, no poor, fragile or conflict-ridden state has yet to achieve a single United Nations Millennium Development Goal. To help change this narrative, we are integrating democracy programming throughout our core development work, focusing on strengthening and promoting human rights, accountable and transparent governance, and an independent and politically active civil society across all our work. At the same time, we remain committed to fundamental democratic empowerment activities, including supporting free and fair elections, up-to-date technology for new and traditional media, as well as the rule of law.

By helping societies protect the basic rights of citizens, we prevent conflict, spur economic growth, and advance human dignity. Countries with democratic freedoms are more just, peaceful, and stable and their citizens can fulfill their potential. Through its democracy, human rights, and governance programs, the United States remains committed to protecting and advancing our most cherished values.

Strategic Goals:

- Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.
- Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.
- Promote the transition to a low-emission, climate-resilient world while expanding global access to sustainable energy.
- Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.
- Modernize the way we do diplomacy and development.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$33,544,407.00	\$1,087,006.00	\$34,631,413.00

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$1,505,293.00	\$298,919.00	\$1,184,955.00	Not Tracked	\$2,989,167.00

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	312,458	312,458

Some participants crossed an international border and some did not. Both categories of participants are being reported.

Economic Growth and Agricultural Development Programs

Broad-based economic growth is essential to sustainable, long-term development. It creates the opportunities impoverished households need to raise their living standards, provides countries with the resources to expand access to basic services, and, most important of all, enables citizens to chart their own prosperous futures.

Despite incredible progress that has reduced poverty levels in every region of the world and helped dramatically accelerate growth in sub-Saharan Africa, the global economic crisis has slowed growth worldwide. Today three quarters of the world's poor do not have a bank account and access to capital remains a significant barrier throughout the developing world. To overcome these challenges and advance rapid, sustained, and broad-based growth, we are focused on:

- Giving people access to markets, where they can sell their goods and services and play a productive role in their economies;
- Making governments more efficient in how they spend their money, to limit waste, strengthen investment, and provide better services for citizens;
- Improving infrastructure like roads, bridges, water supply and electrical grids, critical to lifting the limits on a country's growth;

-- Working with private sector companies to spur economic development, so that citizens can participate in a vibrant economy that allocates resources wisely; and

-- Encouraging local channels of financing, empowering entrepreneurs in developing countries to improve their lives and shape their own futures.

Our economic growth programs also help build new markets for the United States by expanding trade and supporting the emergence of middle class consumers that can buy American goods and services. And we know that stable economies are less vulnerable to crises, terrorist activities, and international crime.

Nearly 800 million people across the globe will go to bed hungry tonight, most of them smallholder farmers who depend on agriculture to make a living and feed their families. Despite an explosion in the growth of urban slums over the last decade, nearly 75 percent of poor people in developing countries live in rural areas. That is why growth in the agriculture sector has been found, on average, to be at least twice as effective in reducing poverty as growth in other sectors.

Investing in these smallholder farmers--most of whom are women--is more important than ever. A spike in world food prices in 2008 hurt economies across the world and led to destabilizing riots in over 30 countries. In order to feed a population expected to grow to nine billion people by 2050, the world will have to double its current food production, all while climate change increases droughts and leads to less predictable rains.

At the 2009 G8 Summit in L'Aquila, Italy, President Obama called on global leaders to unlock the transformative potential in agriculture to connect more people to the global economy and pave a path out of poverty. As a result, countries committed more than \$22 billion in investments in agricultural development and food security. This set the foundation for Feed the Future, the U.S. Government's global food security initiative combating hunger, poverty, and malnutrition.

In 2012, at the Camp David G8 Summit, President Obama again led global food security efforts by launching the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition, a partnership designed to increase private sector investment in African agriculture. Thanks to the New Alliance, more than 70 global and local companies have committed to invest over \$3.75 billion on the continent, many for the first time. As part of these efforts, USAID is scaling up a comprehensive approach to fighting hunger and strengthening food security by:

-- Investing in cutting-edge scientific and technological agricultural research to develop stronger seeds and greener fertilizers so farmers can grow more;

-- Developing agricultural markets, expanding trade and using mobile phones to provide real-time prices, so farmers can sell what they grow at a profit;

-- Helping farmers access capital, so they can expand their farms and buy equipment;

-- Offering extension services, so farmers can learn the best techniques to grow and store their crops;

-- Developing sustainable agriculture strategies, so countries can feed their populations without depleting their natural resources; and

-- Providing emergency food assistance, so vulnerable populations and malnourished can survive and quickly bounce back in times of crisis.

As a result of these efforts, we will:

-- Reduce the prevalence of poverty and the prevalence of stunted growth in children under five years of age by 20 percent in the areas where we work over five years;

-- Lift 50 million people in Sub-Saharan Africa out of poverty by 2022, more than one out of every eight people who currently live in poverty in the region.

- Strategic Goals:**
- Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.
 - Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.
 - Promote the transition to a low-emission, climate-resilient world while expanding global access to sustainable energy.
 - Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.
 - Modernize the way we do diplomacy and development.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$81,172,510.00	\$10,287,393.00	\$91,459,903.00

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$1,844,164.00	\$2,813,145.00	\$2,843,484.00	Not Tracked	\$7,500,793.00

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	1,245,485	1,245,485

Some participants crossed an international border and some did not. Both categories of participants are being reported.

Education and Training Programs

A good education is the key to a better life and a stronger economy. A person's earnings increase by 10 percent with each year of school they complete. Women with higher levels of education have healthier children. And increasing the average level of higher education in a country by just one year can add half a percentage point of growth to GDP.

Over the last decade, the world has witnessed incredible increases in school enrollment. But tragically, studies show there is still a learning crisis, children attending school still leave without the ability to read, write, and do basic math. In Mali, Pakistan, and Peru, reading tests show that 70 percent of primary school children cannot read at grade level, with many unable to read at all -- and these aren't the only countries with such problems. With youth bulges in countries throughout the developing world, a growing number of young people find they lack the knowledge they need to get a job and earn a living.

Globally, girls are especially disadvantaged by poor quality education and low access levels. Right now, 62 million girls are not in school worldwide, and millions more are fighting to stay there. Yet we know that when girls are educated, their families are healthier, they have fewer children, they get married later, and they have more opportunities to generate income. That is why USAID is working hard to ensure girls and boys can safely enroll and learn in schools through our education programs around the world.

Reversing the trends that have created the learning crisis requires a focus on learning, not just school access. That's why our programs tackle some of the biggest barriers to education for children. We are focused on:

- Improving reading skills in primary schools, by strengthening teaching techniques, materials, curricula and tests, so students can quickly master this essential skill;
- Strengthening higher education and workforce development programs, so young people, especially disadvantaged communities and women, can find good jobs and contribute to the economic growth of their countries;
- Expanding access to education in regions witnessing crisis and conflict, so that we can curb inequality that fuels tension; and

-- Fostering innovation in education through All Children Reading, our Grand Challenge for Development designed to develop new learning materials and methods, improve the collection and analysis of education data, and use mobile phones and tablets to improve literacy.

USAID has helped develop higher education institutions in 77 countries, helped train thousands of doctors, economists, and scientists, and expanded access to school for millions.

- Strategic Goals:**
- Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.
 - Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.
 - Promote the transition to a low-emission, climate-resilient world while expanding global access to sustainable energy.
 - Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.
 - Modernize the way we do diplomacy and development.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$75,569,077.00	\$531,973.00	\$76,101,050.00

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$1,249,685.00	\$744,999.00	\$1,120,895.00	Not Tracked	\$3,115,579.00

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	488,898	488,898

Some participants crossed an international border and some did not. Both categories of participants are being reported.

Environmental Programs

All countries depend heavily on their environment: Forests, grasslands, rivers, lakes, coral reefs, and other ecosystems provide essential resources that provide food, water, shelter and energy. But those ecosystems and those resources are under incredible pressure. In just 60 years, the world's population has accelerated from 2.5 billion people to seven billion people today. By 2050, another two billion will join our planet -- mostly in developing countries -- increasing the rapidly growing demand for our planet's resources.

Threatening to make these problems worse is global climate change, driven by fossil fuel use and deforestation. We know a changing climate will hurt the poor most, undermining the livelihoods of millions of people struggling to break free from poverty. USAID helps communities better manage and benefit from their natural resources by:

- Supporting land tenure policies and resource rights, giving people the right to own and manage natural resources responsibly;
- Fighting deforestation and planting trees, so that forests continue to provide clean water and air, improve agricultural productivity, slow the rate of climate change, counter desertification, and support economic growth;
- Protecting biodiversity, so that people do not lose essential goods and services generated by intact and functional ecosystems, and species are not lost to extinction; and

-- Mitigating and adapting to the effects of climate change, so countries can grow without harming the environment while strengthening their resilience to warmer temperatures and weather shocks.

- Strategic Goals:**
- Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.
 - Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.
 - Promote the transition to a low-emission, climate-resilient world while expanding global access to sustainable energy.
 - Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.
 - Modernize the way we do diplomacy and development.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$16,381,014.00	\$877,279.00	\$17,258,293.00

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$270,098.00	\$1,013,026.00	\$518,719.00	Not Tracked	\$1,801,843.00

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	265,499	265,499

Some participants crossed an international border and some did not. Both categories of participants are being reported.

Humanitarian Assistance Programs

Every year, droughts, floods, hurricanes, and other natural disasters affect approximately 100 million people and cause more than \$100 billion dollars in economic damage. Today, nearly 53 million people worldwide are in need of emergency food aid. And authoritarian leaders still govern nearly 50 countries, while the same number of countries are affected by conflict or potential instability. Poverty and conflict are inextricably linked to authoritarianism and poor governance, with the consequences for citizens only worsening during times of crisis.

In FY 2015, conflict in Iraq, South Sudan, Ukraine, and Yemen left tens of millions in need of assistance, while Syria entered the fifth year of a brutal civil war that has destroyed entire communities and affected far too many lives. Just as we have in these countries, USAID remains committed to responding to crises around the world, to help the people and places most in need.

With a focus on disaster prevention, response, recovery, and transition, we are working to:

- Strengthen resilience by helping states and communities prepare for and mitigate the impacts of disasters to help people withstand crises rather than have to seek emergency assistance;
- Provide life-saving humanitarian assistance to save lives and alleviate suffering;
- Provide emergency food assistance while also sowing the seeds for recovery and resilience;
- Accelerate a rapid and durable recovery by supporting livelihoods, markets, and the sustainable provision of basic services;
- Address underlying grievances that cause instability and conflict to wind down tensions before they ignite;
- Promote peaceful political transitions by strengthening civil society and respect for human rights, facilitating reconciliation, supporting effective democratic governance, and fostering the resumption of basic economic activity; and

-- Invest in the protection and empowerment of women and girls in countries affected by crisis and conflict to improve prospects for peace and security.

-- Providing humanitarian assistance in times of need is the fundamental reflection of our core American values. Over the fiscal year, we have:

-- Provided emergency assistance to tens of millions of people in countries in response to 49 disasters;

-- Provided food assistance in the form of food, value transfers, and vouchers to more than 53 million people in 47 countries; and

-- Helped prevent conflict and mitigate the impact of unanticipated complex crises with targeted programs in five countries.

Strategic Goals:

Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.

Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.

Promote the transition to a low-emission, climate-resilient world while expanding global access to sustainable energy.

Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.

Modernize the way we do diplomacy and development.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$3,269,252.00	\$0.00	\$3,269,252.00

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

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	15,568	15,568

Some participants crossed an international border and some did not. Both categories of participants are being reported.

Population, Health, and Nutrition Programs

In FY 2014, 289,000 women died during pregnancy or childbirth and there were 390,000 new HIV cases in children, with the odds in life already stacked against them. Infectious, life-threatening diseases like pneumonia, diarrhea, and malaria are further exacerbated by endemic rates of malnutrition and poor access to health services.

While the death of a mother is a tragedy in itself, it has devastating effects for the survival of her children, the economic stability of the family, and the productivity of the community. Children who are healthy avoid permanent disability and spend more time in school. Healthy children grow into healthy adults, who miss fewer days of work, earn more wages, and contribute to strong economies. We have seen extraordinary progress over the last fifty years, as child mortality rates around the world have declined by 70 percent. In just the last two decades, 50 million children were saved, and people are living 21 years longer on average.

