

# **FY 2003 Annual Report**



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

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## FOREWORD

International exchanges and training provide our nation with a unique opportunity to advance America's foreign policy objectives and, at the same time, to make a difference in the lives of people around the world. My bureau recently had the privilege of hosting the Iraqi National Symphony Orchestra for an educational and cultural exchange that included a performance at the Kennedy Center with America's own National Symphony Orchestra and Cellist Yo Yo Ma. The performance was a witness to the power of international exchanges. As Secretary Powell said that night, the orchestra members shared "the music of hope, the sweet, sweet, music of freedom."

During a meeting with orchestra members the day after their performance, President Bush said, "It's very interesting that the Iraqi Symphony is made up of people who are Shia and Sunni and Armenian and Kurdish. They work for one thing, and that is a unified sound, a beautiful sound."

This is what we aspire to in the international exchange and training community – different agencies working together to create a unified sound. The purpose of the IAWG is to ensure that we are all in harmony, directing our effort toward the common goal of mutual respect and understanding between the people of the United States and the people of the world.

At their core, exchange and training programs are means to that end – ensuring that all that is good and noble about America is shared with the people of the world. The work of our several agencies may differ in mission, but by virtue of our serving on the IAWG, we have come together for a common purpose.

This year, the IAWG provided a wealth of information and resources to the federal international exchange and training community. In addition to our annual and regional reports, we expanded our web resources to include information on security issues and related consular policies and procedures, sponsored workshops and meetings that focused on a variety of topical issues, launched a quarterly electronic newsletter, highlighted partnership best practices, and increased our communication with and outreach to federal departments and agencies. I am especially pleased to note that our efforts have resulted in the largest inventory of programs reported by the IAWG to date.

## FOREWORD

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I welcome this opportunity to thank everyone who has been involved with the IAWG. Your dedication and hard work is reflected in this report. I look forward to continuing and expanding the dialogue with all of you.

Sincerely,

Patricia Harrison  
Chair, IAWG

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Interagency Working Group on U.S. Government-Sponsored International Exchanges and Training (IAWG) is pleased to present its *FY 2003 Annual Report*. The report reviews the IAWG's activities over the past year and includes the *FY 2002 Inventory of Programs*.

The IAWG was created by the President in 1997 and mandated by Congress the following year to improve the coordination, efficiency, and effectiveness of United States Government-sponsored international exchanges and training. The IAWG uses a five-pronged approach to meet this larger mandate and address additional mandates issued by the President and Congress. The IAWG

- Creates a knowledgeable base of program sponsors through accurate and complete reporting on international exchange and training programs, policies, trends, and resources.
- Builds a community through which innovative ideas can be explored, best practices can be shared, and common challenges can be addressed.
- Promotes results-based program management by providing guidelines on performance measurement and related initiatives.
- Improves outreach to the nongovernmental sector to promote public-private partnership and enhance leveraging of federal international exchange and training funds.
- Demonstrates the powerful role that international exchange and training programs play in addressing U.S. foreign policy goals.

This report is divided into three primary chapters:

- *Chapter I: Year in Review* – outlines the IAWG's FY 2003 activities and details ways in which the IAWG has adjusted its focus to better meet the needs of the federal exchange and training community.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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- *Chapter 2: FY 2002 Inventory of Programs* – provides the federal government’s only full accounting of all U.S. Government-sponsored international exchange and training activities. The *FY 2002 Inventory* includes information on 218 international exchange and training programs, involving more than 630,000 participants and representing a federal investment of \$1.3 billion.
- *Chapter 3: Duplication Assessment* – addresses the IAWG’s executive and legislative mandates to assess duplication and overlap among federally-sponsored international exchange and training activities. The organizational structure of the *Inventory of Programs* does not allow easy comparisons of similar programs. This chapter reorganizes exchange and training programs into five broad thematic/methodological categories and discusses the potential for duplication within each category.

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

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## CHAPTER 1: YEAR IN REVIEW

Fiscal year 2003 marks the IAWG's sixth year as the federal government's clearinghouse of international exchange and training information. The IAWG's primary goal continues to be to meet our executive and legislative mandates to improve the coordination, efficiency, and effectiveness of U.S. Government-sponsored international exchange and training activities, while assisting the international exchange and training community in the successful implementation of these programs. The IAWG's focus on promoting open communication and cooperation among agencies helps us to meet these goals and enables us to forge the relationships necessary to serve as an effective resource for our stakeholders.

In April 2002, the IAWG conducted a survey of roughly 400 U.S. Government representatives of the international exchange and training community to assess our accomplishments, identify continuing challenges, and chart a course for the future. Respondents rated the importance and usefulness of the IAWG's products and activities and provided feedback on future organizational directions. Respondents, representing 13 federal departments and 31 independent agencies, indicated that we should focus primarily on data collection and analysis, clearinghouse activities, promotion of interagency cooperation, and forum building. Other IAWG mandates and activities were not as strongly supported.

During FY 2003, the IAWG responded to this feedback by refining our approach to working with federal agencies and other stakeholders. We refocused our activities to strengthen and broaden our data collection processes and to improve our clearinghouse activities. We also created a plan for reaching out to the members of the exchange and training community to share information, make them aware of policies and procedures affecting their programs, and break down barriers to open communication and cooperation. These efforts have resulted in the largest *Inventory of Programs* to date, more extensive outreach to and communication with the international exchange and training community, and numerous new resources and initiatives that have facilitated interagency communication and cooperation.

### IAWG MANDATE

The IAWG was established in 1997 by Executive Order of the President (E.O. 13055), and subsequently legislated by Congress<sup>1</sup>, to improve the coordination, efficiency, and effectiveness of United States Government-sponsored international exchanges and training. The IAWG currently includes

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<sup>1</sup> The Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, as amended (22 USC 2460(f) and (g)).

representatives from 12 federal departments and 15 independent agencies. Numerous additional federal organizations contribute to IAWG studies and benefit from our products and services. The statutory Chair of the IAWG is the Assistant Secretary of State for Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA). The IAWG staff is housed within State/ECA.

The IAWG is specifically tasked to:

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

The IAWG sees fulfilling these mandates as an ongoing process.

## **TRANSLATING MANDATE TO MISSION**

The mandates listed in the preceding section are designed to improve the full range of programs by improving coordination, eliminating unnecessary duplication and overlap, encouraging complementary programming, enhancing public and private sector partnerships, and propagating administrative and programmatic best practices. However, they need to be interpreted in a way that is compatible with the reality of the international exchange and training arena. Federally-sponsored international exchange and training programs are as numerous and diverse as the organizations that sponsor them. While these programs share the basic commonality of bringing people together to exchange information, share ideas, and foster mutual understanding, they each have unique goals and objectives that reflect the mandates of their sponsoring USG organizations. International exchange and training programs involve all manner of participants, from schoolchildren to artists to nuclear physicists. They cover topics in every imaginable field and discipline and target populations in nearly every country of the world.

While this diversity strengthens the role these programs play in meeting the full range of U.S. foreign policy objectives, it also makes specific centralized strategies for coordination, program implementation, and performance measurement impractical.

In its *FY 2002 Annual Report: Five Years in Review*, the IAWG introduced a five-pronged strategy for coordination that reflects the IAWG's mandates while accounting for the complexity of the federal exchange and training arena and the needs and priorities of federal program administrators. The IAWG's strategy is to:

- Create a knowledgeable base of program sponsors through accurate and complete reporting on international exchange and training programs, policies, trends, and resources.
- Build a community through which innovative ideas can be explored, best practices can be shared, and common challenges can be addressed.
- Promote results-based program management by providing guidelines and resources on performance measurement and related initiatives.
- Improve outreach to the nongovernmental sector to promote public-private partnership and enhance leveraging of federal international exchanges and training funds.
- Demonstrate the powerful role that international exchange and training programs play in addressing U.S. foreign policy goals.

Every IAWG product and activity can be associated with one or more of these points.

During FY 2003, the IAWG focused primarily on the first two elements of this strategy, but also engaged in activities related to the other elements.

### **Creating a Knowledgeable Base of Program Sponsors**

#### Continuing Activities

The IAWG has two primary and interrelated activities that catalog the world of federally-sponsored international exchange and training programs and provide information to program administrators and the public that improve the administration and understanding of these programs.

- *Data collection, management, and reporting* – In order to create a repository of international exchange and training data, the IAWG issues an annual call for data to all federal organizations that sponsor or participate in international exchange and training programming. The IAWG uses a fully automated data collection and reporting system (the Federal Exchanges Data System – FEDS) to facilitate data reporting by agencies and to enable them to directly access and generate reports on the data collected by the IAWG. The system also enables the IAWG to create the annual *Inventory of Programs*, included in Chapter 2 of this report, and numerous other data reports and studies. These products serve not only members of the federal international exchange and training community, but also other federal stakeholders, nongovernmental partners, and the public at large.
- *Clearinghouse websites* – The IAWG operates two clearinghouse websites; one is for interagency use and the other is open to the public ([www.iawg.gov](http://www.iawg.gov)). FEDS has been integrated with the

pass-code protected interagency site. Both sites contain information on the IAWG, links to member and cooperating agencies, links to nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) active in international exchanges and training, as well as an abundance of information related to administering and coordinating international exchange and training programs. The interagency site also includes meeting information, member contact information, and other internal documents. The IAWG publishes its reports electronically and makes them available through these websites.

The IAWG continues to enhance the Federal Exchanges Data System to ease the reporting process and to enable the IAWG to create the most comprehensive reports possible. We will continue to maintain our web resources and adjust our offerings to reflect the interests and needs of the international exchange and training community.

In its *FY 2002 Annual Report*, the IAWG reviewed the International Affairs Budget, which is more commonly known as Function 150. Function 150 provides the core funding to carry out U.S. foreign policy by supporting the worldwide operations of the Department of State as well as a broad array of programs and activities designed to achieve foreign policy goals. The IAWG's study was designed to identify funds within Function 150 that are used for international exchange and training activities and to determine whether these funds are unrecognized and unreported as such. Without a full accounting of the government's international exchange and training activities, the IAWG is unable to adequately address its primary mandates – to promote the coordination of, and identify duplication among, these programs.

As a foundation for what the IAWG anticipates will be an annual review, last year's study outlined the function, history, authorities, and appropriations of the International Affairs Budget; provided an initial accounting of funding used for international exchanges and training; and illustrated how much of this funding is actually reported to the IAWG.

The IAWG has developed this study into a stand-alone report. The first half of this report, an expanded primer of Function 150, will provide foreign affairs professionals with a learning resource designed to help them understand the intricacies of the international affairs budgeting process. The second half of the report will focus on specific funding streams within Function 150 and the mechanisms for moving funds from initial appropriations through final expenditures. As part of the IAWG's continuing effort to identify and report on federal international exchange and training initiatives, this second part of the report will also provide an accounting of funds used for these activities. Ultimately, the IAWG will demonstrate how efficient and effective tracking of funds will result in more accurate reporting and accountability. The IAWG will publish its Function 150 report in early 2004.

### New Initiatives

As a result of the stakeholders survey conducted in April 2002, the IAWG learned that many organizations and individuals are not fully aware of the IAWG's activities and services, but would like to have increased access to IAWG information. Lack of awareness of IAWG activities is cause for concern because IAWG products have proven valuable to those who have used them. Our services are regularly solicited by those who are aware of what we offer and our outreach experiences have proven that getting important information to the exchange and training community is critical and can greatly influence the speed and ease with which organizations adjust to policy changes and directives. We therefore made improving outreach to the broader exchange and training community our top priority for FY 2003.

To address this goal, the IAWG crafted the following four-pronged communications strategy to promote awareness of the IAWG and to ensure that program sponsors and other stakeholders are informed about programs, policies, trends, and resources related to international exchanges and training:

(1) *Build basic awareness of the IAWG and its mandates through the production and distribution of an IAWG brochure* – This initiative is underway and will result in the creation and broad distribution of a brochure that informs the community about the IAWG and its products and services.

(2) *Increase outreach and open new channels of communication through the production and distribution of an IAWG newsletter* – The IAWG launched its quarterly electronic newsletter, the *IAWG Dispatch*, in Summer 2003. There are currently more than 200 subscribers to the newsletter, representing more than 50 federal organizations and numerous nongovernmental partners. Archived issues of the *IAWG Dispatch* can be found at [www.iawg.gov/info/dispatch/dispatcharchive\\_index.html](http://www.iawg.gov/info/dispatch/dispatcharchive_index.html).

(3) *Provide critical information quickly to the community through e-mail alerts and IAWG announcements* – While the IAWG had begun to provide alerts and announcements to the federal community prior to FY 2003, we formalized this system in 2003. To date, the IAWG has issued 62 alerts and announcements (52 of which were issued in FY 2003). Roughly two-thirds of these have dealt with travel warnings, policies, and procedures, and have included security alerts. Nearly one-quarter have dealt with consular and border security initiatives, policies, and procedures. The remainder have provided information on training opportunities, information resources, and conferences. A full list of IAWG Alerts and Announcements is included in Appendix D.

(4) *Promote interagency cooperation and communication through forum building activities* – This is a continuing activity that has become more structured and formalized in FY 2003. Forum building activities will be addressed in the following section.

In the upcoming fiscal year, the IAWG will continue to implement this communications strategy and focus efforts on finalizing and distributing an IAWG brochure.

## Community Building

The IAWG strives to build a strong community through which innovative ideas can be explored, best practices can be shared, and common challenges can be addressed. The IAWG sponsors workshops and targeted briefings for U.S. Government program sponsors to familiarize them with specific aspects of exchange and training programming. In FY 2003, the IAWG focused on challenges faced by Exchange Visitor Program (J visa) administrators in adapting to the new Student and Exchange Visitor Information System (SEVIS) and related changes to Exchange Visitor Program regulations and procedures. The IAWG sponsored two workshops/briefings on these topics.<sup>2</sup>

The IAWG also hosts roundtables that provide a forum for continuing discussions and consultations on specific program and administrative issues. These roundtables are an especially effective tool for forum building in that they generally consist of small groups of program administrators that focus on specific topics of mutual interest. Ongoing interaction provides the opportunity for more in-depth networking and the sharing of best practices. The IAWG has formed roundtables on:

- International Visitor Programming.
- Visa Issues (replaced with larger audience workshops).

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<sup>2</sup> A planned FY 2003 workshop on performance measurement has been postponed until the second quarter of FY 2004.

- English Language Programs.

Planning for a new roundtable on alumni programming issues occurred during FY 2003. The roundtable's first meeting will be held during the first quarter of FY 2004.

Summary information on the IAWG's FY 2003 Workshops and Roundtables is included in Appendix E.

### **Promote Results-Based Program Management**

The IAWG provides guidelines and resources on performance measurement and related initiatives to members and stakeholders in an effort to assist them in incorporating sound performance measurement practices in the administration of international exchange and training programs. To augment previous efforts in this area, the IAWG has launched a special section of its website dedicated to performance measurement information and resources. The website is designed to provide valuable information and resources to stakeholders who possess varying degrees of expertise in performance measurement; it includes basic introductory information, as well as links to more advanced performance measurement materials.

In addition to the performance measurement website, the IAWG is planning a workshop in conjunction with the Office of Management and the Budget (OMB) to provide information to the federal international exchange and training community on OMB's Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART).

### **Improve Outreach to the Nongovernmental Sector**

The IAWG has included nongovernmental partners in its outreach efforts by encouraging members to invite their NGO partners to subscribe to the *IAWG Dispatch*. The *IAWG Dispatch* provides subscribers representing the nongovernmental exchange and training community with an opportunity to stay abreast of news that is important to their federal partners and information on the programs jointly administered by the two sectors. The newsletter includes articles on partnerships between federal and nongovernmental partners that highlight the value of these relationships and provide innovative ideas and potential best practices.

In addition, the IAWG continues to update and post new material to the Public-Private Partnership sections of its two websites. These sites include case studies of successful partnerships, a bibliography of partnership resources, and links to nongovernmental organizations.

Three new case studies were added to the site in FY 2003:

(1) *Peace Corps – Peace Packs Program*: This program seeks to help bridge the “digital divide” by enabling communities in developing countries to connect to the world of information, learning, and opportunity by means of technology. With the support of the AOL Time Warner Foundation, Peace Corps administrators can provide to Peace Corps volunteers – and their host communities – basic information technology tools in places where computer access is limited and use of technology minimal. In addition, the \$1 million commitment by the AOL Time Warner Foundation has been nearly matched by in-kind support from the volunteers' host community organizations and other nongovernmental donors in the form of cash, labor, equipment, supplies, and facilities.

(2) *Peace Corps – HIV/AIDS Prevention and Mitigation Initiative*: HIV/AIDS projects are enhanced through a partnership with the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and two

nongovernmental organizations – the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and the David and Lucile Packard Foundation. Through the HIV/AIDS Prevention and Mitigation Initiative, Peace Corps aims to strengthen the capacity of local populations to combat the devastating effects of HIV/AIDS in Africa and other regions of the world. Peace Corps believes this project will have a profound effect upon the AIDS crisis in the future as increasing numbers of volunteers, health care workers, counselors, and community leaders become more knowledgeable about the disease.

(3) *USAID – Health Care Partnership*: The American International Health Alliance (AIHA), in accordance with the Tajikistan Ministry of Health and USAID, sponsored and implemented two community-based partnership programs to improve the delivery and execution of health care practices in Tajikistan. USAID provided funding, AIHA coordinated the program implementation, and the Boulder (Colorado) Community Hospital donated money, in-kind contributions, and humanitarian assistance. The partnership involved participants from medical facilities in Tajikistan and the Boulder Community Hospital.

A fourth case study, which looks at the National Park Service's International Volunteer Program, is under development and will be completed in the first quarter of FY 2004.<sup>3</sup>

### **Relating Exchange and Training Programs to Foreign Policy Goals**

International exchange and training programs enable people from widely diverse backgrounds to reach across borders to collaboratively address issues of mutual concern. While these interactions yield closer international collaboration and understanding, they also play a key role in the U.S. Government's ability to achieve its foreign policy goals. The IAWG demonstrates the role of the sponsoring organizations by associating the programs it inventories with the specific strategic objectives outlined in the Department of State's *International Affairs Strategic Plan*. This system of classification enables the IAWG to report more effectively on the way international exchange and training programs complement other government efforts and provides a means for monitoring potential duplication among program initiatives.

The table below illustrates the percentage of FY 2002 programs reported to the IAWG that addressed the national interests and strategic objectives outlined in the *International Affairs Strategic Plan*. Please note that each program reported can address more than one national interest/strategic objective.

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<sup>3</sup> The National Park Service's International Volunteer Program is a unique, hands-on experiential program that each year gives about 150 foreign management professionals, teachers, and students an opportunity to volunteer at U.S. national parks. National Park Service administrators estimate that in FY 2002 international participants contributed over 73,000 service hours at 51 U.S. national parks. The program builds on its own success with a growing list of "sister park" relationships around the world.

YEAR IN REVIEW

<b>Percentages of Total Number of Reported Exchange and Training Programs Addressing Specific National Interests and Strategic Objectives:</b>		<b>Economic Prosperity</b>	<b>54%</b>
		Economic Development	36%
		Global Growth and Stability	28%
		Open Markets	22%
		U.S. Exports	20%
<b>Global Issues</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>National Security</b>	<b>38%</b>
Environment	28%	Regional Stability	23%
Health	19%	Counterterrorism	14%
Population	11%	Weapons of Mass Destruction	10%
<b>Democracy and Human Rights</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>Law Enforcement</b>	<b>23%</b>
		International Crime	15%
		Illegal Drugs	9%
<b>Humanitarian Response</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>American Citizens and Borders</b>	<b>10%</b>
		American Citizens	5%
		Travel and Migration	5%

The *Department of State/USAID Strategic Plan for FY 2004-2009* revises this framework of strategic goals and objectives. The revised framework includes most of the same objectives as the current framework and adds public diplomacy and homeland security as strategic goals. These strategic goals will be adopted in the IAWG's *FY 2004 Inventory of Programs*.

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

## SUMMARY IAWG FY 2003 PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

### Reports

- *FY 2003 Directory of U.S. Government-Sponsored International Visitor Programs*
- *FY 2002 Regional Reports*
  - East Asia and the Pacific
  - Near East
  - Eurasia
  - South Asia
  - Sub-Saharan Africa
  - Western Hemisphere
- *FY 2003 Annual Report/FY 2002 Inventory of Programs*

Web Resources

- IAWG Public and Interagency (USG-use only) Websites
- Security Issues and Related Consular Policies and Procedures (special section – USG-use only)
- Performance Measurement (special section)
- Partnership Case Studies
  - Peace Corps – Peace Packs Program
  - Peace Corps – HIV/AIDS Prevention and Mitigation Initiative
  - USAID – Health Care Partnership

IAWG Workshops and Meetings

- Student and Exchange Visitor Information System (Session II) – December 2002
- Federal Exchanges Data System Demo and Training – January 2003
- Exchange Visitor Program Responsible Officer Training – May 2003
- International Visitor Roundtable – September 2003

Communications/Outreach

- IAWG Alerts and Announcements (see Appendix D for a full list)
- *IAWG Dispatch*
  - Summer 2003

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## CHAPTER 2: INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

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

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

### OVERVIEW OF METHODOLOGY

To create the *Inventory of Programs*, the IAWG issues an annual call for data to federal organizations that administer or participate in international exchange and training programs. Our goal is to capture the most complete and accurate data available. We have undertaken a number of steps to achieve this goal, including expanding our outreach to program administrators, upgrading and enhancing our data collection system, and soliciting feedback from our contacts at the various cooperating agencies. It is an ongoing process that has yielded ever-increasing data reporting compliance from our partner organizations. Consequently, the *FY 2002 Inventory of Programs* is the largest in the history of the IAWG and represents the greatest variety of federal organizations to date.

The IAWG strives to capture information on the widest possible range of international exchange and training programs for its annual inventory. Therefore, we define these programs broadly, collecting data

**INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS**

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

The IAWG uses a variety of approaches to identify federally-sponsored international exchange and training programs: Internet research, legislative reviews, document analyses, and consultations. In preparation for the *FY 2002 Inventory of Programs*, the IAWG staff conducted a full-scale mailed survey to all executive branch organizations to determine if they sponsor international exchange and training programs. This mailing yielded information on 11 new program sponsors for the *FY 2002 Inventory*.

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

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

**SUMMARY OF FY 2002 INVENTORY INFORMATION**

<b>Total Number of Reported Programs</b>	<b>218</b>
<b>Departments/Agencies Reporting</b>	<b>64</b> (14 Departments and 50 Independent Agencies/ Commissions)
<b>Total Number of Participants</b>	<b>634,548</b>
<b>U.S. Participants</b>	39,798
<b>Foreign Participants</b>	594,750
<b>Total USG Funding</b>	<b>\$1,343,892,817</b>
<b>Department/Agency Appropriations</b>	\$998,110,046
<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	\$345,782,771
<b>Total Non-USG Funding</b>	<b>\$585,524,061</b>
<b>Foreign Governments</b>	\$461,203,808
<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	\$50,472,407
<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	\$72,675,019

**INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS**

<b>International Organizations</b>	\$1,172,827
<b>Total All Sources of Funding</b>	<b>\$1,929,416,878</b>

**Federal Sponsors**

For FY 2002, 14 Cabinet-level departments and 50 independent agencies/commissions reported 218 international exchange and training programs to the IAWG. In an effort to present the most complete inventory possible, the IAWG continued to canvass all independent agencies, boards, commissions, and quasi-official agencies to determine whether they sponsor international exchanges and training. A list of federal organizations and an indication as to whether they (a) sponsor international exchanges and training and (b) report data on sponsored programs to the IAWG is included in Appendix B. Several organizations that appear to sponsor or participate in international exchange and training activities did not report data to the IAWG for FY 2002. These organizations are as follows: the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, the Federal Reserve System, the Inter-American Foundation, the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, the Commission on Fine Arts, and the Smithsonian Institution<sup>4</sup>. The IAWG will pursue further dialogue with these organizations, where appropriate, to determine if they are engaged in activities that should be included in this report. The IAWG will also continue to research organizations whose sponsorship of international exchange and training programs is uncertain. For the *FY 2003 Inventory*, the IAWG will expand its data call to encompass State Department programs sponsored under the auspices of U.S. embassies overseas.

Largely through increased outreach, the IAWG added 40 new programs to the *FY 2002 Inventory of Programs*. Twenty-nine programs reported in the *FY 2001 Inventory* are not in this year's report. The majority of these have either been discontinued or had no program activities in FY 2002. Several others had previously been reported individually and are now combined with other program activities.

While the inventory includes 218 federally-sponsored international exchange and training "programs," several federal sponsors, most notably the State Department's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA), the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), the Department of Energy, and the National Science Foundation report data aggregates of numerous smaller programs and activities. Therefore, the scope of activities is actually much larger than it might appear.

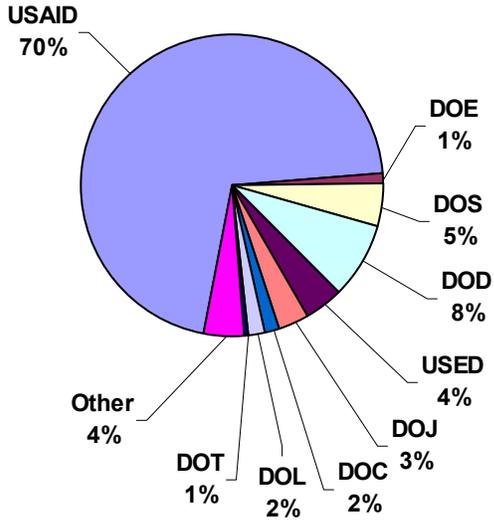
The following charts show the primary federal program sponsors according to the number of reported program participants.<sup>5</sup> Please note that U.S. technical advisors who conduct training as part of their overall program efforts may not have been included in the data reported to the IAWG in FY 2002.

<sup>4</sup> The IAWG's *FY 1997 Annual Report* included a statement from the Smithsonian Institution indicating that "...in light of the unique status of the Smithsonian in the federal structure...its international programs should not be included" in reports to Congress on U.S. Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs (p.68).

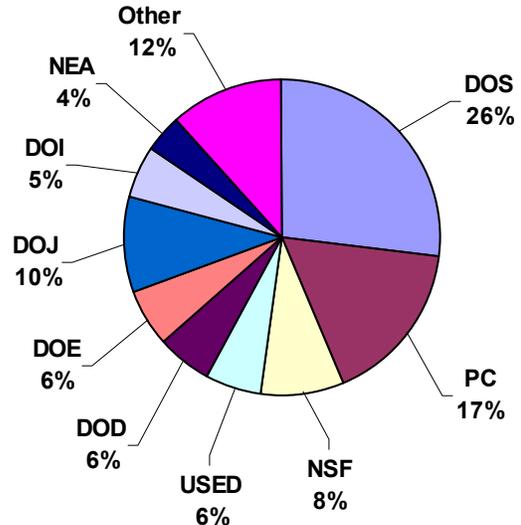
<sup>5</sup> At the IAWG's request, USAID has expanded its reporting to include data on participants trained in their home country. This more comprehensive approach to data reporting provides a much more accurate illustration of the scope of USG-sponsored programming.

INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

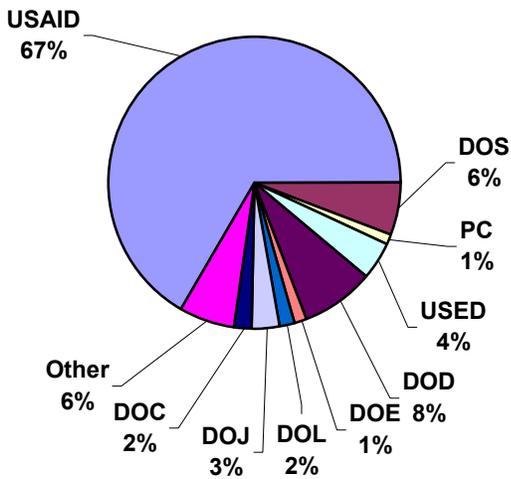
**Participants by Federal Sponsor:  
Foreign Participants**



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



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



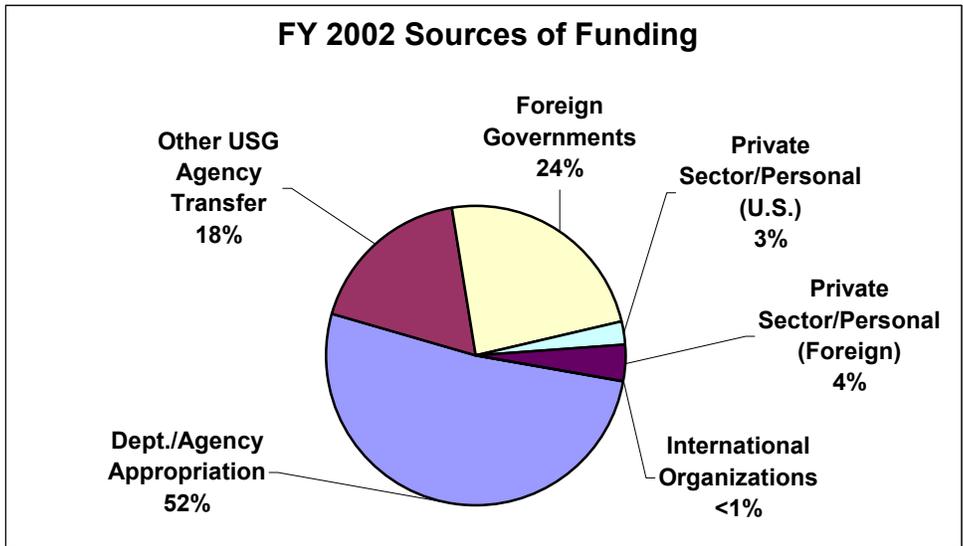
**KEY**

DOC	Department of Commerce
DOD	Department of Defense
DOE	Department of Energy
DOI	Department of the Interior
DOJ	Department of Justice
DOL	Department of Labor
DOS	Department of State
DOT	Department of Transportation
NEA	National Endowment for the Arts
NSF	National Science Foundation
OTHER	Other federal sponsors
PC	Peace Corps
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
USED	Department of Education

**Funding Data**

Of the \$1.3 billion in federal funds reportedly expended in FY 2002, 74 percent represents department/agency appropriations while 26 percent represents transfers of funds between departments and agencies. Federal investment leveraged approximately \$586 million from non-U.S. Government sources. Twenty-one percent of these contributions were made by the private sector (9 percent U.S. and 12 percent foreign), 79 percent by foreign governments, and less than 1 percent by international organizations.

The U.S. Government’s ability to leverage non-USG funds further demonstrates the value of these international exchange and training programs. It also shows how the federal government achieves substantial programming yield with limited outlay. Unfortunately, more than half of the federal organizations providing data to the IAWG do not track or report non-USG contributions to their programs. Thus, the actual sum of non-USG contributions to exchange and training programs is much higher than the reported figures. This failure to track and report non-USG sources of funding appears to be worsening. In FY 2001, only about one-third of the organizations reporting to the IAWG failed to track and report this data.



The majority of reporting agencies do not associate funding information with specific countries. Approximately 81 percent of the funding reported to the IAWG is broken down by geographic region, but only 63 percent is identified specifically by country. While this is a significant increase (nearly 20 percent) in country-specific funding reported from last year<sup>6</sup>, it still represents a deficit of information critical to analyzing the country-specific allocation of federal resources.

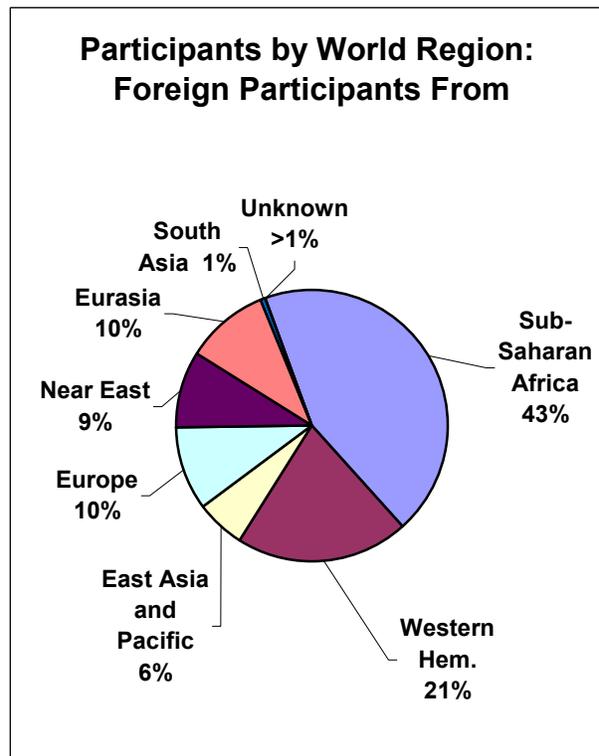
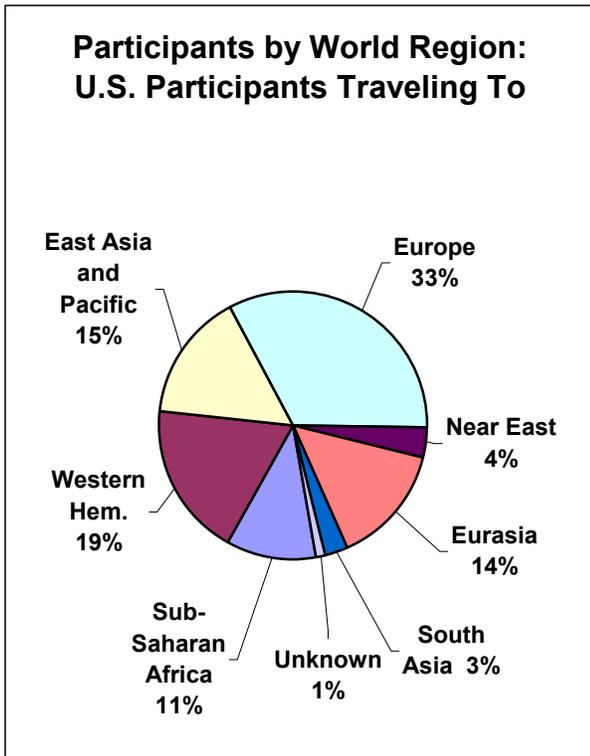
<sup>6</sup> Increased country-specific funding reported to the IAWG in FY 2002 may be attributed to a change in the methods used by the IAWG to collect funding data.

**INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS**

<b>Geographic Region</b>	<b>Reported Funding (USG and Non-USG)</b>	<b>Percent of Total<sup>7</sup></b>
East Asia and Pacific - EAP	\$251,655,385	13%
Eurasia - EA	\$322,641,336	17%
Europe - EUR	\$407,301,719	21%
Near East - NEA	\$230,823,116	12%
South Asia - SA	\$36,346,634	2%
Sub-Saharan Africa - AF	\$127,830,087	7%
Western Hemisphere - WHA	\$186,659,426	10%
Region Unattributable	\$366,159,174	19%

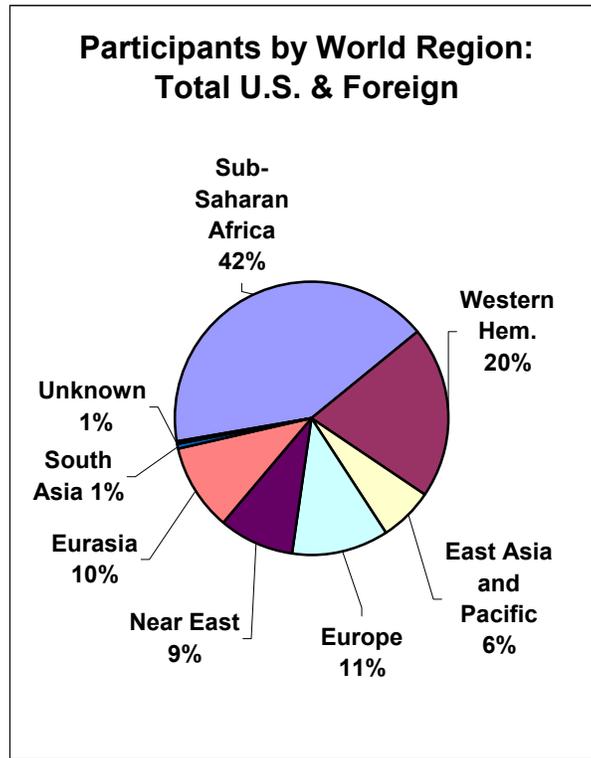
**Geographic Distribution of Participants**

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



<sup>7</sup> Percentages have been rounded.

<sup>8</sup> Includes independent states and selected dependencies and areas of special sovereignty.



### Foreign Policy Goals Addressed

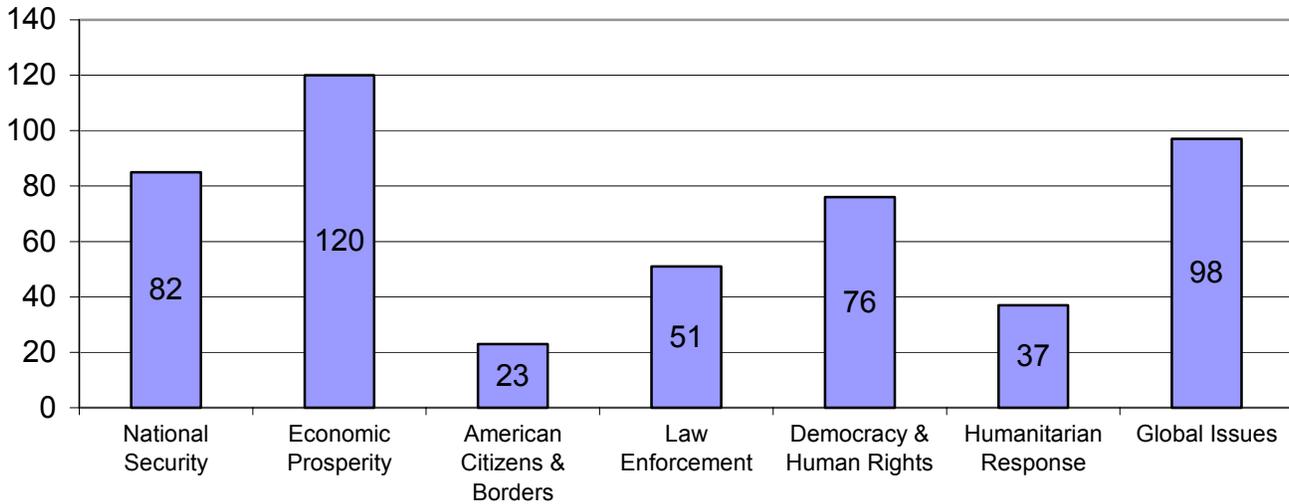
The diversity of U.S. Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs is further illustrated by the wide range of U.S. foreign policy objectives they support and the degree to which they promote U.S. national interests. The State Department's *International Affairs Strategic Plan* identifies seven fundamental areas that directly affect Americans:

- *National Security* – includes ensuring U.S. security by promoting regional stability, eliminating the threat of weapons of mass destruction, and reducing international terrorist attacks.
- *Economic Prosperity* – includes promoting open markets, U.S. exports, and economic development.
- *American Citizens and Borders* – includes protecting American citizens traveling and living abroad and controlling the manner in which immigrants and nonimmigrants travel to and remain in the United States.
- *Law Enforcement* – includes minimizing the impact of international crime and reducing the flow of illegal drugs.
- *Democracy and Human Rights* – includes increasing foreign adherence to democratic practices and respect for human rights.
- *Humanitarian Response* – minimizes human suffering abroad.
- *Global Issues* – addresses important global topics such as the environment, promoting human health, and stabilizing population growth.

The following chart illustrates the number of international exchange and training programs that support the national interests listed above. Many programs address more than one national interest.

## INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

### Number of Programs Addressing Specified National Interests



In addition to the national interests listed above, many international exchange and training programs serve to promote mutual understanding between the people of the United States and peoples around the world. Among other foreign policy objectives addressed, international exchange and training programs increase understanding of American values, policies, and initiatives to create a receptive international environment.<sup>9</sup>

## NON-USG PROGRAM SPONSORS

The federally-sponsored activities featured in the *Inventory of Programs* represent only a fraction of the total exchange and training programs and activities initiated by U.S. organizations. Countless people participate in international exchange and training activities under the auspices of private businesses, universities, associations, nonprofit organizations, and other entities. Many of these organizations provide programming that is not initiated, funded, or implemented by the federal government. Others operate in direct partnership with the U.S. Government.<sup>10</sup> Whether it's an organization arranging appointments for a labor leader from Germany, a university hosting a South African professor, or a medical institution facilitating the training of an Afghan doctor, nongovernmental organizations play a vital role in international exchanges and training. The NGO sector provides important resources for educational and cultural programming of Americans and foreign nationals, and creates a healthy synergy that ultimately contributes to the furthering of U.S. strategic goals and national interests.

Within the NGO community is a large and thriving subset of organizations that implement exchange and training programs through the U.S. Government's Exchange Visitor Program. The Exchange Visitor

<sup>9</sup> As noted previously, the *Department of State/USAID Strategic Plan for FY 2004-2009* will include public diplomacy, which encompasses mutual understanding, as a strategic goal. Consequently, the IAWG will quantify the number of programs addressing public diplomacy goals in the *FY 2004 Inventory of Programs*.

<sup>10</sup> The IAWG has written extensively on public-private partnerships in exchanges and training. The IAWG defines U.S. Government "partners" in exchanges and training as any entity that has a formal relationship with, or who is funded by, a U.S. Government agency to cooperate on a specific training activity, exchange, research project, or joint mission that seeks to promote the sharing of ideas, develop skills, stimulate human capacity development, or foster mutual understanding and cooperation.

## INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

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Program, administered by the State Department's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA), promotes the interchange of persons, knowledge, and skills in the fields of education, arts, and the sciences.<sup>11</sup> ECA designates certain governmental and nongovernmental organizations as sponsors of the Exchange Visitor Program. These "designated sponsors" facilitate cultural and educational exchanges between the United States and other countries by offering foreign nationals opportunities to come to the United States on a temporary basis to teach, lecture, study, observe, conduct research, consult, train, or demonstrate special skills.

The IAWG's annual *Inventory of Programs* includes programs sponsored and implemented by designated government organizations and their nongovernmental partners, but to date has not included information on programs implemented by nongovernmental organizations that are directly designated to implement non-USG exchange and training programs. The IAWG may be able to include this information in the future. As of August 2003, information on foreign students and exchange visitors in the United States must be entered into the Student and Exchange Visitor Information System (SEVIS). This system enables the federal government to track and report data on *all* foreign students and exchange visitors – those sponsored by USG and non-USG entities.<sup>12</sup> SEVIS enables schools and Exchange Visitor Program sponsors to collect, maintain, and share data on international students and exchange visitors from the time they receive their visa documentation through the duration of the U.S.-based program. Since all participant data will be maintained electronically, the government will be able to capture up-to-date information on all Exchange Visitor Programs and their participants nearly instantly. As a new tracking tool, SEVIS will enable 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. The IAWG will include expanded information, gleaned from SEVIS records, in its *FY 2004 Inventory of Programs* (the first full fiscal year for which data on foreign students and exchange visitors is managed using SEVIS).

Until SEVIS data is available for IAWG use, the IAWG will continue to provide summary information in our annual inventory on the various categories of designated exchange visitors, the number of participants within each category, and the number of designated sponsors for each category. This summary information follows:<sup>13</sup>

### Exchange Visitor Program Participant Categories

The Exchange Visitor Program has specific categories for designated sponsors. Organizations may apply for (and receive) designation status in more than one category. Following is the list of these categories, along with the number of foreign exchange participants and the number of NGO designated sponsors for each category (as of September 2003).

- *Alien physician exchange* – Foreign medical school graduates may pursue graduate medical education or training at accredited U.S. schools of medicine or scientific institutions. The Educational Commission for Foreign Medical Graduates (ECFMG) certifies prospective

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<sup>11</sup> The Exchange Visitor Program is authorized by the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (Public Law 87-256) as amended, 22 U.S.C. 2451, et. Seq. (1988), which is also known as the Fulbright-Hays Act. The Act's purpose is to increase mutual understanding between the people of the United States and the peoples of other countries through educational and cultural exchanges. Activities specified in the Act are facilitated, in part, through the designation of public and private entities as sponsors of the Exchange Visitor Program.

<sup>12</sup> Information on SEVIS can be found at the following website: <http://uscis.gov/graphics/shared/sevis/index.htm>.

<sup>13</sup> The information contained in this report is extracted from the Exchange Visitor Information System (EVIS) database, which reflects data provided by the program sponsors on the Certificate of Eligibility for Exchange Visitor (J-1) Status. The information may be incomplete or reflect data inconsistencies. The data contained in the EVIS database is fluid and may change because data collection and entry is ongoing.

## INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

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participants and is the only organization authorized to qualify physicians to work in U.S. medical institutions.<sup>14</sup> Number of foreign exchange participants: 8,000. Number of NGO designated sponsors: 1.

- *Au pair exchange* – Foreign nationals between the ages of 18 and 27 may participate directly in the home life of a host family by providing child care services. In turn, they are provided the opportunity to complete at least six credit hours of schooling at an accredited U.S. postsecondary educational institution.<sup>15</sup> Number of foreign exchange participants: 11,901. Number of NGO designated sponsors: 6.
- *Camp counselor exchange* – Foreign university students, youth workers, and other specially qualified individuals at least 18 years of age may work as counselors at U.S. camps for up to four months during the summer season. All program participants must be placed prior to their arrival in the United States at camping facilities which are either accredited; a member in good standing of the American Camping Association; affiliated with a nationally recognized nonprofit organization; or inspected, evaluated, and approved by the sponsor.<sup>16</sup> Number of foreign exchange participants: 23,490. Number of NGO designated sponsors: 21.
- *College and university exchange* – Foreign students enter the United States to study at a degree-granting postsecondary accredited educational institution. Students may participate in degree and non-degree programs.<sup>17</sup> Number of foreign exchange participants: 14,158. Number of NGO designated sponsors: 785.
- *Professor and research scholar/short-term scholar exchanges* – Foreign professors and research scholars visit the United States to conduct research, teach, and lecture for a maximum of three years.<sup>18</sup> Foreign professors, research scholars, or persons with similar education or accomplishments visit the United States to lecture, observe, consult, train, or demonstrate special skills at research and other similar institutions for a minimum of three weeks to a maximum of six months.<sup>19</sup> Number of foreign exchange participants: 22,233. Number of NGO designated sponsors: 881.
- *Secondary student exchange* – Foreign secondary school students enter the United States to complete up to one year of academic study at an accredited public or private secondary school. Student participants live with host families or reside at accredited boarding schools.<sup>20</sup> Number of foreign exchange participants: 28,000. Number of NGO designated sponsors: 122.
- *Specialist exchange* – Foreign experts with specialized knowledge or skill visit the United States for up to one year in order to observe, consult, or demonstrate special skills. Among the fields

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<sup>14</sup> See regulations for alien physician exchanges in 22 CFR 62.27. The program sponsor ECFMG has a website at <http://www.ecfm.org>.

<sup>15</sup> See regulations for au pair exchanges in 22 CFR 62.31. Review online brochure outlining the exchange at [http://exchanges.state.gov/education/jexchanges/private/aupair\\_brochure.htm](http://exchanges.state.gov/education/jexchanges/private/aupair_brochure.htm). Program sponsors are identified at [http://exchanges.state.gov/education/jexchanges/private/AuPair\\_Sponsors.pdf](http://exchanges.state.gov/education/jexchanges/private/AuPair_Sponsors.pdf).

<sup>16</sup> See regulations for camp counselor exchanges in 22 CFR 62.30. Program sponsors are identified at [http://exchanges.state.gov/education/jexchanges/private/CampCounselor\\_Sponsors.pdf](http://exchanges.state.gov/education/jexchanges/private/CampCounselor_Sponsors.pdf).

<sup>17</sup> See regulations for college and university student exchanges in 22 CFR 62.23.

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

<sup>19</sup> See regulations for short-term scholar exchanges in 22 CFR 62.21. Additional pertinent material is at <http://exchanges.state.gov/education/jexchanges/academic/stscholar.htm>.

<sup>20</sup> See regulations for secondary school student exchanges in 22 CFR 62.25. Program sponsors are identified at [http://exchanges.state.gov/education/jexchanges/academic/HighSchool\\_Sponsors.pdf](http://exchanges.state.gov/education/jexchanges/academic/HighSchool_Sponsors.pdf).

## INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

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represented are mass media communications, environmental science, youth leadership, international educational exchange, museum exhibitions, labor law, public administration, and library science.<sup>21</sup> Number of foreign exchange participants: 1,132. Number of NGO designated sponsors: 801.

- *Summer work/travel exchange* – Foreign university students 18 years of age and older may enter the United States to work anywhere in the United States during their summer holidays for up to four months. While most student participants enter the United States with pre-arranged employment, sponsors are required to place only 50 percent of their participants each year. For those participants for whom employment has not been pre-arranged, sponsors must ensure that participants have sufficient financial resources to support themselves during their search for employment; provide participants with pre-departure information that explains how to seek employment and secure lodging in the United States; prepare and provide a job directory that includes at least as many job listings as the number of participants entering the United States without pre-arranged employment; and undertake reasonable efforts to secure suitable employment for participants unable to find jobs on their own after one week.<sup>22</sup> Number of foreign exchange participants: 88,851. Number of NGO designated sponsors: 41.
- *Teacher exchange* – Foreign teachers have the opportunity to teach in U.S. primary and secondary accredited educational institutions for up to three years. To be eligible to participate in this program, foreign nationals must meet the qualifications for teaching in primary or secondary schools in their country of nationality or last legal residence, have a minimum of three years of teaching or related professional experience, and satisfy the standards of the U.S. state in which they will teach.<sup>23</sup> Number of foreign exchange participants: 2,366. Number of NGO designated sponsors: 59.
- *Trainee exchanges* – Foreign visitors have the opportunity to enhance their skills in their chosen career field through participation in a structured training program in the United States and to expand their knowledge of American techniques, methodologies, or expertise within the field. With the exception of flight training programs, the maximum duration of these exchanges should not exceed 18 months. Training opportunities are offered to eligible foreign nationals in 10 general occupational categories: Arts and Culture; Information Media and Communications; Education, Social Sciences, Library Science, Counseling, and Social Services; Management, Business, Commerce, and Finance; Health Related Occupations; Aviation; Science, Engineering, Architecture, and Mathematics; Industrial Occupations, Construction, and Building Trades; Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing; and Public Administration and Law.<sup>24</sup> Number of foreign exchange participants: 30,500. Number of NGO designated sponsors: 159.

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

<sup>22</sup> See regulations for summer work/travel exchanges in 22 CFR 62.32. Program sponsors are identified at [http://exchanges.state.gov/education/jexchanges/private/SWT\\_Sponsors.pdf](http://exchanges.state.gov/education/jexchanges/private/SWT_Sponsors.pdf).

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

<sup>24</sup> See regulations for the trainee category in 22 CFR 62.22; academic training in 22 CFR 62.23; medical trainees in 22 CFR 62.27. List of trainee occupations are at <http://exchanges.state.gov/education/jexchanges/private/trainee.htm>. Current program sponsors are at [http://exchanges.state.gov/education/jexchanges/private/Training\\_Sponsors.pdf](http://exchanges.state.gov/education/jexchanges/private/Training_Sponsors.pdf). A list of excluded occupations is available as well.

## U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS INVENTORIES

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

### Aggregated Program Data for Reporting Entities

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

- *Total USG funding* – The sum of all USG funds (agency appropriation and interagency transfers) expended for programs/activities.
- *Agency appropriation* – USG funds allocated for the implementation of programs and activities from the implementing agency’s appropriated budget. This category generally excludes staff salaries and overhead costs.
- *Interagency transfers* – USG funds provided for program/activity implementation by an agency other than the implementing agency.
- *Non-USG funding* – Financial contributions or cost sharing provided by non-USG sources, such as foreign governments, the private sector (U.S. and foreign), and international organizations. (Many agencies do not quantify or collect this information.)
- *Total funding* – The combination of all reported sources of funding.
- *Total number of participants* – This figure includes the aggregated number of participants from all of the reporting entity’s programs. Depending on the department/agency, these numbers may include program participants who did not travel outside their country of residence. U.S. participants can include, but are not limited to, government employees, contractors, grant recipients, and private sector partners. Several agencies did not report information on U.S. trainers and technical advisors.
- *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.
  - *Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.* No program within an organization trained foreigners in their home country. All of the reported participants traveled from one country to another for their exchange or training activity.
  - *Total number of participants includes 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

## INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

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to Bosnia and conducted training for 50 foreign nationals in Bosnia, the U.S. trainer and the foreign nationals would be reported in the participant data.)

- *Total number of participants includes some, but not all, of the organization's in-country training participants.* Programs within the same organization reported data in different ways. Some programs included participants trained in-country, while others did not. Thus, the data reflects the mixture of reportage among the various programs within the same organization.
- *Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.* Only a portion of the organization's program activity meets the IAWG definition of exchanges and training. Reported program funding data includes expenditures for items or activities that are not related to exchanges and training (e.g., equipment, buildings). Therefore, the reported funds exceed the actual cost of the exchanges and training components.
- *Dollar figures include some expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.* The organization's programs reported data differently: some programs reported funds expended solely on exchanges and training; others reported funding for activities that include, but are not limited to, exchanges and training activities.
- *Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.* The IAWG differentiates between data indicating "0" (dollars) and data indicating that funding information is "Not Tracked." Programs that report zero declare explicitly that they do not receive funds from one of the six IAWG-recognized funding sources. "Not Tracked" refers to programs that may receive or benefit from funds in one of the six categories but do not track the sources and amounts of those funds. This caveat appears if any of the programs reported by an organization have not explicitly reported funding in a given category.

### **Primary Reporting Entity Contact Information**

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

### **Department/Agency Program Descriptions**

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

### **Program Specific Data**

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

## National Interests Addressed

The U.S. national interests addressed by the program also follow each program. As stated previously, the State Department's *International Affairs Strategic Plan* identifies fundamental objectives that directly affect Americans. Many programs implemented by the U.S. Government serve a number of these national interests. (Some agencies supply their own definitions of national interests for programs that do not fit within the State Department's designations.) Many of these national interests also include subordinate strategic objectives, which are noted, where applicable, in parentheses after the listed national interest. National interests and strategic objectives are as follows:

### National Security

Protecting the United States and/or "vital" U.S. interests from threats or potential threats of a military nature. Traditional diplomacy through establishment of alliances and country-to-country relations helps to achieve national security, but U.S. interests may require more aggressive action to prevent, manage, and resolve ethnic conflicts, civil wars, territorial disputes, and humanitarian disasters anywhere in the world. Strategic objectives include:

- *Regional Stability* – Ensure that local and regional instabilities do not threaten the security and well-being of the United States or its allies.
- *Weapons of Mass Destruction* – Eliminate the threat to the United States and its allies from weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and destabilizing conventional arms.
- *Counterterrorism* – Reduce international terrorist attacks, especially on the United States and its citizens.

### Economic Prosperity

The strategies for promoting U.S. prosperity include, but are not limited to, opening markets through international, regional, and bilateral agreements; promoting market reforms and growth in developing and transitional economies, particularly in the big emerging markets; promoting global economic stability and growth; and directly promoting U.S. exports. Strategic objectives include:

- *Open Markets* – Open world markets to increase trade and free the flow of goods, services, and capital.
- *U.S. Exports* – Expand U.S. exports to \$1.2 trillion early in the 21st century.
- *Economic Development* – Promote broad-based growth in developing and transitional economies.
- *Global Growth and Stability* – Increase global economic growth and stability.

### American Citizens and Borders

The U.S. Government prepares the nation for emergency situations, promotes host government respect for the rights of American citizens, and helps reduce hazards to and promotes the safety and security of those U.S. citizens living and traveling abroad. While permitting and facilitating certain kinds and levels of interest in travel and immigration to the United States, the government

## INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

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enforces restrictions and prohibitions designed to preclude or restrict entry or residence not deemed to be in the U.S. national interest. Strategic objectives include:

- *American Citizens* – Enhance the ability of American citizens to travel and live abroad securely.
- *Travel and Immigration* – Control how immigrants and nonimmigrants enter and remain in the United States.

### Law Enforcement

The U.S. Government believes in the protection of the nation and its citizens from drugs and international crime. In some countries, improving the rule of law and the ability of host governments to combat crime may be essential elements of a strategy to secure democracy, establish an environment for investment and economic growth, or protect U.S. national security interests. Strategic objectives include:

- *Law Enforcement* – Minimize the impact of international crime on the United States and its citizens.
- *Illegal Drugs* – Reduce significantly from 1997 levels the entry of illegal drugs into the United States.

### Democracy and Human Rights

The United States supports democracy building abroad both for its own sake – because it is consistent with our values – and to advance other national interests. The primary goal is to increase foreign government adherence to democratic practices and respect for human rights.

### Humanitarian Response

U.S. values emphasize the need for a humanitarian response to certain situations in order to prevent or minimize the human costs of conflict and natural disasters. The United States will invest resources abroad to minimize human suffering, even when no other national interest is at stake. For example, programs may be directed to avert future humanitarian crises in a country or to improve local health conditions unrelated to any global infectious disease threat.

### Global Issues

Activities under this category are developed to have an impact on the global or U.S. environment, global population growth, and/or curtailing the risk of infectious disease to the U.S. population. Strategic objectives include:

- *Environment* – Secure a sustainable global environment in order to protect the United States and its citizens from the effects of international environmental degradation.
- *Health* – Protect human health and reduce the spread of infectious diseases.
- *Population* – Stabilize world population growth.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$837,610	\$837,610	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$837,610	78

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



# AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

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

The African Development Foundation (ADF) is a unique organization that promotes broad-based, sustainable development in sub-Saharan Africa. Established by Congress as a federal agency and a public corporation, ADF has funded more than 1,300 projects over the past 16 years. ADF maintains a local office, staffed with African professionals, in each of the countries in which it operates.

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## Grassroots Development Projects

The Foundation's purposes are to strengthen the bonds of friendship and understanding between the peoples of Africa and the United States; to support self-help development activities at the local level designed to promote opportunities for community development; to stimulate and promote effective and expanding participation of Africans in their development process; and to encourage the establishment and growth of development institutions that are indigenous to particular countries in Africa and that can respond to the requirements of the poor in those countries. To carry out its purposes, the Foundation provides grants of up to \$250,000 to intermediary organizations, community-based organizations, and private enterprises. Current ADF programs focus on small- and micro-enterprise development (including microfinance and other business development services), trade and investment, HIV/AIDS prevention and mitigation, and use of participatory development methods.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity (U.S. Exports, Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); Global Issues (Health, Environment)

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$837,610	Not Tracked	\$837,610

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

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Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	78	78

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

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Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$6,350	\$6,350	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$6,350	330

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



# ARCHITECTURAL AND TRANSPORTATION BARRIERS COMPLIANCE BOARD (ACCESS BOARD)

1331 F Street, NW, Suite 1000  
 Washington, DC 20004-1111  
[www.access-board.gov](http://www.access-board.gov) • 202-272-0080

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

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## Technical Assistance, Training, and Research Programs

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

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

The Board is a member of the International Conference of Building Officials and the Building Officials and Code Administrators, International, Inc. It also monitors developments in other codes and standards such as the International Conference of Building Officials (Uniform Building Code) and the Southern Building Codes Congress International (Standard Building Code).

**ARCHITECTURAL AND TRANSPORTATION BARRIERS COMPLIANCE BOARD (ACCESS BOARD)**

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**National Interests:** Advancement and Improvement in Education on Accessibility for Persons with Disabilities

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$6,350	\$0	\$6,350

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
12	318	330

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

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Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$1,137,034	\$197,086	\$939,948	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,137,034	971

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



## BROADCASTING BOARD OF GOVERNORS

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

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

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

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### International Media Training Center Program

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

**National Interests:** Democracy & Human Rights

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$197,086	\$939,948	\$1,137,034

**BROADCASTING BOARD OF GOVERNORS**

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**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
83	888	971

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

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Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$8,000,000	\$8,000,000	\$0	\$125,000	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$8,125,000	1,542

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



## CENTER FOR RUSSIAN LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT

The Library of Congress  
 James Madison Building, Room 611  
 101 Independence Avenue, SE  
 Washington, DC 20540  
 www.openworld.gov • 202-707-6115

The Center for Russian Leadership Development is an independent agency in the legislative branch created in December 2000 (P.L. 106-554) to house the Open World Program, known during its pilot program years as the Open World Russian Leadership Program. The Center, located at the Library of Congress, is governed by a nine-member Board of Trustees that includes both Congressional leaders and private American citizens.

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### Open World Program

The Open World Program is a legislative branch-sponsored exchange for emerging young Russian political and civic leaders. Open World participants gain significant, direct exposure to the American democratic and free-market system through on-site visits to a particular community and substantive meetings with government officials, business and community leaders, and members of the media and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs). Open World's 6,000 plus visitors have come from all of Russia's 89 regions and stayed in more than 800 host communities in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. Program participants have included members of the Russian Parliament and their staff, mayors, judges, local legislators, journalists, federal and regional officials, NGO directors, educators, and political party officials. Participants are on average in their late 30s, and nearly half have been women.

Open World's special features are size and broad geographical scope; focus on up-and-coming Russian leaders from the regional and local -- as well as federal -- levels; recruitment of non-English speaking, first-time visitors; emphasis on hands-on, community-based programming; home-stays; and status as the only exchange and grant-making program in the U.S. legislative branch. First proposed by the Librarian of Congress James H. Billington, a noted Russia scholar, Open World receives financial and programmatic support and direction from the U.S. Congress.

Civic participants are hosted by local members of Open World's partner hosting organizations, most of which are nonprofit NGOs experienced in conducting foreign exchange programs with Russia. The local host organizations usually provide home-stays, cultural and community activities, and an in-depth professional program. Hosts for

parliamentary participants in the Open World Program are typically U.S. senators, representatives, and governors.

In 2002, Open World offered theme-specific, tailored, small-group programs, with extensive participation by professional counterparts hosted in small and large communities by educational institutions, civic groups, and other organizations with exchange-program expertise. The civic program themes covered were as follows: economic development, educational reform, the environment, federalism, health, rule of law, women as leaders, and youth issues.

In 2002, the rule of law program was expanded so that delegations, which previously consisted solely of judges, now included prosecutors, attorneys, and legal educators. American judges who have personally hosted Russian judges on the program are now establishing sister court relationships with their counterparts. A special delegation of Russian Supreme Court justices discussed Russian and American judicial practices with their U.S. Supreme Court counterparts, had working meetings with other U.S. judicial leaders, and observed court proceedings.

The focus of our parliamentary program was on Russia's accession to the World Trade Organization. The lead parliamentary sponsor of Russia's new trademark law and three of his fellow deputies met on intellectual property rights issues with members of Congress and U.S. trade and consumer officials in May 2002, while the legislation was still pending in the Russian parliament.

Federalism remains one of the most popular themes, especially in light of pending legislation in the State Duma regarding self-government of regions and municipalities. Youth issues cover topics ranging from drug and alcohol abuse to career counseling. Health delegations return home with plans for a health community that they have developed during their time in the United States. Participants in environment programs establish contacts that lead to concrete projects such as wastewater management. Women leaders not only feel empowered after their experience on Open World, but also return with ways to combat human trafficking and domestic violence.

In 2002, 1,340 participants from Russia traveled to the United States for ten-day visits. They were accompanied by 202 bilingual facilitators who travel as guides and liaisons between the Russian-speaking participants and their American hosts. In Russia, 219 alumni participated in training opportunities provided by Open World. (Data on the alumni participants is not reflected in the figures below.)

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity (Economic Development); Democracy & Human Rights; Global Issues (Health, Environment); Mutual Understanding

**USG Funding:**

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

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$125,000	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$125,000

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	1,542	1,542

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

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Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$136,823	\$136,823	\$0	Not Tracked	\$148,995	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$285,818	175

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



## CIVIL AIR PATROL

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

The Civil Air Patrol (CAP) is a benevolent, nonprofit organization performing humanitarian services on behalf of the U.S. Air Force. Today, 60 years since its inception, over 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, 530 corporate-owned aircraft, almost 4,000 member-owned aircraft, 950 ground vehicles, and the most extensive communications system in the world. However, CAP's most valuable asset is its volunteers. Including training, members log in excess of 100,000 flying hours each year.

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

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### International Air Cadet Exchange Program

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

Each member organization is responsible for the exchange costs in its own country and for transporting its cadets and escorts to and from the host country. Actual program financing varies among countries, but many rely on support received from their aviation and engineering industries, national aero clubs, youth air organizations, and private donors. Some countries with government-sponsored youth air organizations receive direct financial

**CIVIL AIR PATROL**

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support for the exchange program from their governments. Visiting cadets and escorts incur no expenses in their host countries apart from private expenditures.

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

**National Interests:** National Security; Humanitarian Response; Mutual Understanding

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$136,823	\$0	\$136,823

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$148,995	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$148,995

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
85	90	175

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

\*\*\*\*\*

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$12,527	\$12,527	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$28,305	\$40,832	138

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



# COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

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

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

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## Technical Assistance Program

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

In FY 2002, OAI activities included:

- Coordinating Commission outreach to international regulators in the aftermath of the September 2001 terrorist attacks in order to promote information sharing and enhanced contingency planning.
- Finalizing an arrangement with the French Conseil des Marchés Financiers to share fitness information regarding market participants that become remote members of an exchange in a non-domestic market.
- Finalizing two arrangements on regulatory cooperation and the provision of technical assistance to the Chinese Securities Regulatory Commission and the Superintendencia de Valores Y Seguros de Chile.
- Coordinating Commission activities within the International Organization of Securities Commission (IOSCO) and its Technical Committee and standing committees.

**COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION**

-- Coordinating the Commission's representation to the Swiss regulatory authorities that supported a Futures Commission Merchant's (FCM) recognition in Switzerland and to Spanish regulatory authorities that supported the recognition in Spain of a U.S. futures exchange's electronic trading system.

-- Organizing the annual meeting for international regulators during the Futures Industry Association (FIA) conference, focusing on practical approaches to organizing effective supervision of cross-border business.

Each year, the Commission provides technical assistance to foreign regulators through meetings with staff and a weeklong training symposium that examines the techniques used to promote market, firm, and customer protections. Sharing this information enhances the knowledge of other regulators and facilitates the development of high levels of global regulatory protections. In FY 2002, 65 persons representing regulators or self-regulatory organizations (SROs) from 37 jurisdictions attended the symposium. In addition, OIA arranged in-house regulatory visits for 21 foreign delegations.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); Sound Market Systems; Customer Protection; Avoidance of Systemic Risk

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$12,527	\$0	\$12,527

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$28,305	\$28,305

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
9	129	138

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

\*\*\*\*\*

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	11

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



## DELAWARE RIVER BASIN COMMISSION

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

The Delaware River Basin Commission (DRBC), a pioneer in environmental protection, was created on October 27, 1961, the day the Delaware River Basin Compact became law. The Compact's signing marked the first time that the federal government and a group of states joined together as equal partners in a river basin planning, development, and regulatory agency. The members of the DRBC include the governors of Delaware, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania, as well as a federal representative appointed by the President of the United States. Commission programs include water quality protection, water supply allocation, regulatory review (permitting), water conservation initiatives, watershed planning, drought management, flood control, and recreation. 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 17 million people, including 10 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.

\*\*\*\*\*

### International Visitors Program

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

**National Interests:** Global Issues (Health, Population, Environment); Understanding and appreciation of water resources; Commitment to protection, restoration, and enhancement of water resources

**USG Funding:**

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

**DELAWARE RIVER BASIN COMMISSION**

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**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
0	11	11

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

\*\*\*\*\*

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$10,592,079†	\$8,914,079	\$1,678,000†	\$382,050†	\$682,750†	\$119,100†	\$59,000†	\$11,834,979†	2,029

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

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

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



# DEPARTMENT OF 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.

## AgLink

AgLink promotes U.S. trade and investment activities with emerging market countries while enhancing the entrepreneurial skills of foreign managers. The program provides financial and administrative support for U.S. managers to visit these markets, identify potential partners for joint activities, and offer practical on-the-job training to their foreign counterparts. After a foreign partner is identified, USDA funds the travel expenses and provides visa support and a daily stipend for the foreign manager's training in the U.S. company.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, U.S. Exports, Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development)

**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$101,315	\$0	\$101,315

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

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

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	17	5	22

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

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## China Programs

Through funding from reimbursable sources, the Research and Scientific Exchange Division (RSED) facilitates research on several projects relating to natural resource issues in the People's Republic of China and the United States. These include:

-- China-Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Water Quality Monitoring: This continuing program builds upon the relationships developed between the China Environmental Protection Foundation (CEPF), USDA, and EPA's National Risk Management Research Library (NRMRL). The United States and China are furthering their cooperative efforts through research involving various aspects of watershed management focused on real-time data collection and systems management. The research is composed of the demonstration of a wastewater re-use package plant, and the development and application of a surface water monitoring station. The unique aspects of the project involve the use of real-time data collection, transmission, and control of each of the systems. Project sites are located at various points along China's Yellow River.

-- China Water Quality: The Agro-Environmental Center of Excellence serves as a catalyst for research and discussion on the issues of environmental problems in agriculture. The Center coordinates the efforts of American and Chinese experts, academics, and others in developing cleaner production practices, coordinating field research and demonstration projects, making policy recommendations, and stimulating trade opportunities for U.S. trade associations and U.S. companies.

-- China Video: In May 2002, USDA held the premiere of the video series on sustainable agriculture in Beijing, China. Designed for the 900 million small farmers in China, this nine-segment video series highlights U.S. small-scale farms that have adopted environmentally-innovative agricultural techniques. By promoting sustainable agriculture production in China through the extension of U.S. applications, this video will further trade capacity-building in China. The series will be broadcast on Chinese Central Television to an estimated audience of 220 million people. In addition to national broadcasts, the video will appear on Chinese provincial television stations and will be used as a teaching supplement in Chinese agricultural universities. Farmers, as well as key experts from USDA, universities, and nongovernmental organizations from across the United States, provided interviews, demonstrations, and technical insight into the video project.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, U.S. Exports, Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); Global Issues (Health, Environment)

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$130,000	\$60,000	\$190,000

**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

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

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

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	20	12	32

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

\*\*\*\*\*

### **Cochran Middle Income Fellowship Program**

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

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, U.S. Exports, Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); Democracy & Human Rights; Global Issues (Environment); Agricultural Food Self-Sufficiency

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$4,098,000	\$1,248,000	\$5,346,000

<b>Non-USG Funding:</b>	<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Non-USG Funding</b>
	\$382,050	\$610,750	\$119,100	\$3,000	\$1,114,900

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	0	984	984

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

\*\*\*\*\*

### **Codex Outreach**

The Codex Alimentarius Commission outreach program is designed to organize regional and/or country specific seminars on Codex related matters. Seminar presentations address food safety guidelines and avoidance of potential barriers to sanitary-phytosanitary protocols. Key topics include: World Trade Organization-Technical Barriers to Trade/Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (WTO/TBT/SPS) equivalences and Codex guidelines, trace back, risk analyses, and biotechnology labeling. These seminars are attended by medium- to high-level policy makers and help to ensure food safety and enhanced agricultural trade opportunities throughout the world.

This program is continuous with a new interagency agreement being signed at the beginning of each fiscal year.

**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, U.S. Exports, Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); Global Issues (Health)

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$461,000	\$0	\$461,000

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
34	133	167

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

\*\*\*\*\*

### **Food and Agriculture Organization Fellowship Training Program**

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Fellowship Training Program arranges academic and nonacademic technical training programs for FAO participants in a wide range of agricultural subjects including resource management, crop production, forestry, animal science, biotechnology, aquaculture, nutrition, food safety, agricultural policy, management, and agribusiness development. In addition, U.S. study tours for senior- and mid-level government officials and university administrators are arranged to familiarize them with the latest developments in agriculture, exchange views with U.S. counterparts, visit laboratories, and attend scientific meetings and seminars.

USDA uses the expertise of USDA agencies, agricultural universities, agribusinesses, and other private sector entities to arrange and provide U.S.-based training for foreign participants. These programs help establish scientific and business linkages with U.S. agriculture.

In addition to scientific and technical upgrading in their areas of expertise, many foreign university agricultural faculty involved in nonacademic programs arranged by USDA collaborated with U.S. universities in the development of course outlines and materials for use upon their return to their home universities. For many of these programs, the U.S. Land Grant universities and other training providers made in-kind contributions, such as salary and benefits of their professors and researchers, laboratory costs, and waiver of indirect costs. In some cases, these in-kind contributions amounted to one-third to one-half of the total program costs.

In close collaboration with FAO, USDA will continue to increase emphasis on tailoring academic and training programs to better meet the specific needs of each Fellow in the most cost-effective way.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, U.S. Exports, Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); Global Issues (Health, Environment); Food Security

**USG Funding:**

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

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$72,000	\$0	\$56,000	\$128,000

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

**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

**Participant Totals:**

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

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

\*\*\*\*\*

### Scientific Exchange Program With China

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

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

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

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

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

**National Interests:** Global Issues (Environment)

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$240,000	Not Tracked	\$240,000

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
30	45	75

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## TEACH US

The Research and Scientific Exchange Division's TEACH US (Teaching Educators Agriculture and Conservation Holistically for Urban Society) program is an innovative follow-on to the highly successful D.C. Teachers Program, which originated as part of the President's District of Columbia and the Education for Democracy in Africa initiatives. TEACH US is an agriculture literacy and outreach program targeting traditionally under-represented groups to enhance and expand knowledge of agricultural science and research activities and opportunities in the United States and abroad. The program aims to expose teachers working in urban settings to agricultural disciplines through international study tours focused upon diverse agricultural and natural resource management practices. TEACH US contributes to the FAS mission by educating and enthusing large numbers of foreign consumers about the U.S. agricultural system, U.S. agricultural products, and U.S. culture, starting with young children and their teachers. The program also helps developing nations build capacity to strengthen sustainable agriculture and build more stable economies through exchanges between the United States and host country scientists and agricultural practitioners. Current projects include activities in Washington D.C., New York, and Los Angeles public schools. Areas of focus include international trade and development, food security, and environmental issues.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity (U.S. Exports, Economic Development); Global Issues (Population, Environment)

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$62,500	\$0	\$62,500

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

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

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## Technical Assistance for Seed Trade in Emerging Market Countries

This program addresses a broad range of technical issues related to international trade of U.S. agricultural products. Projects include workshops and study tours for seed industry representatives and government regulators in Africa, Eastern Europe, and Asia to promote the implementation of plant breeder's rights systems, seed quality assurance systems, and harmonized seed phytosanitary measures. The program also provides private seed companies in Russia and Africa with seminars to enhance their business management practices and capacities to import U.S. seed. Other activities in the program include U.S. outreach delegations to garner Brazilian and South African cooperation to oppose a proposed extension of geographical indicators protection beyond wines and spirits, and support of the development of teaching materials for small ruminant science and production systems in North Africa and Western Asia.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, U.S. Exports, Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); Global Issues (Environment)

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$468,000	\$370,000	\$838,000

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
49	465	514

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

\*\*\*\*\*

**Visiting Scientist Program**

The Visiting Scientist Program facilitates the exchange of U.S. and international scientists who partake in joint research, conferences, and programs. Program participants are provided travel services, visa applications, maintenance allowance, and insurance.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity; Global Issues

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$3,252,241	\$0	\$3,252,241

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	164	164

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

\*\*\*\*\*

**Worldwide Economic Research Service**

The International Cooperation and Development Service (ICD) facilitates the coordination of Economic Research Services (ERS) technical exchange teams from China and India. The typical period of stay in the United States is two weeks. ERS Teams look at a variety of subjects dealing with agricultural statistical reporting.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity (U.S. Exports, Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development)

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$101,023	\$0	\$101,023

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

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

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

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$25,322,609†	\$9,575,975	\$15,746,634†	\$1,691,767†	\$2,310,536†	\$1,284,225†	\$429,400†	\$31,038,537†	11,105

Total number of participants includes some, but not all, of the organization's in-country training participants.  
Dollar figures include some expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.  
†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Office of Public Affairs  
14th & Constitution Avenue, NW  
Washington, DC 20230  
www.doc.gov • 202-482-4883

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

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

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### Bureau of Economic Analysis

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) is the nation's economic accountant -- integrating and interpreting a variety of source data to draw a complete and consistent picture of the U.S. economy.

### Foreign Visitors Briefings

The BEA, a major federal statistical agency, produces the national, international, and regional economic accounts of the United States, including such statistics as the gross domestic product, the input-output accounts, state personal income, and the balance of payment accounts. The BEA arranges, upon request, for international visitors to meet with BEA staff in relevant program areas. These informal meetings are without charge. BEA programs are conducted in English. Sponsors provide interpreters/translation services when applicable.

**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

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**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity (Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development)

**USG Funding:**

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

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

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

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

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## Bureau of Industry and Security

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

### Nonproliferation and Export Control International Cooperation Program

The Nonproliferation and Export Control International Cooperation (NEC) Program coordinates the Bureau of Industry and Security's activities in support of U.S. export control cooperation programs with the Baltic Republics, Eurasia, and Central Europe and other areas of the world where there is a need to strengthen export controls to prevent the spread of items and technologies that pose a proliferation threat. The goal is for each nation to develop an export control law that is compatible with international standards. The workshops assist in reducing the threat from strategic items originating or transiting through participating countries that could be used in the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. The technical exchanges focus on five main areas: legal and regulatory functions, licensing procedures, enforcement mechanisms, industry-government relations, and program administration and automation support.

During FY 2002, there were a total of 52 bilateral exchanges with 434 U.S. participants and 1,006 foreign participants. With the help of the Bureau's Office of Chief Counsel, BIS was instrumental in the passage of an export control law in Kyrgyzstan. Changes made to the Bulgarian and Lithuanian export control laws now take into account "Catch-All" controls and transit of strategic goods and technologies. Russia also amended its export control law to expand its enforcement authorities. Other countries may either have laws that are currently under development or pending parliamentary approval.

NEC also initiated new Internal Control Projects with Romania and the Czech Republic.

Reaching an agreement with two high-priority countries -- India and the United Arab Emirates -- on conducting a series of comprehensive export control technical exchanges represented one of the most significant accomplishments for the NEC bilateral program.

In September 2002, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan agreed on the text of a treaty to establish a Central Asian nuclear weapons-free trade zone (CANWFZ). This agreement is important in Central Asia because of its previous history of housing thousands of Soviet nuclear weapons, and because of its strategic location bordering the nuclear weapons countries of Russia and China.

Regional workshops included the Regional Forum on Transshipment Controls in Bangkok, Thailand; the Central Asia and Southern Caucasus Regional Transit Agreement: Third Final Export Technical Workshop, in Washington, D.C.; and the Nonproliferation and Export Control Enforcement Workshop in Bucharest, Romania. BIS' Office of Chief Counsel, as well as other U.S. participants, are attempting to formulate a transit agreement among the Central Asian and Southern Caucasus countries.

The Seventh Annual Symposium for International Export Control officials was held in Washington, D.C. The object of the conference was to share information about export control issues that relate to industry-government relations and the challenges confronting export control officials in seeking to halt the spread of weapons of mass destruction.

**National Interests:** National Security (Regional Stability, Weapons of Mass Destruction, Counterterrorism); Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, U.S. Exports, Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); Law Enforcement (International Crime, Illegal Drugs)

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$2,163,734	\$2,163,734

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**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
434	1,006	1,440

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

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## Bureau of the Census

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

### International Programs Center Programs

The U.S. Bureau of the Census began its program of international technical assistance in the 1930s; its formal training program began in 1947. Over the years, BUCEN's international programs have helped establish the official statistical offices of a number of countries. In response to requests from developing countries worldwide, the International Programs Center (IPC) provides technical assistance, training and training materials, methodological development and materials, and statistical software in all aspects of censuses, surveys, and information systems (including sample design, data collection, data processing, analysis, and dissemination).

Specifically, the IPC:

- Offers short- and long-term technical assistance to developing countries.
- Provides practical, applied training in statistics and related topics to participants from developing country statistical offices around the world. The training takes place both in the United States and overseas.
- Distributes statistical software designed and developed by BUCEN to meet the needs of statistical agencies.
- Develops and distributes training and methodological materials to developing countries.
- Evaluates, analyzes, and produces estimates and projections, and makes available demographic data for all countries of the world.
- Compiles and assesses data on HIV/AIDS prevalence in countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America.
- Hosts 350-400 foreign visitors annually, including many from the developing world.
- Exchanges statistical publications with 130 countries and several international organizations.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity; Democracy & Human Rights; Global Issues (Health, Population)

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,371,908	\$2,356,000	\$3,727,908

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$650,000	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$319,000	\$969,000

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
309	445	754

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

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## 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, 99 domestic Commercial Service Offices, and 138 worldwide posts and commercial centers in 70 countries.

ITA further ensures that U.S. business has equal access to foreign markets by advocating on behalf of U.S. exporters who are competing for major overseas contracts and by implementing major trade agreements, such as the General Agreements on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), and the Japan "Framework."

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

## American Management and Business Internship Training Program

The American Management and Business Internship Training Program (AMBIT), administered by the ITA in collaboration with the International Fund for Ireland, helps to improve the productive abilities of industry in Northern Ireland and the Border Counties of Ireland. The program provides hands-on training in U.S. firms for managers and technical experts from the Northern Ireland region. It represents one of several USG economic initiatives announced in November 1994 to demonstrate America's interest in supporting the economic development of the region. Participants are provided with classroom training and development as well as internships in U.S. companies relating to management or production techniques.

In FY 2002, AMBIT launched a new program in eBusiness. This program provides hands-on training in U.S. companies to managers of small and medium sized companies from a wide range of industries in Northern Ireland and the Border Counties of Ireland. The objective is to provide participants with the management tools to help them make informed decisions about, and take a disciplined approach to, planning, acquiring, and implementing existing and emerging technologies to their firms' specific needs, business processes, and goals in the rapidly changing IT/e-Commerce environment. The program covers everything from website development to management and productivity software.

**National Interests:** National Security (Regional Stability); Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, U.S. Exports, Economic Development)

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$50,000	\$0	\$50,000

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$26,400	Not Tracked	\$95,000	\$121,400

**Participant Totals:**

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

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

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## Special American Business Internship Training Program

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

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

Part of the SABIT Group Program, the Standards session is a jointly funded program between SABIT and the Department of Commerce's National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). The goals of the Standards Program are to provide information on effective and efficient practices of equipment certification used in the United States to inspire confidence in U.S. products and to encourage further development of the focus sectors in Eurasia.

In FY 2002, approximately 27 SABIT-sponsored alumni events, including follow-on training, conferences, and seminars took place. One of the highlights of the year was a three-day conference held in Dubna, Russia, which brought together health professionals from the area. The conference, co-sponsored with Open World, and organized by SABIT alumni, aimed to improve healthy lifestyles in their communities and help draft a model for other communities.

SABIT's Standards and Metrology program trained 51 standards experts from three sectors: Information Technology, Telecommunications, and Oil and Gas Equipment.

Two sessions for the Russian Far East trained 30 professionals covering Energy Efficiency in the Construction Industry and Renewable and Alternative Energy sources.

The Energy program trained 55 oil and gas professionals from Eurasia. Participants received training in technical aspects of production, maintenance, security and risk management.

The Technology Commercialization program focused on three industries: Software Development, Telecommunications, and Plastics. Fifty-two participants took part in the program, receiving training from such companies as Hewlett-Packard, iBasis, and Atofina Chemicals.

The Transportation Infrastructure program provided sessions for road construction professionals and railroad experts were provided with management training in order to improve their individual businesses as well as the transportation infrastructure in their countries. Participants saw how the federal, state, and local governments work together in the United States to provide high-quality roads and railroad services.

Fifteen scientists from the (Russian) State Research Center of Virology and Biotechnology (Vector) were trained in a four-week Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) program. The program combined classroom training with site visits to see the principles in action. Two sessions of a three-day Technology Commercialization seminar were held in Nizhny Novgorod. In addition to training in how to successfully commercialize new technologies, each participant received a customized market assessment of their technology. Forty-seven scientists took part in those sessions.

In cooperation with DOC's Office of Eastern Europe, Russia and Independent States, SABIT funded training for 15 delegates in the area of good governance and business ethics. Absence of viable mechanisms for resolving business disputes, abuse of shareholders rights, lack of transparency and fairness in government and business processes create opportunities for corruption and inhibit trade and investment. U.S. companies often cite corruption, transparency and rule of law issues affecting the business climate as key impediments to doing business in underdeveloped markets. The DOC's Good Governance Program, in cooperation with foreign governments and the American and domestic private sectors, develops joint projects and programs to enhance the rule of law and business environments in the regions of Eastern Europe, Russia, and the Independent States.

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**National Interests:** National Security (Regional Stability); Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, U.S. Exports, Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); Democracy & Human Rights; Humanitarian Response; Global Issues (Health, Environment); Market Access and Compliance Issues for U.S. companies/Commercial Development; Mutual Understanding; Advancement of Science and Research

**USG Funding:**

<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
\$0	\$4,480,000	\$4,480,000

**Non-USG Funding:**

<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Non-USG Funding</b>
Not Tracked	\$2,240,000	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$2,240,000

**Participant Totals:**

<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
0	341	341

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

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## National Institute of Standards and Technology

The mission of the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) is to foster, promote, and develop the foreign as well as domestic commerce of the United States. Over the years, this effort has expanded into a broader responsibility to serve and promote international economic development and technological advancement through cooperative research and exchange of international visitors. An agency of the Commerce Department's Technology Administration, NIST was founded in 1901 as the nation's first federal physical science research laboratory.

### Exchange Visitors Program

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

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

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

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity (Economic Development)

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$7,311,267	\$0	\$7,311,267

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$853,567	Not Tracked	\$1,284,225	Not Tracked	\$2,137,792

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	316	316

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

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### International Visitor Program

The International Visitor 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.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity

**USG Funding:**

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

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

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	0	1,921	1,921

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

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## Standards in Trade Program

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

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

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, U.S. Exports)

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$203,000	\$0	\$203,000

<b>Non-USG Funding:</b>	<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Non-USG Funding</b>
	\$0	\$26,786	\$0	\$0	\$26,786

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	0	72	72

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

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## National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration

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

### International Turtle Excluder Device Technology Transfer Program

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

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity (Open Markets); Global Issues (Environment); Consumer Products (Importation of shrimp); Endangered Species Conservation (sea turtles)

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$200,000	\$0	\$200,000

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

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

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	39	380	419

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

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### National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Services International Activities

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

**National Interests:** National Security; Economic Prosperity; Global Issues; Advancement of Science

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<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$207,800	\$51,500	\$259,300

<b>Non-USG Funding:</b>	<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Non-USG Funding</b>
	\$53,200	\$1,350	Not Tracked	\$12,400	\$66,950

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	67	118	185

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

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

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

A 10-member delegation, led by the Deputy Administrator of the State Oceanic Administration, met with 16 U.S. scientists, in Silver Spring, Maryland, March 5-6, 2002, to participate in the 15th meeting of the U.S.-China Joint Working Group on Cooperation in the Field of Marine and Fishery Science and Technology. The U.S. and Chinese delegations endorsed continued cooperation under the five existing programs and recommended that enhanced collaboration in the future should focus on the role of the ocean in climate, data, and information exchange, and integrated coastal zone management. They also supported the provisional establishment of a panel on Polar Sciences under the Protocol.

The 5th U.S.-China Living Marine Resources Joint Coordination Panel meeting was convened in Sanya, China, on April 19-21, 2002. The meeting was co-chaired by the Vice President of the Chinese Academy of Fishery Sciences, Ministry of Agriculture and NOAA's Aquaculture Program Director of the National Sea Grant College Program. Both delegations reaffirmed that the United States and China would continue collaborative efforts to optimize integrated aquaculture and fisheries technologies by promoting new concepts of integrated aquaculture (marine polyculture) systems; adopt environmentally-friendly aquaculture practices to help sustain and increase seafood supply; and advance our understanding of biosecure systems, bioremediation techniques, and biotechnology applications.

The first U.S.-China International Workshop on Polar Sciences: Arctic Ocean Expedition was held at the First Institute of Oceanography, Qingdao, China, May 27-29, 2002. Information on physical oceanography, atmospheric chemistry, ice physics, marine biology and chemistry, and international collaboration on the Arctic region was exchanged. The general outcome of the workshop included further discussion and refinement of plans for two Arctic research cruises in 2002 and 2003, identification and initial development of joint research projects, agreement to exchange experimental and observational data, and an announcement that NOAA would host the 1st U.S.-China Polar Sciences Panel meeting in 2003.

**National Interests:** Global Issues (Environment); Advancement of Science

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$56,000	Not Tracked	\$56,000

<b>Non-USG Funding:</b>	<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Non-USG Funding</b>
	\$115,000	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$115,000

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**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
44	62	106

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

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## U.S.- Japan Cooperative Program in Natural Resources

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

Eleven Japanese fisheries scientists and administrators visited Florida in December 2001 to attend the 32nd UJNR Aquaculture Panel Meeting. The theme for this meeting was "Ecology of Aquaculture Species and Enhancement of Stocks." A two-day scientific symposium was held and site visits included aquaculture facilities throughout the central Florida region.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity; Global Issues; Advancement of Science

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$10,000	Not Tracked	\$10,000

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$20,000	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$20,000

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
20	11	31

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

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FY 2002 data was not submitted to the IAWG from the NWS - World Meteorological Organization Technical Cooperation Program.

## National Telecommunications and Information Administration

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

### National Telecommunications and Information Administration Programs

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

Training courses facilitate future negotiations and foster future support for U.S. policy positions on international spectrum management issues. NTIA does not provide any funds to the students it trains. It does provide a \$9,000 grant to the United States Telecommunications Training Institute (USTTI) to publish a catalog of courses. Some students pay their own way, while others obtain assistance from the nonprofit USTTI and other sources such as the United Nations. USTTI obtains most of its funds from the U.S. Agency for International Development and private companies such as Motorola and AT&T.

**National Interests:** National Security; Economic Prosperity

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$9,000	\$0	\$9,000

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	15	15

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

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## Office of General Counsel

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

### Commercial Law Development Program

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

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

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

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

CLDP activities support a variety of legal and economic reform measures around the globe. In FY 2002, for example, a program in Southeast Europe focused on work with officials of Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Macedonia, and Romania on the development of effective trade policies. The program included activities designed to encourage cooperation among senior trade officials from the region. As a result of CLDP's sponsorship of these efforts, bilateral free trade agreements were signed by these Southeast European countries.

In addition, CLDP and the Office of the United States Trade Representative presented a series of workshops to strengthen the capacity of African governments and their private sectors to maximize benefits accorded under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) and to enhance reform initiatives aimed at expanding trade and investment. Regional AGOA workshops were held in Cameroon, Uganda, Senegal, and Ghana. The activities focused on the provisions and opportunities accorded under AGOA, specific recommendations and actions to accelerate key reforms that would enhance AGOA's benefits, methodologies to realize potential comparative advantages in specific sectors, and mechanisms to develop private and public sector partnerships to best utilize AGOA.

West Africa program activities focused on increasing regional harmonization of commercial laws and expansion of the use of resolution of commercial disputes through arbitration, mediation, and other alternative dispute resolution (ADR) vehicles. CLDP sponsored four ADR sessions, two in Dakar, Senegal, and one in Washington, D.C., to assess where regional use of ADR stood, to train trainers, and to produce a framework for action to serve as a blueprint for establishing a regional approach to ADR. CLDP also sponsored a local ADR roundtable in Ghana to see what immediate steps should be taken to consolidate use of ADR on a country-specific level.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, U.S. Exports, Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development)

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**USG Funding:**

<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
\$0	\$6,695,400	\$6,695,400

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
86	4,371	4,457

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

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## Patent and Trademark Office

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

## Technical Assistance Programs

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

The Visiting Scholars Program and the Enforcement Program for FY 2002 had participants from Mexico, Nigeria, Eritrea, Korea, Cyprus, Guatemala, Romania, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Guyana, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, Nicaragua, Philippines, Russia, Slovakia, Trinidad and Tobago, Zambia, Albania, Croatia, Macedonia, St. Lucia, Serbia, Thailand, Tanzania, and Vietnam with classroom and hands-on study of various aspects of the administration of intellectual property law, patent and trademark examination and copyright protection, enforcement of intellectual property laws, and an opportunity to gain an understanding of the important role of intellectual property protection as a tool for economic development. Other highlights for the year included an increased emphasis on enforcement of intellectual property rights in China. This focus included a two-month detail of USG staff to China to work directly with the Chinese government in this area.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity (Open Markets); Law Enforcement (International Crime); Protection of Intellectual Property Rights

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$157,000	Not Tracked	\$157,000

<b>Non-USG Funding:</b>	<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Non-USG Funding</b>
	Not Tracked	\$16,000	Not Tracked	\$3,000	\$19,000

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	64	960	1,024

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

\*\*\*\*\*

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$165,411,376†	\$52,048,307†	\$113,363,069†	\$408,007,493†	\$214,208†	\$24,000†	\$0†	\$573,657,077†	50,140

Total number of participants includes some, but not all, of the organization's in-country training participants.  
Dollar figures include some expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.  
†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



## DEPARTMENT OF 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 service men and women and some 724,000 civilian employees. In addition, there are 1.35 million National Guard and Reserve personnel that are fully integrated into the National Military Strategy as part of the total force.

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## Defense Security Cooperation Agency

## Foreign Military Sales Program/Foreign Military Financing Program

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

**National Interests:** National Security

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$46,021,527	\$46,021,527

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$407,295,698	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$407,295,698

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	31,313	31,313

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## International Military Education and Training

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

**National Interests:** National Security; Law Enforcement; Democracy & Human Rights; Humanitarian Response

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$66,953,000	\$66,953,000

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

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	0	10,417	10,417

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

\*\*\*\*\*

### **Professional Military Education Exchanges**

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

**National Interests:** National Security

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$0	\$0	\$0

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

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	61	61	122

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## Defense Threat Reduction Agency

### Bilateral Agreements & Conventional Armed Forces in Europe Treaty

Bilateral Training Inspections fall within the framework of the Partnership for Peace Program. While each of these events is valuable as a military-to-military contact event, these missions also fulfill several other objectives. Each bilateral training inspection enables both participating sides to train new inspectors (under the guidance of experienced inspectors), share views on compliance of the Conventional Forces in Europe (CFE) Treaty, and establish professional relationships among the inspectors/escorts. This process allows for error and doesn't provide a political embarrassment to either government. The greatest benefit of these events is seen during actual CFE inspections, when the relationships established during bilateral events lead to more professional, and less confrontational, inspections.

The CFE agreement took over 20 months to negotiate and is designed to reduce the threat of a massive conventional offensive strike through the heart of Europe. The CFE Treaty accomplishes this by limiting five types of conventional weapons: tanks, armored combat vehicles, artillery, attack helicopters, and combat aircraft. The legally binding treaty places limits on two groups of states in Europe. The first, known as the Western Group, is comprised of those countries which were members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) at the time of the treaty's negotiation. The second, known as the Eastern Group, is comprised of those countries which were members of the former Warsaw Pact. Each group is permitted 30,000 armored combat vehicles, 20,000 artillery pieces, 20,000 battle tanks, 2,000 attack helicopters, and 6,800 combat aircraft. These group limits are further subject to zonal limits. Delegates from 22 countries gathered in Paris to sign the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe on November 19, 1990.

In FY 2002, each of the four bilateral training inspections gave the United States, as well as its "partner" countries, the opportunity to train more than 21 new inspectors. The most concrete benefit of the training was a significant "warming" of relations between Bulgaria and U.S. inspectors, resulting in a more open and professional CFE inspection.

**National Interests:** National Security (Regional Stability, Weapons of Mass Destruction); Global Issues (Population, Environment)

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$301,243	\$0	\$301,243

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
98	136	234

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

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## Moscow State University Immersion Training

This program provides for the enhancement and continuation of language training for U.S. personnel responsible for execution of Arms Control Missions. It provides students with intensive conversation practice with native speakers of the Russian language and cultural awareness opportunities. The program consists of four separate courses. Subjects include: advanced Russian language courses that incorporate lectures on the humanities and political science, intonation and phonetics, lexicon and grammar, mass media, Russian civilization, political history, national security, oral interpreting drills, sight translation, morphology, syntax semantics, and phraseology. Each two-week session consists of six academic hours a day, five days each week. In the afternoons and on weekends, the students' educational experience continues in the form of informal conversation with tutors during cultural excursions.

**National Interests:** National Security (Weapons of Mass Destruction); Law Enforcement

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$181,700	\$0	\$181,700

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

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	46	0	46

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## St. Petersburg Russian Language and Cultural Immersion Program

The St. Petersburg-based Russian Language and Cultural Immersion Program is designed for college students, journalists, and others who wish to learn Russian and gain a greater understanding of Russian daily life. The course is designed for serious students who need to learn a language as quickly as possible. The full schedule enables the teachers to cover a wide-ranging syllabus that has been expertly designed to develop overall linguistic skills. Varied and absorbing lessons guarantee maximum progress. A placement test assigns students to the correct class for their level of ability (beginner, intermediate, or advanced). General language lessons concentrate on helping the student to communicate in everyday language. Conversation is encouraged by active participation in role playing and group discussions. Written exercises expand vocabulary as well as knowledge of grammatical structures. The student's intonation, pronunciation, and comprehension skills improve daily with exposure to the best training aid -- the Russian people.