USAID is a vital part of that progress. Our long-term investments in maternal and neonatal health and voluntary family planning have been paying dividends, among them:

-- In 24 countries where USAID has been heavily involved, maternal mortality declined by 40 to 65 percent;

- Eleven of the President's Malaria Initiative focus countries have had reductions in childhood mortality rates, which ranged from 16 to 50 percent;
- In one year, USAID-supported programs provided 29 million infants and children with vitamin A supplementation in six countries.

Today, the global community has the knowledge and the tools to do much more. New vaccines against diarrhea and pneumonia, bed nets to protect against malaria, nutrition supplements for pregnant women and young children, and a host of similar low-cost, life-saving technologies could save nearly six million children a year. USAID family planning programs enable women to have children at their healthiest times, so that both the mother and infant are more likely to survive. If we can reach children and their mothers with these simple interventions, then we can help achieve the incredible goal of ending preventable child and maternal deaths. To help realize this vision, USAID is making strategic investments that contribute to:

- Reducing maternal mortality by 30 percent;
- Reducing under-five child mortality by 35 percent;
- Preventing 54 million unintended pregnancies; and
- Halving the burden of malaria for 450 million people, representing 70 percent of the at-risk population in Africa.

Water is essential to health and food production. Nearly 800 million people lack dependable access to clean water and about 2.5 billion lack access to modern sanitation, putting them at risk of disease. Food production is the largest consumer of water, and also represents the largest unknown factor of future water use as the world population continues to increase. Global population growth projections of two to three billion people over the next 40 years, combined with changing diets, are expected to increase food demand 70 percent by 2050.

USAID's Water and Development Strategy steers USAID's water programs toward key themes consistent with two of the most important ways we rely on water: water for health and water for food. It is our hope that improvements in programs, sound management, and use of water for food security will save lives and advance development. That is why USAID is committed to integrating a focus on water across our agriculture, health, and climate work by:

- Expanding access to water supply and sanitation to promote better hygiene and fight preventable disease, especially to vulnerable communities;
- Increasing water productivity in agriculture and industry to boost output while conserving a precious resource;
- Improving water resource management and reforming governance and regulations to equitably share access and defuse competition; and
- Strengthening resilience and response to disasters in order to help countries adapt to a changing climate.

We have a long history of delivering results. USAID brought safe water and sanitation to more than 50 million people, while assisting governments and private firms to plan, manage, and distribute water more equitably and affordably.

USAID's partnership with the Government of Kenya and 45 Kenyan public and private sector organizations helped 112,676 smallholder farmers adopt good agricultural practices that increase their yields and incomes and improve nutrition. More than 2,200 growers in eastern Kenya have been trained in water-harvesting techniques and have established 60 water ponds that serve 4,750 farmers in the region.

In Indonesia, USAID works with government agencies, water utilities, water associations, and nongovernmental organizations in 54 municipalities across the country to help increase the demand for services, while also building the capacity of public and private institutions to meet this demand.

Strategic Goals:

- Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.
- Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.
- Promote the transition to a low-emission, climate-resilient world while expanding global access to sustainable energy.
- Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.
- Modernize the way we do diplomacy and development.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$44,720,513.00	\$10,109.00	\$44,730,622.00

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$1,021,974.00	\$14,715.00	\$42,938.00	Not Tracked	\$1,079,627.00

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	462,055	462,055

Some participants crossed an international border and some did not. Both categories of participants are being reported.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$446,538.00 †	\$0.00 †	\$0.00 †	Not Tracked	\$442,538.00 †	Not Tracked	\$4,000.00 †	\$446,538.00 †	1,219

† Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.

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



United States Holocaust Memorial Museum

100 Raoul Wallenberg Place, SW
 Washington, DC 20024-2126
www.ushmm.org • 202-488-0400

The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum (USHMM) 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.

Civic and Defense Initiatives

The Levine Institute for Holocaust Education's Civic and Defense Initiatives branch provides training programs for both U.S. and international military officers.

Strategic Goals:

- Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.
- Holocaust education.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

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

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	896	896

Even though some participants crossed an international border and some did not, only those participants who crossed an international border are being reported.

Education Division

The Museum's Levine Education Division coordinates training programs for school teachers. The National Outreach for Teacher Initiatives program seeks to train elite secondary school teachers at public and private American schools to serve as representatives of the museum. After receiving five and one-half days of training at the museum in July, the teacher fellows complete an outreach project.

Strategic Goals:

Holocaust education.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$183,244.00	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$183,244.00

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

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	233	233

Even though some participants crossed an international border and some did not, only those participants who crossed an international border are being reported.

International Archival Programs Division

The Museum's highly trained and motivated team in the International Archival Program (IAP) division travels the world to locate and evaluate original documentation and arrange for its reproduction and acquisition. The work of IAP has made millions of pages of documents readily available for museum visitors. Acquiring these records is difficult work, however, and it is often an endeavor of discovery. As the distinguished scholar Professor Raul Hilberg estimated, roughly 80 percent of Holocaust records remain underutilized or unknown. A tremendous amount of material remains buried, perhaps forgotten, in the repositories of governments and municipalities, Jewish communities, private companies, banks, and other institutions, as well as in private collections across the world. Many collections also remain classified or restricted, and thus unavailable to individual researchers.

To locate and retrieve these records, the IAP conducts search and acquisition programs in 53 countries. As an agency of the U.S. Government, IAP has helped the Museum successfully open previously sealed governmental archives, and then made the records accessible. Impressive amounts of institutional, communal, and private documentation have also surfaced in locations where Jewish communities disappeared or were diminished by the Holocaust. Many such records are at very high risk, in fragile condition, or endangered due to inadequate storage, poor paper quality, and the passage of time.

One staff member of the IAP division participated in a three-week International Summer Seminar for educators at Yad Vashem, Israel, in July 2015.

Strategic Goals: Holocaust education and cooperation with international partner institutions.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$4,340.00	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$4,340.00

Participants Totals:

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

Even though some participants crossed an international border and some did not, only those participants who crossed an international border are being reported.

Museum Services

The Museum Services Division provides an environment for qualified interns and volunteers to learn about the Holocaust and 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 volunteer opportunities and internships to U.S. and non-U.S. citizens alike. They work in the archives, collections, exhibitions, and in other scholarly or research activities. The core of overseas volunteers are involved in an oral history translation project for the museum's Survivors Registry.

Museum Services hosted four Israeli interns at the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum in FY 2015.

Strategic Goals: Holocaust education.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

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

Participants Totals:

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

All participants crossed an international border to take part in this program.

Simon-Skjodt Center for the Prevention of Genocide

The Simon-Skjodt Center for the Prevention of Genocide is dedicated to stimulating timely global action to prevent genocide and to catalyze an international response when it occurs. Our goal is to make the prevention of genocide a core foreign policy priority for leaders around the world through a multipronged program of research, education, and public outreach. We work to equip decision makers, starting with officials in the United States but also extending to other governments, with the knowledge, tools, and institutional support required to prevent or, if necessary, halt genocide and related crimes against humanity.

Given the complexity of this challenge, the Simon-Skjodt Center's program rests on four pillars, each of which is designed to reinforce the others:

- Building a global architecture for prevention through outreach to policy makers and opinion shapers, with the goal of strengthening governments' will and capacity to prevent genocide;
- Averting atrocities and acting on early warning signs through the creation of a rigorous risk-assessment system that identifies countries at risk of genocide and other forms of mass killing, and creating a plan for making sure these assessments are widely distributed in the public and among policy makers;
- Fostering the field of genocide prevention by investing in research and expertise to understand the causes of genocide and how to prevent it, including comprehensive case studies on the international response to the warning signs of past genocides and a fellowship program designed to incubate new ideas and a new generation of leaders in the field of genocide prevention, and
- Getting the word out through exhibits and public education, utilizing digital media to enhance public understanding of genocide, current threats, and the value of their engagement.

The Simon-Skjodt Center for the Prevention of Genocide made 11 trips to foreign countries during FY 2015. These trips were held to further genocide prevention work with international partners. The center also hosted guests from foreign countries at the museum to learn more about their genocide prevention efforts.

Strategic Goals:

Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.
Genocide prevention.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$38,999.00	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$38,999.00

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

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
13	12	25

Even though some participants crossed an international border and some did not, only those participants who crossed an international border are being reported.

The Holocaust Survivor and Victims Resource Center

The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum honors as survivors any persons, Jewish or non-Jewish, who were displaced, persecuted, or discriminated against due to the racial, religious, ethnic, social, and political policies of the Nazis and their collaborators between 1933 and 1945. In addition to former inmates of concentration camps, ghettos, and prisons, this definition includes, among others, people who were refugees or were in hiding. The Museum's Benjamin and Vladka Meed Registry of Holocaust Survivors includes the names of survivors from all backgrounds living all over the world and assists survivors and their families in attempts to trace missing relatives and friends, as well as to provide help to historical and genealogical researchers.

The Survivors Registry hosts Action Reconciliation Service for Peace (ARSP) volunteer interns. ARSP is a German humanitarian service organization that places young Germans in Holocaust-related institutions in countries affected by the Holocaust. The ARSP interns take part in the Survivors Registry's full range of projects, including working with survivors and the public in the Registry's public space, working on outreach projects, conducting mailings, and helping maintain the Registry database. The interns also work with the Museum's Education Division, becoming tour guides and conducting tours, especially for German groups. The objectives of the program are to create a dialogue between young Germans and Holocaust survivors, help the interns become Holocaust educators in their own communities, and expose them to a wide variety of memorialization methods and historical research.

One intern from Germany came to the Holocaust Survivor and Victims Resource Center. The bulk of his internship was sponsored by Germany's ARSP. The Resource Center spent donated funds towards this participant's internship. One staff member of the Resource Center traveled to Germany to go to the International Tracing Service in Bad Arolsen, Germany, for informative sessions.

Strategic Goals: Holocaust education.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

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	\$4,000.00	\$4,000.00

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
1	1	2

Even though some participants crossed an international border and some did not, only those participants who crossed an international border are being reported.

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 currently accomplishes this mission through the design, development, promotion, and coordination of the following scholarly programs: one-week and two-week seminars for professors of college-level 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.

Strategic Goals: Holocaust education.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$25,181.00	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$25,181.00

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	34	34

Even though some participants crossed an international border and some did not, only those participants who crossed an international border are being reported.

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 Jack, Joseph and Morton Mandel Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies.

Established in 1998, the Museum's Mandel 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 Mandel 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.

The Visiting Scholar Programs division hosted 14 fellows from foreign countries during FY 2015. Four USHMM employees participated in the "Improving Access to the ITS Archives Workshop" held at The International Tracing Service in London, England at the Wiener Library.

- Strategic Goals:**
- Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.
 - Promote growth of holocaust studies and support scholarship of publications in the field.
 - Seek to foster strong relationships between Americans and international scholars.
 - Initiate programs to ensure ongoing training of future generations of scholars specializing in the holocaust.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$190,774.00	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$190,774.00

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
10	14	24

Even though some participants crossed an international border and some did not, only those participants who crossed an international border are being reported.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$56,299.00 †	\$56,299.00 †	\$0.00 †	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$56,299.00 †	333

† Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



United States Postal Service

475 L'Enfant Plaza, SW
 Washington, DC 20260-0010
www.usps.gov • 202-268-6519

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 International Exchange Program

Through its International Exchange 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 International Exchange Program. Funding is part of the regular operating budget.

Strategic Goals: Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$56,299.00	\$0.00	\$56,299.00

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

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
242	91	333

All participants crossed an international border to take part in this program.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$2,442,710.00	\$0.00	\$2,442,710.00	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$2,442,710.00 †	193

† Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.

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



Vietnam Education Foundation

2111 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 700
 Arlington, VA 22201
www.vef.gov • 703-351-5053

The Vietnam Education Foundation (VEF) is an independent federal government agency created by the U.S. Congress in 2000 and funded annually by the U.S. Government through 2018. As mandated by legislation, its mission is to strengthen the U.S.-Vietnam bilateral relationship through educational exchanges in the sciences, technology, engineering, mathematics, and medicine (STEMM). In addition, the underlying core mission of VEF is to foster and strengthen understanding between the people of the United States and the people of Vietnam.

VEF reports directly to the President of the United States. The VEF governing Board of Directors includes three U.S. Cabinet members (Secretary of State, Secretary of Education, and Secretary of Treasury); two members of the U.S. Senate and two members of the House of Representatives; and six presidential appointees. VEF receives five million dollars annually from the Vietnam Debt Repayment Fund, to which the Vietnamese government repays debts owed to the United States; this is described in the VEF Act, which is also known as the VEF enabling legislation. VEF headquarters is located in Arlington, Virginia, with a field office in Hanoi, Vietnam.

VEF concentrates on two main activities: scholarships and grants for Vietnamese and U.S. nationals; and capacity building in Vietnam. The former is conceived as a transformative and cost-effective model that fits with VEF's mandate to develop highly skilled talent and leadership in science and technology for Vietnam. It includes three major programs: (1) Fellowship Program, which sends Vietnamese nationals to the United States for graduate study, primarily doctorates, (2) Visiting Scholar Program, which supports Vietnamese nationals, who already hold a doctorate, to further develop their professional skills through studies, research, and/or observational activities at leading U.S. academic institutions, and (3) U.S. Faculty Scholar Program, which supports American professors to teach courses at Vietnamese institutions for one to two semesters.

The Capacity Building Program is conceived as a means to partner with Vietnamese institutions and organizations as they work to upgrade their performance and capabilities in STEMM fields, and also to create favorable conditions for the return of VEF fellows and scholars to Vietnam.

VEF Fellowship Program

The VEF Fellowship Program is one of the key components of VEF's mandate to enhance bilateral relations between the United States and Vietnam through international educational exchange programs that help improve Vietnamese science and technology capacities.

VEF provides fellowships to the most talented Vietnamese nationals to pursue graduate study in the United States in the fields of science, technology, engineering, mathematics, and health sciences. Fellows are selected through a highly competitive, open, and transparent process. VEF maintains high standards of excellence by choosing only top-notch students who demonstrate the ability to thrive in an academic setting in the United States. In order to produce young scientists and faculty for Vietnam, preference is given to doctoral study because the more advanced degree requires greater in-depth study and research in the field of specialization. Thus, VEF is helping to provide Vietnam with the best-trained individuals possible.

Furthermore, a doctorate typically prepares individuals to assume more significant, decision-making positions when they return to Vietnam, and a doctorate generally allows more access to relationships with U.S. academic and professional entities.

Working experience or government affiliation is not required. The program is open to all qualified citizens of Vietnam, regardless of their gender, regional origin, and social or political background.

In addition, the program aims at strengthening and fostering mutual understanding between the people of the United States and the people of Vietnam and all program participants are required to engage in cross cultural activities, both in the United States and in Vietnam, to fulfill the mission of VEF.

VEF strengthens the ties among the VEF fellows and visiting scholars during their period of study in the United States by highlighting their collective roles as ambassadors of exchange and preparing them for their return to Vietnam through their participation in an annual conference. VEF is committed to helping fellows return to Vietnam to contribute to their country after completing their program of study. VEF has created mechanisms to foster their return and reentry to their home country, through the VEF alumni network and an alumni conference that is held in Vietnam every year.

Since the beginning of the Fellowship Program in fall 2003 to fall 2015, VEF has awarded 547 Fellowships to outstanding Vietnamese nationals to pursue graduate studies at top graduate schools across the United States. With a 4% attrition rate (24 dropped-out/withdrew from the program for numerous reasons), 523 Fellows are working towards or have completed a graduate degree at 99 top graduate schools across the United States.

All funding amounts stipulated in this report reflects fellowship payments made to two cohorts of VEF Fellows based on our funding mechanism (2014 cohort who are receiving 2nd year of payments and the 26 new Fellows who began their program of study in Fall 2015 (2015 cohort), and any payments made to the entire group of 186 VEF fellowship participants in FY 2015 who were enrolled in graduate programs in the United States, such as payments for Annual Conference, return tickets home, for example.

As of the fall 2015, 186 VEF fellows are attending top-level U.S. universities, and are enrolled in graduate programs in the STEM fields. The 186 fellows include 26 new fellows who began their program in summer/fall 2015 (cohort 2015), as well as 160 continuing fellows from earlier cohorts who are continuing their academic programs. Of this group, most fellows (162 = 87%) are pursuing doctoral degrees or in masters/doctoral degree programs and some (24 = 13%) are pursuing a master's degree. The majority of the fellows are female (57%).

As of September 30, 2015, 337 fellows successfully completed their studies and received degrees. As a benefit of the J-1 immigration status that the Fellows hold, Fellows may apply for Academic Training in the United States after completion of their degree; which provides real-work experience that is directly related to their field of study. Likewise, during this FY 2015 47 fellows participated in post-completion Academic Training in the U.S.

By the end of FY 2015, 290 VEF program participants completed their programs in the United States and returned to Vietnam or elsewhere, and are categorized as VEF alumni.

The VEF Fellowship Program is administered on a cost-sharing arrangement between VEF and the U.S. host university. VEF has signed Memorandums of Understanding and established cost-sharing agreements with 108 leading U.S.

universities that constitute the VEF Alliance, which is a cooperative relationship between VEF as the funding agency and a U.S. university as the academic host for VEF fellows and scholars. Other U.S. universities, who are not members of the VEF Alliance, may admit VEF fellows to their graduate programs as long as the universities agree in writing to accept the VEF financial terms. Such cost-sharing allows VEF to provide a greater number of fellowships each year and to leverage the contribution made by U.S. educational institutions. However, VEF fellows are not limited to attending the alliance schools alone and any other university who admits a VEF fellow must agree to cost sharing as well.

VEF pays an annual grant of \$27,000 to the university for each participant for each of the first two years. In exchange, the university provides all required tuition, fees, health insurance, and a monthly stipend for twelve months each year. The stipend must be equal to what a typical graduate student in the specific department would receive. If the monthly stipend is not sufficient to cover required books and equipment, the university provides an appropriate supplementary allowance to the fellow. By the third year of a graduate program, the fellow is expected to be fully supported by the university through assistantships and/or other university funding. In addition, VEF provides an annual Professional Development Grant (PDG) in the amount of \$1,000 per year for the first two years to all fellows who are sponsored by VEF and who are enrolled full-time and not engaged in Academic Training.

Furthermore, VEF provides additional financial support for each Fellow as follows:

1. All costs related to the Pre-Departure Orientation conducted in Vietnam by VEF, costs for the visa application (if any), and costs for a physical exam and inoculations that are required by the U.S. university, most of which are completed in Vietnam prior to departure to the United States.
2. Economy-class airfare from Vietnam to the primary airport nearest the Fellow's university and return economy-class airfare to Vietnam at the end of the Fellow's academic program.
3. Settling-in allowance of \$500 to help cover personal incidental expenses in the United States.
4. Temporary medical emergency insurance for 30 days, which begins on the day of the Fellow's departure from Vietnam and serves as an interim insurance to assure time for the Fellow to secure more permanent health/medical insurance required of all international students in the United States.
5. All costs related to the VEF Annual Fellows and Scholars Conference in the United States while the Fellow is enrolled or on Academic Training.

To prepare the new Fellows and Visiting Scholars for success, VEF organizes a Pre-Departure Orientation (PDO) prior to their departure from Vietnam and an Annual Conference in the United States, both of which provide important opportunities for the Fellows and Scholars to network. In addition, VEF organizes an annual Alumni Conference in Vietnam for those fellows and visiting scholars who have returned to their home country. Through these activities, VEF helps to build a spirit of community, solidarity, and professionalism among participants in order to help them sustain professional and personal support systems while in their host country and when they return home. In addition, as participants of the VEF Exchange Visitor Program, VEF encourages all program participants to engage in cross-cultural exchange activities to foster and strengthen mutual understanding between the people of the United States and people of Vietnam.

As the VEF flagship activity, the VEF Fellowship Program continues to be highly successful in its recruitment and selection process as well as in its university admissions and financial arrangements. VEF independently manages all immigration and financial matters, thus facilitating greater quality control. With continuity of programmatic efforts and well-organized systems and management, the Fellowship Program is on an extremely firm footing and is recognized by U.S. universities and Vietnamese entities as a high-quality program.

Strategic Goals:

- Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.
- Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.
- Promote the transition to a low-emission, climate-resilient world while expanding global access to sustainable energy.
- Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.
- Strengthen mutual understanding between the people of the U.S. and people of Vietnam.
- Advance STEM fields in Vietnam and collaborative work between the U.S. and Vietnam in the STEM fields.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0.00	\$2,134,868.00	\$2,134,868.00

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.

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	186	186

All participants crossed an international border to take part in this program.

VEF U.S. Faculty Scholar Program

The U.S. Faculty Scholar Program fulfills the VEF legislative mandate as stated in the VEF Act that U.S. citizens can teach in the fields [supported by VEF] in academic institutions in Vietnam. As a result, the U.S. Faculty Scholar Program was developed with three main goals in mind:

(1) to help build capacity in Vietnam in science, mathematics, medicine, engineering, and technology through teaching and related research activities, (2) to help Vietnamese institutions address specific educational needs, including curriculum development, integration of research opportunities, identification of student learning outcomes, and evaluation, and (3) to build positive relationships between U.S. and Vietnamese higher education institutions and faculty members that may lead to sustainable partnerships.

The faculty scholar teaches one or more courses in English for one or two terms (fall and/or spring) at a Vietnamese university or universities. The teaching can be either on site in Vietnam or by interactive, real-time videoconferencing from the United States. In the latter case, the participant must visit and teach at the Vietnamese host institution(s) for at least one week at the beginning and one week at the end of the teaching program. The Vietnamese host institutions serve as the visa sponsor for the

U.S. participants. While VEF serves as the organizer and sponsor for this project, the Vietnamese host institution and the cooperating U.S. institution collaborate with the scholar in order to deliver a successful course.

The primary fields of teaching programs are public health, engineering, and mathematical sciences. On average to date, 55% of the courses taught are at the graduate level and 45% are at the undergraduate level. Most scholars (61%) conducted their programs via videoconferencing from the United States.

The program began in 2008 and ended in 2015. VEF has awarded 42 grants to 34 American professors in six cohorts to teach courses at 25 Vietnamese universities and research institutions.

U.S. Faculty Scholar alumni have contributed to capacity-building in the STEMM fields in Vietnam through teaching and related research activities. They have also helped Vietnamese institutions to develop curriculum, to integrate research opportunities, to improve student learning outcomes, and to include student and teacher evaluation. Through the teaching programs of these faculty scholars, the positive collaborative relationships between American and Vietnamese higher education institutions and faculty members have been expanded in a way that may lead to sustainable partnerships. The U.S. Faculty Scholar Alumni are an integral part of the VEF alumni network, and many of them have continuously supported VEF and its fellows and scholars community.

The U.S Faculty Scholar awards for FY 2015 include 3 new awards for academic year 2014. Two scholars taught via videoconferencing from the United States (which requires at least one week of teaching in Vietnam at the start and at the end of the course) while one conducted face-to-face teaching in Vietnam. The classes were taught at three Vietnamese universities. The courses taught were: two graduate level courses in "Animal Behavior in the 21st Century" and "Biostatistics in Public Health Research, and an undergraduate course in "Engineering Design."

Funding in report also includes funds provided to one of the U.S. faculty scholars from the 2014 cohort, as the scholar began his teaching program in FY 2015 and therefore funds were not disbursed in FY 2014 for this participant.

As of September 2015, 39 U.S. participants had completed their teaching programs in Vietnam. These U.S. alumni have contributed to capacity-building in the STEMM fields in Vietnam through teaching and related research activities. They have also helped Vietnamese institutions to develop curriculum, to integrate research opportunities, to improve student learning outcomes, and to include student and teacher evaluation. Through the teaching programs of these faculty scholars, the positive collaborative relationships between American and Vietnamese higher education institutions and faculty members have been expanded in a way that may lead to sustainable partnerships. The U.S. Faculty Scholar Alumni are an integral part of the VEF Alumni Network, and many of them have continuously supported VEF and the VEF Fellows and Scholars community.