**National Interests:** National Security

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$55,900	\$0	\$55,900

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

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**Participant Totals:**

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

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

\*\*\*\*\*

### Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty Training Programs

Training programs are conducted on a regular basis in support of the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START).

In January 2002, ten Russian specialists received training on the Metrum 64/ARMOR Digital Telemetry Equipment in Annapolis Junction, Maryland. The training, which consisted of lectures and practical exercises, prepared the specialists for the independent operation and servicing of American digital telemetry equipment. Participants were instructed on the equipment composition and features of the Metrum 64/ARMOR, as well as the procedures for the installation, operation, and maintenance of the equipment and the remote diagnostic/control kit.

**National Interests:** National Security (Weapons of Mass Destruction)

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$13,000	\$0	\$13,000

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

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

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

\*\*\*\*\*

### Weapons of Mass Destruction Training Program

The Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Training Program trains government representatives in-country to deter WMD proliferation among organized crime entities and assists customs officials and border guards in preventing unauthorized transfers of WMD and related materials.

**National Interests:** National Security (Weapons of Mass Destruction, Counterterrorism); Law Enforcement (International Crime)

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$12,041,000	\$0	\$12,041,000

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
191	673	864

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data

**DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE**

reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

\*\*\*\*\*

## National Defense University

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

## National Security Education Program

The National Security Education Program (NSEP) addresses areas and languages of the world critical to U.S. national security and underrepresented in U.S. study. NSEP awards scholarships to U.S. undergraduate students and fellowships to U.S. graduate students for the international study of foreign areas, languages, and other international fields crucial to U.S. national security. Separately, NSEP awards grants to U.S. institutions of higher education to build or enhance programs of study in foreign areas, languages, and other fields critical to U.S. national security.

This year, NSEP began transitioning its institutional grants component into a new program called the National Flagship Language Initiative (NFLI). Thus, only three institutional grant applications were funded in FY 2002. Yet NSEP's grant awards continue to impact students for many years following the initial award year. Therefore, this portion of the program still reaches an estimated 800 participants annually (not reflected in the table below) through a variety of formats. In the future, NFLI will provide support for advanced language expertise in the federal workforce; however, there is no student data available for FY 2002 since the program is still in a pilot stage.

**National Interests:** National Security (Regional Stability, Counterterrorism); Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, U.S. Exports, Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); American Citizens & Borders (American Citizens); Law Enforcement (International Crime); Democracy & Human Rights; Global Issues (Health, Population, Environment)

**USG Funding:**

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

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
284	0	284

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

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Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

**Military Contacts Program**

The Military Contacts Program works with the military forces of selected countries to help them become positive, constructive elements of democratic societies during their transition to democracy and free market economies.

**National Interests:** National Security (Regional Stability); Economic Prosperity; Democracy & Human Rights; Global Issues (Environment); Closer Relationships with NATO

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$5,675,285	Not Tracked	\$5,675,285

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
817	1,066	1,883

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

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## Olmsted Scholar Program

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

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

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

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

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

**National Interests:** National Security; Democracy & Human Rights

**USG Funding:**

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

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$214,208	\$0	\$0	\$214,208

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
22	0	22

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

Prior fiscal years included salaries whereas a more accurate portrayal of the Foundation's contributions only comprise funding for program costs. Therefore, the funding total for FY 2002 is less than reported in prior fiscal years.

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## State Partnership Program

The National Guard Bureau (NGB) State Partnership Program (SPP) links U.S. states with partner countries' defense ministries and other government agencies -- primarily through the vehicle of the States' National Guards -- for the purpose of improving bilateral relations with the United States. The program's goals reflect an evolving international affairs mission for the National Guard and are designed to promote regional stability and civil-military relationships in support of U.S. policy objectives. While SPP began as a bilateral military-to-military contact program with which to engage the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, it has since grown and become a hybrid engagement tool in support of theater peacetime engagement plans, allowing interaction in social and economic, as well as military, spheres.

The value of the SPP is its ability to focus the attention of a small part of the Department of Defense -- a State National Guard -- on a single country or region in support of U.S. Government policies. This concentrated focus allows for the development of long-term personal relationships and a mechanism to catalyze support from outside the DOD, which otherwise would not occur but nevertheless complements U.S. policy.

The foreign and security policy justification for SPP activities include: (1) the need to engage National Guard and Reserve Component (RC) personnel in Active Component (AC) activities to maintain a unified U.S. fighting force, (2) the ability to ease operational tempo pressures on the AC through National Guard and RC participation, and (3) the growing ability of the National Guard and RC to provide specialized skills and expertise in the realm of civil-military affairs and specializations in areas such as disaster response, search and rescue, humanitarian assistance, and a myriad of other subject matter expertise that has been increasingly tasked to the RC.

**National Interests:** National Security (Regional Stability); Civil-Military Relations

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$4,599,024	\$0	\$4,599,024

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
600	696	1,296

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

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## Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness

### Reserve Officer Foreign Exchange Program

The Reserve Officer Foreign Exchange Program maintains an active relationship with countries that depend on cooperation in crisis and war. Every year reserve officers from the armed forces of the United States, United Kingdom, and the Federal Republic of Germany receive training in their mobilization duties and have the opportunity to experience the host nation's way of life. The officers familiarize themselves with the structure, organization, equipment, and operational doctrine of the armed forces of allied countries. The result is a reservist better prepared to deal with his or her mobilization assignment and a citizen who returns to the community with a better understanding of the people and policies of a major alliance partner. The Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Reserve Affairs and the German Ministry of Defense initiated the reserve officer exchange through a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in 1985. The exchange with the United Kingdom began in 1989 with a signed MOU. The first German exchange involved seven officers from each nation. This number was increased to 15 in 1986 and has stabilized at approximately 20 since 1987 for both the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom.

**National Interests:** National Security (Regional Stability)

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$183,900	\$0	\$183,900

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$237,250	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$237,250

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
45	37	82

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

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### Service Academy Foreign Student Program

The Service Academy Foreign Student Program reserves a maximum of 60 billets for foreign students at each Service Academy. Applicants must be academically qualified. Foreign students from selected nations are admitted to all U.S. service academies as regular cadets and midshipmen. They complete a four-year course of instruction and receive a bachelor's degree in a major field of study. Students usually return to their home countries to serve in the same branch of military service as the academy in which they were enrolled.

**National Interests:** National Security (Regional Stability); Democracy & Human Rights; Building military-to-military relationships

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

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Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	108	108

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

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## Regional Centers for Security Studies

### Africa Center for Strategic Studies

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

After its three years of operation, the Africa Center continues to build a comprehensive program of seminars, symposia, conferences, research, and outreach activities designed to promote good governance and democratic values in the African defense and security sectors. Africa Center seminars and events unite senior African, European, and American military officers, civilian officials, elected officials, private citizens, and representatives of intergovernmental organizations in activities designed to generate critical thinking about Africa's security challenges. In particular, the Africa Center offers the only continent-wide, apolitical forum to examine several broad areas, including civil-military relations, security studies, defense economics, and conflict studies, among others. The Africa Center also hosts topical and sub-regional seminars which address health and security, counterterrorism, capability enhancement, and conflict resolution/preemption. As events in Africa place new stresses on African leaders, these Center seminars, activities, and events develop important networks among African, American, and international military and civilian professionals who are then better equipped to confront challenges to the continent's peace and stability.

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

**National Interests:** National Security (Regional Stability, Weapons of Mass Destruction, Counterterrorism); Law Enforcement; Democracy & Human Rights; Humanitarian Response; Global Issues (Health, Population)

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$6,871,255	\$388,542	\$7,259,797

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$73,545	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$73,545

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
22	294	316

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

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## Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies

The Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies (APCSS) is a regional study, conference, and research center, whose mission is to enhance cooperation and build relationships through mutual understanding and study of comprehensive security issues among military and civilian representatives of the United States and Asia-Pacific nations. The Center provides a focal point where national officials and policy makers can gather to exchange ideas, explore pressing issues, and achieve a greater understanding of the challenges that shape the region's security environment. The Center is a complement to the U.S. Pacific Command's (USPACOM) strategy of enhancing theater security cooperation and builds on USPACOM's strong bilateral relationships by focusing on the broader multilateral approach to addressing regional security issues.

The Center has three primary academic elements: the College of Security Studies, which is the central focus, Research, and Conference Programs. College participants come from nearly all the nations in the region and consist of senior military and government civilian equivalents in security-related positions. They participate in either the twelve-week Executive course (offered three times per year) or the one-week Senior Executive course geared to senior leaders at the two- to three-star level or civilian equivalent (offered twice per year).

In FY 2002, the College graduated three classes and expended travel funding in preparation to commence a fourth. The conference program hosted/co-hosted 14 conferences: Roles of NGOs in Indonesian Security; Conventional Arms Rivalry in the Asia-Pacific; Islam in Asia After September 11, 2001; Fifth Annual U.S.-Japan Security Relations; Ramifications of Taiwan's December 2001 Elections for U.S.-P.R.C. Relations; Transnational Violence and Seams of Lawlessness in the Asia-Pacific; Growth and Governance in Asia; China's Leadership Transition; Future Relations: United States, Republic of Korea, and Japan; Nationalism in Northeast Asia; Dynamics of China's Relations with South and Southeast Asia; Biennial Conference of the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies: Enhancing Regional Security Cooperation; Religion and Security in South Asia; and the Chiefs of Defense Conference: Common Defense Challenges in the Asia-Pacific Region (sponsored by USPACOM with logistic support by APCSS).

FY 2003 will bring about graduation of three College classes, two Senior Executive classes, and thirteen conferences. Through its College and conference program, which engages both current and future decision makers within the region on a multitude of contemporary issues impacting the regional security environment, the Center actively helps attain a broad range of national interests: security, economic prosperity, borders, law enforcement, democracy and human rights, humanitarian response, and global issues.

**National Interests:** National Security; Economic Prosperity; American Citizens & Borders; Law Enforcement; Democracy & Human Rights; Humanitarian Response; Global Issues

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$3,023,000	Not Tracked	\$3,023,000

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

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	7	626	633

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

Conference participants have not been included in this report.

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## Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies

The Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies helps to develop civilian specialists in defense and military matters by providing graduate-level programs in defense planning and management, executive leadership, civil-military relations, and interagency operations. Its multifaceted programs are tailored to requirements identified by governments and specialists from all of the Hemisphere's democracies, including the United States and Canada.

**National Interests:** National Security (Regional Stability, Counterterrorism); Economic Prosperity (Economic Development); Law Enforcement (International Crime, Illegal Drugs); Democracy & Human Rights; Global Issues (Environment)

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,784,000	\$0	\$1,784,000

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$16,000	\$0	\$24,000	\$0	\$40,000

**Participant Totals:**

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

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

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## George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies

The mission of the George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies is to create a more stable security environment by advancing democratic defense institutions and relationships; promoting active, peaceful, security cooperation; and enhancing enduring partnerships among the nations of the Americas, Europe, and Eurasia. This occurs through tailored advanced professional education and training of military and civilian officials and through applied research. The Center consists of five programs: College of Defense and Security Studies, Foreign Area Officers Program, Foreign Language Training Center, Conference Center, and the Research Program. Additionally, the Center is the Secretariat for the Partnership for Peace Consortium.

The College of Defense and Security Studies offers three executive education courses. These courses consist of postgraduate-level studies that focus on how national security is formulated and maintained in democratic societies. There is a 2-week Senior Executive Seminar (twice per year) for parliamentarians/general officers and their civilian equivalents, a 15-week Executive Program (twice per year) for lieutenant colonels, colonels, and their civilian equivalents, and a 9-week course entitled "Leaders for the 21st Century" (three per year) for majors, captains, and their civilian equivalents.

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

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

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

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

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

**National Interests:** National Security (Regional Stability, Weapons of Mass Destruction, Counterterrorism); Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); Law Enforcement (International Crime, Illegal Drugs); Democracy & Human Rights; Global Issues (Health, Population, Environment)

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$4,819,000	\$0	\$4,819,000

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$385,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$385,000

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**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	1,730	1,730

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

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### **Near East-South Asia Center for Strategic Studies**

The Near East-South Asia (NESA) Center for Strategic Studies is the fifth regional study center established by the Department of Defense after the George C. Marshall Center, the Asia Pacific Center, the Africa Center, and the Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies. It provides a means for engaging with current and future defense and diplomatic leaders in the region. It aims to promote regional stability and enhance security cooperation. The NESA Center was established October 31, 2000, as a component of the National Defense University in Washington, D.C. Its staff consists of 25 academic and administrative professionals.

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

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

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

**National Interests:** National Security (Regional Stability, Weapons of Mass Destruction); Law Enforcement; Democracy & Human Rights

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$4,500,000	Not Tracked	\$4,500,000

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
25	515	540

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

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**DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE**

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In addition to the programs above, the Department of Defense has historically sponsored the Defense Personnel Exchange Program. For FY 2002, the IAWG was unable to determine from DOD which office there would be responsible for providing data on the program.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$31,706,640	\$31,703,640	\$3,000	\$903,872†	Not Tracked	\$30,850†	Not Tracked	\$32,641,362†	27,034

Total number of participants includes some, but not all, of the organization's in-country training participants.  
Dollar figures include some expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.  
†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



# DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

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

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## Office of Postsecondary Education

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

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

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

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

## American Overseas Research Centers Program

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

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

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

**National Interests:** National Security; Economic Prosperity; Improvement of Education in the United States

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$800,000	\$0	\$800,000

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
237	63	300

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

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## European Community-United States of America Cooperation Program in Higher Education and Vocational Education

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

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity (Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); American Citizens & Borders (Travel and Immigration); Democracy & Human Rights; Global Issues (Health, Population, Environment)

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<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$2,239,145	\$0	\$2,239,145

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

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

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	137	171	308

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

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### **Fulbright-Hays Doctoral Dissertation Research Abroad Program**

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

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

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

**National Interests:** National Security; Economic Prosperity; Improvement of Education in the United States

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$4,230,501	\$0	\$4,230,501

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

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	165	0	165

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

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## Fulbright-Hays Faculty Research Abroad Program

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

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

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

**National Interests:** National Security; Economic Prosperity; Improvement of Education in the United States

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$1,421,065	\$0	\$1,421,065

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

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	29	0	29

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

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## Fulbright-Hays Group Projects Abroad Program

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

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

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

**National Interests:** National Security; Economic Prosperity; Improvement of Education in the United States

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$4,000,000	\$0	\$4,000,000

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

**DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION**

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
881	0	881

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

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### **Fulbright-Hays Seminars Abroad Program**

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

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

**National Interests:** Improvement of Education in the United States

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,777,555	\$0	\$1,777,555

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
136	0	136

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

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### **Program for North American Mobility in Higher Education**

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

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

In FY 2002, eight additional grants were made to eight lead U.S. institutions of higher education. Each of these institutions comprised a consortium with one additional U.S. partnering institution and two institutions each from Canada and Mexico for a total of 48 new institutions. The number of institutions now involved from Mexico, Canada, and the United States totals nearly 300. For FY 2002, approximately \$1,696,000 was awarded over a

**DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION**

four-year period for the eight lead U.S. institutions.

**National Interests:** National Security; Economic Prosperity (Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); American Citizens & Borders (Travel and Immigration, American Citizens); Law Enforcement; Democracy & Human Rights; Humanitarian Response; Global Issues; Health; Populations; Environment

**USG Funding:**

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

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
140	140	280

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

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### **U.S.-Brazil Higher Education Consortia Program**

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

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); Democracy & Human Rights; Global Issues (Health, Population, Environment); Improvement of Undergraduate Education

**USG Funding:**

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

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$900,000	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$900,000

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
150	127	277

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

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## Office of Safe and Drug-Free Schools

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

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

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

The Cooperative Civic Education and Economic Education Exchange Program is carried out in concurrence with the Department of State, which is specifically charged with ensuring that the assistance provided is not duplicative of other program activities conducted in eligible countries and that institutions in eligible countries with which the work may be conducted are creditable institutions. The FY 2002 appropriated funds for this program were divided between program activities in civic education and activities in economic education.

The data submitted in this report are from programs run by four different U.S. organizations: the Center for Civic Education, which administers CIVITAS: An International Civic Education Exchange Program and the CIVITAS Latin America Program; Russell Sage College, which administers the Civics Mosaic Program; the American Forum for Global Education, which administers the Democracy Education Exchange Project; and the National Council on Economic Education, which administers the Economics International Program.

## Civics and Government Education Programs

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

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

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

**National Interests:** Democracy & Human Rights; Improvement of Education

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$5,270,323	\$0	\$5,270,323

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

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

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	156	237	393

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

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## Civics Mosaic

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

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

**National Interests:** Democracy & Human Rights; Improvement of Civic Education in the United States; Improvement of Civic Education in Russia

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,363,042	\$0	\$1,363,042

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
62	36	98

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## Democracy Education Exchange Project

The Democracy Education Exchange Project (DEEP) is a Consortium composed of seven nonprofit organizations (The American Forum, Street Law, the Constitutional Rights Foundation Chicago, the Constitutional Rights Foundation Los Angeles, the Social Science Education Consortium, the Council of Chief State School Officers, and the Mid-America Center (in collaboration with Indiana University) in collaboration with nine other nonprofit organizations and universities and eight state education agencies. Consortium members have worked extensively in civics and government education and have also collectively worked in all Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) countries and Newly Independent States (NIS) of the former republics of the Soviet Union.

Collectively, the Consortium brings a singular and enormous wealth of program expertise, resources, and curriculum work in civics, government, citizenship, and law-related education to this project. The wider participation of their affiliates and networks as well will invest the program with yet more synergy. With the combined forces, experience, knowledge, and resources of all involved, the DEEP Project promises to be of immense national and international significance. Specifically, DEEP offers CEE/NIS participants a markedly more expansive menu of program choices while involving them intimately and democratically in the design and implementation of their own Country Plans of Action throughout the whole process. This extensive input will result in the participants "owning" this project and its design, and consequently, in their greater participation and support for this new concept of democracy education, which is the heart of this project. The specific program activities of DEEP include: Democracy Education Inventory Conferences, Washington Orientations and Study Tours/Regional Seminars for CEE/NIS Educators, Country Plans of Action, Technical Assistance and Training, Dissemination and Curriculum Development, Special Initiative for Russian Educators, International Civics Education Conferences, Research and Evaluation, and Electronic Communication.

**National Interests:** Democracy & Human Rights

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$3,753,251	\$0	\$3,753,251

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
67	19,586	19,653

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

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## Economics International Program

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

During the FY 2002 program, the National Council on Economic Education (NCEE) conducted workshops, seminars, exchange programs, and conferences directly involving 473 educators from 20 countries. These programs will impact more than 250,000 students. Sixty-one K-12 educators and 1,815 students from 5 countries participated in a research study. An additional 804 educators teaching 44,000 students participated in workshops, seminars, and in national competitions conducted by NCEE-trained teacher-trainers. Translation of

**DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION**

exemplary materials continued in several languages (Russian, Ukrainian, Lithuanian, Uzbek, Albanian) as did NCEE's commitment to helping international partners develop infrastructures that will support economic education in their countries. NCEE continued a very successful Challenge Grants program that provided local partners with funds to conduct workshops, translate and publish curriculum materials, develop websites, publish brochures and newsletters for teachers, conduct student competitions, and conduct briefings for educational leaders and mass media.

Approximately 6,800 U.S. educators were impacted by the program through participation in workshops, conferences, study tours in the United States and overseas, and in International Education Showcase activities; or they received instructional materials to use in their classrooms. It is estimated that these educators have a potential impact on over 215,000 students each year. NCEE also published a set of lessons for middle school educators ("The Wide World of Trade") and a second volume of lessons ("Old MacDonald to Uncle Sam: Lesson Plans from Writes Around the World") collaboratively developed by educators from the United States and transition economies. NCEE's evaluation plan continued to focus on the ways in which different elements of the program contribute to changes in skills, knowledge, attitudes, and behavior on the part of teachers, teacher-trainers, and students.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity (Economic Development); Democracy & Human Rights

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$3,948,758	\$3,000	\$3,951,758

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$3,872	Not Tracked	\$30,850	Not Tracked	\$34,722

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
139	4,375	4,514

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

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Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$117,496,322†	\$115,845,204	\$1,651,118†	\$11,179,900†	\$100,654†	\$75,000†	\$57,562†	\$128,909,438†	9,018

Total number of participants includes some, but not all, of the organization's in-country training participants.  
Dollar figures include some expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.  
†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



## DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

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

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

Since FY 2002, the Department of Energy has been actively developing and reorganizing the existing management infrastructure supporting international exchanges, training, and collaborations to ensure greater accountability across the DOE complex. In addition, DOE has supported new and evolving program activities in compliance with new legislative mandates that ensure homeland security and specifically impact U.S. Government sponsorship of mutually beneficial programs between countries for purposes of international exchanges and training and joint scientific/professional collaborations.

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

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## Corporate Management

Overarching corporate management of DOE resources and administrative programs is managed by the Office of Management and Administration. In addition, the departmental oversight and accountability functions (Congressional; Fiscal; Environment, Safety, and Health; Legal; International Affairs and Policy; Public Affairs; and Internal Audits and Evaluations) fall under the umbrella of corporate management. These programs are managed by the following organizations: the Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs; the Office of the Chief Financial Officer; the Office of Environment, Safety, and Health; the Office of the General Counsel; the Office of Hearings and Appeals; the Office of International Affairs and Policy; the Office of Public Affairs; and the Office of the Inspector General. Several of these offices reported that they did not sponsor international exchange and training activities in FY 2002.

## Corporate Management Programs

Under the Office of Environment, Safety, and Health, the Office of Independent Oversight and Performance Assurance implements senior management and technical exchanges between the governments of the United Kingdom, including Northern Ireland, and the United States to share lessons learned on oversight and nuclear facilities. Areas addressed include sharing oversight, evaluation, and inspection techniques and results; benchmarking regulatory and oversight practices; and discussing standards applied to similar facilities in the respective countries.

**National Interests:** National Security (Regional Stability)

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$9,021	Not Tracked	\$9,021

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
4	3	7

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

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## Energy Resources

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

## Energy Resources Programs

The Office of Nuclear Energy conducts the International Student Exchange Program, managed by the Office of Nuclear Energy, Science, and Technology. Program activities support the Department of Energy's missions in nuclear science education and nuclear energy research.

The Strategic Petroleum Reserves/Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves Program provides the United States with adequate strategic and economic protection against disruptions in oil supplies. International exchange and training activities in this program focus on academic research and/or have been designed as an observational or study tour.

The Fossil Energy International Program, in partnership with stakeholders, supports the activities of the Department of Energy and the interests of the U.S. Government by (1) identifying and developing export and international business opportunities in partnership with U.S. private industry, (2) developing programs and implementing policy that will enhance the U.S. energy industry's competitiveness in foreign markets, and (3) promoting technologies and solutions that will improve the global environment and increase U.S. energy security. International exchange and training activities focus on research in coal and power systems, natural gas and petroleum technologies, and emerging fossil energy technologies. The Office of Fossil Energy's National Energy Technology Laboratory (NETL) either funds the research independently or in partnership with other U.S. Government agencies, private sector corporations, international organizations, or institutions of higher education.

**National Interests:** National Security (Regional Stability); Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, U.S. Exports, Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); Global Issues (Environment)

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$376,039	\$260,465	\$636,504

<b>Non-USG Funding:</b>	<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Non-USG Funding</b>
	\$279,900	\$654	Not Tracked	\$7,562	\$288,116

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	197	220	417

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

## National Nuclear Security Administration

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

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

NNSA's missions are accomplished by multiple DOE and NNSA program offices, and the DOE National Laboratories. The NNSA is divided into three main program divisions: (1) Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation, (2) Defense Programs, and (3) Naval Reactors.

The Office of Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation (NA-20) brings together the scientific, technical, and operational expertise in the DOE and the national labs. NA-20 addresses one of the gravest dangers to United States national security today -- the proliferation of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons and missiles for their delivery. The primary missions include:

- Securing nuclear materials, weapons, and foreign weapons expertise.
- Preventing proliferation through regime-building and border security.
- Reducing and eliminating excess stockpiles of nuclear materials.
- Conducting nonproliferation research and development.
- Ensuring international nuclear safety.

This report focuses only on the Office of Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation's areas of interactions with foreign nationals as defined by the Department of State.

## International Nuclear Safety and Security

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

Major program areas include:

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

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**National Interests:** National Security (Regional Stability, Weapons of Mass Destruction, Counterterrorism); Global Issues (Health, Environment)

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$10,659,000	Not Tracked	\$10,659,000

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
225	1,057	1,282

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

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## Nonproliferation Research and Development

Research and development objectives are to use technology to promote the reduction of threats to national security posed by nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons proliferation and to assist in fulfilling U.S. commitments for treaty monitoring. To fulfill these objectives, programs develop applicable technologies, demonstrate and validate field able prototypes, and provide operational hardware and software to end-users. The programs are as follows:

-- Chemical and Biological National Security Program: Develops, demonstrates, and delivers technologies and systems to improve the capability to prepare for and respond to domestic chemical and biological attacks against civilian populations.

-- Proliferation Detection: Capitalizes on the expertise in DOE's national laboratories and nuclear weapons complex and develops the technologies to detect weapons of mass destruction proliferation.

-- Nuclear Explosion Monitoring: Provides the United States with enhanced technical capability to detect nuclear explosions through ground-based and satellite-based systems.

-- Proliferation Deterrence: Develops technical options to prevent and deter the proliferation of nuclear weapons technology and fissile materials, including integrated sensor systems to improve detection accuracy and timelines, and enhance homeland security.

**National Interests:** National Security (Weapons of Mass Destruction, Counterterrorism)

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$2,859,764	Not Tracked	\$2,859,764

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
108	52	160

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data

**DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY**

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reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

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## Reducing and Eliminating Excess Stockpiles of Nuclear Materials

NNSA is committed to reducing fissile material stockpiles in the United States and Russia. One agreement has resulted in the downblending thus far of more than 140 metric tons (MT) of highly enriched uranium -- enough for more than 14,000 nuclear warheads. Another commits the United States and Russia to dispose of 68 MT of weapons grade plutonium, enough for more than 8,500 nuclear warheads.

-- Plutonium Disposition: Will eliminate 68 MT of surplus weapons-grade plutonium (34 MT each in the United States and Russia).

-- HEU Disposition: Downblends 174 MT of U.S. HEU for peaceful use as commercial reactor fuel.

-- HEU Purchase Agreement Transparency: Increases U.S. confidence that 500 MT of Russia's HEU is being removed from Russia's nuclear weapons stockpile and downblended into low enriched uranium (LEU) for use in U.S. commercial nuclear power reactors.

-- RERTR (Reduced Enrichment for Research and Test Reactors): Develops new, high-density, LEU fuel types that permit the conversion of research reactors that originally used HEU provided by the United States.

-- Russian Fuel Return: Repatriates to Russia civil HEU fuel from Soviet-supplied research reactors in 16 countries, many of which are in regions of proliferation concern.

**National Interests:** National Security (Regional Stability, Weapons of Mass Destruction, Counterterrorism)

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$1,053,925	Not Tracked	\$1,053,925

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

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	167	150	317

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

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## Regime Building/Preventing Proliferation

NNSA promotes U.S. security by supporting international efforts to reduce worldwide tensions through nonproliferation treaties, cooperative monitoring and verification regimes, export controls on sensitive materials and technology, and international nuclear safeguards. NNSA provides policy and technical expertise to U.S. efforts to implement nonproliferation regimes such as the Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT) and to negotiate new ones where appropriate. Nonproliferation agreements underlie NNSA technical assistance to countries seeking to prevent nuclear terrorism, U.S. efforts to monitor suspected Iraqi weapons of mass destruction (WMD) programs, and U.S. support for International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) activities in North Korea implementing the Agreed Framework.

Programs and activities include:

- NNSA collaborates with the Cooperative Monitoring Center in bringing together global technical expertise to build confidence through transparency, supports U.S. participation in several multilateral export control organizations, and provides critical support to efforts to identify and control technologies that abet nuclear proliferation.
- International Atomic Energy Agency: NNSA supports the IAEA in applying safeguards and strengthening such safeguards through the Additional Protocol.
- Trilateral Initiative: When implemented, it will enable the IAEA to verify independently that U.S. and Russian materials removed from national security programs are not returned to weapons use.
- International Nuclear Export Controls: Reviews U.S. exports for nuclear proliferation concerns and supports U.S. diplomacy in the 39-member Nuclear Suppliers Group to promote uniform standards of control on nuclear and dual-use commerce.
- International Physical Protection: Expands bilateral physical protection visits, physical protection training, and the IAEA's International Physical Protection Advisory Service to help protect WMD facilities worldwide against terrorist attack and sabotage.
- Transparency Activities: Develops and implements transparency measures to ensure compliance with international agreements and security of nuclear materials.
- Warhead Safety and Security Exchange Agreement: Forum for U.S. and Russian experts to develop technologies and procedures for nuclear warhead safety and security, warhead dismantlement, counterterrorism, and other initiatives.
- Regional Security: Applies policy, intelligence, and technical capabilities to support U.S. regional security objectives, focusing on preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction by reducing regional tensions.

**National Interests:** National Security (Regional Stability, Weapons of Mass Destruction, Counterterrorism); Economic Prosperity (Global Growth and Stability); Democracy & Human Rights; Humanitarian Response; Global Issues (Health, Population, Environment); Advancement of Science; Mutual Understanding

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$10,701,715	\$1,055,653	\$11,757,368

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

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**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
346	1,247	1,593

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

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## Securing Materials, Weapons, and Expertise

NNSA teams are involved in efforts to protect, control, and account for nuclear weapons-usable materials; to establish commercial and peaceful opportunities for Russia's former nuclear weapons scientists and engineers; to secure spent fuel and other potentially dangerous materials in North Korea, Kazakhstan, and elsewhere; and to reduce the supply of materials that feed an ever-increasing demand. With NNSA's assistance, Russia has improved physical security and accounting of hundreds of metric tons of weapons-usable fissile material at 95 sensitive sites. NNSA is consolidating weapons-usable materials into fewer buildings at fewer sites across Russia, and is working with Russia's Navy to improve the security of its nuclear warheads in storage. NNSA works with Russia to help it prevent nuclear smuggling at its borders. NNSA's programs to develop joint cooperative commercial ventures with displaced Russian scientists benefit Russia and U.S. commercial industry as well.

These efforts include:

-- Materials Protection, Control & Accounting (MPCA) Program: Aims to reduce the threat of nuclear proliferation by cooperating with the Russian government to improve MPCA and establish a sustainable infrastructure providing future support for these technology-based improvements. This program had over 300 delegations travel to Russia to achieve its objective -- modern, well-designed nuclear physical protection and nuclear material accounting systems installed at nuclear facilities in Russia.

-- Russian Transition Initiatives: Helps Russia to downsize its nuclear weapons complex through the Nuclear Cities Initiative; engages former Soviet weapons of mass destruction experts with DOE National Laboratories and U.S. industry partners in cooperative projects through the Initiatives for Proliferation Prevention.

-- Second Line of Defense: Strengthens vulnerable border or transit sites in Russia. Provides comprehensive training in use of equipment and procedures to ensure the sustainability of these upgrades.

-- Improved Border Security.

**National Interests:** National Security (Regional Stability, Weapons of Mass Destruction, Counterterrorism); Economic Prosperity (Economic Development)

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$88,517,256	Not Tracked	\$88,517,256

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
763	2,328	3,091

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

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## Office of Science

The Office of Science includes programs that focus on scientific research and development of technologies pertaining to issues of significant value at global, national, and international levels. The Office of Science manages a unique and vital infrastructure for America's scientists, engineers, teachers, and students, as well as for the international community. The Office of Science oversees 10 outstanding National Laboratories that support the missions of its science programs with unmatched capabilities for solving complex interdisciplinary problems. In addition, the Office of Science builds and operates large-scale user facilities of importance to all areas of science. These Office of Science facilities and capabilities have produced outstanding value, technological advances, and progress on many national priorities in scientific research. The National Laboratory System represents the most comprehensive research system of its kind in the world. These laboratories perform research and development that is not well-suited to university or private sector research facilities because of its scope, infrastructure, or multidisciplinary nature, but for which there is a strong public or national purpose. A high level of collaboration among all of the National Laboratories in the use of world-class scientific equipment and supercomputers, facilities, and multidisciplinary teams of scientists increases their collective contribution to the Department of Energy and the nation, making the laboratory system more valuable as a whole than the sum of its parts. All of the scientific research programs inherently include opportunities for collaborative research both nationally and internationally and often involve academic research, professional training, and practical experience. Each of the programs referenced later in this section were supported or enhanced by international exchanges and training.

The Office of Science oversees the following National Laboratories:

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

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

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

## Scientific Research Programs

The Office of Basic Energy Sciences manages the Pan American Advanced Studies Institutes (PASI). These two- to three-week courses are modeled on the NATO Advanced Studies Institutes, but take place in the Americas. Lecturers of international standing and students at advanced graduate and postgraduate levels participate. Generally, 50 percent of the lecturers and students are from the United States. The Institutes aim to disseminate advanced scientific knowledge and stimulate training and cooperation among researchers of the Americas in the physical sciences and engineering fields. These Institutes are co-funded each year by the Department of Energy's Office of Basic Energy Science and the National Science Foundation.

The Science and Engineering Education Program (SEE) at the Oak Ridge Institute for Science and Education operates research, fellowship, scholarship, and internship programs that enhance participants' research training, education, and knowledge in fields related to the sponsor's mission.

The Biological and Environmental Research (BER) Program advances environmental and biomedical knowledge that promotes national security through improved energy production, development, and use; international scientific leadership that underpins the U.S. technological advances; and research that improves the quality of life for all Americans. BER supports vital national missions through competitive and peer-reviewed research at National Laboratories, universities, and private institutions. Program activities support the President's National Energy Plan and provide the science base in support of the Energy Policy Act of 1992. In addition, BER supports fundamental research in climate change, environmental remediation, genomics, proteomics, radiation biology, and medical sciences. All research activities are joint activities between the United States and China and of mutual benefit to both countries. International exchanges are integral to the program.

The Program Offices of the Office of Science support the participation and attendance of U.S. citizen graduate students at the Annual Meeting of Nobel Laureates in Lindau, Germany. Selected graduate students are participants in research projects funded by the Office of Science. The meeting lasts one week and includes formal lectures and many opportunities for informal contacts between the graduate students and the Nobel Laureates, and among students from various countries. The 2002 Annual Meeting of Nobel Laureates was attended by Nobel Laureates and students in chemistry and related disciplines.

The Natural and Accelerated Bioremediation Research Program conducts the U.S.-EU Short-Term Exchange Fellowships for Early Career Scientists in Environmental Biotechnology. These transatlantic fellowships for U.S. early career scientists support the DOE mission in cleanup of legacy wastes. The scientists learn new skills in the field of environmental biotechnology, which supports Department of Energy research programs in biomediation of pollutants at DOE sites. The goal of the fellowships is to foster collaborative research between early career scientists in the United States and the EU in the field of environmental biotechnology. Eleven fellowships were awarded to U.S. graduate students and postdoctoral fellows to visit an EU laboratory for a period of one to six months with the purpose of learning a new skill or approach to enhance their research in environmental biotechnology.

Two Implementing Agreements between the United States and the People's Republic of China and Japan, respectively, in high energy physics provide broad opportunities for international cooperation in scientific and technological fields, and thereby promote mutual benefit for all three countries specifically and mankind generally. The accords further the energy programs of these nations by establishing a framework for cooperation in the field of high energy physics, including theoretical and experimental research, accelerator and detector instrumentation research and development; fabrication and subsequent use of new experimental devices and facilities; and related mutual joint efforts. Cooperation in high energy physics in accordance with this agreement will provide for the exchange of information and data on scientific and technical developments, activities, and practices; exchange of scientists and specialists to participate in joint experiments and research and development activities at existing and new facilities; research and development activities in the form of experiments, tests, and other technical collaborative activities; exchange of samples, materials, instruments, and components for joint experiments, testing, and evaluation; and other forms of cooperation, as mutually agreed. All research activities are joint initiatives providing mutual benefit to the countries involved.

The mission of the Nuclear Physics Program is to foster fundamental research in nuclear physics that will provide new insights and advance our knowledge of the nature of matter and energy and to further develop the scientific knowledge, technologies, and trained manpower necessary to support the Department of Energy's mission for

**DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY**

nuclear-related national security, energy, and environmental quality. The nuclear physics program provides support for many foreign graduate students and postdoctoral research associates who are associated with U.S. universities and who are attracted to the United States' world-class research program in nuclear physics. This program enables international exchanges and training for foreign researchers and supports U.S. researchers using foreign accelerator facilities and participating in non-accelerator experiments in Canada and Japan.

The U.S.-Russian Federation Joint Coordinating Committee for Research on the Fundamental Properties of Matter (JCC-FPM) was initiated through a long-standing International Agreement. It is composed of relatively high-level scientific personnel from both the United States and Russia. They meet once a year in order to prioritize which scientific projects the United States and Russia will collaborate on. Once the high priority research has been determined, Russia agrees to fund scientists to come to the United States for scientific collaborations pertaining to the specified projects. The majority of these projects have been in the field of high energy nuclear physics.

The Plant Sciences Program in the Office of Energy Sciences conducts scientific and technological research that will address the challenges of fueling the future, protecting our living planet, and exploring matter and energy. All international exchanges for purposes of research and training were aligned with the program mission.

Brookhaven National Laboratory's Chemistry Department conducts Phobos experiment research and the Laser Research Program, which performs laser spectroscopy experiments and analysis; the Medical Department conducts a program of medical research and science; and the Structural Biology Program explores matter and the challenges of protecting our living planet, under the provisions of the Department of Energy Order on Laboratory Directed Research and Development. Projects in these programs involve international exchanges and training and further the requirements for laboratory directed research and development, which are to maintain the scientific and technical vitality of the laboratories; enhance the laboratories' ability to address future Department of Energy missions, foster creativity, and stimulate exploration of forefront science and technology; serve as a proving ground for new research; and support high risk, potentially high value research and development.

**National Interests:** American Citizens & Borders (American Citizens); Global Issues (Environment); Advancement of Science; Mutual Understanding

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,668,484	\$335,000	\$2,003,484

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$10,900,000	\$100,000	\$75,000	\$50,000	\$11,125,000

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
450	1,701	2,151

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

\*\*\*\*\*

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$104,812,773	\$104,812,773	\$0	\$236,420†	\$1,033,265†	\$110,400†	\$60,600†	\$106,253,458†	3,728

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

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



# DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Office of International Affairs  
 200 Independence Avenue, SW  
 Washington, DC 20201  
 www.os.dhhs.gov • 202-690-6174

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## 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.

**National Interests:** Humanitarian Response; Global Issues (Health)

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$3,352,766	\$0	\$3,352,766

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$236,420	\$1,033,265	\$110,400	\$60,600	\$1,440,685

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	166	166

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## National Institutes of Health

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

### International Neurological Science Fellowship Program

The International Neurological Science Fellowship Program provides opportunities for junior- or mid-career health professionals and scientists in the neurological sciences to enhance their basic or clinical science research skills in a research setting in the United States. Preference is given to applicants from developing countries who are currently working or planning careers in health organizations or health professional schools. Applicants must demonstrate that upon completion of the fellowship they will have the opportunity to use their newly acquired skills to teach or direct others, or to pursue research, upon return to their home country. The objective of this fellowship program is to prepare candidates for leadership positions in research, academic, and public health institutions. Three 12-month fellowships are available each year. They are awarded only to applicants of the highest quality.

**National Interests:** Global Issues (Health); Advancement of Science

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$38,320	\$0	\$38,320

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

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

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## National Cancer Institute Programs

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

**National Interests:** Global Issues (Health)

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**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,154,450	\$0	\$1,154,450

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	105	105

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

\*\*\*\*\*

### National Research Service Award

The National Research Service Award (NRSA) allows postdoctoral scientists, up to seven years beyond the doctoral degree, to pursue research in the United States or in a foreign institution. This program is administered by the categorical components of NIH.

**National Interests:** Global Issues (Health)

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,134,985	\$0	\$1,134,985

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	52	52

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

\*\*\*\*\*

### NIH Guest Researchers

NIH Guest Researchers carry out independent research using NIH facilities and equipment, but without NIH funding. Typically, support is received from an outside organization, such as a U.S. or foreign private corporation or foundation (but not a U.S. Government source), a foreign government, or a private organization.

**National Interests:** Global Issues (Health); Advancement of Science (specifically, biomedical research)

**USG Funding:**

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

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES**

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	44	44

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## NIH Special Volunteers

NIH Special Volunteers work in collaboration with and under the direction of an NIH sponsor. Typically, support is received from an outside organization, such as a U.S. or foreign private corporation or foundation (but not a U.S. Government source), a foreign government, or a private organization.

**National Interests:** Global Issues (Health); Advancement of Science (specifically, biomedical research)

**USG Funding:**

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

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

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

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## NIH Visiting Program

Established in 1950, the NIH Visiting Program is the largest of the NIH scientific exchange programs. Program participants must be invited to the NIH by a senior intramural investigator who will sponsor the visitor's research training or experience. Visiting Program participants are funded by the NIH and are placed in one of two subcategories: (1) Visiting Fellows -- junior scientists with less than five years of relevant postdoctoral research experience who come to the NIH for research training. They receive a stipend and are not considered employees of NIH. (2) Visiting Scientists -- scientists who come to the NIH to conduct collaborative research. They receive a salary and are considered employees.

**National Interests:** Global Issues (Health); Advancement of Science (specifically, biomedical research)

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$98,756,252	\$0	\$98,756,252

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	2,956	2,956

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

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## The National Institute on Drug Abuse International Program

To implement the mission of the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), the International Program coordinates activities with international and regional organizations, other agencies of the U.S. Government, and nongovernmental organizations involved in research on drug abuse and its related health consequences. Through the International Visiting Scientist and Technical Exchange (INVEST) Program, NIDA fosters international research collaboration through technical consultation, scientific exchange, information dissemination and international communications networking, and research fellowships.

**National Interests:** Global Issues (Health, Population, Environment); Advancement of Science

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$376,000	\$0	\$376,000

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	9	9

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

\*\*\*\*\*

Note: All of the HHS component agencies, including the Public Health Service, the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, the Administration for Children and Families, and the Administration on Aging, provide briefings for foreign visitors who come to the United States on exchange programs or on their own initiative. Briefings for these visitors, who number in the hundreds, cover the full range of HHS's responsibilities, including the Medicare and Medicaid programs; programs for older persons; services for children, youth, and families; the developmentally disabled; disadvantaged populations; refugees; and income support and related programs. No funds are specifically appropriated for this activity.

Although no international exchange program exists at the Food and Drug Administration, during FY 2002, the agency received 1,071 international visitors mainly from foreign counterpart regulatory agencies. These visitors were usually funded by their respective governments, and visited the agency on an ad hoc basis. Most visitors stayed for one or two days. These visitors are not included in the data provided by HHS.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	449

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



# DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

451 Seventh Street, SW  
 Washington, DC 20410  
[www.hud.gov](http://www.hud.gov) • 202-708-1112

The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) is the principal federal agency responsible for programs concerned with the nation's housing needs, fair housing opportunities, and improvement and development of the nation's communities.

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## Office of Policy Development and Research

The Office of Policy Development and Research supervises HUD's research activities and the development of its policies and is responsible for experimental housing and technical studies.

## International Visitors Program

Within the Office of International Affairs, the Department of Housing and Urban development conducts its international visitors program. Through collaboration with other nations and partnering with various stakeholder groups, HUD undertakes a variety of cooperative activities of mutual interest. In addition to its formal exchange programs, HUD arranges appointments for foreign government officials and technical experts interested in design and administration of federal housing and urban development policies. By exchanging policy and management experiences and data on topics related to housing finance and construction, urban planning, economic development, and public administration, HUD seeks to add a stronger international element to urban development policy research studies in the United States and other nations. For example, there is great international interest in America's extensive experience fostering public-private partnerships, including nongovernmental organizations and private businesses, to improve housing and job opportunities for low-income families.

International visitors to HUD are usually funded by foreign governments or through programs sponsored by the State Department and the U.S. Agency for International Development. The Office of International Affairs receives no general program funds to support these exchange programs. Private sector participants provide their own funding.

In FY 2002, HUD's Office on International Affairs continued its international visitors program. Approximately 115 U.S. participants, primarily HUD employees, gave courtesy consultations, conducted roundtable discussions,

**DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

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and held panels for approximately 334 visitors.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, Economic Development); Humanitarian Response; Global Issues (Population, Environment)

**USG Funding:**

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

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
115	334	449

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

\*\*\*\*\*

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$56,376,308†	\$6,200,191†	\$50,176,117	\$125,238†	\$1,400	\$0	\$0	\$56,502,946†	20,700

Total number of participants includes those who crossed international borders AND those who were trained in-country.  
Dollar figures include some expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.  
†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Public Affairs  
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW  
Washington, DC 20530  
www.usdoj.gov • 202-616-2777

The Department of Justice, 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

With funding from the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), and in conjunction with the Federal Trade Commission (FTC), the Antitrust Division conducts international training activities to transfer U.S. knowledge and experience in competition policy and law enforcement, to facilitate the development of sound competition policy and law enforcement, and to promote the application of free market principles in transition economies. Technical assistance is provided by placing two-person attorney/economist teams from the Antitrust Division and the FTC in foreign competition offices for extended periods and short-term missions on specific competition issues, economic sectors, or current cases. The Antitrust Division also assists competition offices in developing and refining competition laws and related policies, and trains competition office staff on investigative techniques, legal and economic concepts, and analytical methods.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); Law Enforcement (International Crime)

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$230,687	\$230,687

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
19	180	199

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## Criminal Division

The Criminal Division develops, enforces, and supervises the application of all federal criminal laws except those specifically assigned to other divisions. The Division, along with the 93 U.S. Attorneys, has the responsibility for overseeing criminal matters under the more than 900 statutes, as well as certain civil litigation. Criminal Division attorneys prosecute many nationally significant cases. In addition to its direct litigation responsibilities, the Division formulates and implements criminal enforcement policy and provides advice and assistance. For example, the Division approves or monitors sensitive areas of law enforcement such as participation in the Witness Security Program and the use of electronic surveillance; advises the Attorney General, Congress, the Office of Management and Budget, and the White House on matters of criminal law; provides legal advice and assistance to federal prosecutors and investigative agencies; and provides leadership for coordinating international as well as federal, state, and local law enforcement matters.

## International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program

The International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP) supports U.S. foreign policy and criminal justice priorities by providing developmental assistance to foreign criminal justice systems. ICITAP projects are developed under the policy direction of the Departments of State and Justice, with funding from the latter, to advance mid- and long-term U.S. policy objectives in promoting democracy and respect for human rights and combating transnational crime. All ICITAP efforts are based on internationally recognized human rights and democratic principles. ICITAP conducts two principle types of assistance projects: (1) enhancing the capabilities of existing police organizations in emerging democracies and (2) developing police forces in the context of international peacekeeping operations.

In the context of international peacekeeping missions following internal civil conflict or outside intervention, it is often necessary to effect rapid and radical change to the police as an institution. This involves changing the institutional orientation from a police agency that functions in service to the State to one that adheres to the democratic principles as a service to protect the people. ICITAP projects in El Salvador, Guatemala, Albania, Kosovo, and Bosnia are examples of this type of effort.

In other programs, ICITAP provides technical assistance and training to one or more aspects of a country's existing law enforcement organization, such as enhancement of forensic capabilities, expansion of criminal investigation skills and techniques, and development of internal discipline mechanisms. ICITAP's programs in Honduras, Indonesia, Nigeria, Pakistan, and the New Independent States fall into this category. The vast majority of the participants represent federal, state, or local law enforcement.

In FY 2002, ICITAP trained approximately 7,800 foreign law enforcement officials in-country. These individuals are not included in the data provided to the IAWG.

**National Interests:** National Security (Regional Stability); Law Enforcement

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$36,812,513	\$36,812,513

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
328	417	745

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance, and Training Program

The Department of Justice is responsible for furthering U.S. law enforcement interests. This responsibility extends to the international arena. Accordingly, Justice has undertaken a role in assisting foreign counterparts in their efforts to improve their criminal justice systems. The Attorney General charged the Office of Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance, and Training (OPDAT) to engage in international administration of justice programs as they involve prosecutorial and judicial functions and to administer the program which supports international visitors to Justice. OPDAT is authorized to represent Justice in dealings with the State Department, USAID, and other relevant agencies in matters that fall within its mission. OPDAT is authorized to represent Justice in dealings with foreign officials, consistent with its mission and in consultation with the Department of State.