U.S. participants are funded for up to \$55,000 for each grant. VEF pays the grant directly to the grantee or, if directed by the VEF scholar, through his/her U.S. home institution. At the end of the course(s), any teaching materials and equipment purchased by the grant must be given to the Vietnamese host-university or universities. VEF also pays expenses for participation in the VEF Annual Fellows and Scholars Conference during the academic year of their faculty scholar grant.

Strategic Goals:

- Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.
- Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.
- Promote the transition to a low-emission, climate-resilient world while expanding global access to sustainable energy.
- Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.
- Strengthen mutual understanding between the people of the U.S. and people of Vietnam.
- Advance STEMM fields in Vietnam and collaborative work between the U.S. and Vietnam in the STEMM fields.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0.00	\$183,777.00	\$183,777.00

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.

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
3	0	3

All participants crossed an international border to take part in this program.

VEF Visiting Scholar Program

The VEF Visiting Scholar Program is in its ninth year, having begun its first placements at U.S. universities during the Academic Year 2007-2008. The Vietnam Education Foundation's Visiting Scholar Program (VSP) is open to Vietnamese nationals who hold a doctorate in the major disciplines of sciences, technology, engineering, mathematics, and medicine.

The VSP is intended to support postdoctoral professional development training, which may include studies, research, and/or observational activities, to take place in cooperation with a leading U.S. academic institution. These self-designed programs, which are arranged under the guidance of specific U.S. professors serving as mentors, vary from five months to a year in length and may include formal courses, workshops, seminars, laboratory or field research, or other types of professional development activities. Upon returning to Vietnam, the visiting scholar must use the knowledge and skills acquired in the United States to train others and, thus, the visiting scholar is considered a trainer. In this way, the VSP is a training-of-trainers program.

In addition, the VSP aims at strengthening and fostering mutual understanding between the people of the United States and the people of Vietnam and all program participants are required to engage in cross cultural activities both in the United States and in Vietnam to fulfill the mission of VEF.

As of the fall 2015, VEF had awarded grants to the participant scholars whose fields of study mirror those supported by VEF and they conducted their programs at 38 major U.S. universities. To date, the numbers are as follows:

- 2007 cohort: 12 participants
- 2008 cohort: 7 participants
- 2009 cohort: 7 participants
- 2010 cohort: 3 participants
- 2011 cohort: 3 participants (One deferred to cohort 2012.)
- 2012 cohort: 6 participants
- 2013 cohort: 4 participants
- 2014 cohort: 4 participants
- 2015 cohort: 4 participants

The financial information included in this report is only for the four new Visiting Scholars awards for the 2015 cohort and one 2014 cohort who began the program in FY 2015 (therefore, payments were made in FY 2015).

All new 2015 participants began their self-designed professional training programs at four different U.S. universities in fall 2014. Two Visiting Scholars opted for twelve-month programs, and two for five-month programs. All participants were male. In the fiscal year 2015, the 4 participants from the 2014 cohort remained in the United States, engaged in various stages of their programs. However, by September 30, 2015, all four from this earlier cohort completed their programs and returned to Vietnam.

As of September 2015, 46 Visiting Scholars have completed their programs and returned to Vietnam. The training programs vary from five to 12 months in length and are done at U.S. universities. During their programs in the United States, aside from their research activities, most participants also observed classes, attended conferences and workshops, and joined other professional development activities. Upon return to Vietnam, they were expected to conduct seminars and workshops, implement new research or cooperation projects, apply new teaching methods, and use the knowledge and skills acquired in the United States to train others. They also play an essential role in strengthening the VEF Alumni Network.

For each participant, VEF provides the U.S. host institution the total amount of the fixed monthly stipends (\$2,300/month); the stipend is prorated for any partial month. VEF also provides a \$300-per-month Professional Development Grant for each VEF participant for professional development expenses.

In addition, VEF provides the following financial support for a Visiting Scholar:

- Pre-departure health check in Vietnam and any vaccinations required by the U.S. host institution;
- Expenses to participate in the VEF Pre-Departure Orientation;
- Settling-in allowance of \$500;
- Round-trip economy air ticket from Vietnam to the U.S. academic institution;
- Required health/medical insurance in the United States; and
- Expenses to attend the VEF Annual Fellows and Scholars Conference in the United States during the grant period.

Strategic Goals:

- Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.
- Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.
- Promote the transition to a low-emission, climate-resilient world while expanding global access to sustainable energy.
- Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.
- Strengthen mutual understanding between the people of the U.S. and people of Vietnam.
- Advance STEMM fields in Vietnam and collaborative work between the U.S. and Vietnam in the STEMM fields.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0.00	\$124,065.00	\$124,065.00

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.

Participants Totals:

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

All participants crossed an international border to take part in this program.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriatio	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$302,575.00 †	\$302,575.00 †	\$0.00 †	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$302,575.00 †	10

† Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars

Public Inquiries - One Woodrow Wilson
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 Washington, DC 20004-3027
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, and depending on available funding, approximately 20 to 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 and with the programming priorities of the center's programs. Fellows conduct research and writing in their areas of interest, while interacting with policy makers in Washington, D.C., and Wilson Center staff.

The center also appoints Public Policy Scholars and Senior Scholars to short- and long-term affiliations. 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, ethnic conflict, globalization, 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 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 and a former member of the Duma.

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 History and Public Policy Program hosts scholars from China and Korea through its agreements with the Korea Foundation and with the universities in China. The Canada Institute hosts an annual Fulbright-Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars Chair in Canada-United States relations.

The Asia Program hosts an annual Pakistan Scholar in collaboration with the Fellowship Fund of Pakistan, as well as, Japanese Scholars in collaboration with the Sasakawa Peace Foundation. The scholars receive a nine-month residency at the center.

In FY 2015, program activities included attending events, providing research presentations and talks, writing for the center's quarterly, and participating in social activities.

Strategic Goals: Strengthen America's economic reach and positive economic impact.
Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$302,575.00	\$0.00	\$302,575.00

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

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	10	10

All participants crossed an international border to take part in this program.

Legislative Branch Agencies

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$5,789,984.00 †	\$5,699,984.00 †	\$90,000.00 †	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$5,789,984.00 †	800

† Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



Open World Leadership Center

101 Independence Avenue, SE, Room LA144
 Washington, DC 20540
www.openworld.gov • 202-707-8943

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.

Open World currently operates exchanges for political and civic leaders from Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgystan, Moldova, Russia, Serbia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan. The Center's Washington, D.C., office 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. Open World's 18,500-plus visitors have come from all regions of the Caucasus, Central Asia, Lithuania, Moldova, Russia, Serbia, and Ukraine, and have stayed in more than 2,051 host communities in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. Program participants have included mayors, judges, local legislators, journalists, federal and regional officials, nongovernmental directors, educators, and political party officials. Delegates are on average in their late thirties and half are women.

Since 2003, the Open World Leadership Center is authorized to conduct programs for cultural leaders from Russia. With private support, the Center continues to provide opportunities for participants to share their artistic expression, heritage, and expertise with American counterparts and audiences.

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 homestays; and its status as the only exchange program in the U.S. legislative branch. First proposed by Librarian of Congress James H. Billington, a noted Russia scholar, Open World

receives direction and financial and programmatic support from the U.S. Congress.

Participants are hosted by local members 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.

It is the Open World Leadership Center's primary duty to serve Congress and further its interests. The Open World program continues to engage foreign parliamentarians, hosting members of parliament from Kosovo and Macedonia, staffers from Kyrgyzstan, and regional legislators from Ukraine.

A delegation from Ukraine specializing in perinatal care visited Beaumont Hospital in Royal Oak, Michigan, where the delegates participated in discussions with their fellow healthcare providers. The group was especially interested in the advanced technology that the hospital had to offer and learned much more about the economic side of running a hospital.

In Richland Center, Wisconsin, Ukrainians visited and toured Junction View Dairy and Keewaydin Farms, where delegates observed the farm-to-market process. The mutual benefits of this program were apparent when several delegates, who are veterinarians in Ukraine, helped a host family mend the broken leg of an injured calf. After returning home, the delegates embarked on plans to present their Open World experience at the Ukrainian Agrarian Confederation.

Moldovan nurses visiting Greensboro, North Carolina, spent a great deal of time at several hospitals and medical schools, including Cone Health Cancer Center, North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University, and University of North Carolina at Greensboro School of Nursing. They shadowed several medical professionals and discussed politics and healthcare. The delegates were impressed by the scope of services the hospitals were able to offer to patients, as well as the spirit of volunteerism found in the American healthcare system. Since then, the alumni have worked with the Guilford and Greensboro Rotary clubs on fundraising to renovate the windows in the Pneumology Section of the Health Care for Mother and Child Hospital in Chisinau, Moldova, and have volunteered their time on North Carolina-Moldova joint humanitarian projects.

Ukrainian alumna Liliya Muslimova served as the spokesperson for the Mejlis, the single highest executive-representative body of the Crimean Tatars, when she traveled to Richmond, Virginia on a "Role of Legislators" theme in January 2013. Afterwards, she became a Fulbright Fellow at the University of Minnesota and has become an in-demand speaker due to her expertise on the plight of the Crimean Tatar people in Russian-occupied Crimea. She was invited to Washington, D.C. to speak at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace on May 21, 2015.

Strategic Goals: Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$5,699,984.00	\$90,000.00	\$5,789,984.00

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

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	800	800

All participants crossed an international border to take part in this program.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0.00 †	\$0.00 †	\$0.00 †	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0.00 †	466

† Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



United States Government Accountability Office

441 G Street, NW
 Washington, DC 20548
www.gao.gov • 202-512-3000

The United States Government Accountability Office (GAO) is an independent, nonpartisan, professional services agency in the legislative branch of the federal government. GAO exists to support the U.S. Congress in meeting its constitutional responsibilities and to help improve the performance and ensure the accountability of the federal government for the benefit of the American people. GAO serves the public interest by providing Congress with timely information that is objective, fact-based, nonpartisan, non-ideological, balanced, and fair.

International Auditor Fellowship Program

Since 1979, the U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) hosts auditors from around the world as participants in its annual International Auditor Fellowship Program. The 16-week intensive, multifaceted learning program, for middle- to senior-level officers, is designed to strengthen the ability of Supreme Audit Institutions (SAIs) to fulfill their missions and to enhance accountability and governance worldwide. GAO initiated this program in response to increased federal government expenditures abroad and the related need to strengthen accountability over these funds. Fellows participate in classroom training, observe key management meetings, obtain intergovernmental experience and develop strategies to implement change within their respective SAIs. Participants are nominated by their senior leadership with the expectation that they will transfer the knowledge and skills gained to their respective SAIs.

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 SAIs. The second segment includes course work in the technical and managerial aspects of auditing and introduces fellows to the detailed 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 institutions. They prepare organizational strategy papers

describing what they expect to accomplish as a result of their participation in the program and devote time to studying the techniques required for introducing change. Fellows participate in classes focusing on instructional skills, delivering effective instructional presentations and formal briefings, and leadership development skills.

Several former fellows have moved into policy development and senior management positions. Some of them are now the Auditors General, Deputy Auditors General, or Government Ministers in their respective countries. As a result of participating in GAO's program, some fellows have implemented professional standards and policy guidance or developed training and professional development strategies. Others have established performance or forensic audit units and developed or updated strategic plans. As they continue to assume roles of increased responsibility within their offices, the fellows become partners in a worldwide network committed to fostering professional standards and accountability.

Fourteen participants from 11 countries completed GAO's International Auditor Fellowship Program in FY 2015, bringing the total program participants since the program's inception to 560 fellows from over 100 countries.

In addition to the comprehensive and rigorous curriculum for government auditors, including sessions from analyzing data to writing reports, the program continued its successful approach to exposing the group to various accountability partners.

Participants attended the Association of Local Government Auditors and the Joint Financial Management Improvement Program's annual conferences. They also had informative briefings with the Council of Inspectors General for Integrity and Efficiency and the Office of Government Ethics. Cultural exchange is a special aspect of our program and helps to make the fellows feel welcome and become familiar with Washington, D.C. and its surroundings. Numerous social activities were planned and held outside the professional workday, and were well attended by the group in this fiscal year. Interactive sessions were held with GAO staff members and the participants' peers discussing the variations in work at their Supreme Audit Institutions. Once again, GAO featured the fellows during its Diversity Month program on Cross Cultural Day, in which the international fellows provided displays and engaged in discussions on their countries with GAO headquarters staff, its tenants, and external visitors.

Strategic Goals: Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

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

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	14	14

All participants crossed an international border to take part in this program.

International Visitors Program

GAO receives many requests from its counterpart SAIs and other foreign government officials to visit GAO to obtain information on audit practices and the results of GAO's work. Because the number of requests exceeds GAO's capacity to accommodate them, GAO screens and prioritizes the requests. GAO assigns the highest priority to requests for visits from SAIs and legislative or parliamentary delegations.

As time and staff resources are available, GAO also considers requests from related government departments and ministries and requests for visits related to topics of special interest to GAO audit teams. GAO appreciates receiving the request for an international visit at least 30 days in advance, whenever possible, to allow sufficient time to make the necessary arrangements and, if appropriate, to notify the U.S. counterpart agency.

Strategic Goals: Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

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

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	452	452

All participants crossed an international border to take part in this program.

Quasi-Official Agencies

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0.00 †	\$0.00 †	\$0.00 †	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0.00 †	61

† Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.

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



Delaware River Basin Commission

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 West Trenton, NJ 08628
www.drbc.net • 609-477-7208

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 the commander of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers North Atlantic Division who serves as the federal representative. 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 over 15 million people, including about seven million living outside the watershed's borders. Two of America's largest cities -- New York and Philadelphia -- draw all or a portion of their water from the Delaware River Basin.

DRBC International Visitors Program

The DRBC hosts international delegations interested in learning about commission activities in areas such as water pollution control, water conservation, watershed planning, organizational structure, project review process, 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.

During FY 2015, DRBC staff met with three delegations totaling 61 visitors at the commission's offices in West Trenton, New Jersey. Two of these delegations were from the People's Republic of China (PRC) and the other delegation was from South Korea. The first delegation's visit in November 2014 included officials from the PRC Ministry of Environmental Protection, an interpreter, and the local organizer who coordinated the visit (total of 22 visitors). Two DRBC staff participated in the briefing and two others provided logistical support. The second delegation visit took place in July 2015 and included South Korean representatives from the Han River Basin Environmental Office, provincial/metropolitan government officials, and an interpreter

(total of 16 visitors). Four DRBC staff participated in the briefing and three others provided logistical support. The third delegation visit took place in September 2015 and included national and provincial officials from the P.R.C. Ministry of Environmental Protection, along with a local interpreter and the local organizer who coordinated the visit (total of 23 visitors). Four DRBC staff participated in the briefing and two others provided logistical support.

DRBC does not keep track of costs associated with hosting international visitors, which come from the commission's current expense budget (no separate line item), and does not have an estimate on funds spent on hosting international delegations. Although the federal government is a DRBC signatory member, the commission received no federal appropriation in FY 2015 to support its current expense budget.

Strategic Goals: Understanding and appreciation of water resources; promoting international understanding.
 Commitment to protection, restoration, and enhancement of water resources.
 Advancement of water resources management on a watershed basis.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

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.

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
5	56	61

Some participants crossed an international border and some did not. Both categories of participants are being reported.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$1,333,130.00 †	\$159,000.00 †	\$1,174,130.00 †	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$1,333,130.00 †	1,361

† Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.

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



United States Institute of Peace

2301 Constitution Avenue, NW
 Washington, DC 20037
www.usip.org • 202-457-1700

The United States Institute of Peace (USIP) was founded in 1984 by Congress as an independent, national institute dedicated to the proposition that peace is possible, practical and essential for U.S. and global security. We pursue our vision of a world without violent conflict by working on the ground with local partners building peace from bottom up and top down. We provide people, organizations and governments at every level with the tools, knowledge and training to manage conflict before it can become violent, and to resolve conflict when it does. 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.

The analytical, training, and program work of the USIP, whether on the ground in conflict zones, or at its Washington D.C. headquarters, is organized in 3 centers. Two are geographic: the Asia Center and the Center for the Middle East and Africa, each focusing on efforts specific to its region. The third, the Center for Applied Conflict Transformation (ACT), is the hub for USIP's thematic work and houses the Institute's Academy as the home for its education and training expertise.

Applied Conflict and Transformation Center Programs

The U.S Institute of Peace's Center for Applied Conflict Transformation (ACT) is built on the premise that there are common tools and approaches to peacebuilding that are adaptive, but applicable to peacebuilding globally. The center serves as the hub of the Institute's common resources for governments, organizations, and individuals seeking to prevent, mitigate, and resolve violent conflict worldwide. ACT prioritizes evaluation and learning from its programs to adapt and improve our work.

Strategic Goals: Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.
 Protect core U.S. interests by advancing democracy and human rights and strengthening civil society.
 Peacebuilding.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$159,000.00	\$1,104,270.00	\$1,263,270.00

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

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
11	1,314	1,325

Some participants crossed an international border and some did not. Both categories of participants are being reported.

Asia Center Programs

USIP has had longstanding engagement in South and Central Asia and the Asia-Pacific. The Asia Center, established in 2015, currently maintains country offices in Afghanistan, Burma, and Pakistan, where staff work with local and international partners to encourage greater inclusivity, promote political and social participation, advance justice, support mechanisms for conflict resolution and reconciliation, counter violent extremism, and pilot, test, and learn from innovative approaches to address violent conflict.

The Washington, D.C.-based China program is focused on China's impact on peace and conflict dynamics globally, with a particular interest in the countries and conflict zones where USIP works. Through research, a range of publications, public and private events, and briefings to national and international policy makers, the Asia Center deepens understanding of peace and conflict dynamics and helps inform policies and strategies on how best to manage violent conflict.

Strategic Goals: Strengthen America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0.00	\$69,860.00	\$69,860.00

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.

Participants Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
1	35	36

Some participants crossed an international border and some did not. Both categories of participants are being reported.

FY 2015 DATA - 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 whether any duplication 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 that result in duplicative – as opposed to complementary – outcomes.

Duplicative programming differs from complementary and/or 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 assess whether duplication exists, 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.

The IAWG's framework divides international exchange and training programs sponsored by federal agencies into five major categories, which are listed below:

- Cultural Programs
- International Visitor Programs/Briefings
- Scientific/Technological Research and Development
- Academic/Education Programs
- Professional Exchanges and Training

The IAWG places each program into the category that best reflects its primary function or scope of activities, although a number of programs reported to the IAWG can secondarily be classified under another category. Within this framework, degrees of duplication or complementarity can be identified and addressed through consideration of the program's topic, the target country and/or region, the target population, the intended results, and the approach or method.

The following describes each category:

Cultural Programs – The IAWG defines cultural programs as those activities and programs that deal specifically with the arts, sports, cultural preservation, and research in the humanities. The likelihood of duplication among cultural programs is minimal, largely because the submitted reports offer evidence of programming tailored to meet the specific mandates and missions of

the sponsoring organizations. However, as in previous fiscal years, reported data on cultural programming is incomplete as some entities submit no information to the IAWG on their activities.

International Visitor Programs – 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. 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. The risk of duplication among international visitor programs is low. The methodologies used are similar, but the topics covered by the program directly reflect the focus and expertise of the sponsoring organization and the hosting facility.

Scientific/Technological Programs – Scientific/technological programming involves members of the scientific community and/or other professionals engaged in scientific activities; it includes all medical programs. Although the IAWG 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 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, and western U.S. water resources, and provide technical assistance abroad to share their knowledge and expertise. The majority of the scientific and technological programs have a professional and/or practical experience component.

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. It also includes 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 postdoctoral research and mid-career development programs. Programs reported to the IAWG are listed below by their academic level classifications. Programs that address multiple levels of academic activities appear under all applicable category headings. By grouping programs in this way, areas of potential duplication or complementarity can be highlighted.

- *Elementary/Secondary Level Programs* – 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 matter and geographical regions of the world. Potential for duplication among sponsoring organizations is relatively low, as long as federal entities are aware of the various programming offered by each entity.

• *Undergraduate Level Programs* – Undergraduate-level programs include study abroad activities for American and foreign students, institution building, curriculum development, and instructor training. Most of the programming in this category comes from the Department of State. Potential duplication among undergraduate programs is very low, because most programming is thematically and/or geographically specific and therefore, with few exceptions, unique. In addition, not all programs are active each fiscal year.

• *Graduate Level Programs* – Graduate-level university programs support fellowships for degree programs and certificates, dissertation research, graduate-level professional training, and curriculum development. The majority of programs in this category are sponsored by the Department of State. Similar to undergraduate programs, this program category reveals limited opportunity for duplication because of thematic and geographic specialization.

• *Postdoctoral Research Programs* – Postdoctoral Research Programs are also primarily sponsored by the Department of State. All are very diverse in program mission, goals, and objectives and the opportunity for duplication in programming is minimal.

• *General Area Studies and Language Training Programs* – General area studies and language-training programs, which may be offered at different academic levels, are an area that warrants continued monitoring. The Departments of Defense, Education, and State sponsored the majority of programming. However, analysis reveals no inherent duplication, because most programs have different target audiences; focus on specific languages, countries, or world regions; or are designed to achieve specific U.S. strategic goals and objectives.

Professional Exchanges and Training Programs – Professional exchanges and training include personnel and citizen exchanges, cooperative programs, training programs, and technical assistance programs, which may include international exchange and training components. These programs address a variety of topics, targeted countries and populations, program approaches, and intended results. This wide range makes it a challenge to assess whether there is any duplication among these programs. However, sponsoring organizations tend to focus program activities on their organizational missions and areas of expertise, which limits the possibility for duplication. For example, personnel exchanges or training programs that are strictly limited 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. In other words, a specialized program with a clearly defined target audience is less likely to be replicated by another organization. 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, but because they are tailored to meet the specific goals of each specific Post overseas, the chance of redundancy is reduced.

In conclusion, programs that are specific in theme, geographic in focus, and target a specific audience are at very low risk of duplication. Federal organizations with broader mandates and numerous programming initiatives are at a greater risk of duplicating the initiatives of another federal organization, particularly when the size and scope of an organization make program initiatives less transparent to other federal administrators, especially when information on various discrete activities is aggregated before providing it to the IAWG.

Best practices ensure that federal agencies expose exchange visitors to interagency operations and missions. Similarly, federal agencies are constantly reviewing the alignment of their international exchange and training activity with USG goals, allocating funding and size of programs accordingly. Where a “whole-of-government” approach to a strategic challenge has been established – for example in fighting terrorism – many agencies may support this effort through the conduct of international exchanges and training that responds to their specific missions. Finally, it must be noted that the supply of international exchange and training programs rarely meets demand, either from U.S. or foreign stakeholders.

Federal agencies must commit to working together domestically and overseas to ensure that all interested parties 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, cohesive, and complementary effort to achieve U.S. foreign policy goals in the most effective and efficient manner.

Appendices

APPENDIX A: MANDATE: 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.

(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.

APPENDIX B: OVERVIEW OF METHODOLOGY ON DATA COLLECTION

To create the *Inventory of Programs*, the IAWG staff issues an annual data call to federal departments and agencies that administer or participate in international exchange and/or training programs. The data call is conducted through the Executive Secretary of the Department of State, who distributes an official memorandum addressed to the executive secretariats of each of these federal entities to request their compliance. All IAWG data contributors receive instructions for the data call, with the goal of capturing the most complete and accurate data available. The IAWG has undertaken a number of steps to achieve this goal, including expanding outreach to program administrators, upgrading and enhancing the IAWG's data collection system, and soliciting feedback from IAWG contacts at the various agencies.

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. Programs might include individuals who receive training in their home countries or who get virtual training through methods such as digital video conferences and distance learning programs. By including these programs and their participants, the IAWG recognizes cost-saving methodologies that are increasingly employed by federal organizations, and creates the most comprehensive and complete accounting of federal international exchange and training programs possible.

The IAWG uses a variety of approaches to identify federally-sponsored international exchange and training programs: Internet research, legislative reviews, document analyses, and consultations. Most organizations contacted by the IAWG work diligently to submit the most accurate and complete data that is available to them. However, many of these organizations face staffing shortages and a lack of resources to complete their submissions in a timely manner. 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 and improve internal data management activities. Unfortunately, data management practices continue to affect the quality of data collected by the IAWG, and inconsistent or incomplete data reporting by federal entities remains a problem.