OPDAT provides global assistance for prosecutors and judicial officials by offering technical assistance, legal training, resources, and academic support. In addition to training personnel, OPDAT stations experienced prosecutors, called Resident Legal Advisors, in countries where OPDAT provides long-term rule of law programs.

**National Interests:** National Security (Regional Stability, Counterterrorism); Law Enforcement (International Crime, Illegal Drugs); Democracy & Human Rights; Anti-corruption

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$8,969,935	\$8,969,935

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
353	5,032	5,385

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance, and Training/International Visitors Program

The Office of Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance, and Training (OPDAT) works in coordination with and is funded by the Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (DOS/INL) and the U.S. Agency for International Development. OPDAT has been a key participant in U.S. efforts to strengthen democratic governments by helping to build justice systems that promote the rule of law and serve the public interest.

OPDAT also serves as the Department's liaison with various private and public agencies that sponsor visits by foreign officials who want to closely examine the U.S. federal legal system. Visitors with specific interests can meet with practitioners from specialized components of the Justice Department to discuss such issues as money laundering, organized crime, asset forfeiture, narcotics and other drugs, ethics and public corruption, juvenile justice and delinquency prevention, civil rights, and international judicial assistance and extradition. The opportunity for comparative law dialogue, which the visitors' program presents, aids the Department in its efforts to promote international legal assistance and cooperation.

**National Interests:** Law Enforcement (International Crime, Illegal Drugs); Democracy & Human Rights

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$0	\$0

**DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

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

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	1,191	908	2,099

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

OPDAT estimates that the value of time contributed by its attorneys is worth \$68,111.

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## Drug Enforcement Administration

The mission of the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) is (1) to enforce the controlled substances laws and regulations of the United States and bring to the criminal and civil justice system of the United States, or any other competent jurisdiction, those organizations and principal members of organizations involved in the growing, 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.

### International Narcotics Control Training Program

DEA's International Training Section (TRI) operates in coordination with the Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs to plan, develop, and provide counternarcotics training to police officials worldwide. The DEA Country Office/U.S. Mission and the host country collaborate with each other in order to customize the training programs and maximize exposure to those areas that will be most beneficial to the DEA/U.S. Mission objectives. TRI's objectives include upgrading drug law enforcement capabilities of foreign law enforcement agencies, encouraging and assisting key countries in the development of self-sufficient drug investigative training programs, and providing foreign officials with the necessary motivation, skills, and knowledge required to initiate and continue high-level drug investigations. Objectives also include increasing and fostering regional cooperation and communication between countries and between foreign police and DEA personnel.

**National Interests:** Law Enforcement (International Crime, Illegal Drugs)

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$3,241,696	\$121,409	\$3,363,105

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

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	0	2,047	2,047

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

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## Federal Bureau of Investigation

The mission of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is to uphold the law through the investigation of violations of federal criminal law; to protect the United States from foreign intelligence and terrorist activities; to provide leadership and law enforcement assistance to federal, state, local, and international agencies; and to perform these responsibilities in a manner that is responsive to the needs of the public and is faithful to the Constitution of the United States.

### International Training Programs

The Federal Bureau of Investigation serves as the principal investigative arm of the Department of Justice. The FBI detects and investigates crimes against the United States and performs other duties connected with national security. In response to the unprecedented growth in transnational crime, the FBI now maintains an active overseas presence that fosters the establishment of effective working relationships with foreign law enforcement agencies. Additionally, the FBI trains law enforcement officers in both basic and advanced investigative techniques and principles in an effort to promote country-to-country cooperation. Besides its participation in international working groups, the FBI is involved in the exchange of mid-level supervisory personnel from police agencies. Its relationship with INTERPOL facilitates the rapid exchange of criminal investigative information on drug smuggling and other international crimes.

The International Training and Assistance Units (ITAU) I and II provide operational investigative support and infrastructure building for the U.S. Government by training foreign law enforcement officials in all world regions. The FBI's Legal Attaches, the American embassies, and foreign law enforcement representatives identify the training needs of foreign law enforcement agencies. The FBI International Training and Assistance Units formulate and coordinate country-specific training and assistance.

International training opportunities include in-country training, practical case training, U.S.-based training (at the FBI Academy in Quantico, Virginia), and overseas training at the International Law Enforcement Academies (ILEA) in Budapest and Bangkok.

FBI special agents, other federal law enforcement officers, and state/local police officers with specific course expertise travel to ILEA to instruct foreign law enforcement officials in short courses, one- to two-week training seminars, and an eight-week course. Training usually focuses on the areas of financial crime, organized crime, and violent crime.

**National Interests:** Law Enforcement (International Crime, Illegal Drugs)

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$4,041,573	\$4,041,573

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
1,925	8,030	9,955

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

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## Office of Justice Programs

Since 1984, the Office of Justice Programs (OJP) has provided federal leadership in developing the nation's capacity to prevent and control crime, improve the criminal and juvenile justice systems, increase knowledge about crime and related issues, and assist crime victims. OJP's senior management team -- comprised of the Assistant Attorney General (AAG), the Deputy Assistant Attorney General (DAAG), and the five bureau heads -- works together with dedicated managers and line staff to carry out this mission.

### National Institute of Justice International Activities

The international activities of the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) foster cooperation and collaboration between researchers and practitioners in the United States and its companion criminal justice agencies in other countries in the research, development, evaluation, and operational use of law enforcement technologies and allow participants to share ideas, develop skills, and foster mutual understanding in areas of mutual interest. Program activities include Crime Mapping Research, International Visiting Fellowships, partnerships with the Home Office in the United Kingdom and standardizing an international drug surveillance system through the International Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (I-ADAM) program.

**National Interests:** Law Enforcement

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$931,488	\$0	\$931,488

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$700	\$0	\$0	\$700

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
34	36	70

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## Office of Justice Programs

The Office for Victims of Crime staff exchanged information and ideas concerning services to crime victims. The Office of the Police Corps and Law Enforcement Education and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention disseminated information about their programs and projects at international meetings and conferences.

**National Interests:** National Security (Counterterrorism); Law Enforcement (International Crime, Illegal Drugs)

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,028,488	\$0	\$1,028,488

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$700	\$0	\$0	\$700

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

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
102	98	200

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

\*\*\*\*\*

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$6,694,153†	\$6,514,598	\$179,555†	\$71,425†	Not Tracked	\$12,650†	\$61,012†	\$6,839,240†	10,081

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

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

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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The purpose of the Department of Labor is to foster, promote, and develop the welfare of the wage earners of the United States, to improve their working conditions, and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment. In carrying out this mission, the Department administers a variety of federal labor laws guaranteeing workers' rights to safe and healthful working conditions, a minimum hourly wage and overtime pay, freedom from employment discrimination, unemployment insurance, and workers' compensation. The Department also protects workers' pension rights; provides for job training programs; helps workers find jobs; works to strengthen free collective bargaining; and keeps track of changes in employment, prices, and other national economic measurements. As the Department seeks to assist all Americans who need and want to work, special efforts are made to meet the unique job market problems of older workers, youths, minority group members, women, the handicapped, and other groups.

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### Bureau of International Labor Affairs

The Bureau of International Labor Affairs (ILAB) carries out the Department's international responsibilities, which include assisting in the formulation of international economic, social, trade, and immigration policies affecting American workers; gathering and disseminating information on child labor practices worldwide; promoting respect for international labor standards to protect the economic and physical well-being of workers in the United States and around the world; gathering and disseminating information on foreign labor markets and programs; disseminating information on the implementation of the North American Agreement on Labor Cooperation; and carrying out overseas technical assistance projects.

## National Administrative Office Programs

The National Administrative Office (NAO) was established as mandated by the North American Agreement on Labor Cooperation (NAALC), a supplemental agreement to the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). The NAALC promotes cooperative activities between the signatories in many labor areas including, but not limited to, workers' rights, occupational safety and health, human resource development, labor statistics, and labor-management relations. In addition to its many other functions under the NAALC, the NAO coordinates trilateral labor cooperative activities with Canada and Mexico. These activities consist of seminars, training sessions, working groups and conferences, joint research projects, technical assistance projects, and any other such activities agreed upon by the Agreement signatories.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity; American Citizens & Borders; Democracy & Human Rights; Labor Standards

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$169,924	Not Tracked	\$169,924

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

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	131	216	347

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## Office of Foreign Relations Technical Assistance Programs

The Office of Foreign Relations (OFR) administers an international technical assistance program to developing countries, as well as to countries in transition from communism, through the organization and delivery of U.S. skills, resources, technology, and personnel to address labor-related projects. Program objectives include protecting the basic rights of workers and strengthening developing countries' abilities to create and to institutionalize social safety net policies and programs. Several types of programs, such as study tours, training, information exchanges, and consultations, are used depending on the needs of the target audience.

In FY 2002, OFR was involved in international exchanges and training with countries in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Central America, South America, Eastern Europe, and Eurasia. Topics included labor market information systems, pensions and social insurance, labor management relations, non-discrimination in employment, mine safety and health, occupational safety and health, HIV/AIDS prevention in the workplace, labor law compliance, labor inspection systems, skills training, and workforce development.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); Democracy & Human Rights; Humanitarian Response; Labor Standards; Social Safety Net

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$6,344,674	Not Tracked	\$6,344,674

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

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

**DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
33	9,638	9,671

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## Bureau of 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.

## International Labor Statistics Center

The International Labor Statistics Center (ILSC) conducts several seminars of four weeks' duration each year. The seminars are designed to strengthen the participants' abilities to collect and analyze economic and labor statistics. The participants are statisticians, economists, analysts, and other data users from countries all over the world. The Center also arranges programs to meet the specific needs of individuals or groups. A course on Training of Trainers (TOT) is offered after several scheduled seminars as well. The Bureau charges tuition for participation in the seminars and special programs. Participants are sponsored by their own governments; the United Nations and its affiliated agencies; international organizations such as the Asia Foundation; or, in some cases, by the U.S. Agency for International Development's country missions.

(Note: Funding for the ILSC is generated from the tuition paid by outside organizations for participants to attend the seminars offered. No monies appropriated to the BLS are used to fund participation in the ILSC seminars.)

The ILSC also arranges short-term programs for approximately 100 foreign visitors each year. These appointments may be as short as a half day and as long as two days. The primary topics covered are economic and labor statistics and management of statistical programs. Generally, visitors are economists, statisticians, researchers, analysts, managers, academics, trade union representatives, business leaders, and journalists. BLS does not charge fees for these short-term visits. Figures for these international visitors are not reflected in this report.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity (Economic Development)

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$179,555	\$179,555

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$71,425	Not Tracked	\$12,650	\$61,012	\$145,087

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
2	61	63

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

\*\*\*\*\*

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$388,640,334†	\$244,058,823	\$144,581,511†	\$36,447,775†	\$43,356,096†	\$70,275,159†	\$40,307†	\$538,759,671†	38,067

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

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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

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### Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs

The Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) advises the President, Secretary of State, other bureaus in the Department of State, and other departments and agencies within the U.S. Government on the development of policies and programs to combat international narcotics and crime. The INL narcotics control program has two primary goals: (1) to use the full range of U.S. diplomacy to convince foreign governments of the importance and relevance of narcotics control to bilateral and multilateral relations and to promote cooperation with the United States and (2) to employ the Bureau's various programs to help stop the flow of illegal drugs to American soil.

## International Demand Reduction Training and Technical Assistance

The International Demand Reduction Training and Technical Assistance program seeks to reduce the worldwide demand for illicit drugs by motivating foreign governments and institutions into giving increased attention to the negative effects of drug abuse upon society. In addition, the program attempts to mobilize international opinion against the drug trade and mobilize regional and international support for counternarcotics policies, programs, and strategies.

**National Interests:** Law Enforcement (International Crime, Illegal Drugs); Global Issues (Health)

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$4,500,000	\$0	\$4,500,000

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
91	1,980	2,071

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## Bureau of 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.

### AGOA Professional Development Program

The African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) Professional Development Program consists of a series of study tours in the United States and workshops in Africa designed to enhance participants' understanding of how to effectively use the AGOA legislation to develop viable two-way trade relationships. The program introduces African business leaders to U.S. markets, business practices, and trade associations through U.S.-based study tours focused on apparel and agriculture. Participants learn about American business norms and actual practices, U.S. customs operations, product distribution and retailing, and transportation and logistical issues. The program also gives participants an opportunity to develop business linkages and relationships with American manufacturers and businesses.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity (U.S. Exports, Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development)

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$750,000	\$0	\$750,000

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

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

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs

The Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs handles international affairs with the following countries and geographic entities: Australia, Brunei, Burma, Cambodia, China (including Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and Macau Special Administrative Region), East Timor, Fiji, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Laos, Malaysia, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Mongolia, Nauru, New Zealand, North Korea, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, and Vietnam. The Bureau works closely with U.S. embassies and consulates overseas and with foreign embassies in Washington, D.C.

The Bureau 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.

### Symposium on East Asia Security

The State Department and the U.S. Pacific Command (PACOM) jointly sponsor the Symposium on East Asia Security (SEAS), an annual three-week program for military and civilian security and defense professionals from countries throughout Asia and the Pacific. The multinational group of policy makers focuses on counterterrorism and security issues while visiting military units and think tanks in Hawaii and in selected Asian countries.

**National Interests:** National Security (Regional Stability, Counterterrorism)

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$102,006	\$157,550	\$259,556

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
4	24	28

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

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### Symposium on Northeast Asia Security

The Symposium on Northeast Asia Security (SNEAS) is a follow-up to the SEAS symposium with a focus on emerging regional security issues, the U.S. role in regional security, change on the Korean peninsula, and China's emerging role in the region.

**National Interests:** National Security (Regional Stability)

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$14,000	\$0	\$14,000

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**DEPARTMENT OF STATE**

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**Participant Totals:**

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

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

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**The Asia Foundation**

Founded in 1954, The Asia Foundation is a private, nongovernmental organization committed to the development of a peaceful, prosperous, and open Asia-Pacific region. Through a network of 17 offices throughout Asia, the Foundation collaborates with partners from the public and private sectors to support leadership and institutional development, technical assistance, exchanges, policy research, and educational materials. The Asia Foundation's programs concentrate on four main areas: (1) effective governance, law and citizenship, (2) open regional markets and local economic opportunities, (3) equal partnership and participation of women in all levels of society, and (4) peaceful and productive relations among countries in the Asia region. The Foundation sponsors the participation of Asians in the following types of international exchanges: academic programs, short and long-term research fellowships, internships, and study tours.

**National Interests:** National Security (Regional Stability); Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); Democracy & Human Rights

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$682,000	\$0	\$682,000

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
11	138	149

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs

The Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA) is a policy support bureau within the Department of State. ECA promotes mutual understanding between the United States and other nations by conducting educational and cultural exchange activities. The mission of educational and cultural exchange is to promote friendly, sympathetic, and peaceful relations between the United States and other countries by fostering mutual understanding through a wide range of international programs, as authorized by the Fulbright-Hays Act. Mutual understanding is achieved by exposing foreign participants to U.S. values, language, ideas, and policies, and by increasing Americans' knowledge about foreign societies and cultures, as well as international issues important to U.S. interests.

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

Citizen Exchange Programs primarily aim to increase understanding and acceptance of U.S. strategic goals by foreign decision makers, opinion leaders, and publics by developing cadres of foreign leaders and citizens whose knowledge, skills, and abilities have been informed by exposure to American values, ideas, models, and traditions, and who will have a multiplier effect on their societies; and by providing accurate and authoritative information to target audiences. Citizen exchanges are flexible tools for dealing with often contentious U.S. foreign policy issues. They bolster U.S. strategic goals and traditional alliances through merit-based grants to nonprofit institutions, including local community organizations, professional associations, and universities, aimed at addressing these goals. The grants involve a wide variety of American citizens, from judges to scientists to grass-roots volunteers, from artists to business leaders to high school students. Hundreds of thousands of U.S. and foreign citizens are touched by these programs through exchanging ideas, addressing conflicts, and constructing solutions to global problems.

FY 2002 funding data includes funding for various projects and programs conducted in-country, and through electronic exchanges. The Armenia and Azerbaijan Connectivity programs, for example, expand educational opportunities available to students in Armenia and Azerbaijan by providing access to the Internet, training, and a related curriculum to help promote civic education and economic reform. The School Connectivity Project for Southeast Europe promotes e-education under the Stability Pact by enhancing the use of information technologies in schools while promoting inter-ethnic dialogue among students from different Southeast European countries and with students from the United States. The program provides computers and Internet connections and supports the development of thematic projects on topics such as shared history and culture. Through the program "Community Voices, Collaborative Solutions" (CIVICS), iEARN (the International Education and Resource Network) develops online English as a Second Language (ESL) tools for educators in Egypt, India, Jordan, Lebanon, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and the United States to enhance their civic education and social science curricula.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity (Global Growth and Stability); Democracy & Human Rights; Mutual Understanding

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$16,588,914	\$218,178	\$16,807,092

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$554,000	\$5,075,087	\$1,598,727	\$24,002	\$7,251,816

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
4,922	8,373	13,295

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

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## Economic Support Fund Programs

The Economic Support Fund (ESF) addresses economic and political foreign policy interests of the United States by providing assistance to allies and countries in transition to democracy, supporting the Middle East peace process, and financing economic stabilization programs, frequently in a multi-donor context. ESF furthers U.S. foreign policy interests by:

- Increasing the role of the private sector in the economy, reducing government controls over markets, enhancing job creation, and improving economic growth.
- Assisting in the development of effective and accessible independent legal systems operating under the rule of law, as measured by an increase in the use of the courts to decide allegations of human rights abuses or abuses of government authority.
- Developing and strengthening institutions necessary for sustainable democracy through support for the transformation of the public sector, including assistance and training to improve public administration, promote decentralization, and strengthen local governments, parliaments, independent media, and nongovernmental organizations.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity (Economic Development); Democracy & Human Rights; Global Issues (Health)

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$8,282,910	\$8,282,910

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$90,867	\$1,210,870	\$0	\$1,301,737

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
128	556	684

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

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## FREEDOM Support Exchange Programs

Under the auspices of the Freedom for Russia and Emerging Eurasian Democracies and Open Markets Support Act of 1992, known as the FREEDOM Support Act, ECA administers a host of exchange programs that are geared towards providing current and emerging leaders from Russia and Eurasia with the experience and skills necessary to help build democratic infrastructures and market economies in their societies. ECA programs target high school, university, postgraduate, and professional audiences to embrace the widest possible number of emerging leaders. The length and scope of these programs range from short-term visits to full academic degree programs. Following is a list of these programs: Graduate Exchanges, Undergraduate Exchanges, Young Leaders Program, Junior Faculty Development Program, Fellowships in Contemporary Issues, Future Leaders Exchange Program (FLEX), Teacher Exchange Program, FREEDOM Support Grants, Community Connections, Productivity Enhancement Program, Professional Training Programs, University Partnerships, Secondary School Linkage Program, Teaching Excellence Awards, English Teaching Fellows, Civics for Secondary Education, the Internet Access and Training Program (IATP), and Exchange Alumni Programs.

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

**DEPARTMENT OF STATE**

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**National Interests:** National Security (Regional Stability, Weapons of Mass Destruction, Counterterrorism); Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, U.S. Exports, Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); American Citizens & Borders (Travel and Immigration); Law Enforcement (International Crime, Illegal Drugs); Democracy & Human Rights; Humanitarian Response; Global Issues (Health, Population, Environment); Mutual Understanding

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$100,959,006	\$100,959,006

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$12,210,333	\$275,182	\$0	\$12,485,515

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
487	5,868	6,355

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

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## Fulbright 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 140 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 J. William Fulbright Educational Exchange Program in cooperation with the bilateral Fulbright commissions and foundations operating in 51 countries, private cooperating agencies, the U.S. academic community, NGOs, U.S. diplomatic missions, foreign governments, and educational institutions. Cooperating private institutions play a critical role in the administration of the program and help secure private sector collaboration and financial support.

Fulbright Academic Exchanges include six separate programs: Fulbright American Studies Program, Fulbright Scholars, Fulbright Students, Fulbright Teacher and Administrator Exchange, the Hubert H. Humphrey Fellowship Program, and the Fulbright Educational Partnerships Program. The Fulbright Program annually awards about 6,000 fellowships and scholarships to American and foreign university professors, secondary school teachers, and graduate students to study, teach, lecture, or conduct research abroad and in the United States. The American Studies Program improves foreign participants' understanding of the history, culture, and values of the United States, primarily through the hosting of summer institutes. Mid-career professionals from developing countries study and undertake intensive workplace affiliations in the United States as Humphrey Fellows. The Fulbright Educational Partnerships Program provides grant awards to colleges and universities for exchanges with counterpart institutions abroad to address issues in the social sciences, humanities, and other fields through exchanges of faculty and staff, collaboration in curriculum development, and scholarly research.

Countries critically important to U.S. security and economic interests strongly support the Fulbright Program and play an active role in shaping its goals and activities. Their support sometimes exceeds the U.S. financial contribution. Consequently, Fulbright exchanges are among the more cost-effective of USG exchange activities. The Fulbright Program generates nearly half of its gross support through private sector and NGO partnerships and cost-sharing by foreign governments and other USG agencies. The long-term Bureau goal for the program is to achieve parity in financial support from foreign governments.

Data for FY 2002 includes both Fulbright Scholarship Board (FSB) approved participants and other Fulbright funded participants.

FY 2002 submission includes both Fulbright Scholarship Board (FSB) approved participants and other Fulbright funded participants.

**DEPARTMENT OF STATE**

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, U.S. Exports, Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); Democracy & Human Rights; Humanitarian Response; Global Issues (Health, Environment); Mutual Understanding

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$125,379,003	\$4,744,698	\$130,123,701

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$26,509,063	\$18,748,996	\$16,113,453	\$0	\$61,371,512

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
2,362	4,053	6,415

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

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## Global Academic Exchange Programs

Representing another aspect of the wide range of international academic exchange programs authorized by the Fulbright-Hays Act, Global Academic Programs provide programs and services and disseminate information that help foster mutual understanding. These programs include education, information and resources, and English teaching activities.

The Educational Information and Resources Branch promotes U.S. higher education by advising prospective foreign students, scholars, ministry officials, and others on U.S. study opportunities. A network of 450 advising centers worldwide responds to 2.5 million inquiries annually, providing information to 60 percent of newly arriving foreign students. The half-million foreign students in the United States make a major contribution to the U.S. economy, resulting in over 100,000 U.S. jobs and an export services industry worth \$12 billion.

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 14 embassies to assist with these programs. The Washington office supervises the English Language Fellows Program, which places about 60 teachers and teacher-trainers around the world each year and sponsors U.S. academics as English Language Specialists to conduct four- to six-week programs for English teaching professionals. The office also publishes teaching materials and a quarterly journal for English teaching professionals.

Please note that FY 2002 funding data includes funding for various projects and programs conducted in-country and through electronic exchanges. Overseas Educational Advising Centers, for example, provide materials, training, and other support to a worldwide network of overseas educational advising centers. These centers provide accurate and impartial information about U.S. higher education and opportunities for U.S. study. In addition, the program funds research about international student mobility, enrichment programming for foreign students in the United States, and professional development for international educators including admissions officers, foreign student advisors, and study abroad officers.

The Regional English Language Office (RELO) program features Foreign Service Specialists who work with local educational institutions to improve the teaching of English as a foreign language in the public and private sectors. Working with the Public Affairs Sections at American embassies overseas, RELOs provide high quality, targeted English language programming in support of U.S. foreign policy goals by promoting greater understanding of American language, society, culture, and values.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, Economic Development); Democracy & Human Rights; Global Issues (Environment); Mutual Understanding

**DEPARTMENT OF STATE**

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$6,890,033	\$5,108	\$6,895,141

<b>Non-USG Funding:</b>	<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Non-USG Funding</b>
	\$269,910	\$25,250	\$2,062,297	\$0	\$2,357,457

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	110	76	186

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

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## International Visitor Programs

The International Visitor Program (IVP) enables American embassies to invite current and emerging foreign leaders in government, politics, media, academia, labor, and the arts to meet with U.S. counterparts and to obtain firsthand knowledge about the United States, its people, society, and culture. Simultaneously, the program provides Americans with opportunities to develop contacts with professional counterparts overseas. Officially established in 1948, the International Visitor Program emphasizes both professional and cultural learning experiences addressing the perceptions of U.S. policies and society held by foreign decision makers and opinion shapers. Typically, International Visitor Program alumni advance to the highest positions of authority and responsibility in their countries. There are more than 200 current and former heads of government who have participated in the IVP. Community-based organizations (known as CIVs -- Councils for International Visitors), assist arriving visitors and help plan their local professional and cultural activities. CIVs operate in 42 U.S. states and are supported by a corps of 80,000 local volunteers. The CIV network raises individual, corporate, and state and local government support for the program.

**National Interests:** National Security (Regional Stability, Weapons of Mass Destruction, Counterterrorism); Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, U.S. Exports, Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); American Citizens & Borders (Travel and Immigration); Law Enforcement (International Crime, Illegal Drugs); Democracy & Human Rights; Humanitarian Response; Global Issues (Health, Population, Environment); Mutual Understanding

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$49,678,430	\$10,720,269	\$60,398,699

<b>Non-USG Funding:</b>	<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Non-USG Funding</b>
	\$4,664,704	\$0	\$45,605,943	\$0	\$50,270,647

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	0	3,947	3,947

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

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## Other Appropriations Programs

Other Appropriations Programs are a collection of separately appropriated exchange programs. They include the East-West Center, the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships Program, and the Israeli-Arab Scholarship Program.

The East-West Center is a national and regional educational and research institution located in Honolulu, Hawaii. Congress established it in 1960 "to promote better relations and understanding between the United States and other nations in the Asia-Pacific region through cooperative study, training, and research." To support this mission, the Center's programs focus around a specific institutional goal "to assist in creating an Asia-Pacific community in which the United States is a natural, valued, and leading partner." Research, dialogue, educational activities, and public outreach incorporate both the Center's mission and programmatic focus of building an Asia-Pacific community.

The Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships (EEF) Program, created in 1953 to honor President Dwight D. Eisenhower, promotes international understanding and productivity through the exchange of information, ideas, and perspectives among emerging leaders throughout the world. The Eisenhower Fellowship Act of 1990 authorized a permanent endowment for the program and established a trust fund. The 1992 Appropriations Act provided \$5 million to establish the endowment and to appropriate the interest and earnings to Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships, Inc. In 1995, the Appropriations Act made an additional payment of \$2.5 million to the endowment. In nominating candidates for this program, eminent citizens select individuals from their countries whom they believe will have considerable impact on their communities.

The Israeli-Arab Scholarship Program is funded by an interest-paying, Congressionally-mandated endowment established in 1991. The program provides highly qualified Arab citizens of Israel with opportunities to pursue graduate education in the United States, while experiencing American society and culture. Students are selected through a merit-based competition administered by the Public Affairs Section of the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv. The program is a multi-year activity.

**National Interests:** National Security; Economic Prosperity; American Citizens & Borders; Law Enforcement; Democracy & Human Rights; Humanitarian Response; Global Issues

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$14,701,531	\$70,410	\$14,771,941

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$703	\$370,431	\$3,060,348	\$305	\$3,431,787

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
87	578	665

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

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## Special Academic Exchange Programs

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

The Edmund S. Muskie Fellowship Program selects outstanding citizens from Georgia, the Russian Federation, and Ukraine to receive scholarships for doctoral study in the United States in the fields of business administration, economics, public administration, and public policy. The program, supported through the Fulbright-Hays Act, is designed to allow future university professors, government officials, and leaders in the business and nonprofit communities of the participating countries to receive a Ph.D. degree. Fellows are selected based on their academic record, professional contributions, and commitment to further the development of democratic and free market principles in their home countries. As a condition of participation in the Muskie Ph.D. Program, fellows must perform one year of service in their home countries for every year their study is supported by the program.

ECA supports American Overseas Research Centers (AORCs) through a grant to the Council of American Overseas Research Centers. The Bureau has supported graduate and postdoctoral study by U.S. scholars through AORCs since 1961.

Special exchanges for the South Pacific, East Timor, and Tibet provide scholarships for undergraduate, postgraduate, and professional exchanges.

The Disability Exchange Clearinghouse was developed through a cooperative agreement with Mobility International USA to help ensure that international exchange opportunities are promoted among individuals with disabilities.

Finally, the North-South Center promotes inter-American cooperation and understanding through research, education, and training and by engaging participants from research institutions, NGOs, governmental institutions, and the private sector. During FY 2002, the Center successfully implemented research, outreach, publications, training, and capacity building activities. The Center's Leadership Council for Inter-American Summitry again played a leadership role engaging civil society in the Summit process and making recommendations to heads of government on key issues.

Please note that FY 2002 funding data includes funding for various projects and programs conducted in-country and through electronic exchanges.

**National Interests:** National Security (Regional Stability); Economic Prosperity (Economic Development); Democracy & Human Rights; Global Issues (Health, Environment); Mutual Understanding

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$7,218,340	\$1,783,153	\$9,001,493

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$356,000	\$1,672,589	\$339,939	\$16,000	\$2,384,528

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
529	85	614

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

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## Special Professional and Cultural Exchange Programs

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. Moreover, these exchanges provide fertile ground for public-private partnerships, such as creative joint efforts with the American Council for Young Political Leaders, Sister Cities International, and Partners of the Americas.

Cultural exchanges support American overseas presence in visual arts, performing arts, film, and literature -- with an emphasis on regions where there is an unmet need for knowledge of the United States and its creativity. Tools include exhibitions and performances made possible through private sector funding; facilitating U.S. participation in international arts festivals and exhibitions; partnering with the film industry to provide American feature films for international festivals and official ambassadorial screenings; and artist exchanges.

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 and Germany. Living with American host families across the nation opens the door to understanding our country, people, and system of government. Foreign youth return home speaking English and having acquired appreciation for America, democracy, and American life. Young Americans also study and live in Germany and participate in short-term exchanges in Eurasia.

Special Professional/Cultural Programs are those programs of special interest to the Congress. The Congress-Bundestag Youth Exchange Program, for example, is an official exchange program of the governments of the United States and Germany. Since FY 1983, both national legislatures have provided funding to enable the participation of more than 10,700 American and German high school students and young professionals to improve career skills through formal study and work experience in each other's country. Other special programs include the Mike Mansfield Fellowship Program, the Irish Institute, the Special Olympics and Paralympics, and the National Youth Science Camp of the Americas.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity (Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); Democracy & Human Rights; Mutual Understanding

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$8,154,104	\$0	\$8,154,104

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$3,150,000	\$1,593,800	\$8,400	\$0	\$4,752,200

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
493	688	1,181

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

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## Support for East European Democracy Exchanges

The Ron Brown Fellowship Program was established in 1994 as the Central and Eastern European graduate fellowship program. It is an assistance program funded under the Support for East European Democracy (SEED) Act of 1989. The goal of the program is to prepare future leaders from Central and Eastern European countries through education and training in fields considered critical to assisting in their transition to democratic practices and free market economies. ECA's Office of International Visitors has also hosted visitors from Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, and Serbia-Montenegro under the auspices of the SEED Act. Participants are primarily representatives of political parties, the media, academia, and NGOs. They conducted group projects that were planned by ECA in collaboration with nongovernmental programming organizations exploring the concept of political pluralism and ethnic tolerance in the United States.

Please note that FY 2002 funding data includes funding for various projects and programs conducted in-country, and through electronic exchanges. The Educational Advising Centers, for example, provide accurate, up-to-date and unbiased information and counseling on all accredited institutions of higher education in the United States to all interested persons overseas. Resources at the centers include information on the application process, financial aid, standardized testing, student visas, and all ECA-sponsored and FREEDOM Support Act-funded programs. The centers provide services such as outreach activities, college fairs, topical lectures, and pre-departure orientations. ECA supports these centers by providing books and materials, equipment, and professional development and training.

**National Interests:** National Security (Regional Stability); Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); Law Enforcement (International Crime); Global Issues (Environment); Mutual Understanding

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$16,883,561	\$16,883,561

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$443,395	\$3,568,743	\$0	\$0	\$4,012,138

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
213	719	932

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

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## Bureau of Intelligence and Research

Drawing on all-source intelligence, the Bureau of Intelligence and Research (INR) provides value-added independent analysis of events to Department policy makers, ensures that intelligence activities support foreign policy and national security purposes, and serves as the focal point in the Department for ensuring policy review of sensitive counterintelligence and law enforcement activities. INR's primary mission is to harness intelligence to serve U.S. diplomacy.

### Research and Training Program on Eastern Europe and the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union

The Program for the Study of Eastern Europe and the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union (Title VIII) was created by legislation in 1983 to redress the diminishing supply of U.S. experts on this region by providing stable, long-term financing on a national level. The program supports advanced research; graduate and language training (domestic and on-site); public dissemination of research data, methods, and findings; and contact and collaboration among government and private specialists. The Title VIII program operates on the basis of a competitive two-stage award process with the assistance of a legislatively mandated federal advisory committee. By strengthening and sustaining in the United States a cadre of experts on Eastern Europe and the independent states of the former Soviet Union, the program contributes to the overall objectives of the FREEDOM Support and Support for East European Democracy programs. Funding is provided by the U.S. Agency for International Development.

**National Interests:** National Security (Regional Stability); Democracy & Human Rights

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$5,000,000	Not Tracked	\$5,000,000

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
251	20	271

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

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## Bureau of South Asian Affairs

The Bureau of South Asian Affairs helps to guide the operation of the U.S. diplomatic missions within the countries of Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. The Bureau works closely with U.S. embassies and consulates overseas and with foreign embassies in Washington, D.C.

The Bureau 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.

## International Human Rights Programming

Human rights programming is conducted through the International Human Rights Law Group (IHRLG). IHRLG is a nonprofit organization engaged in advocacy, strategic human rights lawyering, and training around the world. Its mission is to empower local advocates to expand the scope of human rights protections and to promote broad participation in building human rights standards and procedures at the national, regional, and international levels.

With a diverse staff of international human rights professionals from over 20 countries, IHRLG works to develop and strengthen international human rights norms and the institutions that enforce them worldwide. At the same time, recognizing the critical role domestic groups play in challenging human rights abuses in their countries, IHRLG staffers develop programs to meet the needs expressed by local organizations to strengthen their capacity to respond to these abuses. IHRLG provides direct technical support to local organizations over extended periods, emphasizing essential human rights skills including fact-finding and reporting, human rights advocacy, and strategic lawyering at both the domestic and international levels. Drawing on an in-country presence, IHRLG brings the voices of local activists to the attention of the international human rights community to integrate those voices into foreign policy discussions and actions, particularly in the United States and at the United Nations.

**National Interests:** Democracy & Human Rights

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$314,000	\$0	\$314,000

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	42	42

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

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## Seeds of Peace

At its summer campsite in Otisfield, Maine, the nonprofit organization Seeds of Peace offers an important conflict resolution program. It is a month-long intense coexistence experience that allows the participants -- primarily young adults from conflict-torn regions -- to gain an understanding of their conflict and the views of their peers on the opposite side.

**National Interests:** Democracy & Human Rights

**DEPARTMENT OF STATE**

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**USG Funding:**

<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
\$150,000	\$0	\$150,000

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
0	48	48

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

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## Foreign Service Institute

The Foreign Service Institute (FSI) is the federal government's primary training institution for officers and support personnel of the U.S. foreign affairs community, preparing American diplomats and other professionals to advance U.S. foreign affairs interests overseas and in Washington. At the National Foreign Affairs Training Center, the FSI provides more than 500 courses, including some 60 foreign languages, to more than 30,000 enrollees a year from the State Department and more than 40 other government agencies and the military service branches.

### Micronesian Diplomatic Training Program

The Foreign Service Institute provides training for diplomats from Micronesia under an agreement with the Department of the Interior, which has the mandate for this program. Training for the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI), and the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) began in 1988 and has continued on an annual basis ever since. Training for Palau began in December 1994. Over 200 Micronesian diplomats have been trained since the program's inception.

The rationale for this program is that the diplomatic corps of these small islands have little access to professional training that will prepare them to operate in the international arena. Programs are designed to respond to changing needs identified collaboratively by U.S. professional trainers and technical assistance advisors and the Micronesian diplomatic community in-country and in the United States. The individual training and assistance activities generally last a minimum of two weeks. Training usually consists of local training, a trip to Washington to the State Department and the Foreign Service Institute, and a trip to New York to the United Nations and the U.S. Mission to the United Nations.

In FY 2002, both sides agreed that the program emphasis needed to change to meet an ever-increasing need for diplomats to be computer literate and to have a broad understanding of information technology. Thus, the program concentrated on providing information technology training locally to the Micronesians.

**National Interests:** National Security (Regional Stability); Economic Prosperity (Economic Development); Democracy & Human Rights

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$280,000	\$280,000

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
6	54	60

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

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## Office of International Information Programs

The Office of International Information Programs (IIP) is the principal international strategic communications service for the U.S. foreign affairs community. IIP designs, develops, and implements a wide variety of strategic public diplomacy initiatives and strategic communications programs, using Internet and print publications, traveling and electronically transmitted speaker programs, and information resource services.

### U.S. Speaker/Specialist Programs

Under its U.S. Speaker/Specialist Programs, the Office of International Information Programs 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. U.S. Speaker/Specialist Programs is the principal U.S. Government organization responsible for informing and influencing international audiences about U.S. policy and American society. Annually, IIP programs recruit over a thousand U.S. speakers/specialists to discuss with foreign audiences issues that have been identified by U.S. embassies. While most speakers travel abroad to a foreign country for multiday programs, others participate electronically via digital videoconferencing (a two-way audio and visual link) or teleconferencing (a two-way telephone conversation).

The program operates on the principle that a free society is its own best witness. Selected from among the best in their fields and representing the broad range of informed opinion within the United States, participants express their own views as experts in foreign policy, government, economics, business, education, humanities, science and technology, law, and other fields. Under U.S. Speaker/Specialist Programs, one speaker may be programmed in multiple countries and on several topics.

**National Interests:** National Security (Regional Stability, Weapons of Mass Destruction, Counterterrorism); Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, U.S. Exports, Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); American Citizens & Borders (Travel and Immigration, American Citizens); Law Enforcement (International Crime, Illegal Drugs); Democracy & Human Rights; Humanitarian Response; Global Issues (Health, Population, Environment)

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$3,936,462	\$476,668	\$4,413,130

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
1,038	0	1,038

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

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Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$7,711,520	\$4,176,793	\$3,534,727	\$193,272†	\$119,869†	\$243,160†	\$234,585†	\$8,502,406†	3,227

Total number of participants includes some, but not all, of the organization's in-country training participants.  
Dollar figures include some expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.  
†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

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The mission of the Department of the Interior (DOI) is to protect and provide access to America's natural and cultural heritage and honor the nation's federal trust responsibilities to Native American tribes. The Department manages the nation's public lands and minerals, national parks, national wildlife refuges, and western water resources and upholds federal trust responsibilities to Native American tribes. It is responsible for migratory wildlife conservation; historic preservation; endangered species; surface-mined lands protection and restoration; mapping; and geological, hydrological, and biological science. The Department has conducted international activities for almost 100 years for the following four purposes:

(1) Facilitate DOI's domestic responsibilities, including managing protected areas adjacent to international borders; sharing scientific findings, technology, and other information beneficial to domestic programs; protecting migratory wildlife; and fighting cross border fires.

(2) Meet DOI's Congressionally mandated international activities such as elephant, rhino, tiger, and great ape protection, and migratory bird preservation.

(3) Meet U.S. Treaty obligations such as:

- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)
- Convention to Combat Desertification
- Convention on Nature Protection and Wildlife Preservation in the Western Hemisphere
- The 1909 U.S.-Canada Boundary Waters Treaty
- The 1944 U.S.-Mexico Water Treaty
- Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar)
- 1996 U.S.-Canada Migratory Bird Convention
- Migratory Bird and Game Mammal Treaty with Mexico
- Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and other Matter (London Convention 1972)
- Migratory Bird Treaty with Japan

(4) Support U.S. foreign policy objectives at the request of the White House and the State Department. Such activities include providing technical and scientific advice on wildlife, water, and other natural resources (e.g., water issues in the Middle East Peace Talks); park management; and addressing environmental hazards (e.g.,

monitoring volcanoes and earthquakes).

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## Bureau of Reclamation

The Bureau of Reclamation was created in 1902 to provide a reliable water supply for the development of the 17 Western States. Reclamation today is the largest water wholesaler in the United States, providing water supply to more than 31 million people and 10 million acres of irrigated land. It is also the nation's second largest producer of hydroelectric power and the fifth largest electric utility. In addition to supplying water and generating hydropower, Reclamation projects address a wide array of other needs, including flood control, recreation, water quality, fish and wildlife habitat, and other environmental concerns.

Reclamation has long been active internationally and it routinely makes its expertise available to other countries, largely on a reimbursable basis. It has trained over 10,000 engineers and scientists from over 80 countries. Reclamation has provided expertise in a wide variety of areas, including dam safety, water conservation, water reuse, environmental protection and restoration, integrated water resources management, water quality, and desalination. Reclamation currently is most active in Latin America, the Middle East, East Asia, and the Southern African Region.

## International Visitor Program

The Bureau of Reclamation hosts international visitors for short-term visits of less than eight hours in length, which provide participants with an overview of Reclamation's organization and/or an on-site visit to a Reclamation facility.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity (Economic Development); Global Issues (Health, Population, Environment); Sustainable Development; Integrated Water Resources Management and dam safety; Water conservation, water reclamation, and reuse

**USG Funding:**

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

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	315	315

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

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## Training Programs

The Bureau of Reclamation training programs are tailored to fit each request and vary in length, usually combining office and field visits or study tours to Reclamation's facilities and irrigation districts, and meetings with private sector and nongovernmental organizations. All costs involved with providing training programs must be reimbursed to Reclamation by each trainee's government or sponsoring agency. No appropriated funds are used for training programs.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity (Economic Development); Global Issues (Health, Population, Environment); Sustainable development; Integrated Water Resources Development and dam safety; Water conservation, water reclamation and reuse

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$0	\$111,149	\$111,149

<b>Non-USG Funding:</b>	<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Non-USG Funding</b>
	\$47,502	\$7,000	\$48,110	\$5,010	\$107,622

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	0	68	68

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

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### Visiting Scholar Program

The Visiting Scholar Program provides expertise not only to Reclamation, but also to the visiting scholar as well. Visiting scholars are specifically invited by the Bureau to assist with research/study projects of mutual interest and benefit to both parties. Visiting scholars are responsible for all expenses relative to visiting the Bureau of Reclamation.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity (Economic Development); Global Issues (Health, Population, Environment); Sustainable development; Integrated water resources development, and dam safety; Water conservation, water reclamation, and reuse

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$0	\$0	\$0

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

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	0	1	1

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

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## National Park Service

The National Park Service (NPS) is dedicated to conserving unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the National Park System for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. The NPS is granted authorization by the Mutual Education and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, which allows programs of cultural and educational exchange with the approval of the Department of State's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs.

NPS also maintains international programs of communication and cooperation regarding natural resource preservation and protection in response to the Convention Concerning Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, ratified by the U.S. Senate in 1973, which provides for the identification and recognition of natural and historic properties of outstanding universal value and establishes a system whereby member nations cooperate in the protection, conservation, presentation, and rehabilitation of these properties.

Finally, as a complement to its domestic Volunteers-in-Parks Program, NPS places foreign residents in U.S. parks to help them learn about our park system by working directly in a park, and to further international goals of biodiversity and sustainable development.

### International Volunteers-in-Parks/Exchange Visitor Program

The National Park Service Exchange Visitor Program provides park-related training and development opportunities for qualified foreign trainees, foreign government visitors, and specialists to promote the general interests of international education and cultural exchange. U.S. participants are NPS professionals traveling overseas to complete technical assignments.

Despite the events of September 11, 2001, the National Park Service saw a slight increase in its overall Exchange Visitor Program during FY 2002. The number went from 144 in FY 2001 to 151 in FY 2002. However, the number of parks participating in the program saw a slight decline, from 57 in FY 2001 to 51 in FY 2002.

The Exchange Visitors participating in the National Park Service program in FY 2002 came from 41 different countries. As in years past, a large percentage of Exchange Visitors were from countries in Europe. However, Australia and Canada were also well represented among the volunteers with 17 and 14 participants respectively. Funds from Park Flight, a government partnership with nongovernmental organizations, enabled volunteers from Guatemala, El Salvador, Panama, Mexico, and Nicaragua to participate in the program. These biologists were trained in bird monitoring, exhibit design, and environmental education at various national parks.

The Exchange Visitor Program is known to NPS employees as the International Volunteers-in-Parks Program (IVIP). The IVIP program benefits both the individual volunteer and the National Park Service: the volunteer receives training in park management, wildlife research, and environmental education, while the National Park Service gains a fresh perspective on park management, in addition to assistance with carrying out its mission.

Increasingly, NPS Exchange Visitors are from countries with which the National Park Service has bilateral agreements. For example, Chile's National Forest Agency (CONAF), which has a bilateral agreement with NPS, sent three of its park managers to Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument in Arizona for training in December 2002.

As in preceding years, all hosting parks are responsible for integrating the Exchange Visitor into cross-cultural activities. All parks hold some type of introductory training to familiarize the visitors with American culture; field trips are periodically arranged for them to increase their knowledge of American natural and cultural history. Parks also usually pair the Exchange Visitor with a mentor to assist in the adjustment process. All parks participating in the program are also responsible for submitting and implementing an individualized training plan for each Exchange Visitor. Evaluations are given at the mid-point and conclusion of the participant's program.

**National Interests:** Global Issues (Environment)

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$215,950	\$300	\$216,250

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**

<b>Non-USG Funding:</b>	<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Non-USG Funding</b>
	Not Tracked	\$56,257	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$56,257

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	384	151	535

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

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## Office of International Affairs

### International Technical Assistance Program

With donor funds, the Department of the Interior can provide training and technical assistance to countries in areas of DOI staff expertise, which include protected area management, cultural resources management, environmental education, endangered species conservation, visitor services, recreation management, fire management, minerals management, abandoned mine lands reclamation, ecotourism, wildlife law enforcement, resource interpretation, park infrastructure, and concessions management. Expertise is drawn from the various departmental bureaus.

The unique strengths of DOI technical assistance are as follows:

- DOI offers technical experts with a depth of applied technical knowledge, international experience, and relevant language skills.
- DOI fosters direct, sustained exchanges between U.S. natural resource managers and their host-country counterparts. These are often direct government-to-government partnerships.
- DOI covers all salaries for the technical assistance it provides. In fact, DOI contributes approximately \$25,000 in salaries for each \$50,000 of donor contribution.
- DOI responds rapidly to technical assistance requests.
- DOI can employ its large internal training staff to provide professional "train-the-trainer" workshops to ensure long-term program sustainability.

DOI technical assistance is offered on a reimbursable basis. Donor funds cover the costs of travel and per diem of DOI technical staff, support for field activities, equipment, and program management.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity (Economic Development); Global Issues (Environment)

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$0	\$1,125,857	\$1,125,857

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

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	70	49	119

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

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## Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement

The Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSM) was established in the Department of the Interior by the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977. The office assists U.S. states in operating a nationwide program that protects society and the environment from the adverse effects of coal mining, while ensuring that surface coal mining can be done without permanent damage to land and water resources. With most coal-mining states responsible for regulating coal mining and reclamation activities within their borders, OSM oversees state mining regulatory and abandoned mine reclamation programs, assists states in meeting the objectives of the surface mining law, and regulates mining and reclamation activities on federal and Native American lands and in those states choosing not to assume primary responsibility.

### Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement International Projects

OSM operates programs to eliminate the environmental and economic effects of acid mine drainage from abandoned coal mines, encourage reforestation of reclaimed mine land, develop techniques that can ensure reclamation of prime farmland soils, and publicly recognize outstanding reclamation by communicating the experience to others.

During FY 2002, OSM continued to provide guidance to the government of Indonesia in the national reform of mining policy. USAID provided all the funding to support the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources' requests. Ministry officials look to the state/federal partnership under the U.S. Surface Mining Law as a model for decentralizing government authority over mining. Project activities designed to improve Indonesia's national, regional, and local capability for mine inspection and enforcement included training in the development of more effective permitting processes, the management of an environmental assessment process, and the effective conduct of mineral production and royalty audits. In addition to presenting seminars on Advanced Mine Inspection Techniques and Water Quality Standards for mining operations, federal and state staffs presented an Instructor Training Course to help Indonesian officials develop the capability to provide ongoing training. Specialized technical training and consultations focused on topics of special interest to Indonesian officials, including advanced coal fire suppression techniques, fine coal recovery at coal processing operations, gold and mercury mining technologies, and the translation of training materials into Bahasa Indonesian.