Data Collection, Information Management, and Reporting Tools

The IAWG uses the Federal Exchanges Data System (FEDS) to collect, manage, and report on U.S. Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs. FEDS is the central vehicle through which IAWG members can provide and view program data and information. To facilitate data collection, members enter data on their respective programs into FEDS via an online remote data entry system. Members can also use FEDS to generate reports on data collected by the IAWG.

Data Collection

FEDS tracks programs on a fiscal year basis, including program participant counts, participant fields of employment and fields of activity, sources of funding, strategic goals, and other corollary data. FEDS enables the creation of the inventory of federal programs incorporated within this annual report as well as responses to ad hoc queries. FEDS serves as a repository of information on U.S. Government-sponsored international exchanges and training.

The number of programs being reported, as well as the number of reporting organizations, varies from year to year. Organizations may initiate new programs, suspend and then restart programs, or terminate programs. Federal entities also vary in their method as well as in their ability to report data on their programs. Some report their data in an aggregate format. Others do not collect all the requested data. The system must be able to adapt to these and other challenges, including but not limited to changes in the types of data, such as revisions in country names, political boundaries, and/or regions.

Clearinghouse Website

The IAWG website, located at <https://iawg.gov>, provides a single access point for both interagency members and the general public. This point of entry provides access to all IAWG Annual Reports, links to member and cooperating agencies, and to other organizations active in international exchanges and training.

System Upgrade Plans to Promote Greater Efficiency and Effectiveness

The requirements for a new data collection system and revised website were established in 2014. Development of the new system, to be known as the Federal Exchanges Data System II (FEDS II), and a more dynamic website began in October 2015 and is now well underway and is anticipated to substantially enhance the flexibility, efficiency, and automation of the legacy FEDS system. FEDS II will be fully web-based, with an upgraded remote data entry and reporting tool capability. It will also incorporate an electronic data transfer capability to be piloted with select agencies. FEDS II will be integrated within the enterprise architecture of the Department of State, the host entity for the IAWG staff.

**APPENDIX C: U.S. GOVERNMENT
ORGANIZATIONS SPONSORING AND
REPORTING INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES AND
TRAINING ACTIVITIES**

FY 2015

	Administers Int'l Exchanges & Training Activities			Reports Data to IAWG		Comments
	Yes	No	Unknown	Yes	No	
EXECUTIVE BRANCH						
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT						
Council of Economic Advisors		X			X	
Council on Environmental Quality		X			X	
National Security Council		X			X	
Office of Administration		X			X	
Office of Management and Budget		X			X	
Office of National Drug Control Policy		X			X	
Office of Policy Development		X			X	
Office of Science and Technology Policy		X			X	
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative		X			X	
Office of the Vice President of the United States		X			X	
The White House Office		X			X	
EXECUTIVE AGENCIES						
Cabinet-Level Departments						
Agriculture	X			X		
Commerce	X			X		
Defense	X			X		
Education	X			X		
Energy	X			X		
Health and Human Services	X			X		
Homeland Security	X			X		
Housing and Urban Development	X			X		Received no data for FY 2015
Interior	X			X		Received no data for FY 2015
Justice	X			X		
Labor	X			X		
State	X			X		
Transportation	X			X		
Treasury	X			X		
Veterans Affairs	X			X		
Independent Establishments and Government Corporations						
Central Intelligence Agency			X		X	IAWG does not collect classified information
Commodity Futures Trading Commission	X			X		Received no data for FY 2015

FY 2015

	Administers Int'l Exchanges & Training Activities			Reports Data to IAWG		Comments
	Yes	No	Unknown	Yes	No	
Consumer Product Safety Commission	X			X		
Corporation for National and Community Service		X			X	
Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia	X			X		
Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board		X			X	
Environmental Protection Agency	X			X		
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	X				X	
Export-Import Bank of the United States		X			X	
Farm Credit Administration		X			X	
Federal Communications Commission	X			X		
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	X			X		
Federal Election Commission	X			X		Received no data for FY 2015
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	X			X		
Federal Housing Finance Board		X			X	
Federal Labor Relations Authority		X			X	
Federal Maritime Commission	X			X		Received no data for FY 2015
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service	X			X		Received no data for FY 2015
Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission		X			X	
Federal Reserve System	X				X	
Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board	X			X		Received no data for FY 2015
Federal Trade Commission	X			X		
General Services Administration	X			X		Received no data for FY 2015
Institute of Museum and Library Services		X			X	
Inter-American Foundation	X			X		
Merit Systems Protection Board	X			X		
Millennium Challenge Corporation	X			X		Received no data for FY 2015
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	

FY 2015

	Administers Int'l Exchanges & Training Activities			Reports Data to IAWG		Comments
	Yes	No	Unknown	Yes	No	
National Mediation Board		X			X	
National Railroad Passenger Corporation (AMTRAK)	X			X		Received no data for FY 2015
National Science Foundation	X			X		
National Transportation Safety Board	X			X		
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	X			X		
Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board	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		Received no data for FY 2015
Overseas Private Investment Corporation		X			X	
Peace Corps	X			X		
Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation		X			X	
Postal Rate Commission	X				X	
Railroad Retirement Board		X			X	
Securities and Exchange Commission	X			X		Received no data for FY 2015
Selective Service System		X			X	
Small Business Administration	X			X		Received no data for FY 2015
Social Security Administration	X			X		Received no data for FY 2015
Tennessee Valley Authority	X			X		Received no data for FY 2015
U.S. African Development Foundation	X				X	
U.S. Agency for International Development	X			X		
U.S. Commission on Civil Rights	X			X		Received no data in FY 2015
U.S. International Trade Commission			X		X	
U.S. Postal Service	X			X		
U.S. Trade and Development Agency	X			X		Received no data in FY 2015
Vietnam Education Foundation	X			X		
Boards, Committees, and Commissions						
Administrative Committee of the Federal Register			X		X	Part of National Archives and Records Admin.
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation		X			X	
American Battle Monuments Commission		X			X	

FY 2015

	Administers Int'l Exchanges & Training Activities			Reports Data to IAWG		Comments
	Yes	No	Unknown	Yes	No	
Appalachian Regional Commission	X				X	
Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board	X			X		
Arctic Research Commission		X			X	
Arthritis and Musculoskeletal Interagency Coordinating Committee		X			X	Part of Health & Human Services/NIH
The Asia Foundation	X			X		Submits data under DOS
Barry M. Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation		X			X	
Broadcasting Board of Governors	X			X		
Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board		X			X	
Citizen's Stamp Advisory Committee		X			X	
Commission on Fine Arts	X				X	
Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States			X		X	Part of Treasury
Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements		X			X	Part of Commerce
Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled		X			X	
Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention		X			X	Part of Justice
Delaware River Basin Commission	X			X		
Endangered Species Committee		X			X	Part of Interior
Export Administration Review Board		X			X	
Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council		X			X	
Federal Financing Bank		X			X	Part of Treasury
Federal Interagency Committee on Education		X			X	Part of Education
Federal Laboratory Consortium on Technology Transfer		X			X	
Federal Library and Information Center Committee		X			X	Part of Library of Congress
Harry S. Truman Scholarship Foundation		X			X	
Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor Commission		X			X	
Indian Arts and Crafts Board			X		X	Part of Interior
Interagency Committee on Employment of People with Disabilities			X		X	Part of Equal Employment Opportunity Commission
Interagency Savings Bond Committee		X			X	
J. William Fulbright Foreign Scholarship Board	X			X		Data submitted via State/ECA
James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation		X			X	
Japan-United States Friendship Commission	X			X		Received no data in FY 2015

FY 2015

	Administers Int'l Exchanges & Training Activities			Reports Data to IAWG		Comments
	Yes	No	Unknown	Yes	No	
Joint Board for the Enrollment of Actuaries			X		X	Part of Treasury
Marine Mammal Commission	X			X		
Medicare Payment Advisory Commission		X			X	
Migratory Bird Conservation Commission		X			X	
Mississippi River Conservation Commission		X			X	Part of Defense/ACE
Morris K. Udall Scholarship and Excellence in National Environmental Policy Foundation		X			X	
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science		X			X	
National Council on Disability		X			X	
National Park Foundation		X			X	
Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation, Office of		X			X	
Northwest Power Planning Council		X			X	
Panama Canal Commission		X			X	Dissolved
Permanent Committee on the Oliver Wendell Holmes Devise		X			X	Part of Library of Congress
President's Committee on Employment of People with Disabilities			X		X	Part of Dept. of Labor
President's Council on Integrity and Efficiency		X			X	Part of Office of Management and Budget
President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board		X			X	
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	
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		
Veterans Day National Committee		X			X	Part of Veterans Affairs
White House Commission on Presidential Scholars		X			X	Part of Education
QUASI-OFFICIAL AGENCIES						
Legal Services Corporation		X			X	
Smithsonian Institution	X				X	
State Justice Institute		X			X	Received no data for FY 2015
U.S. Institute of Peace	X			X		
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars	X			X		

FY 2015

	Administers Int'l Exchanges & Training Activities			Reports Data to IAWG		Comments
	Yes	No	Unknown	Yes	No	
MISCELLANEOUS						
Civil Air Patrol	X			X		
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	X			X		Independent org. within Energy
Federal Executive Boards	X			X		Received no data in FY 2015
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH						
Architect of the Capitol		X			X	
Congress			X		X	
Congressional Budget Office		X			X	
United States Government Accountability Office	X			X		
Government Printing Office		X			X	
Library of Congress	X			X		Received no data in FY 2015
Open World Leadership Center	X			X		
U.S. Botanic Gardens			X		X	Operates under auspices of Architect of the Capitol
JUDICIAL BRANCH						
Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts			X		X	
Federal Judicial Center			X		X	
Lower Courts			X		X	
Special Courts			X		X	
Supreme Court of the United States			X		X	
U.S. Sentencing Commission		X			X	

APPENDIX D: NON-U.S. GOVERNMENT 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. These exchanges are typically one-way, with foreign participants coming to the United States.

Many of these organizations provide programming that is not initiated, funded, or implemented by the federal government. Nongovernmental organizations play a vital role in international exchanges and training, whether it is 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. The non-U.S. Government (USG) sector provides important resources for educational and cultural programming and creates a healthy synergy that ultimately furthers U.S. strategic goals and national interests.

Others operate in direct partnership with the U.S. Government.¹¹ For instance, the Department of State's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA) designates certain governmental and nongovernmental organizations as sponsors of the Department of State's Exchange Visitor Program. The Exchange Visitor Program, administered by ECA, promotes the interchange of persons, knowledge, and skills in the fields of education, arts, and the sciences, among others.¹² 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, instruct, 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. However, the annual inventory does not include information on nongovernmental organizations' programs that are not designated by government organizations. The IAWG may be able to include this information in the future.

¹¹ 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.

¹² 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 people 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.

As of August 2003, information on foreign students and exchange visitors in the United States must be entered into the Student and Exchange Visitor Information System (SEVIS). This electronic database enables the federal government to track and report data on *all* foreign students and exchange visitors entering the United States on F and M student visas, and the J- visa that is used for exchange programs sponsored by USG and non-USG entities alike.¹³ SEVIS enables schools and Exchange Visitor Program sponsors to collect, maintain, and share data on international students and exchange visitors from the time those students and visitors receive their visa documentation until the end of their U.S.-based programs.

Because 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.¹⁴

Exchange Visitor Program Participant Categories

The Exchange Visitor Program has specific categories for designated sponsors. Organizations may apply for designation status in more than one category. Many sponsors hold designation in multiple categories. Below is the list of these categories, along with the number of foreign exchange participants and the number of nongovernment designated sponsors for each category.

- *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) selects prospective participants and is the only organization authorized to sponsor physicians to work in U.S. medical institutions.¹⁵ Number of foreign exchange participants in nongovernment programs: 2540. Number of designated nongovernment sponsors: 1.
- *Au pair exchange* – Foreign nationals between the ages of 18 and 26 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.¹⁶ Number of foreign exchange participants in nongovernment programs: 18,856. Number of nongovernment designated sponsors: 16.
- *Camp counselor exchange* – Foreign university students, youth workers, teachers and other individuals with specialized skills 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 accredited; a

¹³ Information on SEVIS can be found at the following website: <http://www.ice.gov/sevis>.