During U.S. stays, Indonesian officials attended a seminar on coal fines processing, observed fine coal recovery circuits in western Maryland, and visited other DOI facilities. Other project activities included training in the preparation of Environmental Impact Statements through the University of Southern Maine and the development of a preparer's certification course.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity (Economic Development); Global Issues (Environment)

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$0	\$222,000	\$222,000

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

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	31	266	297

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

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## United States Fish and Wildlife Service

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is the principal federal agency responsible for conserving, protecting, and enhancing fish, wildlife, and plants and their habitats for the continuing benefit of the American people. The Service manages the 94-million-acre National Wildlife Refuge System and enforces federal wildlife laws, administers the Endangered Species Act, manages migratory bird populations, restores nationally significant fisheries, conserves and restores wildlife habitat, and helps foreign governments with their conservation efforts. It also oversees the Federal Aid program that distributes hundreds of millions of dollars in excise taxes of fishing and hunting equipment to state fish and wildlife agencies.

### U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service International Programs

Through its international programs, the Fish and Wildlife Service works multilaterally with many partners and nations in the implementation of international treaties, conventions, and on-the-ground projects for conservation of species and their habitats. The Division of International Conservation seeks to strengthen the capacity of interested local conservation and natural resources managers, institutions, and communities in the regions around the world to conserve wildlife, including species conservation and their habitats. The Division of Scientific Authority is involved in science-based conservation and enhancement of species in the wild on a global basis, with a focus on plants and animals subject to international trade. The Division of Management Authority implements domestic laws and international treaties to promote long-term conservation of global fish and wildlife resources. In response to ever-increasing global pressures of wildlife trade and habitat loss on species worldwide, the office dedicates its efforts to conserving species at risk through trade and implementing policies that have a broad impact on conservation overall.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, U.S. Exports, Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); Global Issues; Protection of fish, wildlife, and plants and their habitats

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,058,013	\$165,705	\$1,223,718

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$56,612	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$56,612

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
409	74	483

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

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## United States Geological Survey

Although the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) is a domestic agency, earth and life sciences studies are not limited by political boundaries. As a premier scientific agency, USGS has long recognized the scientific benefits resulting from interaction with scientific colleagues abroad and from extending its research and investigations to other countries. Much can be learned about fundamental principles of science and applications of science and technology to important management problems by looking at global perspectives. Indeed, some issues, such as climate change and the spread of invasive alien species, can only be dealt with on a global scale.

The Department of the Interior, and the nation as a whole, derives significant benefits from USGS participation in technical assistance activities through collegial technical exchange on problems of mutual interest and by improving the scientific basis for managing ecosystems and natural resources. DOI also helps USGS scientists understand some of the fundamental principles of science by providing them with unique environments for research.

### Visiting Scientist and Participant Training Programs

The U.S. Geological Survey conducts two distinct exchange and training programs. USGS has international visiting scientists who travel to the United States and participate in the USGS training program and in research studies within the United States. Selected international academics and professionals participate in projects including, but not limited to, biology, cartography, chemistry, engineering, geochemistry, geology, geophysics, hydrology, paleontology, remote sensing, seismology, volcanology, and other related technical, managerial, and administrative support activities.

The USGS also sends its own scientists overseas to participate in collaborative research studies and conduct training programs, as well as receive training in other countries.

In FY 2002, the USGS hosted a total of 132 foreign visitors in its International Exchange Program. USGS made arrangements for program participants to be placed not only at USGS installations, but at other federal and non-federal locations within the United States. The majority of these international visitors participated in important scientific research studies coordinated by USGS scientists.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity (Global Growth and Stability); Humanitarian Response; Global Issues (Health, Population, Environment)

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$2,902,830	\$1,909,716	\$4,812,546

<b>Non-USG Funding:</b>	<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Non-USG Funding</b>
	\$145,770	\$0	\$195,050	\$229,575	\$570,395

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

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	1,277	132	1,409

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

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Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$1,849,154†	\$1,606,353	\$242,801†	\$149,807†	\$0†	\$0†	\$101,439†	\$2,100,400†	1,534

Total number of participants includes some, but not all, of the organization's in-country training participants.  
Dollar figures include some expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.  
†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



## DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Public Information  
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The mission of the Department of the Treasury is to promote prosperous and stable American and world economies, manage the government's finances, safeguard our financial systems, protect our nation's leaders, ensure a safe and drug-free America, and continue to build a strong institution. The Department carries out this mission by performing four basic functions: formulating and recommending economic, financial, tax, and fiscal policies; serving as financial agent for the U.S. Government; enforcing the law; and manufacturing coins and currency.

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### Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms

The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF) is a law enforcement agency dedicated to reducing violent crime, collecting revenue, and protecting the public. By establishing partnerships with state, local, and international law enforcement organizations, ATF is able to provide insight into the agency's unique areas of responsibility and present investigative and technical training programs on arson/explosives, postblast scene investigation techniques, firearm identification, firearm trafficking, and gang/gang resistance training.

## International Training Program

The International Training Program (ITP) provides investigative and technical police training at the International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA), Budapest, Hungary, and Gaborone, Botswana, in the following areas: explosives investigation techniques, firearms trafficking, team concept investigation training, and gang resistance training. At ILEA Bangkok, ITP provides a two-week postblast investigation training class similar to the one conducted for students who attend the course at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center in Glyco, Georgia. ITP also conducts training in the Latin America/Caribbean area consisting of basic and advanced firearms trafficking seminars. ITP can provide in-country training to auditors/tax police covering the topic of Alcohol/Tobacco Tax Diversion.

Overall program objectives are to provide the technical and investigative training in the areas of ATF's expertise and to establish partnerships to share policies, procedures, knowledge, and technical expertise, allowing for an ongoing international exchange of information. The program helps criminal investigators, auditors, and tax police in the international law enforcement community become more efficient, responsive, and effective.

**National Interests:** National Security (Regional Stability, Weapons of Mass Destruction, Counterterrorism); Economic Prosperity (Economic Development); Law Enforcement (International Crime, Illegal Drugs); Democracy & Human Rights; Global Issues

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$1,594,853	Not Tracked	\$1,594,853

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

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	56	698	754

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

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## Federal Law Enforcement Training Center

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) is a partnership of federal law enforcement organizations. FLETC's mission is to provide quality, cost effective training for law enforcement professionals. FLETC accomplishes its mission by utilizing law enforcement and training experts; providing quality facilities, support services, and technical assistance; conducting law enforcement research and development; and sharing law enforcement technology.

### International Banking and Money Laundering Training Program

The International Banking and Money Laundering Training Program was developed to address trends and current developments in international banking and money laundering. A task force consisting of representatives from law enforcement agencies, intelligence agencies, the banking industry, and the Police Executive Research Forum (PERF) developed the program curriculum. FLETC's Financial Fraud Institute manages the training program, which is a working example of interagency cooperation. Staff members from the Federal Reserve Bank, the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN), the Internal Revenue Service, the U.S. Customs Service, and the Department of Justice's Office of International Affairs and Office of U.S. Attorneys provide instructional support.

Participants receive training on recognizing money laundering and cash flow indicators in foreign banking. Among the courses taught are the Bank Secrecy Act, Money Laundering Statutes, FinCEN, International Banking Framework, Tracing Money Through Financial Networks, Tax Havens, Case Studies, and Mechanics of International Money Movements. The program is designed for criminal investigators and law enforcement intelligence analysts involved in financial investigations.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); Law Enforcement (International Crime)

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$49,487	\$49,487

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	64	64

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

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### Procedures on Setting up a Classroom

This course was designed to be a train-the-trainer program that would educate the Armenian Law Enforcement Academy staff on what type of equipment should be purchased for a classroom and how to install the equipment once it has been purchased. Types of equipment purchased include computers, overhead projectors, Elmos, etc.

**National Interests:** Law Enforcement (International Crime)

**DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY**

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$0	\$66,411	\$66,411

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

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	0	25	25

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

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### **Professional Development Training Program**

This training is designed to enhance the teaching effectiveness of field personnel who teach only on an occasional basis. Included in the instruction is the presentation of techniques to enhance learning within an adult environment. Part-time instructors who seek organization and structure for their training sessions will benefit from this training program. Training is provided in the following areas: Adult Learning, Performance Objectives, Lesson Plan Development, Methods of Instruction, Training Aids, and Presentation Techniques.

**National Interests:** Law Enforcement (International Crime, Illegal Drugs)

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$0	\$47,265	\$47,265

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

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

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	0	35	35

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

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## Undercover Operations Training Program

The Undercover Operations Training Program is designed to instruct investigators who may be involved in undercover activities as a case agent, contact agent, or operative. It focuses on critical operational elements and major administrative elements necessary to conduct successful undercover operations. The program teaches proactive investigative skills used to gather evidence of criminal operations that are not available through more conventional investigative methods. Responsibilities of the case investigator, the contact agent, and the undercover investigator are covered in detail to include: the recruitment and selection of undercover investigators, case planning and initiation, the determination of necessary equipment and resources, team concepts, electronic surveillance and equipment, operational activities, safety, mental preparation, stress management, and other psychological considerations. The program includes one nighttime and two daylight practical exercises in which role-players are provided by the U.S. embassy.

**National Interests:** Law Enforcement (International Crime)

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$36,933	\$36,933

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	75	75

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

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## Internal Revenue Service

The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) is responsible for administering and enforcing the internal revenue laws and related statutes, except those relating to alcohol, tobacco, firearms, and explosives. Its mission is to collect the proper amount of tax revenue at the least cost to the public, and in a manner that warrants the highest degree of public confidence in the Service's integrity, efficiency, and fairness.

## International Programs

The Tax Administration Advisory Services Division supports U.S. foreign policy through sharing IRS technical expertise with foreign governments. The long-term goal is to assist foreign governments in improving tax administration as a means of developing their economic infrastructure. The IRS provides a variety of U.S.-based training courses and other short- and long-term assistance for foreign officials, which lay the groundwork for encouraging tax treaties and exchange of information, facilitating mutual compliance efforts, detecting noncompliance, and improving U.S. knowledge of global tax administration.

The Overseas Assistance Program includes needs assessments of tax administration organizational or functional areas, as well as specialized, in-country advisors under short- or long-term contracts. All costs are borne by the foreign government or international agency funding source.

The IRS currently conducts a number of stateside training programs. These courses reflect a range of technical and management areas. For example, the IRS annually conducts Basic Management Training, Middle Management INTAX Seminar, Executive Level INTAX, the Training Center Management and Administration Seminar, the Computer Audit Specialist Seminar, the Transfer Pricing Seminar, the Financial Products Seminar, the Gaming Industry Audit Techniques Seminar, and four financial fraud and seized computer training programs. The courses vary in length from one to five weeks. Many of these programs can also be conducted in-country if there are a sufficient number of trainees. The IRS does not budget for participant funding to support these programs. The participant's government or an international agency must cover course fees and travel expenses.

Under the International Visitors Program, the IRS provides a central coordination point for visitation and/or information requests from foreign tax and government officials.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity (Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); Law Enforcement (International Crime)

**USG Funding:**

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

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$149,807	\$0	\$0	\$40,205	\$190,012

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
20	452	472

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

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## Office of the Comptroller of the Currency

The primary mission of the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC) is to regulate national banks.

### Foreign Technical Assistance Program

The primary objectives of the Foreign Technical Assistance (FTA) Program are to:

- Comply with the G-7 mandate that supervisory authorities lend their resources to the World Bank and International Monetary Fund to help promote and encourage the adoption of international standards by foreign supervisory authorities.
- Establish, build, and maintain relationships with foreign supervisory organizations.
- Provide a platform for the OCC to present its supervisory views and philosophies to the international supervisory community.
- Enhance the global reputation of the OCC.
- Enhance foreign supervisory organizations' knowledge, supervisory practices, and compliance with international standards and best practices.

The OCC does not have any specific funding or appropriations for any of the activities captured in this report. Each request is evaluated on a case-by-case basis with full reimbursement required.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity (Global Growth and Stability); Safety and Soundness of Global Banking System

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$11,500	Not Tracked	\$11,500

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$61,234	\$61,234

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
35	74	109

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

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Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$6,168,835†	\$1,860,852	\$4,307,983†	\$1,218,141†	\$0†	\$136,506†	\$45,617†	\$7,569,099†	5,153

Total number of participants includes some, but not all, of the organization's in-country training participants.  
Dollar figures include some expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.  
†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



## DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

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The mission of the Department of Transportation (DOT), a Cabinet-level executive department of the United States Government, is to develop and coordinate policies that will provide an efficient and economical national transportation system, with due regard for need, the environment, and the national defense. It is the primary agency in the federal government with the responsibility for shaping and administering policies and programs to protect and enhance the safety, adequacy, and efficiency of the nation's transportation system and services.

The Department of Transportation consists of 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 Research and Special Programs Administration, the Bureau of Transportation Statistics, and the Surface Transportation Board. The Homeland Security Act of 2002 authorized the establishment of the Department of Homeland Security, which, on March 1, 2003, assumed management of the United States Coast Guard and the Transportation Security Administration, formerly DOT Operating Administrations.

A number of the Department's modal administrations, along with the Office of the Secretary's Office of International Transportation and Trade, are engaged in international cooperation, training, and exchange activities.

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### Federal Aviation Administration

The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) provides a safe, secure, and efficient global aerospace system that contributes to national security and the promotion of U.S. aerospace safety. As the leading authority in the international aerospace community, FAA is responsive to the dynamic nature of customer needs, economic conditions, and environmental concerns.

## Exchange Visitor Program

Through the Exchange Visitor Program, FAA arranges visas for specialists of foreign aviation departments to enter the United States for periods of up to one year to conduct studies, exchange information and expertise, and/or participate in cooperative research projects. The Exchange Visitor Program offers FAA offices a way to work cooperatively with foreign aviation officials in the interest of aviation safety. The program can also be used reciprocally to provide for similar FAA visits to foreign aviation departments.

**National Interests:** National Security (Counterterrorism); American Citizens & Borders (American Citizens); Law Enforcement; Global Issues; Operation of Safe, Secure, and Efficient International Airspace

**USG Funding:**

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

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

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

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

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## International Visitors Program

The International Visitors Program is designed to facilitate cooperation and exchange in the field of aviation. The program's stated goals are to exchange information and experience, encourage and sustain international cooperation, promote acceptance of FAA policies and procedures as well as U.S. standards and equipment, and avoid duplication of research and study efforts. The majority of international visitors hosted by the FAA are government officials. Many are air traffic controllers interested in visiting FAA air traffic control facilities throughout the country. However, a significant number of visitors are senior-level policy and technical officials who meet with their counterparts to discuss issues pertinent to aviation safety. All costs associated with the FAA International Visitors Program are covered by foreign aviation authorities, privatized government entities, or sponsoring corporations.

**National Interests:** National Security (Counterterrorism); Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, U.S. Exports, Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); American Citizens & Borders (American Citizens); Global Issues; Operation of Safe, Secure, and Efficient International Airspace

**USG Funding:**

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

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	382	382

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

\*\*\*\*\*

**Office of International Aviation International Training Program**

The Office of International Aviation International Training Program provides training to foreign aviation officials under government-to-government agreements, generally between the FAA and the Civil Aviation Authority in the recipient country. The recipient country usually reimburses the FAA for the costs associated with the training. Funding for some training programs may be arranged through international organizations, such as the International Civil Aviation Organization, or other agencies. The FAA provides training to foreign aviation officials through its International Training Services Center (ITSC) at the FAA Academy in Oklahoma City and also arranges training at universities, colleges, technical schools, and industry training facilities throughout the United States. Familiarization and on-the-job training can often be arranged in conjunction with formal training programs. The FAA offers various aviation-related courses, including air traffic control, airworthiness and operations, maintenance and installation of equipment, aviation security, and instructor training. The ITSC can also design training courses to meet the aviation needs of a particular country or region.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity; American Citizens & Borders (American Citizens); Global Issues; Operation of Safe, Secure, and Efficient International Airspace

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$107,956	\$4,849	\$112,805

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$1,039,743	Not Tracked	\$6,858	\$43,681	\$1,090,282

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	405	405

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## Federal Highway Administration

The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) is committed to the improvement of our nation's highway system and its intermodal connections. The FHWA provides leadership, expertise, resources, and information in cooperation with its partners to enhance the country's economic vitality, quality of life, and environment. The FHWA directly administers a number of highway transportation activities including standards development, research and technology, training, technical assistance, highway access to federally owned lands and Indian lands, and commercial vehicle safety enforcement. Further, FHWA has a significant role in allocating resources and working through partnerships, programs, and policies, which facilitate the strategic development and maintenance of state and local transportation systems as effective and efficient elements of the national intermodal transportation system.

### Informational Tours of Research Laboratories

The Turner-Fairbank Highway Research Center (TFHRC) in McLean, Virginia, is the primary research facility of the Federal Highway Administration. TFHRC's mission is to solve complex technical and practical problems related to the preservation and improvement of America's national highway system through advanced research and development in such areas as safety, intelligent transportation systems, pavements, materials, structural technologies, and advanced technologies. The Center has a visitors program that enables professionals in the fields of transportation and transportation engineering to tour its research facilities, receive briefings on the activities of the facility and its individual labs, and exchange information and discuss technical issues with lab managers.

**National Interests:** National Security (Regional Stability); Global Issues (Environment); Advancement of Science

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$11,772	Not Tracked	\$11,772

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	108	108

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## International Outreach Programs

The Office of International Programs leads the Federal Highway Administration's efforts to serve the U.S. road community's access to international sources of information on road related technologies and markets, and to provide technical assistance on road transportation issues to developing countries and economies in transition.

-- International Technology Scanning Program: The Office of International Programs administers the International Technology Scanning Program (ITSP), which serves as a means for identifying, assessing, and importing foreign highway technologies and practices that can be cost-effectively adapted to U.S. federal, state, and local highway programs. Ultimately, the goal of the program is to provide better, safer, and more environmentally sound roads for the American public by implementing the best practices developed abroad. Scanning team reviews involve teams of specialists in a particular discipline that are dispatched to consult with foreign counterparts in selected advanced developed countries. Participants usually represent the FHWA, state highway departments, local governments, and, where appropriate, transportation trade and research groups, the private sector, and academia. Scanning team reviews are conducted in cooperation with the American Association of State Highway Transportation Officials (AASHTO), the Transportation Research Board (TRB), and the National Cooperative Highway Research Program (NCHRP) Panel 20-36. Since the program was launched in 1990, approximately 48 reviews have been completed.

-- Exchange Program: The Office of International Programs assists its foreign counterparts with setting up long-term exchange programs for their employees who would like to spend 6 to 12 months with the FHWA. Generally speaking, the FHWA does not spend USG funding on these long-term exchange programs. All 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.

In FY 2002, in addition to the activities noted above, the Federal Highway Administration supported numerous exchange and collaborative activities with FHWA counterparts in various countries. Exchanges and collaborations of this nature are an aspect of annual workplans for offices throughout FHWA and are supported with FHWA funds.

**National Interests:** National Security (Regional Stability); Economic Prosperity (U.S. Exports, Economic Development); Global Issues (Environment)

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$658,244	Not Tracked	\$658,244

<b>Non-USG Funding:</b>	<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Non-USG Funding</b>
	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$6,817	\$1,936	\$8,753

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

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	327	248	575

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

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## National Highway Institute International Training Program

The National Highway Institute (NHI) International Programs team is dedicated to promoting highway transportation expertise worldwide and to increasing the transfer of highway transportation technology to the international transportation community. Primary activities include sponsoring training programs for international participants, assisting in establishing Technology Transfer Centers, offering International Highway Fellowships, and hosting foreign visitors. NHI offers its training courses to both groups and individuals. International groups may purchase NHI courses for presentation in a selected country; interested individuals may purchase single slots in international courses presented in the United States.

In FY 2002, NHI supported one resident intern from Tanzania and one from Mexico. NHI conducted targeted train-the-trainer programs in Malawi and hosted international visitors for one- to two-day briefing and training sessions including a five-member delegation from Malaysia. NHI hosted 22 international visitors through its transportation short courses conducted for state and local transportation agencies.

**National Interests:** National Security; Economic Prosperity (U.S. Exports, Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); Humanitarian Response; Transportation of People & Goods/Improved Mobility of Defense Forces

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$50,000	\$0	\$50,000

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
5	46	51

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## Federal Railroad Administration

The Federal Railroad Administration (FRA) promotes safe, environmentally sound, and successful railroad transportation to meet current and future needs of all customers. It encourages policies and investment in infrastructure and technology to enable rail to realize its full potential.

### International Visitors Program

The Federal Railroad Administration's International Visitors Program is an unfunded program designed to facilitate and assist cooperative efforts between foreign government-owned and -operated rail systems and the U.S. rail industry, including manufacturers, suppliers, and service providers. In Washington, D.C., FRA representatives provide visiting foreign government and/or foreign- or U.S. Government-sponsored and supported delegations with technical briefings, economic briefings, and discussions about the U.S. rail industry. To support specific DOT and/or Administration initiatives, FRA representatives occasionally travel overseas to provide and discuss this type of information. Also, with expenses paid for in their entirety by foreign governments, FRA occasionally provides on-the-job rail safety inspection training, both in headquarters and in the field.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity (Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development)

**USG Funding:**

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

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

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

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## Federal Transit Administration

The Federal Transit Administration (FTA) provides leadership, technical assistance, and financial resources for safe, technologically advanced public transportation that enhances all citizens' mobility and accessibility, improves America's communities and natural environment, and strengthens the national economy.

### Fact-Finding Missions

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

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity (U.S. Exports, Economic Development); Global Issues (Environment)

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$115,000	Not Tracked	\$115,000

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

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	25	30	55

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

\*\*\*\*\*

### Foreign Visitors

The International Mass Transportation Program organizes and hosts delegations of foreign visitors to examine U.S. best practices in transit goods and services. Visit requests are often the result of contacts made during FTA fact-finding missions. Visits are also requested by foreign embassies located in the United States. Programs for developing countries are designed to assist in creating mass transit systems. Programs for developed countries usually focus on specific technical areas of interest, intelligent transportation systems, and increasing access for people with disabilities.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity (U.S. Exports, Economic Development); Global Issues (Environment)

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$31,000	Not Tracked	\$31,000

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

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	0	10	10

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

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## Personnel Exchange

The Federal Transit Administration exchanges personnel with foreign countries to learn about other government practices in the field of transit. FTA supports the notion that, by sharing ideas and information, countries can work together to enhance mobility and accessibility, ensure the safety and security of our nation's transit systems, and develop transit systems that promote economic growth and sound environmental decision-making. Personnel exchanges promote long-term cooperation and collaboration among transportation officials around the world.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity (Global Growth and Stability); Global Issues (Environment)

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$10,000	Not Tracked	\$10,000

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
1	2	3

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

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## Maritime Administration

The Maritime Administration's overall mission is to promote the development and maintenance of an adequate and well-balanced United States merchant marine, sufficient to carry the nation's domestic waterborne commerce and a substantial portion of its waterborne foreign commerce, and capable of serving as a naval and military auxiliary in time of war or national emergency.

### United States Merchant Marine Academy Programs

The United States Merchant Marine Academy educates professional officers and leaders who are dedicated to serving the economic and national defense interests of the United States in our armed forces and merchant marine, and who will contribute to an intermodal transportation system that effectively ties America together. The Academy also opens its courses to qualified foreign students. Foreign students attending the Academy are funded entirely from personal resources or by foreign governments. The government of Panama, through the Instituto para la Formacion y Aprovechamiento de Recursos Humanos (IFARHU), provides Panamanian students with loans to facilitate their attendance at the Academy. These loans are forgiven if students return to Panama to work for the Panamanian government or in the maritime or transportation industry.

**National Interests:** National Security (Regional Stability); Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, U.S. Exports, Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development)

**USG Funding:**

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

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$0	\$122,831	\$0	\$122,831

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	15	15

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

The primary mission of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) is to save lives and prevent injuries or economic losses resulting from road crashes. NHTSA's programs focus on two areas: (1) design and construction of vehicles and equipment, which includes developing and issuing regulations that improve the safety of motor vehicles and passengers, and (2) behavioral issues, with a specific focus on best practices for drivers, passengers, pedestrians, and other road users.

### International Activities

NHTSA 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 agency of the U.S. Government. More often, NHTSA entertains requests from domestic and foreign entities, both governmental and private, to give briefings at its headquarters on its traffic safety, research, and regulatory programs.

In FY 2002, NHTSA provided briefings to foreign visitor delegations from Australia, China, the Netherlands, Norway, South Korea, and Vietnam. No special funds are allocated for visitors.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, U.S. Exports, Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development)

**USG Funding:**

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

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

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

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

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## Office of the Secretary, Office of International Transportation and Trade

The Office of International Transportation and Trade leads and oversees the development, coordination, and implementation of the Department's international transportation and trade policies. The Office's varied activities support the Department's strategic goal of economic growth and trade by helping to ensure that the United States maintains a transportation system that is international in reach and a transportation industry that is competitive in global markets.

### Nigeria Transportation Project

The Nigeria Transportation Project (NTP) is designed to provide technical assistance and training to assist Nigeria in aviation, rail, and maritime operations. With funding from the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), the Department of Transportation conducts programs focusing on aviation safety and security, maritime training, technical assistance, privatization, and a multimodal effort to assist the Ministries of Aviation and Transportation in the development of oversight mechanisms.

The Department of Transportation is working with Nigeria's Port Authority in an effort to improve its environmental and security practices. In November 2002, DOT completed an environmental assessment of the Lagos port complex, and is currently developing an environmental training program with assistance from the Maritime Administration.

Following the completion of a port security assessment of the Lagos port complex, DOT developed a maritime security training program. To date, approximately 250 Nigerian port personnel have been trained in maritime security techniques and the implementation of new International Maritime Organization security standards.

Using USAID funding, DOT is engaged in technical assistance efforts in the areas of aviation safety oversight, air navigation services, airport security, and training capability. The Office of the Secretary of Transportation is coordinating these efforts with FAA staff and the senior executives of the Nigerian Civil Aviation Authority (NCAA), the Nigerian Airspace Management Agency (NAMA), the Federal Airports Authority of Nigeria (FAAN), and the Nigerian College of Aviation Technology (NCAT).

In the area of aviation security, DOT has trained approximately 420 personnel in passenger and cargo screening. To assist this ongoing effort, DOT has purchased and installed new passenger and cargo screening equipment for two of Nigeria's four international airports.

**National Interests:** National Security (Counterterrorism); Economic Prosperity (Economic Development); American Citizens & Borders (Travel and Immigration); Law Enforcement

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$550,000	\$550,000

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
14	670	684

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

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The Office of International Transportation and Trade also leads the Safe Skies for Africa Initiative. This initiative was launched in 1998 to assist African nations in improving their air navigation services, aviation safety, and airport security. The United States Government acts as a technical advisor and facilitator of actions to be taken by African states, with assistance from the private sector, regional institutions, and international civil aviation organizations. Currently, the Office of International Transportation and Trade arranges for individuals trained through the initiative to receive training at the FAA Academy. Participant and funding information for this initiative, as well as information on the FAA Academy program, are included under the FAA's Office of International Aviation International Training Program.

## Research and Special Programs Administration

The Research and Special Programs Administration (RSPA) provides vital services to America's dynamic multimodal transportation system. Its safety and research programs strengthen the nation's industrial competitiveness, especially in a global economy where intermodal transportation is essential.

### U.S.-Netherlands Agreement for Collaboration

On January 16, 1998, the Transport Research Center (TRC) of the Dutch Ministry of Transport, Public Works, and Water Management and the Volpe National Transportation Systems Center (VNTSC) of the Research and Special Programs Administration signed an agreement of collaboration to exchange information and experience on transportation research projects. This agreement was signed under an existing Memorandum of Understanding between the Dutch Ministry and the U.S. Department of Transportation. The agreement provides a framework to enable the centers to benefit from each other's experience and expertise and, through collaboration, to improve the quality of research on projects for current and future VNTSC clients. Current topics include human factors and safety, performance measures for benchmarking and monitoring transportation policy, highway safety monitoring, capacity building for transportation officials, and advanced technology for public transport.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity (U.S. Exports, Global Growth and Stability); Advancement of Science and Technology

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	Not Tracked	\$0

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
1	1	2

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

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## United States Coast Guard

The U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) is a military, multi-mission, maritime service. Operating within the Department of Transportation 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.

\*Please note: On March 1, 2003, the Department of Homeland Security assumed management of the Coast Guard. This change will be reflected in the IAWG's FY 2003 Inventory of Programs.

## International Personnel Exchange Program

The Coast Guard participates in International Personnel Exchange Programs with interested foreign countries. Formal agreements have been executed with the United Kingdom, Canada, and Argentina. Participants from other countries participate on an ad hoc basis. In addition to the experience Coast Guard officers gain, the Coast Guard derives benefits from the experience provided by officers from other countries who serve with Coast Guard units. These exchanges offer partner services and the Coast Guard a better understanding of how each operates. No special funds are allocated for these exchanges. Personnel are supported by their home organization's operational budgets.

**National Interests:** National Security (Regional Stability, Counterterrorism); Economic Prosperity (Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); American Citizens & Borders (Travel and Immigration); Law Enforcement (International Crime, Illegal Drugs); Democracy & Human Rights; Humanitarian Response; Global Issues (Environment)

**USG Funding:**

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

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
5	12	17

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

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## International Visitors Program

The Coast Guard hosts hundreds of international visitors each year through the International Visitors Program. These visits are conducted as part of an effort to build strong working relationships between the Coast Guard and counterpart organizations. These visits range from Service Chief meetings with the Coast Guard Commandant to working meetings with officials from maritime agencies. At these meetings, the Coast Guard addresses policy and operational issues, and explores opportunities for increased cooperation with other maritime services. The International Visitors Program is managed by the Coast Guard International Affairs staff, which hosts visitors to Coast Guard headquarters and coordinates visits to USCG field units across the country. The majority of visitors to the U.S. Coast Guard are originally sponsored by another U.S. Government department or agency.

**National Interests:** National Security (Regional Stability, Weapons of Mass Destruction, Counterterrorism); Economic Prosperity (Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); American Citizens & Borders (Travel and Immigration); Law Enforcement (International Crime, Illegal Drugs); Democracy & Human Rights; Humanitarian Response; Global Issues (Environment)

**USG Funding:**

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

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	248	248

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

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## Traveling Contact Teams and Subject Matter Expert Exchanges

The Coast Guard participates in Military Contacts Program/Traditional CINC Activities by sending U.S. Coast Guard members as Traveling Contact Teams (TCT) to visit the host nation and share information on relevant maritime operations of interest to both countries. TCT will integrate themselves with their host nation counterparts to observe and share best practices in search and rescue procedures, marine environmental safety, or other Coast Guard competencies. On a smaller scale, the Coast Guard also sends a limited number of individuals to the host nation on Subject Matter Expert Exchanges (SMEEs) to allow in-depth exposure to USCG maritime operations. Alternately, the Coast Guard has hosted Familiarization (FAM) Visits by limited numbers of foreign military personnel to USCG installations and operational units in the United States. This venue provides host nation participants an opportunity to observe their USCG counterparts in day-to-day operations within an area of interest and exchange ideas on new ways of doing business.

**National Interests:** National Security (Regional Stability, Counterterrorism); Economic Prosperity (Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); American Citizens & Borders (Travel and Immigration); Law Enforcement (International Crime, Illegal Drugs); Democracy & Human Rights; Humanitarian Response; Global Issues (Environment)

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$795,426	\$795,426

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
35	589	624

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

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## U.S. Coast Guard Academy Programs

The U.S. Coast Guard Academy (USCGA) offers a four-year program with an intensive undergraduate curriculum leading to a Bachelor of Science degree. This, coupled with military and leadership training, enables graduates to assume responsible roles as officers in comparable maritime services in their home countries. The academic program consists of eight majors: civil engineering, electrical engineering, marine engineering and naval architecture, mechanical engineering, operations research, marine and environmental sciences, government, and management. The professional program consists of training in navigation and law enforcement, supplemented by summer programs that include general shipboard training, seagoing experience aboard the sail training ship Eagle, military training, and other operational experience. Rigorous physical exercise is an integral part of the program. International nominees must be sponsored by their respective governments through the U.S. diplomatic mission and may apply by meeting all age, academic, language, and interview requirements. Federal Statute 14 U.S.C. 195 requires countries of accepted nominees to agree in advance to reimburse the USCG for the cost of instruction. A limited number of full or partial waivers may be granted based upon the most recent World Bank list of high income countries; however, countries may opt to pay full tuition to this prestigious military academy. The USCGA is limited statutorily to a maximum of 36 enrolled international cadets. An annual solicitation with detailed information is sent to all posts in the August-September timeframe.

**National Interests:** National Security (Regional Stability, Counterterrorism); Economic Prosperity (Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); Law Enforcement (International Crime, Illegal Drugs); Democracy & Human Rights; Humanitarian Response; Global Issues (Environment)

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$876,880	Not Tracked	\$876,880

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$65,200	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$65,200

**Participant Totals:**

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

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

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## U.S. Coast Guard Training Programs

The U.S. Coast Guard provides training or technical assistance to officers, enlisted personnel, and civilians from foreign military and civilian agencies when Coast Guard operational and training requirements permit, when in compliance with applicable laws and authorities, and when funded by or through another U.S. Government agency that does have the authority. The majority of training is funded through the Security Assistance International Military Education and Training (IMET) Program and Foreign Military Sales (FMS), International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs programs, or through other U.S. assistance programs or host country funds. Training is available through resident courses at Coast Guard Training Centers, On-the-Job Training (OJT) at operational units, ship transfer OJT, the Caribbean Support Tender (CST), and 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.

**National Interests:** National Security (Regional Stability, Counterterrorism); Economic Prosperity (Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); American Citizens & Borders (Travel and Immigration); Law Enforcement (International Crime, Illegal Drugs); Democracy & Human Rights; Humanitarian Response; Global Issues (Environment)

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$0	\$2,957,708	\$2,957,708

<b>Non-USG Funding:</b>	<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Non-USG Funding</b>
	\$113,198	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$113,198

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	142	1,638	1,780

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

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In addition to the activities listed above, the Coast Guard also hosts representatives from Caribbean nations aboard the Caribbean Support Tender. This ship serves as a multinational platform to support regional coast guards and navies. Foreign representatives serve for a period of one to two years on board and are trained in traditional Coast Guard missions such as homeland security and defense, search and rescue, and law enforcement. The multinational aspect of the crew enhances regional ownership and fosters cooperative approaches to shared challenges in the region. Personnel are supported by their home organization's operational budgets.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$233,902	\$233,902	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$233,902	109

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.  
Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.



## DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

Office of Human Resources Management  
810 Vermont Avenue, NW  
Washington, DC 20420  
www.va.gov • 202-273-4967

The Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) operates programs to benefit veterans and members of their families. Benefits include compensation payments for disabilities or death related to military service; pensions; education and rehabilitation; home loan guaranty; burial; and a medical care program incorporating nursing homes, clinics, and medical centers.

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### Veterans Health Administration

The Veterans Health Administration provides hospital, nursing home, and domiciliary care, as well as outpatient medical and dental care to eligible veterans of military service in the Armed Forces.

### Training Activities

The Department of Veterans Affairs employs more than 200,000 personnel in a network of 163 medical centers, 58 regional offices, and 120 national cemeteries across the United States. Each year some VA employees travel to other countries to participate in conferences, symposia, and various types of training activities. A significant majority of these individuals are health care professionals (physicians, dentists, nurses, medical researchers, etc.) attending the conferences or symposia to present papers, meet with peers, and advance their professional knowledge. VA does not itself administer the conferences, symposia, and other activities that VA employees attend in other countries. These programs are administered by various non-VA entities, including professional organizations, institutions of higher learning, international organizations, and government agencies. Each year some 50-100 VA employees, however, do receive funding support from the VA to travel abroad to attend conferences, symposia, and other job-related activities. Generally, this support covers transportation and/or lodging. In some instances, the employees may attend the conferences on government time; in others, they must use personal leave.

**National Interests:** Global Issues (Health); Honor, care for, and compensate U.S. veterans

**DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS**

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**USG Funding:**

<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
\$233,902	\$0	\$233,902

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

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

**Participant Totals:**

<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
109	0	109

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

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Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	1,409

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



# ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Office of Management Operations  
 1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW  
 Washington, DC 20004  
 www.epa.gov • 202-564-6613

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) strives to ensure that all Americans, from communities, individuals, and businesses to state, local, and tribal governments, be protected from significant risks to human health and the environment. The Agency's mission is to make communities and ecosystems diverse, sustainable, and economically productive by safeguarding the natural environment, using the best available science and technologies.

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## Environmental Protection Agency Programs

Ecosystems and transboundary pollutants do not respect international boundaries. As a result, unilateral domestic actions by the United States are inadequate to achieve some of EPA's most important environmental goals, one of which is the reduction of global and cross-border environmental risks to the United States that originate in other countries and undermine U.S. investments in environmental protection. To facilitate multilateral cooperation in achieving EPA's environmental goals, foreign visitors are invited to observe U.S. environmental protection facilities and procedures. Continued leadership by the United States and the EPA is necessary in building the international cooperation and technical capacity needed to address these issues successfully. Where the accomplishment of U.S. environmental goals requires the cooperation and coordination of other countries, the Office of International Activities works with the Department of State, other federal agencies, states, tribes, and nongovernmental organizations to ensure that U.S. environmental interests are appropriately addressed. The following legislation and international agreements support these operations: Clean Water Act, Clean Air Act, North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation, Pollution Prevention Act, Toxic Substances Control Act, 1989 U.S./U.S.S.R. Agreement on Pollution, World Trade Organization Agreement, and the North American Free Trade Agreement.

EPA provides coordination and facilitation services for its International Visitors Program (IVP). The International Visitors Program arranges appointments at EPA for international visitors from all countries. The IVP operates within the Office of International Activities and typically hosts 2,000 to 3,000 visitors annually (2-3 groups per day). No U.S. Government funds are expended. Foreign and private sources that fund costs associated with international visitors are not tracked.

**ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**

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**National Interests:** Global Issues (Health, Population, Environment)

**USG Funding:**

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

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	1,409	1,409

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

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Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	588

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



## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Office of Media Relations  
 445 12th Street, SW  
 Washington, DC 20554  
 www.fcc.gov • 202-418-0500

The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) regulates interstate and foreign communications by radio, television, wire, satellite, and cable. It is responsible for the orderly development and operation of broadcast services and the provision of rapid, efficient nationwide and worldwide telephone and telegraph services at reasonable rates. Its responsibilities also include the use of communications for promoting safety of life and property and for strengthening the national defense.

\*\*\*\*\*

### International Visitors Program

The FCC's International Visitors Program (IVP) is part of the Strategic Analysis and Negotiations Division of the International Bureau. The International Bureau, established in October 1994, handles all international communications and satellite programs and policies. The Bureau also has the principal representational role on behalf of the FCC at international conferences, meetings, and negotiations. The Telecommunications Division is responsible for developing, recommending and administering policy, rules, and procedures for the authorization and regulation of international telecommunications facilities and services.

The IVP enables foreign delegations to interact in informal discussions with FCC personnel who provide legal, technical, and economic perspectives on a wide range of communications issues involving broadcasting, cablecasting, and telecommunications. Among the issues discussed during IVP briefings are the FCC's organizational structure, its multiple roles as an independent regulatory agency (including licensing, enforcement, and rule making procedures), and its statutory powers, regulations, and current proceedings. Such interdisciplinary exchanges are intended to benefit all parties who have a unique opportunity to gain insight into each others' regulatory agencies, policies, and procedures. These meetings are increasingly important as telecommunications networks become global in scope and as many countries seek to modify their regulatory approaches to foster privatization and competition in the telecommunications marketplace. IVP briefings assist in this process by providing delegations with an opportunity to examine firsthand the U.S. regulatory model as one possible approach. Furthermore, IVP briefings provide useful opportunities for exchanging information and perspectives as the U.S. Government and other governments negotiate international agreements to reflect these marketplaces and regulatory changes.

**FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION**

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During the course of a year, the IVP conducts briefings for an average of 400-500 visitors from approximately 100 countries. The FCC does not keep track of international visitors' sources of funding. FCC program partner organizations include the U.S. Agency for International Development, the U.S. Trade and Development Agency, and the World Bank.

**National Interests:** National Security (Regional Stability); Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, U.S. Exports, Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); Communications Services

**USG Funding:**

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

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	588	588

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

\*\*\*\*\*

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	332

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



# FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

550 17th Street, NW  
 Washington, DC 20429  
 www.fdic.gov • 202-736-0000

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) promotes and preserves public confidence in U.S. financial institutions by insuring bank and thrift deposits up to the legal limit of \$100,000; by periodically examining State-chartered banks that are not members of the Federal Reserve System for safety and soundness as well as compliance with consumer protection laws; and by liquidating assets of failed institutions to reimburse the insurance funds for the cost of failures. FDIC does not operate on funds appropriated through Congress. Its income is derived from insurance premiums on deposits held by insured banks and savings associations and from interest on the required investment of the premiums in U.S. Government securities. It also has authority to borrow from the Department of Treasury up to \$30 billion for insurance purposes.

\*\*\*\*\*

## International Programs

The FDIC mission statement focuses on the role of the FDIC in maintaining stability and public confidence in the nation's banking system and promotes the safety and soundness of insured depository institutions by addressing the risks to the deposit insurance funds.

The FDIC's International Programs include the Technical Assistance Program, the Visitors and Information Program, and the Examiner Training Program.

The Technical Assistance Program provides onsite training, expert consultation, and examination and resolutions assistance to foreign bank supervisory authorities, foreign central banks, and other foreign government agencies in order to enhance the development of foreign banking systems and bank supervisory mechanisms and to promote the exchange of information between the United States and other countries.

-- Criteria for acceptance: 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.

-- Compensation guidelines: FDIC is reimbursed for costs incurred in providing international technical assistance.

**FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION**

For projects of more than two weeks duration or involving more than three people, the FDIC's policy is to be reimbursed for all costs of technical assistance, including "out-of-pocket" expenses for travel, subsistence, taxes, and fees, and the salary and fully loaded benefit cost of the program participants. For projects of shorter duration or involving fewer people, it is the FDIC's preference to be reimbursed for all of these costs. However, where the requesting party cannot agree to pay "salary and fully loaded benefits" these engagements generally will be approved so long as the requesting party agrees to reimburse the FDIC for all "out-of-pocket" expenses for travel, subsistence, taxes, and fees.

The Visitors and Information Program coordinates FDIC staff and resources in meeting with foreign visitors and providing requested information to make the most effective use of FDIC resources and to provide a quality learning experience for the visitor. The FDIC fulfills requests for meetings and information to the extent that resources are available. The requests should also promote U.S. interests, enhance foreign banking systems and supervisory mechanisms, or develop relationships with foreign counterparts.

-- Criteria for acceptance: Same criteria as for the Technical Assistance Program.

-- Compensation guidelines: Most visits occur on FDIC premises. Reimbursement for nominal transportation expenses to other nearby sites for meetings or discussions are not required. It is the general policy of the FDIC to provide a reasonable response to requests for information from international sources without seeking direct compensation or reimbursement for staff time or materials. Requests for numerous copies of a public document or publication are billed in the same manner as for any member of the public and include the cost of special packaging or shipping arrangements as necessary.

The Examiner Training Program provides appropriate, constructive assistance and technical training to countries that are committed to developing and maintaining a highly skilled examiner work force.

-- Criteria for acceptance: FDIC's Training and Consulting Services Branch of the Division of Administration invites foreign central banks and supervisory authorities to send participants to specified FDIC examiner training schools held at the Seidman Center at Virginia Square in Washington. Students are charged tuition and lodging fees.

-- Compensation guidelines: FDIC requires reimbursement of tuition and lodging for all students. Costs are reviewed annually and are specified in the solicitation materials. Procedures for paying fees are described in the enrollment solicitation.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity; Improving Banking Supervision

**USG Funding:**

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

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
120	212	332

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

\*\*\*\*\*

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$36,994	\$0	\$36,994	\$23,910†	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$60,904†	525

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

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

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



# FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

Public Information  
 500 C Street, SW  
 Washington, DC 20472  
 www.fema.gov • 202-646-4600

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) engages in international cooperative activities to help the international community to better prepare for, prevent, respond to, and recover from natural and man-made disasters. The exchange of emergency management information and expertise saves lives, prevents economic losses, and builds domestic and foreign emergency management capabilities. Building foreign emergency management capabilities enables governments to better respond when major disasters occur and reduces the cost of foreign disaster relief. It also provides constructive methods to foster global understanding and working relationships with other governments and societies.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Cooperation Program with Turkey

Because of the two catastrophic earthquakes in 1999 and the high risk for future earthquakes, the Republic of Turkey's Ministry of Public Works and Settlement and FEMA entered into an agreement on Cooperation in Prevention and Response to Natural and Technological Disasters in November 1999. This agreement is funded through the U.S. Agency for International Development's Bureau of Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA), Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance. Endorsed by the Prime Minister's Crisis Management Center, Istanbul Technical University (ITU) and FEMA established a relationship to carry out the training provisions of the agreement.

During the summer of 2002, 13 ITU faculty members participated in one-week emergency management courses at FEMA's Emergency Management Institute (EMI) in Emmitsburg, Maryland. These ITU faculty members met with FEMA's EMI faculty to discuss teaching methods and curriculum development programs. In addition, in May 2002, two ITU faculty members attended FEMA's Higher Education Conference held in Miami, Florida.

**National Interests:** Humanitarian Response

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$23,498	\$23,498

**FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY**

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

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

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	2	15	17

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

\*\*\*\*\*

### Cooperation with the Russian Federation Program

In July 1996, a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was signed between the United States and Russia on Cooperation in Natural and Technological Disaster Prevention and Response. The Russian Ministry for Civil Defense, Emergencies, and Disaster Response (EMERCOM of Russia) and FEMA are the executive agents. To implement this MOU, a joint committee co-chaired by EMERCOM of Russia and FEMA was formed. Its members include the U.S. Departments of Agriculture, Defense, Energy, Health and Human Services, State, and Transportation; the U.S. Coast Guard; and the U.S. Agency for International Development's Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance. In addition to the MOU, annual Working Protocols and Work Plans have been signed to implement the cooperative program.

In June 2002, FEMA's Deputy Director led the U.S. Delegation to Russia for the 8th American-Russian Joint Committee Meeting on Natural and Technological Disaster Prevention and Response and signed the Protocol on Cooperation that includes a framework of cooperative activities for the coming year. The U.S. Delegation included members from the Departments of State, Defense, Health and Human Services; the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; and FEMA.

During 2002, FEMA's International Affairs Division planned and coordinated the participation of multiple FEMA program offices in a terrorism exercise co-sponsored by NATO Civil Emergency Planning (NATO CEP) and EMERCOM. A number of NATO allies and partner countries participated in this exercise, which was held in Noginsk, Russia. This exercise not only improved FEMA's professional knowledge of other emergency management structures, roles, and missions, but also exercised FEMA's responsibilities as the Lead Federal Agency for the U.S. Mission to NATO in the area of NATO CEP planning.

**National Interests:** Humanitarian Response

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$0	\$13,496	\$13,496

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

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	3	0	3

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## Emergency Management Institute Programs

FEMA's National Emergency Training Center in Emmitsburg, Maryland, includes the Emergency Management Institute and the National Fire Academy (NFA). Emergency managers, firefighters, and elected officials take courses in many areas of emergency management, including emergency planning, exercise design and evaluation, disaster management, hazardous materials response, mitigation, and fire service management.

EMI enhances U.S. emergency management practices and minimizes the impact of disasters on the American public through a nationwide residential and non-residential training program. EMI curricula are structured to meet the needs of a diverse audience with an emphasis on how the various elements work together in emergencies to save lives and protect property. Instruction focuses on four phases of emergency management: mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery. A significant portion of the training is conducted by state emergency management agencies under cooperative agreements with FEMA.

EMI often receives requests from foreign governments to participate in its residential and non-residential training programs. While many EMI courses are based on U.S.-specific legislation, regulations, and systems, EMI will accept foreign participants in its resident courses dealing with disaster preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation on a space-available, fee-pay basis. Applications for foreign participants must come through the appropriate embassy. In addition, the participants themselves must meet the following conditions: they must be endorsed by their home nation; they must be government employees with emergency management responsibilities; and they must be able to speak, read, and write in English.

**National Interests:** Humanitarian Response

**USG Funding:**

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

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$23,073	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$23,073

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	99	99

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Management Visitors Program

FEMA Headquarters and regional offices host foreign government emergency preparedness and disaster management officials who seek information on all-hazard disaster preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation policies, programs, methods and techniques.

This international cooperation helps nations save lives and reduce loss of property; it reduces the high cost of foreign disaster relief for American taxpayers; builds critical infrastructure for sustainable economic development; and supports social well-being and political stability. Examples of this cooperation include: expert exchanges, participation in FEMA's Emergency Management Institute courses and train-the-trainer courses, participation in professional and scientific meetings, and distribution of FEMA publications. This cooperation also includes an exchange of information on the experiences and lessons learned by other nations to enhance FEMA programs. International visitors are funded from sources in their home countries or by other U.S. Government organizations.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity (Global Growth and Stability); Humanitarian Response

**FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY**

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$0	\$0	\$0

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

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	0	404	404

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

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## National Fire Academy

The NFA, through its courses and programs, works to enhance the ability of fire and emergency services and allied professionals to deal more effectively with fire and related emergencies. Courses are provided at the resident facility in Emmitsburg, Maryland, and throughout the United States in cooperation with state and local fire training organizations, colleges, and universities. Any person with substantial involvement in fire prevention and control, emergency medical services, or fire-related emergency management activities is eligible to apply for Academy courses.

Requirements for foreign government participation in NFA courses are as outlined in EMI Programs above.

**National Interests:** Humanitarian Response

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$0	\$0	\$0

<b>Non-USG Funding:</b>	<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Non-USG Funding</b>
	\$837	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$837

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	0	2	2

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

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Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	460

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



## FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

External Affairs  
 888 1st Street, NE  
 Washington, DC 20426  
 www.ferc.gov • 202-208-0004

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.

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### International Visitors Program

Through its International Visitors Program, FERC shares its regulatory approach and lessons learned with professional counterparts from around the world. Individual or group meetings and briefings are arranged upon request for foreign professionals who are seeking more information on U.S. domestic energy regulatory issues. All international visitors to FERC are funded by their home governments, international organizations, or other USG programs. In addition to hosting international visitors, FERC representatives occasionally speak to international visitor groups hosted by other U.S. Government organizations.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); Global Issues (Environment)

**USG Funding:**

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

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

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Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
4	456	460

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

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Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	\$0	40

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



## FEDERAL EXECUTIVE BOARDS

Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. Federal Building  
 10 Causeway Street, Suite 178  
 Boston, MA 02222  
[www.boston.feb.gov](http://www.boston.feb.gov) • 617-565-6769

The Federal Executive Boards (FEBs) were established in 1961 by a Presidential Directive to improve coordination among federal activities and programs outside Washington. The need for effective coordination among the field activities of federal departments and agencies was then, and is still, very clear. Approximately 84 percent of all federal employees work outside the national capital area. Decisions affecting the expenditure of billions of dollars are made in the field. Federal programs have their impact largely through the actions of field representatives of the departments and agencies. In addition, federal officials outside Washington are the principal contact of the federal government with the citizens of this country.

There are currently 28 FEBs located in cities that are major centers of federal activity. The Boards are located in the following metropolitan areas: Albuquerque-Santa Fe, Atlanta, Baltimore, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Dallas-Fort Worth, Denver, Detroit, Honolulu, Houston, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Miami, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Newark, New Orleans, New York, Oklahoma City, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Portland, St. Louis, San Antonio, San Francisco, and Seattle. The Boards are composed of the federal field office agency heads and military commanders in these cities.

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### Leaders for Tomorrow Program

Created in 1994, the Leaders for Tomorrow Program is a unique partnership of the governments of Northern Ireland and Ireland, the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University, and the Greater Boston Federal Executive Board (GBFEB). The program brings mid-level public and private sector managers from the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland to Boston for a six-week program designed to enhance leadership skills and insight, enable public and private sectors to gain knowledge of each other's sector, encourage networking and benchmarking, and develop professional relationships.

During the six-week program, participants spend two weeks at the Kennedy School studying leadership via case studies and guest lectures. Participants spend the remaining four weeks gaining practical experience by working alongside senior government officials representing federal, state, and local government agencies. The participants observe and study the organization's "leadership" via executive interviews and project work.

**FEDERAL EXECUTIVE BOARDS**

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As a major sponsor of this program, the Greater Boston Federal Executive Board offers a range of services for both the project management and individual participants. The GBFEB markets the program to local federal agencies and obtains hosts; identifies appropriate placements for participants that will maximize their experiences; provides mentors for participants; and arranges site visits, special presentations, and meetings with professional counterparts.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity (Global Growth and Stability); Democracy & Human Rights; Mutual Understanding

**USG Funding:**

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

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	40	40

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

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Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	8

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



## FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

Office of the General Counsel  
800 North Capitol Street, NW  
Suite 1018  
Washington, DC 20573  
www.fmc.gov • 202-523-5740

The Federal Maritime Commission (FMC) was established as an independent regulatory agency in 1961. The Commission is composed of five Commissioners appointed for five-year terms by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. The President designates one Commissioner as Chairman, who is the chief executive and administrative officer of the agency.

The principal statutes or statutory provisions administered by the FMC are the Shipping Act of 1984; the Foreign Shipping Practices Act of 1988; section 19 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1920; and Public Law No. 89-777. All of these were amended and modified by the Ocean Shipping Reform Act of 1998.

The FMC's regulatory responsibilities are as follows:

- Protecting shippers and carriers engaged in U.S. foreign commerce from restrictive or unfair foreign laws, regulations, or business practices that harm U.S. shipping interests or oceanborne trade.
- Reviewing agreements between and among ocean common carriers and marine terminal operators to ensure that they do not have excessively anticompetitive effects.
- Reviewing and maintaining filings of service contracts between ocean common carriers and shippers, and guarding against anticompetitive practices and other unfair prohibited acts.
- Ensuring that common carriers' published rates and charges are accurate and accessible to the shipping public in their private electronic systems.
- Ensuring that the rates, charges, and rules of government-controlled carriers are just and reasonable and do not unfairly undercut their private competitors.
- Issuing passenger vessel certificates evidencing financial responsibility of vessel owners or charterers to pay judgments for personal injury, death, or nonperformance of a voyage or cruise.

-- Licensing ocean transportation intermediaries and ensuring that they maintain bonds to protect the public from unqualified, insolvent, or dishonest companies.

-- Investigating the practices of common carriers, terminal operators, and ocean transportation intermediaries to ensure that they do not engage in practices prohibited by the Shipping Act of 1984 or other FMC-administered statutes.

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## International Visitor Briefings

The Federal Maritime Commission does not have a formal international visitor program, but responds to requests for visits, training, and other expertise both through other executive agencies and from foreign governments directly. FMC shares its regulatory approach and lessons learned with professional counterparts from around the world. All international visitors to FMC are funded by their home governments, international organizations, or other USG programs.

The FMC Office of the General Counsel, which is primarily tasked with the international affairs functions of the agency, coordinates the visitor program.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, U.S. Exports)

**USG Funding:**

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

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	8	8

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

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Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$349,010	\$0	\$349,010	Not Tracked	\$30,000	Not Tracked	\$35,000	\$414,010	752

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



## FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

International and Dispute Resolution Services Division  
 2100 K Street, NW  
 Washington, DC 20427  
 www.fmcs.gov • 202-606-3678

The Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service (FMCS) assists labor and management in resolving disputes in collective bargaining contract negotiation through voluntary mediation and arbitration services; provides training to unions and management in cooperative processes to improve long-term relationships under the Labor Management Cooperation Act of 1978, including federal sector partnership training authorized by Executive Order 12871; provides alternative dispute resolution (ADR) services and training to government agencies, including the facilitation of regulatory negotiations under the Administrative Dispute Resolution Act and the Negotiated Rulemaking Act of 1996; and awards competitive grants to joint labor-management committees to encourage innovative approaches to cooperative efforts.

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### International ADR Program, International Labor Program

An important goal of the International and Dispute Resolution Services Division is to strengthen democratic institutions by helping labor, management, and government professionals in foreign countries develop their capacity to engage in collective bargaining and other forms of labor-management cooperation. This goal is accomplished by providing training and mentoring to foreign professionals in mediation and various forms of workplace collaboration, as well as cooperation, on an institutional level. The program also furthers this goal by assisting stakeholders in friendly foreign countries in the design of systems to permanently institutionalize such cooperation. Occasionally, FMCS officials have honored requests to serve as third-party neutrals to resolve particular disputes abroad. Finally, in response to increasing requests from abroad for training in the application of FMCS' dispute resolution techniques beyond the labor-management context, FMCS has also provided training in conflict management to assist foreign governments and individuals in resolving inter-ethnic and other public-policy related disputes.

**National Interests:** National Security (Regional Stability); Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, U.S. Exports, Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); Democracy & Human Rights; Global Issues (Environment); Promoting stable labor relations throughout the world

**FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE**

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**USG Funding:**

<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
\$0	\$349,010	\$349,010

**Non-USG Funding:**

<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Non-USG Funding</b>
Not Tracked	\$30,000	Not Tracked	\$35,000	\$65,000

**Participant Totals:**

<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
23	729	752

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

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Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	4

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



# FEDERAL RETIREMENT THRIFT INVESTMENT BOARD

1250 H Street, NW  
 Washington, DC 20005-3952  
 www.tsp.gov • 202-942-1600

The Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board is an independent federal agency established under the Federal Employees' Retirement System Act of 1986. The Board is responsible for administering the Thrift Savings Plan (TSP), a federal government equivalent to 401(k) plans in the private sector. The Board has established training activities for federal agency personnel and payroll representatives and it provides briefings, upon request, at federal agencies for their civilian employees and uniformed service members.

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## International Visitor Activities

The Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board does not have a formal foreign delegation program. However, on an ad hoc basis, the Board has become involved in providing insight into the implementation of government defined contribution plans to international groups visiting the United States, usually upon the request of other federal agencies who are directly involved in the activities of the visiting foreign delegation. Upon request and coordination, the foreign delegations, primarily consisting of government representatives, are escorted by the federal agency representative who is hosting the visit. When meeting with the delegation, Board representatives distribute TSP materials, along with a handout describing the establishment of the TSP and the various program features. If requested, a Board representative can provide a briefing to address the information contained in the handout. However, most foreign delegations are familiar with the concept of a defined contribution plan, so Board representatives spend most of the meeting time answering specific questions delegation members may have regarding the statutory setup of the TSP, or providing insight on the coordinating efforts among other federal or private sector entities to implement and maintain the defined contribution plan.

The Board meets with not more than 3-4 delegations each fiscal year. Meetings last approximately 30 to 90 minutes on average, depending on the level of detail of the questions.

**National Interests:** Providing insight into the implementation of government defined contribution plans

**FEDERAL RETIREMENT THRIFT INVESTMENT BOARD**

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**USG Funding:**

<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
\$0	\$0	\$0

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
3	1	4

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

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Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$607,972	\$0	\$607,972	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$607,972	485

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



## FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Office of Public Affairs  
600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW  
Washington, DC 20580  
www.ftc.gov • 202-326-2180

The objective of the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) is to maintain competitive enterprise as the keystone of the American economic system and to prevent the free enterprise system from being fettered by monopoly or restraints on trade or corrupted by unfair or deceptive trade practices. The Commission is charged with keeping competition both free and fair.

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### International Programs

The Federal Trade Commission helps to keep competition in the free enterprise system fair.

The Bureau of Competition, International Antitrust Division, supports the FTC's antitrust advocacy in multilateral organizations and in bilateral relationships by arranging visits between FTC staff and representatives of foreign governments, academia, and business to help them learn how the FTC fulfills its enforcement mission. Through this public outreach, the Commission hopes to foster understanding of its approach to antitrust, nurture cooperation with enforcement efforts, and potentially bring convergence with federal laws and approaches to antitrust.

The Bureau of Consumer Protection International Division aims to (1) develop cooperative relationships with foreign law enforcement authorities, (2) provide advice and a point of liaison to litigating staff when international issues arise in investigations and enforcement actions, (3) contribute to U.S. foreign policy initiatives in areas within the FTC expertise, and (4) offer outreach to visitors from abroad, particularly with respect to ongoing FTC activities and policies.

The Bureau of Economics provides economic support to the Commission's antitrust and consumer protection activities. Through international technical assistance, FTC attorneys and economists work with competition and consumer protection agencies in Central and Eastern Europe, Eurasia, Central and South America, and South Africa. These staff members explain the principles of competitive markets, help draft competition and consumer protection laws, train counterparts in investigative techniques, offer advice about pending cases in host countries, and assist in establishing consumer education systems. The international technical assistance program receives

**FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION**

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funding from the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID).

FTC does not receive any specific appropriations to conduct International Programs. However, FTC does receive funds through interagency agreements with USAID for international technical assistance.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, U.S. Exports, Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development)

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$607,972	\$607,972

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
146	339	485

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

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Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	14

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



## GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

441 G Street, NW  
 Washington, DC 20548  
 www.gao.gov • 202-512-3000

The U.S. General Accounting Office (GAO) studies the programs and expenditures of the federal government. GAO, commonly called the investigative arm of Congress or the Congressional watchdog, is an independent and nonpartisan federal agency. It studies how the federal government spends taxpayer dollars. GAO advises Congress and the heads of federal agencies about ways to make government more effective and responsive. GAO evaluates federal programs, audits federal expenditures, issues legal opinions, and, when reporting its findings to Congress, makes recommendations for action. Its work leads to laws and acts that aim to improve government operations.

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### International Auditor Fellowship Program

GAO welcomes auditors from around the world as participants in the International Auditor Fellowship Program. This program represents one of the ways in which GAO plays a leading role in the international auditing community. The 4-1/2-month program, which is designed for middle- to senior-level managers, supports the professional growth of GAO's counterpart organizations. Fellows participate in classroom training, visit and observe GAO staff, and learn and practice skills that will help them transfer their experiences to the audit staff in their home countries. Participants are nominated by their national audit offices with the expectation that they will play leadership roles in their organizations when they return home.

The Fellowship Program consists of three major segments. The orientation sessions provide Fellows with an opportunity to learn how GAO plans, manages, and communicates the results of its work, and Fellows also share information about their own audit institutions. The second segment includes course work in the technical and managerial aspects of auditing and introduces Fellows to the policies, procedures, and practices at GAO. Fellows explore a variety of audit techniques and approaches with an emphasis on performance auditing and the knowledge and skills required to complete this type of work. During the third and final phase, Fellows begin to prepare for their return to their own audit offices. They participate in classes on developing training courses and delivering effective classroom presentations and formal briefings. Time is also devoted to studying techniques for introducing change, and Fellows prepare organizational strategy papers describing what they expect to accomplish as a result of their participation in the program. Fellows have an opportunity to observe the classroom lessons being put into practice through their visits with audit teams in Washington, D.C., and in field offices. As they work

**GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE**

with the GAO staff, Fellows have opportunities to observe interviews, review workpapers, attend Congressional hearings, sit in on report conferences, and examine draft and final reports. During visits to field offices, Fellows have an opportunity to compare and contrast field operations with those at headquarters and develop an understanding of the scope of the work done through the field offices.

As an extension of the training program provided during the International Auditor Fellowship Program, six-week placements in field offices are provided to selected Fellows. Through this placement, Fellows have an opportunity to observe the application of GAO policies and methodologies, to participate in a job assignment, and to sharpen the skills learned in the classroom.

Several former Fellows have moved into policy development and senior management positions and many are now the Auditors General in their country. In some cases, they have written audit guidelines, standards, and handbooks to be used in their offices. Others have established training programs for their organizations. Many former Fellows are now conducting training classes sponsored through the International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions Development Initiative. As they continue to assume roles of increasing responsibility within their offices, this worldwide network of former Fellows represents GAO's commitment to fostering professional standards and improving financial management throughout the international auditing community.

Since GAO cannot legally provide salary, travel, or subsistence expenses for Fellows, sponsoring countries provide their funds. Funding assistance is often provided by the U.S. Agency for International Development, the United Nations Development Program, the World Bank, regional development banks, and the Fellows' governments.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity (Global Growth and Stability)

**USG Funding:**

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

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	14	14

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

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Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$926,400	\$926,400	\$0	\$2,000	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$928,400	389

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



## GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Office of Intergovernmental Solutions, Office of Citizen Services and Communications  
 1800 F Street, NW  
 Washington, DC 20405  
 www.gsa.gov • 202-501-0291

The General Services Administration (GSA) establishes policy for, and provides economical and efficient management of, federal government property and records, including the construction and operation of buildings; procurement and distribution of supplies; utilization and disposal of real and personal property; management of transportation, traffic, and communications; and management of the governmentwide automatic data processing resources program. Its functions are carried out at three levels of organization: the central office, regional offices, and field activities.

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### Office of Intergovernmental Solutions, Office of Citizen Services and Communications

Part of the mission of the Office of Intergovernmental Solutions (OIS) in GSA's Office of Citizen Services and Communications is to facilitate worldwide sharing of information and experiences regarding intergovernmental management and e-Government issues. In support of this mission, OIS plays a key role in two international programs: the Government Online International Network (GOL-IN: [www.governments-online.org](http://www.governments-online.org)) and the International Council for Information Technology in Government Administration (ICA: [www.ica-it.org/](http://www.ica-it.org/)). OIS also hosts foreign visitors from countries around the world for short sessions with their U.S. Government counterparts in public administration. In these sessions, the foreign visitors learn about the U.S. Government's experiences and share their own experiences in topics as diverse as electronic procurement, government reinvention, and electronic delivery of social services.

In FY 2002, OIS continued its leadership roles in GOL-IN and ICA. It participated in international conferences and workshops to share e-Government Best Practices and hosted several international delegations to discuss e-Government issues. Among the highlights of FY 2002:

-- OIS Deputy Director Martha Dorris served as ICA Program Committee Chair. For ICA, she coordinated events and selected projects and set agendas for meetings.

-- OIS coordinated and participated in the North American Day meeting between Canadian, Mexican, and U.S.

**GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION**

government officials in Mexico City, Mexico, on January 27-30, 2002. The session discussed e-Government strategies and best practices among OIS' North American partners.

-- OIS officials led or participated in delegations to two major international events. OIS Director Frank McDonough led a delegation to the European Union e-Government Conference 2001 in Brussels, Belgium, November 29-31 2001. An OIS official was part of a U.S. delegation and presented at the thirteenth meeting of the Free Trade Area of the Americas' Joint Government-Private Sector Committee of Experts on Electronic Commerce, June 3-5, 2002, in Panama City, Panama.

-- The GOL published final project reports on e-Democracy and Government Portals, featuring materials prepared by GSA and OIS as part of the projects.

-- OIS representatives addressed two international events on e-Government issues: the first Ottawa Working Session of Crossing Boundaries (March 2002, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada); and the E-Government Solutions Conference for Central and Eastern Europe (July 2002, Belgrade, Serbia).

-- OIS hosted delegations from four countries: Canada, Japan, Denmark, and New Zealand.

**National Interests:**      Sharing Information Technology, e-Government, and Public Administration experiences

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$926,400	\$0	\$926,400

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
132	257	389

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

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Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$2,238,700	\$2,163,700	\$75,000	\$0	\$100,000	\$0	\$0	\$2,338,700	202

Total number of participants includes those who crossed international borders AND those who were trained in-country.  
Dollar figures include some expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.



# JAPAN-UNITED STATES FRIENDSHIP COMMISSION

1110 Vermont Avenue, NW, Suite 800  
Washington, DC 20005  
[www.jusfc.gov/commissn.html](http://www.jusfc.gov/commissn.html) • 202-418-9800

The Japan-United States Friendship Commission (JUSFC) was established as an independent federal agency by the U.S. Congress in 1975 under Public Law 94-118. The Commission's principal activities are divided into three areas: (1) Research, (2) Education and Training, and (3) Cultural Affairs. The Commission sponsors individual research on emerging policy issues of critical importance in the U.S.-Japan relationship and dissemination of results to the policymaking community. Education programs are designed to train American specialists on Japan in both the scholarly and the nonacademic professions. Education projects are funded in such areas as broadcast media, language teaching, CD-ROM development, acquisition and management of library and information resources, and faculty exchanges for the purpose of curriculum development. The Commission also provides support to cultural institutions for collaborative productions and individual artist exchanges.

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## Cultural Affairs Programs

The Commission has always believed that the arts are at the heart of a people's creative genius. Therefore, it is pleased to see the rapidly growing demand in the United States and Japan for expanded artistic exchange. The Commission notes, however, that the presence of American artists in Japan has been limited both in terms of diversity and geographical coverage. American performing and visual artists presentations in Japan have often been conducted on a limited and sporadic basis, frequently the subject of commercial interests of individual promoters. To counteract this trend, the Commission has determined that, until further notice, it will focus on bringing American art, both visual and performing, to Japan. The Commission's goals in this endeavor are to increase both qualitatively and quantitatively the presence of American art and artists in Japan.

**National Interests:** Present U.S. culture in all its diversity to overseas audiences; Mutual Understanding

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$330,700	\$75,000	\$405,700

**JAPAN-UNITED STATES FRIENDSHIP COMMISSION**

<b>Non-USG Funding:</b>	<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Non-USG Funding</b>
	\$0	\$100,000	\$0	\$0	\$100,000

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	27	15	42

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

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## Education and Training Programs

The Commission believes that American public understanding of Japan, as well as a more balanced relationship between Japan and the United States in terms of economic, political, and security matters, requires the development and strengthening of the next generation of American area specialists on Japan, trained to a high level of linguistic and disciplinary competence, and adequately represented in both the scholarly and the nonacademic professions.

The Commission provides seed money to assist those start-up projects that have good prospects of converting to a self-funding basis within a reasonable period of time. The Commission also gives block grants to certain institutions; those institutions then "retail" these grants to individuals. Those projects that serve a broad range of disciplines and geographic regions are given preference over those that serve only a single discipline, institution, project, or region.

The Commission also wishes to ensure the continued vitality and growth of basic national resources for the study of Japan. In its library support, the Commission supports projects and organizations that help organize acquisitions of research materials on a national scale and help expand access to research materials in both printed and electronic format. In its support for language training, the Commission supports institutions that have a broad national scope of programs.

In addition, the Commission believes that new and imaginative efforts are required to broaden understanding by the American public at large of current and future issues in the broad political and economic relationship between the two countries. Such understanding, and the opportunities for creating it, remain seriously underdeveloped when measured against the Japanese people's general knowledge of the United States.

**National Interests:** National Security (Regional Stability); Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, U.S. Exports, Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); American Citizens & Borders (American Citizens); Democracy & Human Rights; Global Issues (Health, Population, Environment); Competence in a Critical Foreign Language (Japanese); Training for Members of Congress

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$1,663,000	\$0	\$1,663,000

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

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

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	80	40	120

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

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## Policy-oriented Research Programs

The Commission's research programs help identify interests in policy issues of critical importance in the U.S.-Japan relationship. The Commission will consider on a case-by-case basis support for conferences and workshops dealing with topics in the study of U.S.-Japan relations, of contemporary Japanese society, culture, politics, and the economy, and in research in these topics in a broader regional, global, or disciplinary context. Examples might include U.S.-Japan relations in the context of APEC (Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation), or convergence and divergence of U.S. and Japanese interests in multilateral organizations. The Commission will give high priority to projects with some or all of the following features: an interdisciplinary approach to the research agenda; a collaborative research team, with binational, or ideally, multinational representation; a research team giving younger scholars and advanced Ph.D. candidates opportunity for substantive research and participation; opportunities for cross-training among research team members in regional/cultural studies on the one hand and disciplinary studies on the other; opportunities for interaction of scholarly research and policy dialogue; and a high degree of resource-sharing among a variety of funders. The Commission will consider on a case-by-case basis support for policy research projects carried out by individual researchers. The researcher must have a demonstrated record of substantive research results, publication, and effective dissemination of results to policy makers. In all cases, proposals to the Commission for support of policy-oriented research projects must be made through the researcher's affiliated institution. Proposals are judged on the degree of criticality of the problem to be studied in terms of its potential impact on the U.S.-Japan relationship; the extent and effectiveness of plans for dissemination of the results to the policymaking communities as well as to other communities of interest; the quality of scholarship and breadth of viewpoint represented by the participants committed to the project; the extent of support from other funding sources; and the reasonableness of budget levels and administrative support costs.

The Commission believes that the American research capacity on Japan that has been developed in recent decades is underused by the policymaking communities and seeks to help bridge the two. The Commission encourages participation of a full range of American cultural and ethnic diversity in its research programming in Japan.

Please note that as of FY 2003, the Commission's policy research programs will become part of its Education and Training Programs.

**National Interests:** National Security (Regional Stability, Weapons of Mass Destruction); Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, U.S. Exports, Global Growth and Stability); Global Issues (Health, Population); Civil Society Issues

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$170,000	\$0	\$170,000

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
30	10	40

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

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Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$3,971	\$3,971	\$0	Not Tracked	\$248,574†	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$252,545†	29

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

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



## LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Office of Public Affairs  
 101 Independence Avenue, SE  
 Washington, DC 20540  
 www.loc.gov • 202-707-2905

The Library of Congress (LOC) is the world's largest library, serving the Congress and the public for more than 200 years. Founded in 1800 to serve the reference needs of Congress, the Library has grown into an unparalleled treasure house of information and creativity, gathering and sharing knowledge for America's good. As the chief copyright deposit library of the United States, the Library of Congress receives about one million new items each year, half of which are selected for the permanent research collections. Additional items come through gifts and donations, exchanges with national and international institutions, and purchases. The systematic acquisition, preservation, organization, and service of Library of Congress collections is an immense undertaking.

The Library provides numerous free services to U.S. libraries, including books for the blind and physically handicapped and the creation of catalog records which, distributed to all states, save American libraries hundreds of millions of dollars. Through the National Digital Library Program, the Library of Congress is creating free online access to its catalog, exhibitions, unique American collections, and Congressional information on its website. In the year 2000, the Library began making accessible electronically millions of items from its collections and those of its institutional partners. The goal of the Library's digital program is a public-private partnership that will create an informed citizenry through universal access to knowledge and through the generous support of the U.S. Congress and the private sector.

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### Department of State/American Library Association Library Fellows Program

The Department of State/American Library Association Library Fellows Program places U.S. library professionals in institutions overseas for a period of four to eight months. The program is designed to: (1) increase understanding through the establishment of professional and personal relationships and the accomplishment of mutual goals, (2) promote international sharing of resources and establish enduring professional and institutional linkages, (3) develop and enhance the Fellows' professional expertise to benefit both their home institutions and the development of librarianship in the host countries, and (4) reinforce the concepts of libraries as essential democratic institutions.

**LIBRARY OF CONGRESS**

**National Interests:** Democracy & Human Rights; Global Issues; Information Access Systems

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$3,971	\$0	\$3,971

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

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

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

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## Global Legal Information Network

Electronic access to primary sources of the law of all nations is becoming a worldwide imperative. To that end, the Law Library of the Library of Congress and a group of similarly interested legislative information centers around the world have joined to share their expertise and know-how in the hope of making this access a reality.

The Global Legal Information Network (GLIN) is a cooperative not-for-profit federation of government agencies or their designees that contribute national legal information to the GLIN database. This automated database contains statutes, regulations, and related material that originate from countries in the Americas, Europe, Africa, and Asia. A central server at the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C., stores the data temporarily. All participating national GLIN stations can access the data.

GLIN envisions a distributed network. The database will reside on servers in other member nations as well as the Law Library of the Library of Congress. When completed, the national GLIN stations will capture, process, and distribute legal information in electronic format. This may include statutes, constitutions and codes, regulations and selected ordinances, judicial decisions, and scholarly writings, as well as related material such as statistics. The original sources are protected to preserve authenticity. Consequently, these texts are available in the official languages of authorized users.

The standards for selecting the texts, analyzing them, producing summaries, assigning index terms, and testing applicable hardware and software were developed originally as an international initiative with contributions of the Law Library of the Library of Congress. Agencies and institutions, including the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the World Bank, and the Inter-American Development Bank, have provided support for various aspects of the project.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity; Law Enforcement; Democracy & Human Rights; Global Issues

**USG Funding:**

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

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$35,574	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$35,574

**LIBRARY OF CONGRESS**

**Participant Totals:**

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

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

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### John W. Kluge Center Program

The John W. Kluge Center Program, coordinated by the Library's Office of Scholarly Programs, supports scholarly research that fosters knowledge and brings new perspectives to the federal government in humanities and social sciences, bringing the intellectual resources of academe to the public policy arena of Capitol Hill, Washington, D.C.

**National Interests:** American Citizens & Borders; Democracy & Human Rights; Global Issues

**USG Funding:**

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

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$213,000	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$213,000

**Participant Totals:**

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

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

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### Various Ad Hoc Exchanges

This program involves the exchange of librarians and scholars for training in the survey of collections of the Library of Congress.

**National Interests:** Democracy & Human Rights; Global Issues

**USG Funding:**

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

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

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

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

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Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	142

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



## MERIT SYSTEMS PROTECTION BOARD

1615 M Street, NW  
 Washington, DC 20419-0001  
[www.mspb.gov](http://www.mspb.gov) • 202-653-7200

The Merit Systems Protection Board (MSPB) was established by the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978 to serve as the guardian of the federal government's merit-based system of employment. Its mission is to ensure that federal employees are protected against abuses by agency management, that executive branch agencies make employment decisions in accordance with the merit systems principles, and that federal merit systems are free of prohibited personnel practices. The Board accomplishes its missions by hearing and deciding employee appeals from agency actions; hearing and deciding cases brought by the Special Counsel; conducting studies of the civil service and other merit systems; and providing oversight of the significant actions and regulations of the Office of Personnel Management to determine whether they are in accord with merit system principles and free of prohibited personnel practices.

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### International Visitors Program

The Merit Systems Protection Board provides briefings to groups of international visitors who are interested in learning more about the operations of the Board. Visits are typically coordinated through the various embassies and other nongovernmental organizations.

Primary topics include federal merit systems principles and regulations, adjudication and processing procedures, and studies of the civil service and merit systems. All international visitors to MSPB are funded by their home governments, international organizations, or other sources.

The briefings are conducted by the Counsel to the Clerk of the Board.

In FY 2002, the MSPB hosted six international delegations. Each group requested briefings on the jurisdiction of the MSPB, how the agency is set up, and how the appeal process to the Board works.

**National Interests:** Protection of federal employees against management abuse

**MERIT SYSTEMS PROTECTION BOARD**

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**USG Funding:**

<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
\$0	\$0	\$0

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
0	142	142

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

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Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$4,186,387	\$4,186,387	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,186,387	46

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



# NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

Public Information  
300 E Street, SW  
Washington, DC 20546  
www.hq.nasa.gov • 202-358-0000

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 develop advanced aeronautics, space, and related technologies. NASA enters into international agreements and conducts international exchanges and training programs that complement and enhance its space programs and support U.S. space policy objectives.

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## 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.

**National Interests:** Supports U.S. Space Research Goals; Advancement of Science

**USG Funding:**

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

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION**

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	23	23

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

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## Resident Research Associate Program

The Resident Research Associate Program places international researchers in summer intern positions or one- to three-year assignments at U.S. research facilities. From its appropriations and pursuant to a contractual arrangement between NASA and the National Research Council (NRC), NASA provides funding to NRC to support program administration and to provide stipends for researchers assigned to NASA facilities. The NRC program also places research associates in several other government agencies, including the Department of Defense, Environmental Protection Agency, National Institutes of Health, National Institute of Standards and Technology, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and U.S. Geological Survey.

**National Interests:** Support of U.S. space research goals; Advancement of Science

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$4,186,387	\$0	\$4,186,387

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	23	23

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

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Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$104,109	\$104,109	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$104,109	1,255

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.  
Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.



# NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

Office of Policy and Communications  
8601 Adelphi Road  
College Park, MD 20740  
www.archives.gov • 301-837-1850

The National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) ensures, for citizens and federal officials, ready access to essential evidence that documents the rights of American citizens, the actions of federal officials, and the national experience. It assists federal agencies in documenting their activities, administering records management programs, scheduling records, and retiring noncurrent records. NARA arranges, describes, preserves, and provides access to the essential documentation of the three branches of the U.S. Government; manages the Presidential libraries system; and publishes laws, regulations, and Presidential and other public documents. It also assists the Information Security Oversight Office, which manages federal classification and declassification policies, and the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, which makes grants nationwide to help nonprofit organizations identify, preserve, and provide access to materials that document American history.

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## International Activities

Although NARA statutes contain no enabling legislation authorizing the agency to conduct international activities, NARA's Presidential libraries, regional facilities, and Washington, D.C., locations routinely host international government officials, researchers, and scholars for the purpose of sharing information regarding archival policies and procedures. Much of NARA's international travel is to conduct business of the International Council on Archives. Travel is conducted throughout the year.

**National Interests:** Democracy & Human Rights

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$104,109	\$0	\$104,109

**NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION**

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**Non-USG Funding:**

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

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

**Participant Totals:**

<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
18	1,237	1,255

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

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Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	26

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



# NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION

1775 Duke Street  
 Alexandria, VA 22314  
 www.ncua.gov • 703-518-6300

The National Credit Union Administration (NCUA) is an independent federal agency that supervises and insures 6,566 federal credit unions and 4,062 state-chartered credit unions. Headquartered in Virginia, NCUA has six regional offices in New York, Virginia, Georgia, Illinois, Texas, and California. Working with the cooperative credit union system, NCUA provides service to all segments of American society and enables credit unions and their members to thrive in the twenty-first century.

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## International Visitors Program

The Office of Public and Congressional Affairs (PACA) provides information to the public, credit unions, Congress, the media, and NCUA employees about the National Credit Union Administration and its functions, Board actions, and other matters. PACA keeps the NCUA Board and staff informed about pending national legislation and serves as a liaison with members of Congress and Congressional committee staff members. NCUA welcomes foreign delegations who come to learn more about credit unions and credit union administration and policies. No funds are specifically appropriated for this activity.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, Economic Development)

**USG Funding:**

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

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION

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Participant Totals:

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

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

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Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$884,000	\$884,000	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$884,000	11

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



## NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY

1101 15th Street, NW, Suite 800  
 Washington, DC 20005  
 www.ned.org • 202-293-9072

The National Endowment for Democracy (NED) is a nonprofit grantmaking organization established by Congress in 1983 and funded by an annual Congressional appropriation. The Endowment seeks to strengthen democratic electoral processes in cooperation with indigenous democratic forces; foster cooperation with those abroad dedicated to the cultural values, institutions, and organizations of democratic pluralism; and encourage the establishment and growth of democratic development in a manner consistent both with the broad concerns of U.S. national interests and with specific requirements of democratic groups in other countries.

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### Reagan-Fascell Democracy Fellows Program

Funded by the U.S. Congress through a grant from the Department of State, the Reagan-Fascell Democracy Fellows Program enables democratic activists, practitioners, scholars, and journalists from around the world to spend three to ten months in residence at the International Forum in order to deepen their understanding of democracy and enhance their ability to promote democratic change. The program was designed primarily to support individuals from new and aspiring democracies, although distinguished scholars from established democracies are also eligible to apply. Fellows receive a monthly stipend, health insurance, and travel support, as well as research assistance from the Forum's Democracy Resource Center and Internship Program. The Forum offers a collegial environment for fellows to reflect on their experiences and to conduct research and writing; to develop contacts and exchange ideas with counterparts in Washington's policy, academic, media, and nongovernmental communities; to deepen those communities' understanding of the real obstacles to democracy promotion abroad and the most effective strategies for overcoming those obstacles; and to build ties that contribute to the development of a global network of democratic activists and scholars.

**National Interests:** National Security; Democracy & Human Rights

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$884,000	Not Tracked	\$884,000

**NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY**

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**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
0	11	11

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

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Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$562,984	\$422,935	\$140,049	Not Tracked	\$586,535†	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$1,149,519†	1,563

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

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



NATIONAL  
ENDOWMENT  
FOR THE ARTS

## NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

Office of Communications  
1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Room 614  
Washington, DC 20506  
www.arts.gov • 202-682-5570

The National Endowment for the Arts (NEA) supports the visual, literary, and performing arts to benefit all Americans by fostering artistic excellence, preserving and transmitting our diverse cultural heritage, making the arts more accessible to all Americans, and making the arts intrinsic to education.

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### ArtsLink

ArtsLink is a program that encourages artistic interchange with Russia, Central Europe, and Eurasia. Under ArtsLink Projects, support is provided for U.S. artists to work on mutually beneficial projects with colleagues from the region. The ArtsLink Residencies enable U.S. arts organizations to host visiting artists or managers for a five-week period.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity; Democracy & Human Rights; Humanitarian Response; Foundation of Trust; Appreciation of Cultural Diversity

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$118,000	\$0	\$118,000

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$84,000	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$84,000

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
71	20	91

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

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## The Fund for U.S. Artists at International Festivals and Exhibitions

The Fund for U.S. Artists at International Festivals and Exhibitions assists the presentation of a broad range of artists from across the United States at worldwide international festivals and exhibitions. The program is supported in cooperation with various private sector organizations and the Department of State.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity; Democracy & Human Rights; Humanitarian Response; Appreciation of Cultural Diversity; Foundation of Trust

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$229,935	\$140,049	\$369,984

<b>Non-USG Funding:</b>	<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Non-USG Funding</b>
	Not Tracked	\$502,535	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$502,535

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	1,467	0	1,467

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

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## U.S.-Japan Creative Artists Fellowship Program

The U.S.-Japan Creative Artists Fellowship Program was established in 1978 in cooperation with the Japan-United States Friendship Commission and Bunka-Cho (Japanese Agency for Cultural Affairs). This program provides six-month fellowships in Japan for individual artists in any discipline to create new work and pursue an artistic project. A reciprocal arrangement allows Japanese artists to engage in similar activities in the United States.

**National Interests:** Humanitarian Response; Appreciation of Cultural Diversity; Foundation of Trust

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$75,000	\$0	\$75,000

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

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	5	0	5

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

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Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$982,816	\$982,816	\$0	Not Tracked	\$89,065	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$1,071,881	65

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



# NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

Public Affairs  
 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW  
 Washington, DC 20506  
 www.neh.gov • 202-606-8446

The National Endowment for the Humanities is an independent, grantmaking agency established by Congress in 1965 to support research, education, and public programs in the humanities. It funds research, education, museum exhibitions, documentaries, preservation, and activities of the state humanities councils.

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## Fellowship Programs at Independent Research Institutions

As part of the Endowment's support for research, funding for fellowship programs is provided to selected U.S. institutions that support humanities research in foreign countries. This funding helps to widen access to the resources of these institutions and ensures opportunities for humanities scholars in the arena of international research, where other public and private funders often give higher priority to projects in the social sciences, policy studies, or economic development. Eligibility is limited to tax-exempt, nonprofit institutions that are financed, governed, and administered independently of institutions of higher education. Since the purpose of Endowment support is to enhance existing fellowship programs by providing additional fellowships for humanities scholars, eligibility is further limited to institutions that have established and maintained fellowship programs with their own or other private funding. Grantee institutions are expected to award NEH fellowships through competitive selection procedures, according to NEH guidelines. Priority is given to programs that provide long-term fellowship opportunities (four to twelve months in duration). The program is ongoing.

The program seeks to increase opportunities for humanities scholars to conduct research on foreign cultures and gain access to resources provided by independent libraries, research centers, and international research organizations. NEH fellowships awarded by grantee institutions enable individual scholars to pursue their own research and to participate in the interchange of ideas with other scholars.

FY 2002 awards for fellowship programs included grants to three U.S. international research organizations and six U.S. overseas research centers; the increased funding will allow these institutions to offer the equivalent of 33 year-long fellowships over the next three years.

During FY 2002, NEH funds awarded in previous years supported 64 humanities scholars conducting research

**NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES**

in libraries, archives, and museums in 25 countries. Private gifts generated by NEH offers of matching funds supported the equivalent of an additional two and a quarter full-year fellowships. NEH Fellows have pursued research on topics in history, literature, archaeology, anthropology, the history of religion, the history of art, the history of music, and political science and have published numerous books and articles. Recent publications by NEH Fellows include: "Workers and Peasants in the Modern Middle East" by Joel Beinin; "A Woman's Kingdom: Noblewomen and the Control of Property in Russia, 1700-1861" by Michelle Lamarche Marrese; "The Origins of Roman Historical Commemoration in the Visual Arts" by Peter J. Holliday; "Berlin 1945" by Karl Bahm; and "Summit of Treasures: Buddhist Cave Art of Dazu, China" by Angela Falco Howard.

**National Interests:** The advancement and dissemination of knowledge in the humanities

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$982,816	\$0	\$982,816

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$89,065	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$89,065

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
65	0	65

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

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Note: There is no separate appropriation for fellowship programs at U.S. institutions supporting research abroad. The amount shown is the agency's allocation of funds for this purpose. The funding shown reflects the amount in grants made to institutions in the reported fiscal year for fellowships to be awarded to individuals for research abroad in subsequent fiscal years. The number of participants reported represents individuals participating in programs during the reported fiscal year, but funded under previous fiscal year grants.

Private Sector (U.S.) funding represents only those amounts of private gifts certified in response to NEH offers of federal matching funds. The actual level of private contributions to the fellowship program is significantly higher and includes grantee institutions' costs for administration of the fellowship competitions, staff, services to Fellows, and, in the case of residential centers, maintenance of facilities. NEH grants support only stipends for Fellows and a small portion of the institutions' costs of advertising the fellowship competitions and the costs of the selection procedures.

The total number of individuals receiving NEH support for research abroad may be slightly lower than the numbers that appear in the tables because each year approximately 10 percent of the NEH Fellows conduct research in more than one country.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	105

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



## NATIONAL RAILROAD PASSENGER CORPORATION

60 Massachusetts Avenue, NE  
 Washington, DC 20002  
 www.amtrak.com • 202-906-3960

The National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak) was created by the Rail Passenger Service Act of 1970, as amended, and was incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia to provide a balanced national transportation system by developing, operating, and improving U.S. intercity rail passenger service. Although no rail passenger system in the world makes a profit, Amtrak has made significant progress in reducing its dependence on federal support, while at the same time improving the quality of service.

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### Amtrak Foreign Visitors

Amtrak hosts international delegations interested in learning about the corporation's activities within the U.S. public transportation sector. Amtrak does not conduct any formal exchanges and training programming but does welcome international visitors on a flexible, ad-hoc basis. Requests for foreign visitor briefings come from the Department of State, embassy personnel overseas, and private and other government officials.

**National Interests:** Mutual understanding of railroad industry and operations

**USG Funding:**

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

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
27	78	105

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data

**NATIONAL RAILROAD PASSENGER CORPORATION**

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reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

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Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$23,904,139	\$23,904,139	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$23,904,139	3,339

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



## NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

NSF Information Center  
 4201 Wilson Boulevard  
 Arlington, VA 22230  
[www.nsf.gov](http://www.nsf.gov) • 703-292-5111

The National Science Foundation (NSF) promotes the progress of science and engineering through the support of research and education programs. Its major emphasis is on high-quality, merit-selected research -- the search for improved understanding of the fundamental laws of nature upon which our future well-being as a nation depends. NSF support of international activities is an integral part of its mission to promote the progress of U.S. science and engineering. In particular, the NSF recognizes the importance of (1) enabling U.S. researchers and educators to advance their work through international collaboration, and (2) helping to ensure that future generations of U.S. scientists and engineers gain professional 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. NSF spends approximately \$350 million on international activities.

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### Office of International Science and Engineering

The Office of International Science and Engineering (INT) supports an array of targeted programs worldwide to promote new partnerships between U.S. scientists and engineers and their foreign colleagues. The regions covered by INT are as follows: (1) Africa, the Near East, and South Asia, (2) the Americas, (3) East Asia and the Pacific, (4) Central and Eastern Europe, and (5) Western Europe. These programs have three principal objectives: human resource development, expanding cooperative research opportunities, and ensuring U.S. involvement in advanced research worldwide. Programs involving young scientists or new collaborative efforts are given preference.

In FY 2002, more than \$23.9 million was spent on targeted regional programs and the International Research Fellows Program. The regional programs include the following types of activities: cooperative research projects, dissertation enhancement awards, joint seminars and workshops, planning visits, and undergraduate and graduate student activities. The data include only participants in programs that are supported by INT. Other NSF programs that involve international exchanges, but which are administered and supported by NSF divisions other than INT, are not included here as those data are not available.

-- Graduate Student Activities receive support from the Office of International Science and Engineering in a number

of ways. In addition to providing assistance to graduate students in cooperative research projects, the division funds a small number of special programs for U.S. graduate students in science and engineering. The Summer Institute for Graduate Students in Japan, Taiwan, and Korea provides graduate students in science and engineering (including bio-medical sciences) with firsthand experience in a Japanese, Taiwanese, or Korean research environment; intensive language training; and an introduction to science and science policy infrastructure in these three countries. INT support for the Integrative Graduate Education and Research Traineeship (IGERT) Program encourages current grantees and new applicants to develop international activities that benefit both the education and research aspects of their programs, while developing international experience, competence, and outlook among new generations of U.S. scientists and engineers.

-- International Research Fellowship Awards are designed to introduce scientists and engineers in the early stages of their careers to opportunities abroad for periods of 3 to 24 months, thereby furthering NSF's goal of establishing productive, long-term relationships between U.S. and foreign science and engineering communities. These awards are available in any field of science or engineering supported by NSF. Award recipients must be U.S. citizens or permanent residents who have earned a doctoral degree within six years before the date of application, who expect to receive the doctoral degree by the award date, or who have equivalent experience beyond the master's degree level.

-- Pan American Advanced Studies Institutes (PASI) are short courses which are modeled on the NATO Advanced Studies Institutes, but take place in the Americas. Approximately 8-12 lecturers of international standing at the advanced graduate and postgraduate level participate, as well as 40-50 students. The Department of Energy and NSF support a limited number of these Institutes each year.

-- Active research experience is one of the most effective techniques for attracting talented undergraduates to and retaining them in careers in mathematics, science, and engineering. Projects supported by the Research Experience for Undergraduates (REU) program provide opportunities for undergraduate students to participate in active mathematics, science, and engineering research experiences. REU projects involve students in meaningful ways in ongoing research programs or in research projects specially designed for this purpose. Projects may also provide opportunities for undergraduate students to participate in research opportunities in non-U.S. settings. International activities are eligible for support from the Office of International Science and Engineering either on the basis of proposals submitted to it or in conjunction with proposals submitted to disciplinary research divisions.

-- Planning visits offer U.S. researchers the opportunity to consult with their prospective foreign partners to finalize plans for a cooperative activity eligible for consideration for support by NSF. This mechanism is used sparingly. Evidence of substantive prior communication and preparation is required. Applicants should consult with the appropriate INT program officer before submitting a planning visit proposal.

-- Joint workshops and seminars are usually small and focused on a specific, well-defined research area. They are designed to identify common research priorities and to explore possible areas of joint research cooperation. Workshops/seminars typically involve a U.S. co-organizer and an international co-organizer, who collaboratively design and implement the meeting, which can be held at either a U.S. or foreign location. INT provides support for 10-15 U.S. participants, with no more than two from the same U.S. institution. When workshops/seminars are held in the United States, support may also be provided for participants from developing countries or from those countries whose currency is not convertible. Requests for such support should be discussed with the INT program officer prior to proposal submission. Workshops/seminars normally involve a total of 25 to 35 participants. Foreign participants may come from more than one country. The pool of U.S. participants should include junior researchers, women and members of underrepresented groups, and/or graduate or undergraduate students. Participant diversity will be considered in making award decisions for support of workshops. The results should be broadly disseminated and, wherever possible, displayed in a workshop/seminar website.

-- Cooperative research activities are based on international collaborations carried out either in the United States or abroad. Such projects initiate international collaboration with foreign counterparts or promote new types of activities with established international partners. Research projects are jointly designed and implemented by U.S. and foreign researchers or educators. INT awards typically fund two to three years of cooperative activity.

-- Dissertation enhancement projects support dissertation research conducted by graduate students at a foreign site. Students are expected to work in close cooperation with a host country institution and investigator. The applicant is responsible for making all necessary arrangements with the host country institution and scientist. The doctoral faculty advisor, on behalf of the student, submits the dissertation enhancement proposal. Eligible students

**NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION**

should be U.S. citizens or permanent residents enrolled in Ph.D. programs at U.S. institutions. Students from developing countries who are enrolled in Ph.D. programs at U.S. institutions may also apply, but preference is given to applicants who are U.S. citizens or permanent residents.