¹⁴ 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.

¹⁵ See regulations for alien physician exchanges at 22 CFR 62.27.

¹⁶ See regulations for au pair exchanges at 22 CFR 62.31. Program sponsors are identified at <http://j1visa.state.gov/participants/how-to-apply/sponsor-search/?program=Au%20Pair>.

member in good standing of the American Camping Association; affiliated with a nationally recognized nonprofit organization; or inspected, evaluated, and approved by the sponsor.¹⁷ Number of foreign exchange participants in nongovernment programs: 22,994. Number of nongovernment designated sponsors: 23.

- *College and university exchange* – Foreign students enter the United States to study at degree-granting postsecondary accredited educational institutions or participate in student internship programs which fulfill student’s academic studies. Students may participate in degree and non-degree programs.¹⁸ Number of foreign exchange participants in nongovernment programs: Students: 37,453; Student Interns 3,962. Number of nongovernment designated sponsors: Students 820; Student Interns 190.

- *Intern exchange* – Foreign university students or recent foreign university 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 interns’ knowledge of American culture and society. Number of nongovernment foreign exchange participants: 25,460. Number of nongovernment designated sponsors: 91.

- *Professor and research scholar exchange* – 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.¹⁹ Number of foreign exchange participants in nongovernment programs: Professor 1,139; Research scholar 34,860. Number of nongovernment designated sponsors: Professor 365; Research scholar 701.

- *Secondary student exchange* – Foreign secondary school students enter the United States to complete up to one year of academic study at an accredited public or private secondary school. Student participants live with host families or reside at accredited boarding schools.²⁰ Number of foreign exchange participants in nongovernment programs: 22,000. Number of active nongovernment designated sponsors: 77.

- *Short-term scholar exchange* – 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.²¹ Number of foreign exchange participants in nongovernment designated programs: 18,757. Number of nongovernment designated sponsors: 599.

¹⁷ See regulations for camp counselor exchanges at 22 CFR 62.30. Additional pertinent information is at <http://j1visa.state.gov/programs/camp-counselor>.

¹⁸ See regulations for college and university student exchanges at 22 CFR 62.23. Additional pertinent material is at <http://j1visa.state.gov/programs/college-and-university-student>.

¹⁹ See regulations for professor and research scholars at 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://j1visa.state.gov/programs/professor-and-research-scholar>.

²⁰ See regulations for secondary school student exchanges at 22 CFR 62.25. Program sponsors are identified at <http://j1visa.state.gov/programs/secondary-school-student>.

²¹ See regulations for short-term scholar exchanges at 22 CFR 62.21. Additional pertinent material is at <http://j1visa.state.gov/programs/short-term-scholar>.

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- *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.²² Number of foreign exchange participants in nongovernment designated programs: 864. Number of nongovernment designated sponsors: 104.
 - *Summer work/travel exchange* – Foreign university students 18 years of age and older may enter the United States to experience U.S. culture and work in jobs that are seasonal or temporary in nature in the United States during their summer break between academic years for up to 4 months.²³ Most student participants enter the United States with pre-arranged employment.²⁴ Number of foreign exchange participants in nongovernment designated programs: 100,258. Number of nongovernment designated sponsors: 50.
 - *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 countries 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. states in which they will teach.²⁵ Number of foreign exchange participants in nongovernment designated programs: 2,778. Number of nongovernment designated sponsors: 52.
 - *Trainee exchange* – Foreign visitors who are foreign university graduates with at least one year of prior related work experience in their occupational field acquired outside the United States or five years of work experience in their occupational field acquired outside the United States 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.²⁶ Number of foreign exchange participants in nongovernment programs: 10,805. Number of nongovernment designated sponsors: 85.

²²See regulations for specialist exchanges at 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://j1visa.state.gov/programs/specialist>.

²³Summer break may vary with the country/region and hemisphere. It typically runs May through August in the northern hemisphere.

²⁴See regulations for summer work/travel exchanges at 22 CFR 62.32. Additional pertinent material is at <http://j1visa.state.gov/programs/summer-work-travel>. Numbers are also included here for the 12-month Summer Work Travel Pilot Program with Australia and New Zealand.

²⁵See regulations for teacher exchanges at 22 CFR 62.24. Additional pertinent material is at <http://j1visa.state.gov/programs/teacher>.

²⁶See regulations for the trainee category at 22 CFR 62.22. List of trainee occupations are at <http://j1visa.state.gov/programs/trainee>. Current program sponsors are at <http://j1visa.state.gov/participants/how-to-apply/sponsor-search>.

APPENDIX E: PARTICIPANTS BY COUNTRY

FY 2015 Participants by Country

East Asia and Pacific - EAP

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Australia	271	10,499	10,770
Brunei	36	464	500
Burma	90	19,575	19,665
Cambodia	256	106,204	106,460
Cook Islands	8	9	17
East Asia and Pacific Regional	38	393	431
East Asia and Pacific Unspecified	11	94	105
Federated States of Micronesia	62	648	710
Fiji	113	2,220	2,333
French Polynesia	1	2	3
Hong Kong	294	3,693	3,987
Indonesia	465	79,070	79,535
Japan	1,188	13,091	14,279
Kiribati	0	20	20
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	8	70	78
Laos	82	9,116	9,198
Macau	5	4	9
Malaysia	197	4,072	4,269
Marshall Islands	12	256	268
Mongolia	189	1,280	1,469
Nauru	0	12	12
New Caledonia	2	1	3
New Zealand	154	3,183	3,337
Niue	0	4	4
Palau	9	36	45
Papua New Guinea	8	576	584

FY 2015 Participants by Country

East Asia and Pacific - EAP

People's Republic of China	1,943	26,370	28,313
Philippines	440	65,599	66,039
Pitcairn Islands	0	1	1
Republic of Korea	658	4,951	5,609
Samoa	36	876	912
Singapore	152	2,877	3,029
Solomon Islands	0	61	61
Taiwan	419	35,499	35,918
Thailand	455	8,203	8,658
Timor-Leste	7	2,770	2,777
Tokelau	0	2	2
Tonga	42	32	74
Tuvalu	0	8	8
Vanuatu	52	47	99
Vietnam	190	24,296	24,486
TOTAL	7,893	426,184	434,077

FY 2015 Participants by Country

Europe/Eurasia - EUR

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Albania	213	4,223	4,436
Andorra	5	4	9
Armenia	153	9,374	9,527
Austria	530	856	1,386
Azerbaijan	58	3,741	3,799
Belarus	27	821	848
Belgium	230	494	724
Bosnia and Herzegovina	180	107,962	108,142
Bulgaria	143	2,339	2,482
Croatia	87	1,327	1,414
Cyprus	60	390	450
Czech Republic	241	3,657	3,898
Denmark	95	519	614
Eastern Europe Regional	41	522	563
Estonia	85	461	546
Eurasia Regional	42	170	212
Europe Unspecified	92	757	849
European Union	119	582	701
Finland	103	552	655
France	628	10,908	11,536
Georgia	194	9,079	9,273
Germany	5,197	8,612	13,809
Greece	43	2,052	2,095
Greenland	3	0	3
Hungary	92	1,450	1,542
Iceland	19	157	176

FY 2015 Participants by Country

Europe/Eurasia - EUR

Ireland	56	124	180
Italy	247	2,100	2,347
Jersey	0	1	1
Kosovo, Republic of	283	4,521	4,804
Latvia	215	10,536	10,751
Lithuania	132	3,674	3,806
Luxembourg	10	42	52
Macedonia	240	3,414	3,654
Malta	96	1,321	1,417
Moldova	188	3,489	3,677
Monaco	0	3	3
Montenegro	4	168	172
NATO	24	190	214
Netherlands	215	1,585	1,800
Norway	148	2,345	2,493
Poland	150	1,775	1,925
Portugal	87	500	587
Romania	200	6,346	6,546
Russia	561	31,321	31,882
Serbia	125	1,213	1,225
Serbia and Montenegro	385	19,437	19,822
Slovakia	104	1,783	1,887
Slovenia	90	10,407	10,497
Spain	407	3,544	3,951
Sweden	99	714	813
Switzerland	450	732	1,182

FY 2015 Participants by Country

Europe/Eurasia - EUR

Turkey	296	2,675	2,971
Ukraine	291	9,198	9,489
United Kingdom	530	1,439	1,969
Western Europe Regional	240	0	240
TOTAL	14,440	295,606	310,046

FY 2015 Participants by Country

Eastern Affairs - NEA

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Algeria	48	1,451	1,499
Bahrain	43	1,271	1,314
Egypt	106	58,650	58,756
Gaza Strip	5	590	595
Iran	1	356	357
Iraq	40	3,042	3,082
Israel	169	6,438	6,607
Jordan	368	9,796	10,164
Kuwait	43	1,418	1,461
Lebanon	25	10,238	10,263
Libya	9	300	309
Morocco	609	3,407	4,016
Near East Regional	23	71	94
Near East Unspecified	0	1	1
Oman	132	1,483	1,615
Qatar	155	26,644	26,799
Saudi Arabia	126	5,964	6,090
Syria	0	339	339
Tunisia	20	2,578	2,598
United Arab Emirates	104	2,349	2,453
West Bank	26	17,561	17,587
Yemen	9	802	811
TOTAL	2,061	154,749	156,810

FY 2015 Participants by Country

Region Unattributable

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Unattributable	177	523	700
TOTAL	177	523	700

FY 2015 Participants by Country

South Central Asia - SCA

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Afghanistan	58	61,813	61,871
Bangladesh	150	944,333	944,483
Bhutan	84	32	116
India	614	16,861	17,475
Kazakhstan	151	6,054	6,205
Kyrgyz Republic	183	11,919	12,102
Maldives	78	982	1,060
Nepal	199	282,162	282,361
Pakistan	186	33,705	33,891
South Asia Regional	0	179	179
South Asia Unspecified	144	78	222
Sri Lanka	117	15,432	15,549
Tajikistan	96	20,219	20,315
Turkmenistan	22	513	535
Uzbekistan	66	1,427	1,493
TOTAL	2,148	1,395,709	1,397,857

FY 2015 Participants by Country

Sub-Saharan Africa - AF

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Angola	4	270	274
Benin	108	529	637
Botswana	217	1,104	1,321
Burkina Faso	117	1,536	1,653
Burundi	1	1,164	1,165
Cabo Verde	5	72	77
Cameroon	181	1,006	1,187
Central African Republic	8	22	30
Chad	3	374	377
Comoros	35	147	182
Congo	5	181	186
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	14	6,657	6,671
Cote d'Ivoire	26	1,522	1,548
Djibouti	7	326	333
Equatorial Guinea	1	14	15
Eritrea	0	17	17
Ethiopia	279	10,469	10,748
Gabon	6	231	237
Gambia, The	85	122	207
Ghana	251	16,256	16,507
Guinea	6	939	945
Guinea-Bissau	1	128	129
Kenya	64	294,542	294,606
Lesotho	129	308	437
Liberia	16	4,638	4,654

FY 2015 Participants by Country

Sub-Saharan Africa - AF

Madagascar	148	30,477	30,625
Malawi	143	80,067	80,210
Mali	60	5,646	5,706
Mauritania	2	775	777
Mauritius	13	375	388
Mozambique	242	5,361	5,603
Namibia	175	842	1,017
Niger	16	2,456	2,472
Nigeria	34	214,822	214,856
Rwanda	179	83,100	83,279
Sao Tome and Principe	3	53	56
Senegal	351	1,829	2,180
Seychelles	0	89	89
Sierra Leone	1	184	185
Somalia	0	4,023	4,023
South Africa	391	10,963	11,354
South Sudan, Republic of	1	267	268
Sub-Saharan Africa Regional	40	1,330	1,370
Sub-Saharan Africa Unspecified	44	282	326
Sudan	17	272	289
Swaziland	115	441	556

FY 2015 Participants by Country

Sub-Saharan Africa - AF

Tanzania, United Republic of	374	2,297	2,671
Togo	91	396	487
Uganda	198	47,375	47,573
Western Sahara	0	1	1
Zambia	306	764	1,070
Zimbabwe	17	271	288
TOTAL	4,530	837,332	841,862

FY 2015 Participants by Country

Western Hemisphere Affairs (WHA)