**National Interests:** Global Issues (Environment); Advancement of Science

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$23,904,139	Not Tracked	\$23,904,139

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
3,339	0	3,339

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

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Many of NSF's international programs are jointly funded with foreign research organizations that support the costs of their own researchers. NSF does not maintain statistics on foreign researchers involved in NSF-supported projects.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$27,800	\$27,800	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$27,800	131

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



## NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD

490 L'Enfant Plaza, SW  
 Washington, DC 20594  
 www.nts.gov • 202-314-6000

The National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) is an independent federal agency charged by Congress with investigating civil aviation accidents in the United States and participating in certain investigations in international civil aviation. It also investigates significant accidents in the other modes of transportation -- railroad, highway, marine, and pipeline -- and issues safety recommendations aimed at preventing future accidents. Since its creation in 1967, the Safety Board has investigated more than 112,000 aviation accidents and thousands of railroad, marine, highway, and pipeline accidents.

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### Aviation Safety Personnel Exchange Program

The National Transportation Safety Board is recognized as one of the world's premier independent accident investigation agencies. Safety Board investigators travel to every corner of the world to investigate accidents. In an effort to promote transportation safety globally, the Safety Board invites individuals from counterpart organizations overseas to participate in on-the-job training programs at NTSB headquarters, exposing them to Safety Board methods, practices, and techniques.

**National Interests:** National Security (Counterterrorism); Economic Prosperity (U.S. Exports); American Citizens & Borders (American Citizens); Law Enforcement (International Crime)

**USG Funding:**

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

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD**

**Participant Totals:**

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

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

\*\*\*\*\*

**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.

**National Interests:**

National Security (Counterterrorism); Economic Prosperity (U.S. Exports); American Citizens & Borders (American Citizens); Law Enforcement (International Crime)

**USG Funding:**

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

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	97	97

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

\*\*\*\*\*

**NTSB Training Program**

The National Transportation Safety Board has conducted NTSB Investigator Training Courses for many years, inviting and/or allowing foreign government investigators to participate. Involvement of foreign investigators promotes worldwide aviation safety and enables the NTSB to provide technical support to the safety efforts of developing countries.

The Safety Board is now undertaking an expansion of training efforts by developing the NTSB Training Academy. When it opens in 2003, the Academy will provide the Safety Board with even greater opportunities to interact with the international investigative community.

In addition to hosting foreign investigators at its U.S.-based training programs, NTSB also responds to requests for on-site training of groups of investigators overseas.

In FY 2002, NTSB held a two-week basic aviation accident investigation course and two three-day courses on assisting families during transportation disasters. Participants' governments paid for a portion of the course, with the remainder subsidized by NTSB.

**National Interests:**

National Security (Counterterrorism); Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, U.S. Exports, Economic Development); American Citizens & Borders (American Citizens); Law Enforcement

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$27,800	\$0	\$27,800

**NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD**

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**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
0	31	31

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

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Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$4,174,000	\$524,000	\$3,650,000	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$4,174,000	346

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.  
Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.



# NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

Office of Public Affairs  
1555 Rockville Pike  
Rockville, MD 20852  
www.nrc.gov • 301-415-8200

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) licenses and regulates civilian use of nuclear energy to protect public health and safety and the environment. This is achieved by licensing persons and companies to build and operate nuclear reactors and other facilities and to own and use nuclear materials. The Commission makes rules and sets standards for these types of licenses. It also carefully inspects the activities of the persons and companies licensed to ensure that they do not violate the safety rules of the Commission.

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## Regional Programs

The NRC maintains a program of international nuclear safety activities that support U.S. domestic and foreign policy interests in nuclear nonproliferation as well as in the safe, secure, and environmentally acceptable use of nuclear materials and energy. Cooperation with foreign countries in the area of nuclear safety provides a considerably larger operational experience base than exists in the United States alone, enables the NRC to identify and resolve safety issues in an economical manner, and supports and enhances nuclear safety worldwide.

The NRC participates in a wide range of mutually beneficial programs involving information exchange with counterparts in the international nuclear community. NRC currently maintains arrangements with regulatory authorities in 35 countries. These arrangements provide communications channels which ensure the prompt reciprocal notification of power reactor safety problems that could affect both U.S. and foreign power plants. They are an important component of NRC's public health and safety and national security mandates, and provide the foundation for bilateral cooperation with other nations in nuclear safety, physical security, materials control and accounting, waste management, environmental protection, and other areas to which the parties agree. Finally, they establish the means through which the NRC provides health and safety information and assistance to other countries attempting to develop or improve their regulatory organizations and their overall nuclear safety cultures.

In addition to its program of bilateral cooperation with other countries, NRC also works closely in the area of nuclear safety with organizations such as the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna, Austria, and the Nuclear Energy Agency of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris, France.

**NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION**

-- New Independent States of the Former Soviet Union

NRC conducts programs with Russia, Ukraine, Armenia, Kazakhstan, and Lithuania. These programs have been funded through interagency agreements between the NRC, the Department of Energy, and the U.S. Agency for International Development. NRC coordinates a range of safety and safeguards assistance and some cooperative activities, as appropriate, to develop and strengthen independent nuclear regulatory authorities through training, information exchanges, cooperative efforts, and equipment purchases.

-- Advanced Nuclear Countries

The NRC ensures cooperation with advanced nuclear countries through bilateral regulatory exchange arrangements and international visits. These exchanges obtain information on foreign regulatory approaches and operational experience that will assist NRC's domestic nuclear regulation. NRC also participates in activities to enhance domestic and global nuclear safety, both through bilateral and multilateral organizations such as the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Nuclear Energy Agency.

-- Developing Nations

NRC conducts a range of safety and safeguards assistance and cooperative activities with countries with less well-established nuclear programs in Asia, Latin America, and Africa for the purpose of developing and strengthening independent nuclear regulatory authorities through training, information exchange, and cooperative efforts.

**National Interests:** National Security; Global Issues (Environment); Scientific/Technical/Energy/Engineering/Regulatory systems for peaceful uses of nuclear energy

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$524,000	\$3,650,000	\$4,174,000

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
346	0	346

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

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The NRC receives over 120 foreign visits a year at its headquarters and regional offices. These visits include high-ranking individuals and technical delegations. The purpose of these visits is to advance bilateral cooperative agreements and assistance programs. The primary foci of these visits are nuclear reactor safety, regulations, and research; nuclear materials safety; and radioactive waste. NRC does not provide funding for these visitors. Data on these visitors are not reflected in this report.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	9

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



## NUCLEAR WASTE TECHNICAL REVIEW BOARD

2300 Clarendon Boulevard, Suite 1300  
Arlington, VA 22201  
www.nwtrb.gov • 703-235-4473

The Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board (NWTRB), created in 1987 by Congress in the Nuclear Waste Policy Amendments Act of 1987, is an independent federal agency whose sole purpose is to provide independent scientific and technical oversight of the U.S. energy program for management and disposal of defense high-level radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel from civilian nuclear power plants.

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### 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 to respond to requests for information when the requests are pertinent to NWTRB's legislative mandate and areas of expertise.

Among its many international activities in FY 2002, the NWTRB hosted representatives from nuclear waste organizations in France and Switzerland.

**National Interests:** National Security; Global Issues (Health, Population, Environment)

**USG Funding:**

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

**NUCLEAR WASTE TECHNICAL REVIEW BOARD**

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**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
0	9	9

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

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Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$8,770	\$4,529	\$4,241	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$8,770	1,154

Total number of participants includes some, but not all, of the organization's in-country training participants.  
Dollar figures include some expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.



## OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT ETHICS

Office of Government Relations and Special Projects  
1201 New York Avenue, NW, Suite 500  
Washington, DC 20005-3917  
www.usoge.gov • 202-482-9300

The Office of Government Ethics (OGE) is a separate agency within the executive branch of the federal government and is responsible for directing executive branch policies relating to the prevention of conflicts of interest on the part of federal executive branch officers and employees. OGE's primary duties include establishing executive branch standards of conduct, issuing rules and regulations interpreting criminal conflict of interest restrictions, establishing the framework for the public and confidential financial disclosure systems for executive branch employees, developing training and education programs for use by executive branch ethics officials and employees, and supporting and reviewing individual agency ethics programs to ensure they are functioning properly.

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### International Technical Assistance and Cooperation

At the request of U.S. foreign policy agencies, OGE works with foreign governments on a bilateral basis and through multilateral fora to assist them in developing and improving programs intended to prevent corruption and promote integrity within government. OGE accomplishes this work by providing technical assistance and reviewing draft documents, conducting digital video conferences, conducting informational programs within other countries, and participating in multilateral anticorruption conferences. OGE primarily shares its knowledge and experiences concerning (1) establishment of standards of conduct for government employees, (2) interpretation and advice on criminal conflict of interest restrictions, (3) establishment of public and confidential financial disclosure systems, (4) development of ethics training and education programs, (5) monitoring and evaluating ethics program implementation, and (6) relationships between the ethics program and other governmental systems designed to promote transparency and institutional integrity. Most programs are conducted in cooperation with, at the request of, and/or with funding from the Department of State's Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs and/or Office of International Information Programs.

In FY 2002, representatives of OGE traveled to Argentina, Brazil, Guyana, Mexico, and Russia. All five programs involved meetings with foreign government officials, businesspeople, and members of civil society in the countries concerned to discuss aspects of OGE's role in the U.S. Government and the experience of the U.S. federal executive branch in preventing public corruption. OGE representatives participated in large

**OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT ETHICS**

seminars aimed at diverse audiences in Brazil, Mexico, and the Samara Oblast of the Russian Federation. The programs also included smaller meetings with various government organizations. OGE and the Anticorruption Office of the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights of the Republic of Argentina initiated a series of videoconferences to familiarize officials in the government and in other sectors of Argentina with aspects of U.S. Government standards for ethics and accountability. OGE also supported U.S. Government efforts related to proceedings of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and the Council of Europe (CoE) by providing information regarding the ethics system of the executive branch of the U.S. federal government. In addition to the above, OGE provided comments on draft codes of conduct for government officials to organizations working with the governments of Morocco and Romania.

**National Interests:** Democracy & Human Rights; Corruption Prevention

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$2,635	\$4,241	\$6,876

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
14	824	838

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

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### International Visitor Technical Assistance Briefings

OGE hosts visitors from foreign countries to discuss corruption prevention measures -- particularly codes of conduct, ethics education and training, ethics advice and counseling, and financial disclosure systems -- and the relationships between the ethics program and other government transparency and integrity programs. Most of the visitors are civil servants. Other visitors include business leaders, journalists, leaders of nongovernmental organizations, attorneys, academicians, judges, legislators, and military leaders. The ongoing program gives foreign visitors an increased awareness and understanding of OGE's functions and activities, which can help them to develop or improve ethics programs in their home countries.

In FY 2002, eight OGE officials met with 295 individuals from 68 foreign countries to discuss various aspects of corruption prevention and integrity promotion.

**National Interests:** Democracy & Human Rights; Corruption Prevention

**USG Funding:**

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

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	295	295

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

participants who crossed international borders.

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## Public Ethics Network of the Americas

The primary goal of the Network of Government Institutions of Public Ethics in the Americas (Network) is to facilitate the exchange of information and practical experience among government institutions with ethics responsibilities throughout the Americas. Participating institutions accomplish such exchanges through electronic fora and periodic meetings.

Representatives of governmental public ethics and anticorruption institutions from Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Mexico, Puerto Rico, Uruguay, and the United States cooperatively formulated plans for the Network throughout the year. Most of the aforementioned parties met in June 2002 in Buenos Aires to sign a Memorandum of Understanding and to begin sharing experiences, ideas, and practices concerning ethics and anticorruption topics. The remaining institutions planned to sign the memorandum soon thereafter.

**National Interests:** Democracy & Human Rights; Corruption Prevention

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,894	\$0	\$1,894

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
4	17	21

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

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Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$110,000	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$110,000	10

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



## OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

Office of Public Liaison  
 1900 E Street, NW  
 Washington, DC 20415-0001  
 www.opm.gov • 202-606-2424

The Office of Personnel Management (OPM) administers a merit system to ensure compliance with personnel laws and regulations. It assists agencies in recruiting, examining, and promoting people on the basis of their knowledge and skills, regardless of their race, religion, gender, political influence, or other nonmerit factors.

OPM's role is to provide guidance to agencies in operating human resources programs that effectively support their missions and to provide an array of personnel services to applicants and employees. It supports government program managers in their human resources management responsibilities and provides benefits to employees, retired employees, and their survivors.

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### Federal Executive Institute "Leadership for a Democratic Society" Program

The Federal Executive Institute (FEI), located in Charlottesville, Virginia, was established in 1968. FEI is the principal and premier training facility for senior U.S. Government executives. Since its founding, more than 14,000 senior American and foreign government executives have participated in its programs.

The Federal Executive Institute conducts training for government executives and managers on a fee-for-service basis. The FEI does not receive appropriated funds; government agencies reimburse OPM for training received.

FEI's "Leadership for a Democratic Society" program develops the senior career executive corps by linking individual leadership development to improved agency performance. Conducted for an interagency audience 10 times each fiscal year, hundreds of government executives attend this four-week residential leadership development program. Program fees are paid to OPM by each executive's agency.

**National Interests:** Democracy & Human Rights; Executive development; promotion of civil society; democratic institutions; public sector leadership

**OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT**

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**USG Funding:**

<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
\$0	\$0	\$0

**Non-USG Funding:**

<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Non-USG Funding</b>
\$110,000	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$110,000

**Participant Totals:**

<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
0	10	10

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

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Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	9

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



## OFFICE OF SPECIAL COUNSEL

1730 M Street, NW, Suite 300  
 Washington, DC 20036-4505  
 www.osc.gov • 800-872-9855

The Office of Special Counsel (OSC) is an independent investigative and prosecutorial agency within the executive branch. It investigates allegations of certain activities prohibited by civil service laws, rules, or regulations and litigates before the Merit Systems Protection Board. Its basic authorities come from three federal statutes: the Civil Service Reform Act, the Whistleblower Protection Act, and the Hatch Act. The primary role of OSC is to protect employees, former employees, and applicants for employment from prohibited personnel practices, especially reprisal for whistleblowing.

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### International Visitor Activities

International activities are conducted through the Outreach Program Office. OSC does not have a formal international visitor program. International visitors are referred to us through federal and other international visitor programming organizations. No formal budget or monies are appropriated for this activity.

**National Interests:** Upholding Civil Service laws, rules, and regulations; Enforcing provisions of the Hatch Act

**USG Funding:**

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

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

OFFICE OF SPECIAL COUNSEL

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Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	9	9

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

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Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$282,140,000	\$278,700,000	\$3,440,000	Not Tracked	\$1,119,000	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$283,259,000	6,636

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



## PEACE CORPS

1111 20th Street, NW  
 Washington, DC 20526  
[www.peacecorps.gov](http://www.peacecorps.gov) • 800-424-8580

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### Peace Corps Volunteer Service Program

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.

Through their service, volunteers have cultivated 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.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity (Economic Development); Humanitarian Response; Global Issues (Health, Population, Environment); Foundation of Trust

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$278,700,000	\$3,440,000	\$282,140,000

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$1,119,000	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$1,119,000

PEACE CORPS

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Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
6,636	0	6,636

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

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Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	80

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



## PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION

Communications and Public Affairs Department  
 1200 K Street, NW  
 Washington, DC 20005-4026  
[www.pbgc.gov](http://www.pbgc.gov) • 202-326-4040

The Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (PBGC) is a federal corporation created by the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA) to encourage the continuation and maintenance of defined benefit pension plans, provide timely and uninterrupted payment of pension benefits to participants and beneficiaries in plans covered by PBGC, and keep pension insurance premiums at the lowest level necessary to carry out the Corporation's objectives.

PBGC protects the retirement incomes of 44 million American workers in more than 32,000 private-sector defined benefit pension plans, which pay a specified monthly pension benefit at retirement, usually based on years of service and salary. PBGC administers two insurance programs separately covering single-employer and multiemployer plans.

\*\*\*\*\*

### Speakers and Visitors Bureau Program

The Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation does not have a separate program or funding to brief international visitors. The briefings are conducted as part of the normal routine exchange of information on pension plans generally and defined benefit pension plans and other pension and retirement issues.

PBGC is pleased to share information on U.S. defined benefit pension plans with foreign visitors who are revising or planning defined benefit pension plans or pension policies. Visitors want to know how these plans work and why they have been so successful.

Meetings are held on an ad hoc basis, when requested by visitors to the United States. Requests come through the State Department, embassies, other federal agencies, and private sector pension organizations. Each briefing usually lasts about two hours, depending on whether or not a translator is needed.

Typically visitors are foreign government ministry officials or private sector pension professionals involved in labor, pension, social security, and financial issues.

**PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION**

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In FY 2002, 11 PBGC briefers held meetings with a total of 69 international visitors from China, Japan, France, India, West Bank and Gaza, and Kenya.

**National Interests:** Mutual Understanding - Pensions and Pension Law

**USG Funding:**

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

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
11	69	80

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

\*\*\*\*\*

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$337,503	\$0	\$337,503	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$337,503	601

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



# SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Office of Public Affairs  
450 5th Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20549  
www.sec.gov • 202-942-0020

The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) administers federal securities laws that seek to provide protection for investors; to ensure that securities markets are fair and honest; and, when necessary, to provide the means to enforce securities laws through sanctions.

\*\*\*\*\*

## International Training Program

The mission of SEC's International Training Program is to assist emerging securities markets in developing the regulatory infrastructure necessary to promote investor confidence in their markets. The SEC's program is comprised primarily of courses offered at the SEC's headquarters, where a broad range of topics are addressed to a wide audience in a cost-effective manner. The SEC's Office of International Affairs is responsible for coordinating the program.

Each spring the SEC hosts the International Institute for Securities Market Development (Market Development Institute), an intensive two-week, management-level training program covering a full range of topics relevant to the development and oversight of securities markets. The Market Development Institute is intended to promote market development, capital formation, and the building of sound regulatory structures in emerging market countries. The twelfth annual Market Development Institute was held in April 2002, with 117 delegates from 57 countries in attendance.

Each fall the SEC offers a one-week International Institute for Securities Enforcement and Market Oversight (Enforcement Institute) for foreign securities regulators. This program promotes market integrity and the development of closer enforcement cooperation, and includes practical training sessions on SEC enforcement investigations, investment company and advisor inspections, broker-dealer examinations, and market surveillance.

In addition, for the past several years, the SEC has offered specialized training programs covering enforcement and market development issues for smaller groups of securities professionals from the New Independent States of the Former Soviet Union and Central and Eastern Europe. The cost of delivering these programs is fully reimbursable under an interagency agreement with the United States Agency for International Development

**SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

(USAID).

The SEC tracks funding only for participants funded through the SEC's interagency agreements and participating agency service agreements (PASAs) with USAID. Participants involved in training generally obtain their own funding, either through self-funding, local USAID missions, the World Bank, nongovernmental organizations, or other sources. In fact, the majority of participants receiving SEC training obtain funding separate from the SEC's interagency agreements and PASAs. The SEC does not track these sources of outside funding.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity; Law Enforcement; Democracy & Human Rights

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$337,503	\$337,503

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	601	601

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

\*\*\*\*\*

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	669

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



# SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

409 Third Street, SW  
 Washington, DC 20416  
 www.sba.gov • 202-205-6600

Congress established the Small Business Administration (SBA) in 1953. SBA provides financial, technical, and management assistance to help Americans start, run, and grow businesses. With a portfolio of business loans, loan guarantees, and venture capital instruments worth more than \$45 billion -- in addition to a disaster loan portfolio of \$5 billion -- SBA is the nation's largest single financial backer of small businesses.

\*\*\*\*\*

## International Visitors Program

SBA's International Visitor Program (IVP) is a courtesy service provided by the Agency to foreign visitors and dignitaries. The IVP provides briefings on the SBA's programs and services. These briefings cover a variety of topics, including SBA's establishment, Congressional mandate, and legislative history; its organizational structure, delivery systems, and initiatives; and SBA's four technical programmatic functions in providing small businesses with (1) access to capital, (2) technical assistance, (3) federal procurement opportunities, and (4) representation and advocacy within the federal government's rule-making and legislative bodies. Detailed briefings for specific program areas are also provided by appropriate senior executive staff upon special request.

SBA generally receives between 700 to 1,000 foreign visitors annually. Many of these visitors are participants in the Department of State's International Visitor Program. Others come as a result of direct requests from resident embassies, foreign ministries, members of Parliament, foreign Chambers of Commerce, counterpart small and medium enterprise institutions from around the world, and bilateral and multilateral institutions such as the World Bank. The SBA is considered a key economic democratic institution and showcase for international visitors interested in studying the "American model."

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, U.S. Exports, Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development)

**USG Funding:**

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

**SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION**

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**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
0	669	669

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

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Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	318

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



## SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Office of International Programs  
 1308 West High Rise, 6401 Security Blvd  
 Baltimore, MD 21235  
 www.ssa.gov • 410-965-3558

The Social Security Administration (SSA) manages the nation's social insurance program, which consists of retirement, survivors, and disability insurance programs, commonly known as social security. It also administers the Supplemental Security Income program for the aged, blind, and disabled. The Administration studies the problems of poverty and economic insecurity among Americans and makes recommendations on effective methods for solving these problems through social insurance. The Administration also assigns social security numbers to U.S. citizens and maintains earnings records for workers under their social security numbers.

\*\*\*\*\*

### International Visitors Program

The Social Security Administration's Office of International Programs arranges programs for briefings and consultations and coordinates visits between foreign government and nongovernment officials and the Social Security Administration on social security and social security-related issues.

The International Visitors Program provides foreign social security officials and experts in related fields with an opportunity to consult with SSA staff experts on a wide variety of issues. Programs can be arranged for individuals and groups with an interest in developing and/or redesigning social security systems. Observation of various SSA operations at headquarters or in one of the field facilities may be scheduled, time permitting.

The Social Security Administration does not provide funding for international visitors. Participants in SSA's International Visitors Program are generally sponsored by their own government or by one of the international aid organizations.

In FY 2002, SSA developed 43 programs of consultation and observation for a total of 318 international visitors from 26 countries.

**SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION**

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**National Interests:** Advancement of Social Security

**USG Funding:**

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

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	318	318

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

\*\*\*\*\*

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	\$0	Not Tracked	\$0	\$0	16

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



## STATE JUSTICE INSTITUTE

1650 King Street, Suite 600  
 Alexandria, VA 22314  
 www.statejustice.org • 703-684-6100

The State Justice Institute (SJI) was established by federal law in 1984 to award grants to improve the quality of justice in state courts, facilitate better coordination between state and federal courts, and foster innovative, efficient solutions to common problems faced by all courts. Since becoming operational in 1987, SJI has awarded over \$120 million to support more than 1,000 projects benefiting the nation's judicial system and the public it serves. Institute matching requirements have also enabled these projects to benefit from more than \$40 million in support from other public and private sources. The Institute is unique both in its mission and how it seeks to fulfill it. Only SJI has the authority to assist all state courts -- criminal, civil, juvenile, family, and appellate -- and the mandate to share the success of one state's innovations with every state court system and with the federal courts as well. Key areas of interest include responding to the needs of children and families in court, applications of technology in the court, access to the courts, judicial branch education, and the relationship between state and federal courts.

\*\*\*\*\*

### International Visitors

SJI maintains national resource centers where judges and court staff obtain expert guidance, test new technologies, and learn from each other. The Institute routinely hosts visiting foreign judges for the purpose of sharing information.

**National Interests:** Law Enforcement; Democracy & Human Rights

**USG Funding:**

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

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

STATE JUSTICE INSTITUTE

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Participant Totals:

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

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

\*\*\*\*\*

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	\$0†	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0†	144

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

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



# TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

Media Relations Office  
 400 West Summit Hill Drive  
 Knoxville, TN 37902-1499  
 www.tva.gov • 865-632-6000

The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) is the nation's largest public power system. Wholly owned by the U.S. Government, TVA was established by Congress in 1933 primarily to provide flood control, navigation, and agricultural and industrial development, as well as to promote the use of electrical power in the Tennessee Valley region. TVA has been a strong presence in the region for more than 69 years, delivering value to the Valley economy by promoting economic growth; supplying affordable, reliable power; and supporting a thriving river system. As the nation's largest public power system, TVA delivers electricity to nearly eight million people in the Valley through 158 local power companies. TVA's most important contribution is keeping power rates competitive while providing multiple public benefits -- power supply, flood control, navigation, land use, water quality, and recreation.

\*\*\*\*\*

## International Visitors Program

Program activities at TVA focus on flood control, navigation development, electric power production, recreation improvement, and forestry and wildlife development. International visitors go to TVA for information gathering, study trips, etc. TVA has long been cooperative in sharing technical information with the world. TVA does not receive appropriated funds to support this program. Official government visitors are not charged any fees to participate in TVA's International Visitors Program.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity (Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); Global Issues (Environment)

**USG Funding:**

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

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

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Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	144	144

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

\*\*\*\*\*

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$3,637,527†	\$3,313,388	\$324,139†	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$3,637,527†	1,196

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

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



## TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

### General Information

1000 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 1600

Arlington, VA 22209-3901

www.tda.gov • 703-875-4357

The Trade and Development Agency (TDA) promotes American private sector participation in developing and middle-income countries, with special emphasis on economic sectors that represent significant U.S. export potential. Through funding of feasibility studies, orientation visits, specialized training grants, business workshops, and various forms of technical assistance, the agency helps U.S. businesses compete for infrastructure projects in emerging markets. TDA assists in building mutually beneficial partnerships between American companies and overseas project sponsors, which result in increased U.S. exports and jobs and the completion of high quality, successful projects in host countries. TDA is uniquely positioned to work with U.S. firms and project sponsors in today's world.

\*\*\*\*\*

### Orientation Visits

Orientation visits, sometimes referred to as reverse trade missions, offer foreign project sponsors the opportunity to come to the United States to meet with potential U.S. suppliers and to see firsthand U.S. products in operation that they can use to achieve their development goals.

In FY 2002, 26 TDA-sponsored orientation visits were completed.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, U.S. Exports, Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); Global Issues (Environment)

#### USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$2,345,388	\$324,139	\$2,669,527

#### Non-USG Funding:

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

**TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCY**

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**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
752	261	1,013

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## Trade-Related Training

TDA can provide U.S. firms with support in securing highly competitive overseas procurement contracts. In these instances, TDA offers trade-related training to the foreign project sponsors, as long as the interested U.S. firm is selected to implement the project.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, U.S. Exports, Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); Global Issues (Environment)

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$968,000	Not Tracked	\$968,000

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
3	180	183

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

\*\*\*\*\*

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$80,788,106†	\$80,788,106	\$0†	\$295,038	\$0†	\$352,269	\$0†	\$81,435,413†	422,570

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

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



# UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Center for Human Capacity Development  
 1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW  
 Washington, DC 20523-3901  
 www.usaid.gov • 202-712-5317

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) was established as an independent government agency that, under overall policy guidance from the Secretary of State, provides social and economic development and humanitarian assistance to advance U.S. economic and political interests overseas. USAID's participatory development activities lead to many direct benefits here in the United States.

USAID has become a new, revitalized agency after undergoing a reorganization. However, as the reorganization was only recently completed, this FY 2002 report focuses on USAID's activities in the six primary areas that were reported in the FY 2001 Inventory: Democracy and Governance; Economic Growth and Agricultural Development; Education and Training; Environment; Humanitarian Assistance; and Population, Health, and Nutrition.

In addition to the non-U.S. Government contributions listed in the chart at the top of the page, USAID also leveraged an additional \$990,583 in non-USG support from training providers and other private sources (both U.S. and foreign), bringing its total non-U.S. Government funding to \$1,637,890.

Quotations included in program descriptions below are taken from USAID's Strategic Plan. Readers are encouraged to review the USAID Strategic Plan for a detailed review of where and how USAID works and its goal areas.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Democracy and Governance Programs

As a part of the Conflict Prevention and Development Relief Pillar, USAID sustains its short-term, transition investments by strengthening the institutions of good governance and democratic participation, both of which are critical to long-term development that responds to citizen needs, promotes social and economic gains, and prevents conflict. USAID's democracy programs also are conflict preventative in that they build trust and legitimacy for government, which helps prevent political destabilization and, in extreme cases, state failure.

**National Interests:** National Security; Law Enforcement; Democracy & Human Rights

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$16,826,778	\$0	\$16,826,778

<b>Non-USG Funding:</b>	<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Non-USG Funding</b>
	\$8,024	\$0	\$22,470	\$0	\$30,494

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	0	34,813	34,813

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## Economic Growth and Agricultural Development Programs

As a part of the Economic Growth and Agriculture Pillar, this cluster of programs aims to encourage broad-based economic growth through agricultural development, improve business climates and other measures to strengthen markets, enhance access and opportunity for the poor through microenterprise support and other efforts.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); Humanitarian Response

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$32,109,438	Not Tracked	\$32,109,438

<b>Non-USG Funding:</b>	<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Non-USG Funding</b>
	\$193,706	Not Tracked	\$329,579	Not Tracked	\$523,285

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	0	43,457	43,457

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## Education and Training

As a part of the Economic Growth and Agriculture Pillar, this cluster encourages economic growth by building human capacity through education, especially basic education, and through training. Basic education programs typically concentrate on encouraging and helping countries to improve their educational policies and institutions, on promoting the adoption of improved educational practices at the classroom level, and on increasing the participation of families and local communities in educational decision-making. Training programs typically support technical and management training to strengthen the skills of individuals working in key positions in government, nongovernment organizations, and the private sector. USAID investments also support a variety of workforce development activities aimed at improving the productive skills of the host country's workforce.

**UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity (Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); Democracy & Human Rights; Global Issues

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$9,852,668	\$0	\$9,852,668

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$4,008	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,008

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	103,594	103,594

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## Environment Programs

As a part of the Economic Growth and Agriculture Pillar, this cluster includes programs to protect the world's environment through improved management of natural resources, increased energy efficiency, conservation of biological diversity, sustainable urbanization, and measures to reduce the threat of global climate change.

**National Interests:** Global Issues (Environment)

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$4,412,368	\$0	\$4,412,368

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$80,018	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$80,018

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	11,383	11,383

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## Humanitarian Assistance

Working through a broad range of governmental, private sector, and NGO partners, USAID provides relief assistance to natural disasters, man-made disasters, complex emergencies, and economic and political transitions. To reduce the intensity of emergencies and crises, a concerted effort is underway to integrate relief assistance with longer-term development planning to strengthen the capacity of local institutions to conduct early warning, disaster preparedness, and mitigation.

Food Programs: USAID's Food for Peace programs (Public Law 480) support both humanitarian and sustainable development assistance in the form of U.S. agricultural commodities. The Public Law 480 program is operated jointly with the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The Title II program is managed by the Food for Peace Office. It provides the vast majority of U.S. food assistance used to respond to emergencies and disasters around the world. Title II also provides resources to implement sustainable development programs targeted to improve the food security of needy people, either through the direct distribution of agricultural commodities or the use of local currencies generated by the sale of these commodities in the recipient country.

International Disaster Assistance: These programs support emergency relief and transition efforts, but are also used to improve the capacity of foreign nations to prepare and plan for disasters, mitigate their effect, and teach prevention techniques, thereby increasing the skills available locally to respond when disaster strikes. Funding also underwrites longer-term rehabilitation and recovery efforts for countries emerging from complex emergencies.

**National Interests:** Humanitarian Response

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,929,587	\$0	\$1,929,587

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	147,440	147,440

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## Population, Health, and Nutrition Programs

Programs supported in this pillar include maternal and child health, nutrition, family planning, and many of the related transnational issues confronting the United States, such as HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases, mainly malaria and tuberculosis, which have significant public health impact.

**National Interests:** Global Issues (Health, Population)

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$15,657,268	\$0	\$15,657,268

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$9,282	\$0	\$220	\$0	\$9,502

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	81,883	81,883

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

\*\*\*\*\*

The most accurate data available were used to calculate breakouts among these six programs for U.S.-based training for each country. Where data were not available, USAID-wide averages were used. In the aggregate, participant counts for each country, and for USAID as a whole, are believed to be accurate.

USAID funds a number of individuals (including, but not limited to, contractors, grantees, university professors, and employees seconded from other federal agencies) who provide specific technical expertise for USAID-supported projects abroad. USAID classifies these people as technical experts/advisors, not as "trainers," "trainees," or "exchangees." "Training moments" occur throughout their normal course of activity, but such events cannot be isolated or captured in a meaningful way within the parameters for data collection established by the IAWG. Therefore, the data submitted by USAID for this report does not include figures related to the work of U.S. technical experts/advisors.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0†	\$0	\$0†	Not Tracked	\$168,000†	Not Tracked	\$0†	\$168,000†	542

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

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



# UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

100 Raoul Wallenberg Place, SW  
 Washington, DC 20024-2126  
 www.ushmm.org • (202) 488-0400

The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum is America's national institution for the documentation, study, and interpretation of Holocaust history, and serves as this country'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.

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## External Affairs

The Division of External Affairs coordinates the national and international outreach programs of the Museum. In terms of international outreach, the Division works with the Department of State's International Visitor Program to arrange visits, programs, and consultations with visitors from around the world. In addition, the Division serves the wider international community as a whole on an ad hoc basis. The numbers of visitors reported includes those that came through this office for organized visits and programs.

**National Interests:** Democracy & Human Rights; Global Issues

**USG Funding:**

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

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	526	526

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## International Scholarly Programs and Exchanges

In addition to the hundreds of international visitors who tour the Museum's exhibitions and participate in educational debriefings, the Museum hosts a number of scholars and interns who come from abroad to utilize the Museum's collections, attend seminars, collaborate with U.S. staff and scholars, and train to become Holocaust educators. The scholarly exchange programs involving international participants are concentrated primarily in the Visiting Scholars Program of the Museum's Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies and the Mandel Teacher Fellowship Program of the Museum's Department of Education.

The Museum's Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies (est. 1998) supports scholarship and publications in the field of Holocaust studies, promotes the growth of Holocaust studies at American universities, seeks to foster strong relationships between American and international scholars, collects Holocaust-related archival documents worldwide, and organizes programs to ensure the ongoing training of future generations of scholars. The Center's goal is to provide institutional support structure for scholars at all stages of their scholarly careers -- from graduate students and junior faculty to postdoctoral researchers and senior scholars. Fellowships are given on an invitational and competitive basis, and granted to scholars working in a variety of disciplines and professional fields.

In addition to the Center's international scholarly exchange programs, the Museum's Mandel Teacher Fellowship Program accepts a few foreign participants in its secondary educational training campaign. The Mandel Program requires that its Fellows teach at secondary schools in the United States. The Mandel Fellows are selected on a competitive basis to join a growing national corps of Holocaust educators. The Fellows participate in a "Summer Institute" at the Museum where they are instructed in Holocaust history and pedagogy over a two- to three-week period. They are also advised how to link their Holocaust educational efforts at their home schools to local community programs. About nine months after the "Summer Institute," the Mandel Fellows return to the Museum to report on the results of their Holocaust-related educational activities and projects.

Additionally, a number of U.S. Fellows and U.S. 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.

**National Interests:** Democracy & Human Rights; Global Issues; Memorialize Victims of the Holocaust; Advance Public Understanding of Holocaust History; Alert National Conscience to threats of genocide today

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	Not Tracked	\$0

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$160,000	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$160,000

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	14	14

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## Volunteer and Intern Services

The Museum's Internship Program provides an environment for qualified candidates to learn about the Holocaust and about Museum operations. Included are hands-on projects and opportunities to work with Holocaust scholars and Museum professionals to learn about their roles, responsibilities, and backgrounds. The program offers internships to U.S. and non-U.S. citizens. They work in the archives, collections, exhibitions, and in other scholarly or research activities.

**National Interests:** Democracy & Human Rights

**USG Funding:**

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

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$8,000	Not Tracked	\$0	\$8,000

**Participant Totals:**

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

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

\*\*\*\*\*

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$3,858,000	\$3,858,000	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$3,858,000	972

Total number of participants includes some, but not all, of the organization's in-country training participants.  
Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.



## UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE

Public Affairs  
1200 17th Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20036  
www.usip.org • 202-457-1700

The United States Institute of Peace (USIP) is an independent, nonpartisan federal institution created and funded by Congress to strengthen the nation's capacity to promote the peaceful resolution of international conflict. Established in 1984, the Institute has its origins in the tradition of American statesmanship that seeks to limit international violence and to achieve just peace based on freedom and human dignity. The Institute seeks to expand knowledge about ways to achieve a more peaceful world through an array of programs, including those listed below. The Institute is governed by a bipartisan, 15-member board of directors, including ex officio members in federal service and 11 individuals appointed from outside federal service 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.

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### Balkans Initiative

The USIP's Balkans Initiative aims to promote peace and reconciliation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, and Serbia, where violent conflicts have been ended by internationally supported peace agreements; to prevent conflict and instability in other areas such as Montenegro and Macedonia; to build a consensus on Balkans policy in Washington, D.C., through discussion among administration, Congressional, and nongovernmental players; and to develop greater understanding among the American people of the U.S. role in preventing and maintaining peace.

The Institute sponsors in-depth analyses of key political issues -- like Kosovo final status, criminality, and nationalism as impediments to democratization, and reintegration and conflict management in Bosnia and between Serbia and Kosovo -- and seeks to prevent and resolve conflict through grants to civil society organizations, training in cooperation with groups established in the region, and facilitated dialogues. Programs include all major ethnic groups and religions in the region.

**UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE**

**National Interests:** National Security (Regional Stability); Economic Prosperity; Law Enforcement (International Crime); Democracy & Human Rights; Conflict Resolution

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$392,000	Not Tracked	\$392,000

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
2	193	195

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## Education Program

The mission of the Education Program is to define, create, and support educational activities and materials that increase the understanding of faculty and students in the United States and abroad about international conflict and its resolution and to build the capabilities of future practitioners to make peace. The Education Program has three principal areas of activity: (1) programs for faculty and students to support education on conflict and resolution, (2) development of books and other resource materials for teaching conflict analysis, and (3) support for conflict resolution activities in educational institutions in zones of conflict. The program focuses primarily on secondary school, undergraduate, and lower-level graduate student education.

**National Interests:** National Security; Economic Prosperity; Democracy & Human Rights; Humanitarian Response; Global Issues; Conflict Resolution

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$664,000	Not Tracked	\$664,000

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
10	32	42

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## Jennings Randolph Fellowship Program

The Jennings Randolph Fellowship Program helps to fulfill the Institute's mandate in building a worldwide network of international affairs experts who can contribute to resolving the daunting problems of international conflict in the contemporary world. The program supports the basic mission of the Institute by seeking to develop knowledge about the sources and nature of international conflict; about ways to prevent, manage, and resolve violent conflicts on the world scene; and about how to promote reconciliation and sustain peace. Through the projects it supports, the program seeks to further the Institute's goal of supporting policy assessments and applying such knowledge to discussion of policy; the facilitation of dialogue among competing parties in international conflicts; the training of practitioners; the education of teachers and students; and the improvement of the public's understanding of international affairs.

The program awards Senior Fellowships and Peace Scholar Dissertation Fellowships to enable outstanding scholars, policy makers, journalists, and other professionals to conduct research on important issues concerning international conflict and peace.

**National Interests:** National Security; Economic Prosperity; Law Enforcement; Democracy & Human Rights; Humanitarian Response; Global Issues; Conflict Resolution

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,368,000	Not Tracked	\$1,368,000

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
5	11	16

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## Religion and Peacemaking

The goal of the program is to help facilitate the resolution of international disputes through aiding the efforts of faith-based organizations. The program expands knowledge about the actual and potential roles of religious organizations in international peacemaking. The principal goal is to aid American faith-based organizations in their international peacemaking work, which they usually undertake in partnership with communities of faith abroad.

**National Interests:** National Security (Regional Stability); Democracy & Human Rights

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$272,000	Not Tracked	\$272,000

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
46	341	387

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## Rule of Law Initiative

The Rule of Law Initiative seeks to build upon and refine principles on the rule of law articulated by various international bodies and to provide practical guidance for their implementation. The initiative is based on the premise that adherence to the rule of law entails far more than the mechanical application of static legal technicalities; it requires an evolutionary search for those institutions and processes that will best bring about authentic stability through justice. Special issues of focus include transitional justice, peacekeeping and administration of justice, war crimes, humanitarian law, and constitution-making.

**National Interests:** National Security (Regional Stability); Law Enforcement (International Crime); Democracy & Human Rights; Humanitarian Response

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$484,000	Not Tracked	\$484,000

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
38	62	100

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## Training Program

The Training Program develops and presents training seminars for government, military, public security, and humanitarian professionals, both American and international. The seminars, which are offered both in the United States and abroad, help participants improve their skills, strategies, and tools for preventing, managing, and resolving international conflicts. Participants work together through discussions, working groups, case studies, and simulation exercises, applying a range of skill sets and the most current theory in the field.

**National Interests:** National Security (Regional Stability); Humanitarian Response; Conflict Resolution

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$678,000	Not Tracked	\$678,000

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE

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

**Participant Totals:**

<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
12	220	232

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

\*\*\*\*\*

Note: The Institute's Grant Program has two principal grantmaking components (unsolicited grants and solicited grants). Through this program the Institute offers financial support for research, education, and training, and the dissemination of information on international peace and conflict resolution. It is not feasible to extract funding and participant information targeting only the international exchange and training components of USIP grants. Therefore, the inventory does not include data regarding grants for this program.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$192,500†	\$33,500	\$159,000†	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$20,000†	\$212,500†	1,672

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

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



# UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE

475 L'Enfant Plaza, SW  
 Washington, DC 20260-0010  
 www.usps.gov • 202-268-2000

The mission of the United States Postal Service (USPS), as defined in the Postal Reorganization Act of 1970, is to bind the nation together through the correspondence of the people, to provide access in all communities, and to offer prompt, reliable postal services at uniform prices. The USPS provides affordable, readily accessible postal services and infrastructures to the American public. It is also the responsibility of the United States Postal Service to protect the mail from loss and theft. Today's United States Postal Service is striving to improve performance and affordability and to find flexible, responsive solutions to the challenges raised by technology in the global postal business environment.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Training Program

Through its Training Program, the USPS provides training in the United States and in-country for foreign postal representatives. The length of the training can range from a few days to several weeks.

For FY 2002, all training provided by the United States Postal Service was in-country training. The Anti-Terrorism Assistance training missions performed by the Postal Inspection Service in Armenia, Jordan, Kazakhstan, the Philippines, and Thailand were performed under the auspices of and with funding from the U.S. Department of State.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, U.S. Exports, Economic Development); Law Enforcement (International Crime, Illegal Drugs)

<b>USG Funding:</b>	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$33,500	\$159,000	\$192,500

<b>Non-USG Funding:</b>	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$20,000	\$20,000

**UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE**

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
41	1,217	1,258

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

\*\*\*\*\*

**Visitors Program**

Through its Visitors Program, the United States Postal Service arranges appointments, briefings, and technical discussions and coordinates visits to its postal facilities for representatives of foreign postal administrations interested in studying USPS policies and programs and in getting information on technical developments in the area of postal automation. The foreign postal representatives come from all parts of the world, with a majority coming from the East Asia/Pacific, Western Hemisphere, and European areas. The average length of stay is from one to two days.

There are no specific funds allocated for the United States Postal Service Visitors Program. Funding is part of the regular operating budget.

In 2002, the USPS experienced a significant decrease in visitors' activities (due to the events of September 11, 2001, and to the anthrax attacks that same year).

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, U.S. Exports, Economic Development); Law Enforcement (International Crime, Illegal Drugs); Global Issues (Health)

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	Not Tracked	\$0

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
179	235	414

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

\*\*\*\*\*

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$794,780	\$540,380	\$254,400	\$33,200	\$163,460	\$19,200	Not Tracked	\$1,010,640	65

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



# WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS

Public Inquiries  
 One Woodrow Wilson Plaza  
 1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW  
 Washington, DC 20004-3027  
 wwics.si.edu • 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.

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## Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars Programs

### -- Fellows and Scholars Programs

The Fellowship Program has been a hallmark of the Woodrow Wilson Center for more than 30 years. Through an international competition, approximately 20 fellowships are awarded annually to individuals in a broad range of the social sciences and humanities with outstanding project proposals on national and/or international topics that intersect with questions of public policy. Fellows conduct research and write in their areas of interest, while interacting with policymakers in Washington and Wilson Center staff.

The Center also appoints Public Policy Scholars and Senior Scholars to short- and long-term affiliations at the Woodrow Wilson Center. As academics and practitioners from a wide variety of disciplines, professions, nationalities, and viewpoints, these scholars share their expertise on a wide range of topics that have included education reform, globalization, urbanization, and the place of religion in society.

### -- Regional Scholars Programs

Within the Wilson Center, several programs sponsor regional exchanges for foreign scholars. The Kennan Institute administers a portion of the Regional Scholar Exchange Program, bringing junior scholars from the former

**WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS**

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Soviet Union to Washington, D.C., for six-month research scholarships. Private funds allow the Kennan Institute to support one-month exchange stays for scholars from any country who need to use the resources of the Washington, D.C., area to complete their research on the former Soviet Union.

In addition, the Latin American Program, in coordination with the Brazil Project, collaborates with the Brazilian Foreign Ministry to bring scholars to the United States for three months during the summer. The Mexico Institute also brings Mexican scholars to the Center during the summer to perform research on various topics of interest to the United States and Mexico.

The East European Studies Program cooperates with the Central European University to host Short-term Scholars (one-month grants for advanced Ph.D. students) and, with the Open Society Institute, to host Junior Public Policy Scholars for three-month grants.

In cooperation with the Luce Foundation, the Asia Program hosts both domestic and foreign scholars who study topics related to Asia.

**National Interests:** National Security; Democracy & Human Rights; Global Issues

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$540,380	\$254,400	\$794,780

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$33,200	\$163,460	\$19,200	Not Tracked	\$215,860

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	65	65

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

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## CHAPTER 3: FY 2002 DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

The Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, as amended, (22 USC 2460 (f) and (g)), requires the IAWG to assess the degree of duplication that exists among reported U.S. Government-sponsored international exchanges and training. The IAWG defines programmatic duplication as *activities sponsored by different organizations that direct resources toward the same target audiences, using similar methodologies to achieve the same goals, and which result in duplicative – as opposed to complementary – outcomes*. Duplicative programming differs from complementary/overlapping programming in that elimination of one or more “duplicative” programs would not adversely affect the ability of the U.S. Government to achieve its overarching objectives.

In the *FY 2001 Inventory of Programs*, the IAWG presented its first assessment of duplication across the full range of U.S. Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs. Previous IAWG duplication assessments had focused on narrowly defined program areas and involved the collection of significant additional data from sponsoring organizations, which places a substantial burden on program sponsors. To ease this burden, the IAWG now conducts an annual overview of all reported programs using data submitted by programs as part of the IAWG’s annual data collection exercise. The IAWG will only conduct in-depth reviews for those program areas that show specific evidence of duplication and undesirable overlap.

### METHODOLOGY

In the *FY 2001 Inventory of Programs*, the IAWG developed a framework for assessing duplication among U.S. Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs. This framework identifies five areas through which varying degrees of duplication and complementarity can be identified and addressed.

For any given group of international exchange and training programs, the level of duplication is proportionate to the degree in which overlap occurs in the following five areas. The areas are listed in order of decreasing importance in determining duplication:

- (1) *Topic* – the theme of the program, such as business development, public administration, women’s leadership, criminal investigations, etc. This is the critical factor and the most basic element in assessing duplication.

- (2) *Target country/region* – where foreign participants are from or where U.S. participants are traveling to in order to participate in the activity.
- (3) *Target population* – those for whom the program activities are geared, such as students, young professionals, government representatives, military representatives, etc.
- (4) *Intended results* – what the activity is intended to achieve. Intended results for a given type of program can vary significantly from one sponsoring institution to another. For instance, foreign language training programs in two different agencies may target undergraduate students studying the same language. But one program may stipulate that the student pursue further study or employment in a security-related field in order to improve the human resources available for security-related organizations. The other program may be geared more generally toward helping the student meet future academic goals or promote the internationalization of the student's home university.
- (5) *Methodology* – the means by which a program is conducted (for example, internships, classroom study, on-the-job training, workshops, distance learning, and consultations).

The IAWG's framework divides international exchange and training programs sponsored by federal agencies into five major categories:

- Cultural Programs
- Visitor Programs/Briefings
- Scientific Research and Development
- Academic/Education Programs
- Professional Exchanges and Training

While many of the programs reported to the IAWG can be classified under more than one of the categories listed above, the IAWG, for the purpose of assessing duplication, places each program into the category that reflects its primary function or scope of activities. Each year the IAWG will select one of the categories above to present in more detail. This year's report details Academic and Education Programs.

## CULTURAL PROGRAMS

For the purpose of this duplication assessment, the IAWG defines "cultural" programs as those programs and activities that deal specifically with the arts, cultural preservation, and research in the humanities. Some program sponsors interpret "cultural" programming as that which provides opportunities for exposure to a different culture and values. This type of cross-cultural benefit exists throughout all international exchange and training activities and is highly desirable in that it promotes mutual understanding and cooperation. However, the narrower definition used here is more practical for assessing programmatic duplication.