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Antigua and Barbuda	2	58	60
Argentina	281	11,599	11,880
Aruba	0	157	157
Bahamas, The	24	459	483
Barbados	29	4,567	4,596
Belize	63	707	770
Bermuda	3	3	6
Bolivia	90	2,817	2,907
Brazil	570	20,373	20,943
British Virgin Islands	5	1	6
Canada	592	2,913	3,505
Caribbean Regional	101	201	302
Cayman Islands	0	1	1
Chile	300	41,188	41,488
Colombia	270	46,968	47,238
Costa Rica	329	29,790	30,119
Cuba	82	373	455
Curacao	0	1	1
Dominica	5	49	54
Dominican Republic	311	3,878	4,189
Ecuador	314	4,109	4,423
El Salvador	118	72,204	72,322
Grenada	7	131	138
Guatemala	202	26,961	27,163
Guyana	84	109	193
Haiti	84	7,047	7,131

FY 2015 Participants by Country

Western Hemisphere Affairs (WHA)

Honduras	150	13,609	13,759
Jamaica	95	3,696	3,791
Martinique	2	1	3
Mexico	1,094	177,314	178,408
Montserrat	1	1	2
Netherlands Antilles	4	2	6
Nicaragua	278	37,939	38,217
Panama	287	2,359	2,646
Paraguay	327	2,600	2,927
Peru	496	28,316	28,812
Saint Kitts and Nevis	1	671	672
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1	717	718
St. Lucia	1	31	32
Suriname	11	533	544
Trinidad and Tobago	30	1,116	1,146
Turks and Caicos Islands	0	5	5
Uruguay	71	2,445	2,516
Venezuela	40	1,499	1,539
Western Hemisphere Regional	251	1,355	1,606
Western Hemisphere Unspecified	3	0	3
TOTAL	7,009	550,873	557,882

APPENDIX F: GLOSSARY

ACRYONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACSS	- Africa Center for Strategic Studies	CRA	- Community Reinvestment Act
ACT	- Applied Conflict Transformation	CSRCP	- Commission Sub-Regional de Peche
ADA	- Americans with Disabilities Act	CSRT	- Comprehensive Security Response to Terrorism
AEECA	- Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia	CSOSA	- Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia
AF	- Sub-Saharan Africa	CSP	- Community Supervision Program
AFRICOM	- Africa Command	CT	- Countering Terrorism
AIDS	- Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome	CTFP	- Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program
AML/CTF	- Anti-Money Laundering/Counter-Terrorist Financing	CWD	- Conventional Weapons Destruction
APEC	- Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation	D&CP	- Diplomatic and Cultural Programs
APTA	- American Public Transportation Association	DEA	- Drug Enforcement Administration
ARSP	- Action Reconciliation Service for Peace	DEEP	- Defense Education Enhancement Programs
ATA	- Antiterrorism Assistance Program	DFG	- German Research Foundation
ATBCB	- Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board (Access Board)	DFish	- Department of Fisheries
BBG	- Broadcasting Board of Governors	DHS	- Department of Homeland Security
BFP	- Norman E. Borlaug International Agricultural Science and Technology Fellowship Program	DKIAPCSS	- Daniel K. Inouye Asian Pacific Center for Security Studies
BLS	- Bureau of Labor Statistics	DOC	- Department of Commerce
BTS	- Bureau of Transportation Statistics	DOD	- Department of Defense
CAP	- Civil Air Patrol	DOE	- Department of Energy
CBOC	- Community-Based Outpatient Clinics	DOJ	- Department of Justice
CBP	- Customs and Border Protection	DOL	- Department of Labor
CDC	- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	DOS	- Department of State
CDS	- Chemical Services Division	DOT	- Department of Transportation
CERT	- Computer Emergency Response Team	DRBC	- Delaware River Basin Commission
CESNAV	- Mexican Navy War College	DS	- Diplomatic Security
CGH	- Center for Global Health	EA	- Eurasia
CISS	- College of International Security Studies	EAP	- East Asia and Pacific
CITES	- Convention of International Trade on Endangered Species	ECA	- Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs
CIV	- Councils for International Visitors	EAPSI	- East Asia and Pacific Summer Institutes
CNIT	- Counter Narcotics and Illicit Trafficking	EE	- Europe, Eurasia
CONEG	- Coalition of Northeastern Governors	EEF	- Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships
COP	- Community of Practice	EERE	- Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy
CPSC	- Consumer Product Safety Commission	EIA	- Energy Information Administration
		E-IMET	- Expanded International Military

	Education and Training		Protection
EPA	- Environmental Protection Agency	ICSG	- International Collaboration Steering Committee
ESF	- Economic Support Fund	IEA	- International Energy Agency
EUR	- Europe	IETA	- International Experience and Technical Assistance
EURATOM	- European Atomic Energy Community	IIJ	- International Institute for Justice
EXBS	- Export Control and Related Border Security	IIP	- Office of International Information Programs
FAA	- Foreign Assistance Act	ILA	- Intermittent Legal Advisors
FAA	- Federal Aviation Administration	ILAB	- Bureau of International Labor Affairs
FAS	- Foreign Agricultural Service	ILEA	- International Law Enforcement Academy
FATF	- Financial Action Task Force	IMET	- International Military Education and Training
FBI	- Federal Bureau of Investigation	IMF	- International Monetary Fund
FCC	- Federal Communications Commission	INL	- Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement
FDA	- Food and Drug Administration	INR	- Intelligence and Research
FDIC	- Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	IPEEC	- International Partnership for Energy Efficiency Cooperation
FEDS	- Federal Exchanges Data System	IRENA	- International Renewable Energy Agency
FERC	- Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	IRES	- International Research Experiences for Students
FETP	- Field Epidemiology Training Program	IRFP	- International Research Fellowship Program
FHWA	- Federal Highway Administration	ISN	- International Security and Nonproliferation
FLETC	- Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	ISN/ECC	- Office of Export Control Cooperation in the Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation
FMF	- Foreign Military Financing Program	ITA	- International Trade Administration
FMS	- Foreign Military Sales Program	ITC	- International Technical Cooperation
FSS	- Financial Supervisory Service	IVLP	- International Visitor Leadership Program
FTA	- Foreign Technical Assistance	IVP	- International Visitors Program
FTC	- Federal Trade Commission	JODI	- Joint Organization Data Initiative
FY	- Fiscal Year	KAPSARC	- King Abdullah Petroleum Studies and Research Center
GCC	- Geographic Combatant Commanders	LAC	- Latin America and the Caribbean
GCMC	- George C. Marshall Center	MARD	- Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
GDP	- Gross Domestic Product	MECEA	- Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act
GO	- Project Global Officers	MET/MTT	- Mobile Educating and Training Teams
GRFP	- Graduate Research Fellowship Program	MMC	- Marine Mammal Commission
GROW	- Graduate Research Opportunities Worldwide	MSD	- Managing Security Defense
GTU	- Global Training Unit	MSPB	- Merit Systems Protection Board
GUI	- Graphical User Interface	NAFTA	- North American Free Trade Agreement
HETA	- Headquarters Experience and Technical Assistance	NARA	- National Archives and Records Administration
HHS	- Department of Health and Human Services	NASA	- National Aeronautics and Space Administration
HIV	- Human Immunodeficiency Virus	NATS	- North American Transportation Statistics
HRSA	- Health Resources and Services Administration	NCA	- National Cemetery Administration
HYSPLIT	- Hybrid Single-Particle Lagrangian International Trajectory	NCI	- National Cancer Institute
IACE	- International Air Cadet Exchange	NCPC	- National Capital Planning Commission
IDES	- Integrated Disability Evaluation System	NCUA	- National Credit Union Administration
IAEA	- International Atomic Energy Agency	NEA	- Near East Asia
IAF	- Inter-American Foundation	NEA	- National Endowment for the Arts
IAP	- International Archival Program	NED	- National Endowment for Democracy
IAWG	- Interagency Working Group on U.S. Government-Sponsored International Exchanges and Training		
ICAP	- International Cooperation and Assistance Program		
ICITAP	- International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program		
ICN	- International Competition Network		
ICPEN	- International Consumer Protection and Enforcement Network		
ICRP	- International Committee on Radiological		

NEH - National Endowment for the Humanities
NESA - Near East-South Asia
NESDIS - National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Services
NETL - National Energy Technology Laboratory
NGO - Nongovernmental Organization
NGS - National Geodetic Survey
NHTSA - National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
NIDA - National Institute on Drug Abuse
NIH - National Institute of Health
NISE - National Institute of Solar Energy
NIST - National Institute of Standards and Technology
NMFS - National Marine Fisheries Service
NOAA - National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration
NOS - National Ocean Service
NRC - National Research Council
NRC - Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NSEP - National Security Education Program
NSF - National Science Foundation
NSRS - National Spatial Reference System
NTSB - National Transportation Safety Board
NWS - National Weather Service
NWTRB - Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board
OAR - Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research
OCC - Office of the Comptroller of the Currency
OECD - Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OES - Office of the Executive Secretariat
OGA - Office of Global Affairs
OGE - Office of Government Ethics
OIA - Office of International Affairs
OIP - Office of International Programs
OISE - Office of International Science and Engineering
OJT - On-the-Job Training
OPDAT - Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance and Training
OPM - Office of Personnel Management
ORC - Overseas Research Centers
OSD - Office of the Secretary of Defense
OWLC - Open World Leadership Center
PACA - Office of Public and Congressional Affairs
PACOM - Pacific Command
PASS - Program on Applied Security Studies
PC - Peace Corps
PCSS - Program on Cyber Security Studies
PD - Public Diplomacy
PDG - Professional Development Grant
PEPFAR - President's Emergency Plan for Aids Relief
PfPC - Partnership for Peace Consortium
PIRE - Partnership in International Research and Education
PIROP - Pacific Islands Region Observer Program
PLTCE - Partner Language Training Center Europe
PME - Professional Military Education
PPPs - Prohibited Personnel Practices
PRC - Peoples Republic of China
PRIS - Power Reactor Information System
PSA - Pretrial Services Agency
PSI - Proliferation Security Initiative
PV - Performance of Photovoltaic
RD&D - Research and Development and Demonstration
RITA - Research and Innovative Technology Administration
RLA - Resident Legal Advisors
RPO - Regional Processing Officers
SA - South Asia
SABIT - Special American Business Internship Program
SAMHSA - Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
SEAS - Symposium on East Asia Security
SES - Senior Executive Service
SEVIS - Student and Exchange Visitor Information System
SGI - Security Governance Initiative
SIT - Standards in Trade
SMEE - Subject Matter Expert Exchanges
SOSMA - Security Offenses Special Measures Act
STEMM - Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics and Medicine
STSEP - Short-Term Scientist Exchange Program
SOL/LIC - Special Operations and Low-Intensity Conflict
TED - Turtle Excluder Devices
TOPS - Topical Outreach Program Series
TREAS - Department of the Treasury
TYF - Ten Year Framework on Energy and Environment
UAE - United Arab Emirates
UNSCEAR - United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation
UPD - University Programs Division
USAID - United States Agency for International Development
U.S.C. - United States Code
USCG - United States Coast Guard
USCGA - U.S. Coast Guard Academy
USD - U.S. Dollars
USDA - Department of Agriculture
USED - Department of Education
USGAO - U.S. Government Accountability Office
USHMM - United States Holocaust Memorial Museum
USIP - United States Institute of Peace
USG - United States Government
USPS - United States Postal Service
USPTO - U.S. Patent and Trademark Office
USSOCOM - U.S. South Command
USTR - U.S. Trade Representative
VA - Department of Veterans Affairs

VACO - Veterans Affairs Central Office
VBA - Veterans Benefits Administration
VE - Violent Extremism
VEF - Vietnam Education Foundation
VHA - Veterans Health Administration
VIP - Very Important People
VOA - Voice of America
VSOC - VetSuccess on Campus
VSP - Visiting Scholar Program
WJPC - William J. Perry Center for Hemispheric
Defense Studies
WMD - Weapons of Mass Destruction
WSDS - Washington Security and Defense Seminar
WTO - World Trade Organization
WWICS - Woodrow Wilson International Center
for Scholars
YALI - Young African Leaders Initiative
YSEALI - Young Southeast Asian Leadership
Initiative