Using the IAWG's narrower definition, cultural programs represent the smallest and most limited subset of the U.S. Government's international exchange and training portfolio. Of the 218 FY 2002 programs reported to the IAWG, only eight (or less than one percent) fit within our definition of cultural programs:

**DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT**

<b>Sponsoring Organizations</b>	<b>Programs</b>
Department of State, Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Special Professional and Cultural Exchange Programs</li> </ul>
Japan-United States Friendship Commission (JUSFC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cultural Affairs Programs</li> </ul>
National Endowment for the Arts (NEA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Arts Link</li> <li>• The Fund for U.S. Artists at International Festivals and Exhibitions</li> <li>• U.S.-Japan Creative Artists Fellowship Program</li> </ul>
National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fellowship Programs at Independent Research Institutions</li> </ul>
U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• External Affairs (International Outreach)</li> <li>• International Scholarly Programs and Exchanges</li> </ul>

In addition to these programs, cultural preservation and arts- and humanities-oriented activities appear in the programs of the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) and in several additional programs of the Department of State’s Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs. NARA routinely hosts international visitors for the purpose of sharing archival policies and procedures, which is a facet of cultural preservation. The Department of State’s Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, in addition to leading U.S. Government efforts in the protection of cultural property worldwide, also supports grants for research in the arts and humanities through the Fulbright Program.

The likelihood of duplication among cultural programs is low, not only because these programs are so limited, but also because they often reflect the specific mandate or mission of the sponsoring organization. For instance, the programs of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum are strictly focused on the documentation, study, and interpretation of Holocaust history.

In administering programs that are not unique to a specific sponsor, organizations often coordinate and collaborate to maximize resources and ensure complementarity. For instance, the NEA and the State Department’s Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs partner with various private sector organizations to support the Fund for U.S. Artists at International Festivals and Exhibitions. The NEA also works cooperatively with the JUSFC in the implementation of that organization’s cultural initiatives.

## **VISITOR PROGRAMS/BRIEFINGS**

The IAWG broadly defines international visitor programs as those programs in which participants meet with, or observe the operations of, professional counterparts and/or tour relevant facilities with the goal of sharing ideas, experiences, and approaches. Visitor programs can include, but are not limited to, meetings, briefings, tours, and opportunities for professional observation. They do not usually include direct training, internships, classroom study, or on-the-job training. In some instances, we have included international symposia and conferences in this category if the emphasis appears to be on sharing information and meeting professional counterparts as opposed to skills acquisition. International gatherings that were part of larger technical assistance projects or which had overt training elements are included under training programs.

The *FY 2002 Inventory of Programs* includes about 50 international visitor programs or programs with significant international visitor components. This is a significant increase over the number of international visitor programs reviewed last year by the IAWG and is due, in part, to enhanced IAWG data collection

## DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

practices. These programs comprise the majority of new programs identified by the IAWG. The following federal organizations host some type of international visitor program or activity:

Center for Russian Leadership Development  
Commodity Futures Trading Commission  
Delaware River Basin Commission  
Department of Commerce  
~ Bureau of the Census  
~ Bureau of Economic Analysis  
~ National Institute of Standards and Technology  
Department of Defense  
~ Army Corps of Engineers  
Department of Education  
Department of Energy  
Department of Health and Human Services  
Department of Housing and Urban Development  
Department of the Interior  
~ Bureau of Reclamation  
~ National Park Service  
Department of Justice  
~ Office of Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance, and Training  
Department of Labor  
~ Bureau of Labor Statistics  
Department of State  
~ Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs  
Department of Transportation  
~ Federal Aviation Administration  
~ Federal Highway Administration  
~ Federal Railroad Administration  
~ Federal Transit Administration  
~ National Highway Traffic Safety Administration  
~ U.S. Coast Guard

Department of the Treasury  
~ Internal Revenue Service  
~ Office of Thrift Supervision  
Environmental Protection Agency  
Federal Communications Commission  
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation  
Federal Emergency Management Agency  
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission  
Federal Maritime Commission  
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service  
Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board  
Federal Trade Commission  
General Services Administration  
Merit Systems Protection Board  
National Archives and Records Administration  
National Credit Union Administration  
National Railroad Passenger Corporation  
National Transportation Safety Board  
Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
Office of Government Ethics  
Office of Special Counsel  
Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation  
Small Business Administration  
Social Security Administration  
State Justice Institute  
Susquehanna River Basin Commission  
Tennessee Valley Authority  
U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum  
U.S. Postal Service

The majority of these programs do not use USG funds to cover program expenses. The only USG contributions are staff time (program oversight, meeting time) and agency resources (conference/meeting facilities, briefing materials).

In general, the risk of duplication among international visitor programs is quite low. While the methodologies used (meetings, briefings, and observation tours) are very similar, the topics covered by the program directly reflect the focus and expertise of the sponsoring organization. Visitors are hosted from all over the world and are often professional counterparts of personnel from the hosting organization. Intended results vary program by program, but all have in common the desire to increase understanding and develop professional relationships.

The IAWG has taken a proactive role in creating a forum to bring sponsors of international visitor programs together to compare programs, address common challenges, and share best practices. Every year the IAWG sponsors an International Visitors Roundtable and distributes an annual *Directory of U.S. Government-Sponsored International Visitor Programs* to increase awareness among program sponsors of other programs and resources available throughout the federal government. Recent roundtables have focused on security issues and addressed other common challenges faced by these programs.

## SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Thirty-five FY 2002 international exchange and training programs reported to the IAWG focus on scientific research and development. An additional 65 reported programs have scientific/technological elements, but are more appropriately categorized as academic, training, or visitor programs. The majority of the 35 reported scientific research and development programs are sponsored by the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Energy, Health and Human Services, and the Interior, and the National Science Foundation.

While the IAWG does not have the necessary scientific expertise to assess duplication among these programs, we can note trends and apparent commonalities among scientific programs. The majority of scientific research and development programs focus very specifically on the mandate of the sponsoring agency, and therefore are of low risk for duplication with other federally-sponsored programs. For instance, the Department of Health and Human Services reports eight programs to the IAWG that deal with disease control and prevention and the work of the National Institutes of Health. No other programs reported to the IAWG duplicate these efforts.<sup>25</sup> Similarly, the Department of Agriculture focuses primarily on food safety, water and soil quality, and agricultural technologies. The exception to this narrow programmatic focus among organizations is the National Science Foundation, which sponsors programs in a wide range of scientific topics.

In our *FY 2001 Annual Report*, the IAWG noted that two focal areas stand out as crossing agency boundaries: nuclear nonproliferation and environment. This continues to be the case in FY 2002. The sponsors and programs in these areas have not changed significantly from last year's report.<sup>26</sup> Therefore, the IAWG's FY 2001 assessment is still valid: in these two programming areas, special attention should be paid to ensuring that programs are complementary and do not duplicate existing federal efforts. Additionally, communication through interagency fora will promote awareness of new initiatives and protect against unnecessary duplication.

## ACADEMIC/EDUCATION PROGRAMS

The IAWG defines academic/education programs as those in which the primary focus of the participant is to attend educational institutions or contribute to the development of such institutions and their curricula. We also include programs that are designed to improve educational systems in developing countries. The IAWG further classifies academic programs by the targeted level and type of the program, from elementary student/staff exchanges and training through post-doctoral research and mid-career development programs. FY 2002 programs reported to the IAWG are listed below by their academic level classification. Programs that address multiple levels of academic activities (e.g., undergraduate and graduate level programs) appear under all applicable category headings. By grouping programs in this way, potential areas of duplication or complementarity can be highlighted. Additionally, this assessment

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<sup>25</sup> Other programs, recognizing HHS' expertise in the field of medicine and health, collaborate with HHS. For instance, the Department of State's Hubert H. Humphrey Fellowship Program partners with the National Institute on Drug Abuse to offer highly specialized training for a select group of Humphrey Fellows.

<sup>26</sup> Four organizations (the Departments of Commerce, Defense, and Energy, and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission) reported FY 2002 nuclear nonproliferation programs to the IAWG. Eight organizations (the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Energy, the Interior, and Transportation, the Environmental Protection Agency, the National Science Foundation, and the U.S. Agency for International Development) sponsored FY 2002 environmental programs. However, the realm of organizations that conduct programs with some environmental focus or content is far greater. Overall, 61 programs representing 10 Cabinet-level departments and 15 independent agencies have indicated some degree of focus on environmental issues.

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can serve as a snapshot of international academic/educational exchange and training programs throughout the federal government.

**Elementary and Secondary Programs**

The vast majority of programs reported to the IAWG that include elementary and secondary education programming initiatives focus on teacher training and curriculum development. Few programs actually involve the exchange of students, and these are at the secondary level only. Potential for duplication among sponsoring organizations is relatively low, but care should be taken to ensure that civics education and teacher training programs do not involve unnecessary overlap.

Department of Agriculture	Research and Scientific Exchanges Division, Foreign Agricultural Service	Teaching Educators Agriculture and Conservation Holistically for Urban Society (TEACH US)	Exposes elementary- and secondary- level teachers working in urban settings to agricultural disciplines through international study tours focused upon diverse agricultural and natural resource management practices.
Department of Education	Office of Postsecondary Education	Fulbright-Hays Group Projects Abroad	Modern foreign language and area studies programs, including training research and curriculum development, for teachers at the K-12 level.
		Fulbright-Hays Seminars Abroad Program	Opportunities for teachers and curriculum specialists to participate in short-term seminars in social sciences, humanities, or host-country languages
	Office of Safe and Drug-Free Schools	Civics and Government Education Program (CIVITAS)	International civics education exchange
		Civics Mosaic	Comparative civic education, teacher training, and curriculum development – Builds on Civitas/Russia
		Democracy Education Exchange Project	Civics and government education in Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union
		Economics International Program	Education system reform focusing on transition to market economies
Department of State	Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs	Fulbright Academic Exchange Programs	Exchanges between U.S. and foreign teachers and administrators

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		Special Professional and Cultural Exchange Programs and FREEDOM Support Exchange Programs	Secondary-level student and teacher exchanges with the former Soviet Union and Germany  Internet connectivity programs and related civic education and economic reform curriculum development in the former Soviet Union
Independent Agencies	U.S. Agency for International Development	Office of Education Programs	Various initiatives designed to improve pre-primary, primary, and secondary levels of education
	U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum	International Scholarly Programs and Exchanges	Mandel Teacher Fellowship Program conducts secondary educational training
Quasi-Official Agencies	U.S. Institute of Peace	Education Program	Educational activities and the development of materials on conflict resolution

**Undergraduate Programs**

Numerous undergraduate programs are reported to the IAWG each year. These programs include traditional study abroad activities for American and foreign students, as well as institution building, curriculum development, and instructor training. Potential duplication among undergraduate programs is very low in that the majority of programs listed are thematically or geographically specific and, therefore, with a few exceptions, are unique. For FY 2002, the following programs were reported:

Department of Defense	Defense Threat Reduction Agency	St. Petersburg Russian Language & Cultural Immersion Program	Language and cultural immersion program for college students, journalists, and others
	National Defense University	National Security Education Program	Undergraduate and graduate scholarships for area, language, and other relevant study
	Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness	Service Academy Foreign Student Program	Undergraduate degree program for foreign students
Department of Education	Office of Postsecondary Education	European Community-United States of America Cooperation Program in Higher Education and Vocational Education	EU-US improvements in higher and vocational education
		Fulbright-Hays Group Projects Abroad	Modern foreign language and area studies programs

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		Fulbright-Hays Seminars Abroad Program	Short-term seminars in social sciences, humanities, or host-country languages for college faculty
		Programs for North American Mobility in Higher Education	Development of higher education consortia
		U.S.-Brazil Higher Education Consortia Program	Bilateral curricular development and student exchange
Department of State	Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs	FREEDOM Support Exchange Programs and Support for Eastern European Democracy Exchange Programs	Exchanges for students from the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe
		Special Academic Exchange Programs	Scholarships for undergraduates from the South Pacific, East Timor, and Tibet
Department of Transportation	Maritime Administration	U.S. Merchant Marine Academy	Undergraduate degree program for foreign students
	U.S. Coast Guard	U.S. Coast Guard Academy	Undergraduate degree program for foreign students
Independent Agencies	National Science Foundation	Office of International Science and Engineering	Research support for undergraduate students
	U.S. Agency for International Development	Office of Education Programs	Various initiatives designed to create university and college faculties and technical and vocational training institutions charged with developing host country capacity to support development objectives
Quasi-Official Agencies	U.S. Institute of Peace	Education Program	Educational activities and materials on conflict resolution

**Graduate Programs**

Graduate-level programs support fellowships for degree programs and certificates, dissertation research, graduate-level professional training, and curriculum development. Similar to undergraduate programs, there is limited opportunity for duplication because of thematic and geographic specialization. However, as will be noted at a later point in this section, sponsors should share information on area studies programs to ensure that they are not duplicative.

Department of Defense	Defense Security Cooperation Agency	Professional Military Education Exchanges	Academic or full-year training in military staff schools abroad for officers
	National Defense University	National Security Education Program	Undergraduate and graduate scholarships for area, language, and other relevant study

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	Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff	Olmstead Scholar Program	Grants to career officers for graduate study abroad
Department of Education	Office of Postsecondary Education	Fulbright-Hays Doctoral Dissertation Research Abroad Program	Fellowships to doctoral candidates for dissertation research in modern foreign languages and area studies
		Fulbright-Hays Group Projects Abroad	Modern foreign language and area studies programs
		U.S.-Brazil Higher Education Consortia Program	Bilateral curricular development and student exchange
Department of Health and Human Services	National Institutes of Health	National Institute of Drug Abuse International Program	Graduate-level research fellowships
Department of State	Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs	FREEDOM Support Exchange Programs and Support for East European Democracy Exchanges	Exchanges for graduate students from the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe
		Fulbright Academic Exchange Programs	Fellowships and scholarships to graduate students
		Other Appropriation Programs and Special Academic Exchange Programs	Graduate fellowship programs
	Bureau of Intelligence and Research	Research and Training Program on Eastern Europe and the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union	Advanced research, graduate, and language training
Independent Agencies	Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission	Education and Training Programs	Seed money for projects and institutional grants to promote graduate training in area studies
	National Science Foundation	Office of International Science and Engineering	Dissertation enhancement assistance, support for graduate-level training and research, summer institutes, and joint workshops and seminars
	U.S. Agency for International Development	Office of Education Programs	Various initiatives designed to create university and college faculties and technical and vocational training institutions charged with developing host country capacity to support development objectives.
Quasi-Official Agencies	U.S. Institute of Peace	Education Program	Educational activities and materials on conflict resolution

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**Post-Doctoral and Academic Research**

The specificity of many post-doctoral and research projects, with individual research topics often varying from participant to participant, makes assessing duplication among these programs very difficult. It is incumbent upon sponsoring organizations to be aware of which other federal organizations sponsor these programs and to communicate in such a way that duplication can be avoided. Also, because of the sheer number of programs that fall within this category, interagency information sharing on best practices and common challenges could prove useful.

Department of Education	Office of Postsecondary Education	American Overseas Research Centers Program	Grants to establish and operate overseas research centers with one focus being area studies
		Fulbright-Hays Faculty Research Abroad	Fellowships to conduct research in modern foreign languages and area studies
Department of Energy	Office of Science	Scientific Research Programs	Various DOE activities involve academic research
Department of State	Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs	The Asia Foundation	Short- and long-term research fellowships
	Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs	Fulbright Academic Exchange Programs, Special Academic Exchange Programs, Other Appropriations Programs	Research fellowships and research-oriented activities
	Bureau of Intelligence and Research	Research and Training Program on Eastern Europe and the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union	Advanced research, graduate, and language training
Independent Agencies	Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission	Education and Training Programs	Seed money for projects and institutional grants to promote area studies
		Policy-Oriented Research Programs	Support for policy research by individuals and larger research conferences and workshops
	National Science Foundation	Office of International Science and Engineering	International research fellowship awards, support for cooperative research activities, and joint workshops and seminars
	U.S. Agency for International Development	Office of Education Programs	Various initiatives designed to establish higher education and research partnerships, alliances, and networks with developing countries
	U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum	International Scholarly Programs and Exchanges	Research fellowships for graduate, post-doctoral, and senior researchers
	Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars	Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars Program	Fellowships for research and writing in the social sciences and humanities
Legislative	Library of Congress	John W. Kluge Center Program	Scholarly research in the

**DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT**

Branch			humanities and social sciences
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**General Area Studies and Language Training Programs – Multiple Levels**

In the IAWG's *FY 2001 Inventory of Programs*, we identified foreign language and area studies programs as an area warranting further duplication review and continued monitoring. (For the purpose of this review, all language training courses have been included as academic/education programs.) In FY 2002, the same programs have been reported to the IAWG with no significant changes. As in FY 2001, the IAWG concludes that these programs are not inherently duplicative as many of them have different target audiences; focus on specific languages, countries, or world regions; or are designed to achieve specific goals. However, programs can always benefit from increased communication to share best practices and address common challenges.

Department of Defense	Defense Threat Reduction Agency	Moscow State University Immersion Training	Continuing language training for Arms Control Mission personnel
		St. Petersburg Russian Language & Cultural Immersion Program	Language and cultural immersion program for college students, journalists, and others
	National Defense University	National Security Education Program	Undergraduate and graduate scholarships for area, language, and other relevant study
	Office of the Under Secretary for Defense Policy	Regional Centers ~ Africa Center for Strategic Studies ~ Asia Pacific Center for Security Studies ~ Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies ~ George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies ~ Near East-South Asia Center for Strategic Studies	Centers sponsor graduate-level programs, professional seminars and workshops, research opportunities and other activities that promote understanding and study of security-related issues by U.S. and foreign participants
Department of Education	Office of Postsecondary Education	American Overseas Research Centers Program	Grants to establish and operate overseas research centers – area studies
		Fulbright-Hays Doctoral Dissertation Research Abroad Program	Fellowships to doctoral candidates for dissertation research in modern foreign languages and area studies
		Fulbright-Hays Faculty Research Abroad	Fellowships to conduct research in modern foreign languages and area studies
		Fulbright-Hays Group Projects Abroad	Modern foreign language and area studies programs for teachers, students, and faculty of higher education institutions

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		Fulbright-Hays Seminars Abroad	Short-term seminars for teachers, college faculty, and curriculum specialists in social sciences, humanities, or host-country languages
Department of State	Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs	Global Academic Exchange Programs	English language programs focusing on teaching, teacher-training, and curriculum development
	Bureau of Intelligence and Research	Research and Training Program on Eastern Europe and the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union	Advanced research, graduate, and language training
Independent Agencies	Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission	Education and Training Programs	Seed money for projects and institutional grants to promote area studies
	Peace Corps	English Teaching Program	Community-based English teaching overseas

### Professional Training Academies, Institutes, and Centers

In addition to the programs listed above, several agencies report professional training activities that are conducted in formal academic settings. Many sponsors actually have established formal training academies and institutes for this purpose. While these programs/institutions are more appropriately addressed in the next section, they merit mentioning here in order to provide the fullest possible accounting of programs contained in the IAWG's database that are conducted in an academic setting:

Department of Labor	Bureau of Labor Statistics/ International Labor Statistics Center	International Labor Statistics Center Seminars
Department of Justice	Federal Bureau of Investigation/FBI Academy	International Training Programs
	National Institute of Justice	International Activities
Department of State	Foreign Service Institute	Micronesia Diplomatic Training Program
Department of Transportation	Federal Aviation Administration/FAA Academy	Office of International Aviation International Training Program, Nigeria Transportation Project (sponsored by the Office of the Secretary of Transportation)
Department of the Treasury	Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	International Banking and Money Laundering Training Program, Procedures on Setting up a Classroom, Professional Development Training Program, Undercover Operations Training Program
Federal Emergency Management Agency	National Emergency Training Center	Emergency Management Institute Programs, National Fire Academy
National Transportation Safety Board	National Transportation Safety Board Training Academy	NTSB Training Program
Office of Personnel Management	Federal Executive Institute	Leadership for a Democratic Society Program

## PROFESSIONAL EXCHANGES AND TRAINING

The majority of the programs already mentioned are identified by sponsors as including professional development and/or training components. Even if we discount programs that fall within one of the previously mentioned categories, more than 100 international exchange and training programs reported to the IAWG for FY 2002 fall under this category. Activities include training programs, personnel and citizen exchanges, cooperative programs, and technical assistance programs that include exchange and training components. The sheer volume of programs reported, along with the varied topics, target countries and populations, program approaches, and intended results make assessing duplication among these programs a challenge. As with the other program subsets, sponsoring organizations tend to focus program activities on the organization's mission and areas of expertise, which limits, to some degree, the possibility for duplication. Personnel exchanges, for example, are not duplicative because they are unique to each participating organization. Technically specific programs, such as the Department of Commerce's International Turtle Excluder Device Technology Transfer Program, are also of low risk for duplication.

The IAWG had previously narrowed the field of professional training programs to three main areas of potential topical duplication:

- International law enforcement training.
- Economic and market development programs.
- Democratization and rule of law programs.

In FY 2002, these same categories merit continued tracking. The IAWG has split the third category into two distinct categories: (1) democracy programs and (2) rule of law and regulatory programs.

### International Law Enforcement Training

International law enforcement training is conducted by four federal departments (Justice, State, Transportation, and Treasury) but involves at least ten agencies or other sub-organizations within each department.

Department of Justice	Antitrust Division	Antitrust Division International Technical Assistance Programs
	Criminal Division	International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program and Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance, and Training Program
	Drug Enforcement Administration	International Narcotics Control Training Program
	Federal Bureau of Investigation	International Training Program
	Office of Justice Programs	National Institute of Justice International Activities and Office of Justice Programs
Department of State	Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	International Demand Reduction Training and Technical Assistance
Department of Transportation	U.S. Coast Guard	U.S. Coast Guard Training Program
Department of the Treasury	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms	International Training Program

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	Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	International Banking and Money Laundering Training Program, Professional Development Training Program, and Undercover Operations Training Program
	Internal Revenue Service	International Programs

In addition to the programs listed above, several other organizations sponsor programs that include law enforcement training activities: Department of Commerce, Bureau of Industry and Security and Patent and Trademark Office; Department of Defense, Defense Security Cooperation Agency and Defense Threat Reduction Agency; the Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration and U.S. Coast Guard (in addition to the program listed above); the National Transportation Safety Board; the Securities and Exchange Commission; the U.S. Agency for International Development; and the U.S. Postal Service. The Office of Special Counsel’s international visitor activities include law enforcement components.

**Economic and Market Development Programs**

Numerous federal agencies implement programs designed to aid in the development of market economies overseas, ensure economic stability, and promote U.S. commercial interests. Many organizations that fall under this category of initiatives conduct unique programming and are therefore not listed below.

Department of Agriculture	Foreign Agricultural Service	Various Programs – trade and investment, technology transfer, food safety, agribusiness development, sound agricultural practices and policies
Department of Commerce	International Trade Administration	American Management and Business Internship Training Program (Northern Ireland Border Counties) and Special American Business Internship Training Program (former Soviet Union)
	Office of the General Counsel	Commercial Law Development Program
Department of Labor	Bureau of International Labor Affairs	Office of Foreign Relations Technical Assistance Programs
Department of State	Bureau of African Affairs	African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) Professional Development Program
	Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs	The Asia Foundation – includes programs on open regional markets and local economic development
	Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs	FREEDOM Support Exchange Programs, Special Professional and Cultural Exchange Programs, Support for East European Democracy Exchanges
	Office of International Information Programs	U.S. Speakers/Specialists Programs
Independent Agencies	African Development Foundation	Grassroots Development Projects
	Federal Trade Commission	International Programs

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	Peace Corps	Community and Business Development Programs
	U.S. Agency for International Development	Economic Growth and Agricultural Development Programs and Education and Training Programs

In addition to the programs listed above, approximately 50 other programs reported to the IAWG address economic development issues to some degree.

**Democracy Programs<sup>27</sup>**

Numerous federal organizations are active in this area. Activities within this category are very diverse and can include, but are not limited to, conflict resolution activities, media training, NGO development, citizen participation in government, and the strengthening of governing institutions.

Department of Defense	Defense Security Cooperation Agency	International Military Education and Training
Department of State	Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs	The Asia Foundation – includes programs on citizenship, effective governance, and women’s participation
	Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs	Citizen Exchange Programs, FREEDOM Support Exchange Programs, Other Appropriations Programs, Special Professional and Cultural Exchange Programs, Support for East European Democracy Exchanges
	Bureau of South Asian Affairs	International Human Rights Programming
	Office of International Information Programs	U.S. Speakers/Specialists Programs
Independent Agencies	Broadcasting Board of Governors	International Media Training Program
	Center for Russian Leadership Development	Open World Program
	National Endowment for Democracy	Reagan-Fascell Democracy Fellows Program
	Office of Personnel Management	Federal Executive Institute “Leadership for a Democratic Society” Program
	U.S. Agency for International Development	Democracy and Governance Programs and Human Capacity Development Programs
	U.S. Institute of Peace	Balkans Initiative; Education Programs; Jennings Randolph Fellowship Program; Religion and Peacemaking; Research and Studies Program; Special Initiative on Religion, Ethics, and Human Rights; Virtual Diplomacy Initiative

<sup>27</sup> In addition to the training programs listed, several democracy building programs were listed in previous sections. They include various programs of the Departments of Defense, Education, and State, as well as numerous independent agencies.

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**Rule of Law and Regulatory Programs**

As noted above, the IAWG has separated rule of law programs from democracy promotion programs, though they are related activities, and has expanded the rule of law category to include regulatory programming. This category of programs is growing and merits separate consideration. Please note, however, that in some instances there may be overlap between this category and law enforcement programs and/or democracy and human rights programs. Where appropriate, programs are included in both categories. While there is potential for duplication among rule of law programs, the potential for duplication among regulatory programs is quite low. Agencies sponsoring these programs are generally very specialized and focus on their specific areas of expertise and mandates.

Department of Commerce	Bureau of Industry and Security	Nonproliferation and Export Control International Cooperation Program	Exchanges and workshops focus on assisting nations to develop export control law consistent with international standards
	International Trade Administration	Special American Business Internships Training Program	Includes training in good governance and business ethics with the goals of enhancing rule of law and positive business environments in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union
	Office of General Counsel	Commercial Law Development Program	Global initiative designed to provide training and consultation to lawmakers, legal professionals, regulators, and educators on the development and evolution of commercial law, regulations, and administrative practices
	Patent and Trademark Office	Technical Assistance Programs	Focuses on the development of intellectual property rights in developing countries and countries transitioning to market economies
Department of Defense	Defense Security Cooperation Agency	International Military Education and Training	Teaches military and civilian participants regard for democratic values, civil and human rights, and rule of law
Department of Justice	Antitrust Division	International Technical Assistance Programs	International training and assistance in the areas of competition law, policy, and enforcement
	Criminal Division	Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance, and Training Program	Training and assistance to prosecutors and judicial officials in administration of justice and the rule of law
Department of State	Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs	Multiple Programs	Various programs in the Bureau focus on rule of law programming
	Office of International Information Programs	U.S. Speakers/Specialists Program	Includes programs to send speakers and specialists in the rule of law abroad for presentations, training, and consultations
Independent Agencies	Center for Russian Leadership Development	Open World Program	Visitor Program that includes thematic program on the rule of law. Targets Russian judges, prosecutors, attorneys, and legal educators

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	Commodities Futures Trading Commission	Technical assistance Program	Includes providing information and training on the regulation of futures trading
	Federal Trade Commission	International Programs	Include antitrust and consumer protection activities (the FTC works in partnership with the Department of Justice on antitrust programs)
	Library of Congress	Global Legal Information Network	Coalition of legislative information centers collaborate to share legal primary sources worldwide
	Nuclear Regulatory Commission	Regional Programs	Programs focus on nuclear safety and regulatory approaches
	Securities and Exchange Commission	International Training Program	Training activities assist emerging securities markets in developing regulatory infrastructure necessary to promote investor confidence in the market
	U.S. Institute of Peace	Rule of Law Initiative	Activities focus on guiding the implementation of rule of law internationally and seeking stability through justice

Several international visitor programs that were included elsewhere in this review focus on or include components on regulatory issues and the rule of law. These programs are sponsored by the Center for Russian Leadership Development, the Federal Communications Commission, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, the Federal Maritime Commission, and the State Justice Institute.

Department of Justice programs that are not listed in the table above focus primarily on law enforcement, but include strong rule of law components. In addition, the Department of Defense’s Regional Centers, which were included in this assessment under academic/educational programs, address rule of law issues in their activities. International conflict resolution and ethics programs are closely related to rule of law programming. Program sponsors in these areas include the U.S. Institute of Peace, the Office of Government Ethics, and the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.

**Potential Duplication in Professional Exchanges and Training Programs**

As noted previously, the IAWG’s ability to assess programmatic duplication is limited by the information at our disposal. A significant amount of activity is reported to the IAWG as aggregated program data that has little specific information about topics, target audiences, methodologies, and intended results. Aggregated information tends to be submitted by organizations with the largest and most diverse programs and activities. For these programs, submitting specific program-level data on all international exchange and training programs would require significant resources and would constitute an undue burden. However, program aggregation by these entities complicates our assessments because they sponsor a wide variety of programs that have the highest potential (based on the diversity of topics, audiences, countries, and methods) of duplicating the activities of smaller and more specialized organizations. For instance, the majority of programs reported by the Department of State’s Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs and the U.S. Agency for International Development are aggregated. Both of these organizations sponsor a rich variety of international exchange and training programs. Between them, they represent nearly one-quarter of all U.S. participants and three-quarters of all foreign program participants. In an effort to more closely coordinate their activities, the Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development have formed the Joint Policy Council to help ensure that foreign assistance is closely aligned with and fully informs foreign policy goals and objectives. The

Council will help State and USAID to coordinate more closely on foreign policy and assistance priorities by region and function, including in the realm of public diplomacy.

## CONCLUSION

Duplication is not always undesirable. Sometimes “duplicative” program elements exist in numerous exchange and training programs by design and/or necessity. For instance, in order to realize the public diplomacy benefits of exchange and training programs, all programs should and do involve cross-cultural exposure and learning. While building relationships and improving mutual understanding may be secondary objectives for many programs, they are critical elements that reinforce primary objectives and strengthen the bonds we develop with participants. English language instruction and programming is also a critical element to many exchange and training initiatives. A participant’s ability to communicate with trainers, sponsors, U.S. counterparts, and even other participants from different countries has a direct bearing on a program’s effectiveness. Therefore, many programs involve English language instruction. Providing this instruction and assistance facilitates programming, is probably more cost effective than providing interpreters, and provides a reusable and sustainable skill to participants that will support ongoing interactions and relationships.

Sometimes duplication is needed in order to cover the widest range of audiences or to provide concentrated program focus on a specific priority area (topically or geographically). In the former Soviet Union, the sheer size of the region and scope of U.S. foreign policy goals required a concerted U.S. Government programming effort there. Intense program focus is likely to be directed to Iraq as soon as the situation there stabilizes.

Several mechanisms for guarding against unnecessary duplication exist. These mechanisms, which include interagency funding arrangements and reporting requirements, domestic coordination mechanisms, and coordination mechanisms at posts overseas are not mutually exclusive. All can come into play with a given set of programs.

- *Funding Relationships* – Funding relationships involve a certain degree of coordination. For instance, the Department of Justice’s Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance, and Training Program is funded through the Department of State’s Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs and the U.S. Agency for International Development. As funders, these organizations are kept informed of program activities and initiatives and can therefore, as programmers, actively avoid duplicating them. USAID is a source of funding for a multitude of federally-sponsored international exchange and training programs with much of the funding that is transferred from one agency to another either originating with USAID or passing through USAID.
- *Domestic Coordination* – Interagency bodies, policy coordinating committees (run through the National Security Council), and senior coordinators all provide mechanisms for policy and program coordination. However, these mechanisms are not present across the board and do not take a uniform approach in coordinating the implementation of international exchanges and training programs.
- *Program Legislation* – Congress, in providing for specific exchange and training activities, often incorporates coordination requirements into the authorizing legislation. For instance, the “No Child Left Behind Act of 2001” requires that in the implementation of the Department of Education’s cooperative civic and economic education exchange programs that the Departments of Education and State work together to “ensure that the activities carried out under the programs

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assisted under this section are not duplicative of other activities conducted in eligible countries...<sup>28</sup> Such provisions provide a specific requirement for federal organizations to work together to ensure that their programs do not result in unnecessary duplication and overlap.

- *Overseas Coordination* – Embassies overseas are in the best position to ensure that duplicative programming is avoided because overseas personnel can make informed needs assessments that can be adjusted based on political priorities and changing host-country environments. The majority of USAID projects and all Peace Corps local programming is developed and implemented in-country. Therefore, limiting coordination efforts to a Washington-based mechanism is neither completely reliable nor efficient. Many posts overseas have working groups and committees dedicated to specific areas of programming. Regular country team meetings provide opportunities to discuss initiatives and share general information. And the Mission Performance Plan (MPP) process provides a means for interagency collaboration to develop and articulate mission priorities that can then be communicated to planning entities in Washington and incorporated in central policy and program planning.<sup>29</sup>

These mechanisms need to be strengthened and institutionalized to ensure that they can be used to promote a coordinated and effective U.S. Government response to foreign policy objectives. Agencies can ensure the effectiveness of these and more ad hoc approaches to coordination by sharing program information from the planning stages through implementation and results assessments. Agencies need to commit to working together domestically and overseas to ensure that they are aware of the full range of U.S. Government and private sector exchange and training initiatives and then adjust programming to ensure that the wide range of U.S. Government activities form a coherent and complementary effort to achieve U.S. foreign policy goals.

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<sup>28</sup> No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 (PL 107-110), Title II, Subpart 3, Section 2345 (f)(1).

<sup>29</sup> The MPP process involves input from all USG agencies represented at U.S. Missions overseas. It is the single budget-related planning process that defines U.S. national interests and coordinates efforts to achieve performance goals in foreign countries. Missions use the MPP to define policy priorities, establish the Mission's most important performance goals and indicators, and justify the resources needed to achieve these goals. The collaborative nature of the MPP framework enables individual country teams and agency representatives in Washington to work together to define priorities, articulate goals, and request/allocate resources accordingly.

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## **APPENDIX A: IAWG MANDATE – MUTUAL EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE ACT OF 1961, AS AMENDED (22 USC 2460 (G))**

### **WORKING GROUP ON UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES AND TRAINING**

Section 112 of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2460) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

(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.

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(E) A senior representative of the Department of Justice, who shall be designated by the Attorney General.

(F) A senior representative of the Agency for International Development, who shall be designated by the Administrator of the Agency.

(G) Senior representatives of such other departments and agencies as the Chair determines to be appropriate.

(4) Representatives of the National Security Adviser and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget may participate in the Working Group at the discretion of the Adviser and the Director, respectively.

(5) The Working Group shall be supported by an interagency staff office established in the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the United States Information Agency.

(6) The Working Group shall have the following purposes and responsibilities:

(A) To collect, analyze, and report data provided by all United States Government departments and agencies conducting international exchanges and training programs.

(B) To promote greater understanding and cooperation among concerned United States Government departments and agencies of common issues and challenges in conducting international exchanges and training programs, including through the establishment of a clearinghouse for information on international exchange and training activities in the governmental and nongovernmental sectors.

(C) In order to achieve the most efficient and cost-effective use of Federal resources, to identify administrative and programmatic duplication and overlap of activities by the various United States Government departments and agencies involved in Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs, to identify how each Government-sponsored international exchange and training program promotes United States foreign policy, and to report thereon.

(D)(i) Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1998 and 1999, the Working Group shall develop a coordinated and cost-effective strategy for all United States Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs, including an action plan with the objective of achieving a minimum of 10 percent cost savings through greater efficiency, the consolidation of programs, or the elimination of duplication, or any combination thereof.

(ii) Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1998 and 1999, the Working Group shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees setting forth the strategy and action plan required by clause (i).

(iii) Each year thereafter the Working Group shall assess the strategy and plan required by clause (i).

(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.

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(F) To conduct a survey of private sector international exchange activities and develop strategies for expanding public and private partnerships in, and leveraging private sector support for, United States Government-sponsored international exchange and training activities.

(G) Not later than 6 months after the date of the enactment of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1998 and 1999, to report on the feasibility and advisability of transferring funds and program management for the Atlas or the Mandela Fellows programs, or both, in South Africa from the Agency for International Development to the United States Information Agency. The report shall include an assessment of the capabilities of the South African Fulbright Commission to manage such programs and the cost effects of consolidating such programs under one entity.

(7) All reports prepared by the Working Group shall be submitted to the President, through the Director of the United States Information Agency.

(8) The Working Group shall meet at least on a quarterly basis.

(9) All decisions of the Working Group shall be by majority vote of the members present and voting.

(10) The members of the Working Group shall serve without additional compensation for their service on the Working Group. Any expenses incurred by a member of the Working Group in connection with service on the Working Group shall be compensated by that member's department or agency.

(11) With respect to any report issued under paragraph (6), a member may submit dissenting views to be submitted as part of the report of the Working Group.

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**APPENDIX B: U.S. GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS  
SPONSORING AND REPORTING INTERNATIONAL  
EXCHANGE AND TRAINING PROGRAMS**

	Administers Int'l Exchanges & Training			Reports Data to IAWG		Comments
	Yes	No	Unknown	Yes	No	
<b>EXECUTIVE BRANCH</b>						
<b>EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT</b>						
The White House Office		X			X	
Office of the Vice President of the United States		X			X	
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	
<b>EXECUTIVE AGENCIES</b>						
<b>Cabinet-Level Departments</b>						
Agriculture	X				X	
Commerce	X				X	
Defense	X				X	
Energy	X				X	
Education	X				X	
Health and Human Services	X				X	
Housing and Urban Development	X				X	
Interior	X				X	
Justice	X				X	
Labor	X				X	
State	X				X	
Transportation	X				X	
Treasury	X				X	
Veterans Affairs	X				X	
<b>Independent Establishments and Government Corporations</b>						
African Development Foundation	X				X	
Central Intelligence Agency			X			IAWG does not collect classified information
Commodity Futures Trading Commission	X			X		
Consumer Product Safety Commission		X			X	
Corporation for National and Community Service		X			X	
Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board		X			X	

	Administers Int'l Exchanges & Training			Reports Data to IAWG		Comments
	Yes	No	Unknown	Yes	No	
Environmental Protection Agency	X			X		
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	X				X	
Export-Import Bank of the United States		X			X	
Farm Credit Administration		X			X	
Federal Communications Commission	X			X		
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	X			X		
Federal Election Commission		X			X	
Federal Emergency Management Agency	X			X		
Federal Housing Finance Board		X			X	
Federal Labor Relations Authority		X			X	
Federal Maritime Commission	X			X		
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service	X			X		
Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission		X			X	
Federal Reserve System	X				X	
Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board	X			X		
Federal Trade Commission	X			X		
General Services Administration	X			X		
Institute of Museum and Library Services		X			X	
Inter-American Foundation	X				X	
Merit Systems Protection Board	X			X		
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	X			X		
National Archives and Records Administration	X			X		
National Capital Planning Commission		X			X	
National Credit Union Administration	X			X		
National Endowment for the Arts	X			X		
National Endowment for the Humanities	X			X		
National Labor Relations Board		X			X	
National Mediation Board		X			X	
National Railroad Passenger Corporation (AMTRAK)	X			X		
National Science Foundation	X			X		
National Transportation Safety Board	X			X		
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	X			X		
Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission		X			X	
Office of Government Ethics	X			X		
Office of Personnel Management	X			X		
Office of Special Counsel	X			X		
Overseas Private Investment Corporation	X				X	
Peace Corps	X			X		
Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation	X			X		

	Administers Int'l Exchanges & Training			Reports Data to IAWG		Comments
	Yes	No	Unknown	Yes	No	
Postal Rate Commission	X				X	
Railroad Retirement Board		X			X	
Securities and Exchange Commission	X			X		
Selective Service System		X			X	
Small Business Administration	X			X		
Social Security Administration	X			X		
Tennessee Valley Authority	X			X		
Trade and Development Agency	X			X		
U.S. Agency for International Development	X			X		
U.S. Commission on Civil Rights	X				X	
U.S. International Trade Commission			X		X	
U.S. Postal Service	X			X		
<b>Boards, Committees, and Commissions</b>						
Administrative Committee of the Federal Register			X		X	Part of National Archives and Records Admin.
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation		X			X	
American Battle Monuments Commission		X			X	
Appalachian Regional Commission	X			X		
Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board	X			X		
Arctic Research Commission		X			X	
Arthritis and Musculoskeletal Interagency Coordinating Committee		X			X	Part of Health & Human Services/NIH
The Asia Foundation	X			X		Submits data under DOS
Barry M. Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation		X			X	
Broadcasting Board of Governors	X			X		
Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board			X		X	
Citizen's Stamp Advisory Committee		X			X	
Commission on Fine Arts	X				X	
Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States			X		X	Part of Treasury
Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements		X			X	Part of Commerce
Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled		X			X	
Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention		X			X	Part of Justice
Delaware River Basin Commission	X			X		
Endangered Species Committee		X			X	Part of Interior
Export Administration Review Board		X			X	

	Administers Int'l Exchanges & Training			Reports Data to IAWG		Comments
	Yes	No	Unknown	Yes	No	
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		
Joint Board for the Enrollment of Actuaries			X		X	Part of Treasury
Marine Mammal Commission	X			X		
Medicare Payment Advisory Commission		X			X	
Migratory Bird Conservation Commission		X			X	
Mississippi River Conservation Commission		X			X	Part of Defense/ACE
Morris K. Udall Scholarship and Excellence in National Environmental Policy Foundation		X			X	
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science		X			X	
National Council on Disability		X			X	
National Park Foundation		X			X	
Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation, Office of		X			X	
Northwest Power Planning Council		X			X	
Panama Canal Commission		X			X	Dissolving
Permanent Committee on the Oliver Wendall Holmes Device		X			X	Part of Library of Congress
President's Committee on Employment of People with Disabilities			X		X	Part of Dept. of Labor
President's Council on Integrity and Efficiency		X			X	Part of Office of Management and Budget
President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board		X			X	
Presidio Trust			X	X		Part of Interior - Activities would be submitted by Nat'l Park Service

	Administers Int'l Exchanges & Training			Reports Data to IAWG		Comments
	Yes	No	Unknown	Yes	No	
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		
U.S. Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board	X			X		
Veterans Day National Committee		X			X	Part of Veterans Affairs
White House Commission on Presidential Scholars		X			X	Part of Education
<b>QUASI-OFFICIAL AGENCIES</b>						
Legal Services Corporation		X			X	
Smithsonian Institution	X				X	
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars	X			X		
State Justice Institute	X			X		
U.S. Institute of Peace	X			X		
<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>						
Civil Air Patrol	X			X		Civilian Auxiliary of U.S. Air Force
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	X			X		Independent org. within Energy
Federal Executive Boards	X			X		Interagency orgs. under oversight of Office of Personnel Management
<b>LEGISLATIVE BRANCH</b>						
Congress			X		X	
Architect of the Capitol		X			X	
U.S. Botanical Gardens			X		X	Operates under auspices of Architect of the Capitol
General Accounting Office	X			X		
Government Printing Office			X		X	
Center for Russian Leadership Development	X			X		
Library of Congress	X			X		
Congressional Budget Office		X			X	
<b>JUDICIAL BRANCH</b>						
Supreme Court of the United States			X		X	

	Administers Int'l Exchanges & Training			Reports Data to IAWG		Comments
	Yes	No	Unknown	Yes	No	
Lower Courts			X		X	
Special Courts			X		X	
Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts			X		X	
Federal Judicial Center			X		X	
U.S. Sentencing Commission		X			X	

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## **APPENDIX C: FY 2002 INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE AND TRAINING PARTICIPANTS BY COUNTRY**

**FY 2002 PARTICIPANTS BY COUNTRY**

**East Asia and Pacific – EAP**

<b>Country</b>	<b>U.S.</b>	<b>Foreign</b>	<b>Total</b>
Australia	293	1,567	1,860
Brunei	41	46	87
Cambodia	81	190	271
China	1,694	4,666	6,360
Cook Islands	4	9	13
East Asia and Pacific Regional	57	1,018	1,075
East Asia and Pacific Unspecified	29	615	644
East Timor	36	0	36
Fiji	24	26	50
French Polynesia	0	2	2
Hong Kong (Special Administrative Region)	104	99	203
Indonesia	297	1,138	1,435
Japan	983	6,696	7,679
Kiribati	45	12	57
Korea (North)	2	0	2
Korea (South)	418	2,454	2,872
Laos	82	172	254
Macau	49	50	99
Malaysia	150	525	675
Marshall Islands	6	44	50
Micronesia, Federated States of	78	91	169
Mongolia	140	1,452	1,592
Myanmar (Burma)	25	36	61
Nauru	0	1	1
New Caledonia	0	2	2
New Zealand	145	249	394
Niue	1	5	6
Palau	14	51	65
Palestinian Authority	0	9	9
Papua New Guinea	9	70	79
Philippines	319	7,384	7,703
Samoa (Formerly Western Samoa)	56	31	87
Singapore	126	1,669	1,795
Solomon Islands	0	42	42
Taiwan	107	769	876
Thailand	414	1,710	2,124
Tonga	69	53	122
Tuvalu	7	7	14
Vanuatu	53	28	81
Vietnam	173	1,093	1,266
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,131</b>	<b>34,081</b>	<b>40,212</b>

**FY 2002 PARTICIPANTS BY COUNTRY**

**Eurasia – EA**

<b>Country</b>	<b>U.S.</b>	<b>Foreign</b>	<b>Total</b>
Armenia	283	6,663	6,946
Azerbaijan	256	10,801	11,057
Belarus	57	414	471
Central/Caucasus Regional	8	0	8
Eurasia Regional	21	201	222
Eurasia Unspecified	0	8	8
Georgia	248	2,519	2,767
Kazakhstan	444	10,266	10,710
Kyrgyzstan	251	781	1,032
Moldova	324	1,357	1,681
Russia	2,358	12,518	14,876
Tajikistan	43	326	369
Turkmenistan	114	223	337
Ukraine	895	11,204	12,099
Uzbekistan	289	1,299	1,588
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,591</b>	<b>58,580</b>	<b>64,171</b>

**FY 2002 PARTICIPANTS BY COUNTRY**

**Europe – EUR**

<b>Country</b>	<b>U.S.</b>	<b>Foreign</b>	<b>Total</b>
Albania	152	2,255	2,407
Andorra	2	0	2
Austria	247	153	400
Belgium	115	297	412
Bosnia-Herzegovina	85	796	881
Bulgaria	511	2,608	3,119
Croatia	363	1,964	2,327
Cyprus	47	289	336
Czech Republic	374	7,342	7,716
Denmark	108	294	402
Eastern Europe Regional	177	915	1,092
Estonia	186	2,048	2,234
Europe Unspecified	31	239	270
European Union	149	210	359
Faroe Islands	13	0	13
Finland	109	228	337
France	556	1,347	1,903
Germany	4,321	10,146	14,467
Greece	131	1,342	1,473
Guernsey	0	2	2
Hungary	398	1,317	1,715
Iceland	29	93	122
Ireland	122	241	363
Isle of Man	0	5	5
Italy	305	2,334	2,639
Jersey	0	3	3
Kosovo	55	337	392
Latvia	213	889	1,102
Liechtenstein	0	3	3
Lithuania	258	1,672	1,930
Luxembourg	12	11	23
Macedonia (Former Yugoslav Republic of)	189	1,257	1,446
Malta	10	126	136
Monaco	11	0	11
NATO	0	12	12
Netherlands	211	1,590	1,801
Northern Ireland	7	7	14
Norway	122	611	733
Poland	300	2,144	2,444
Portugal	149	227	376
Romania	524	4,495	5,019
Serbia and Montenegro	195	665	860

**FY 2002 PARTICIPANTS BY COUNTRY**

Slovakia	231	521	752
Slovenia	142	1,265	1,407
Spain	268	2,056	2,324
Sweden	112	264	376
Switzerland	431	255	686
Turkey	236	902	1,138
United Kingdom	919	2,848	3,767
Vatican (Holy See)	4	3	7
Western Europe Regional	53	21	74
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13,183</b>	<b>58,649</b>	<b>71,832</b>

**FY 2002 PARTICIPANTS BY COUNTRY**

**Near East – NEA**

<b>Country</b>	<b>U.S.</b>	<b>Foreign</b>	<b>Total</b>
Algeria	42	295	337
Bahrain	38	323	361
Egypt	251	28,918	29,169
Iran	20	17	37
Iraq	1	3	4
Israel	105	2,090	2,195
Jordan	220	16,199	16,419
Kuwait	15	413	428
Lebanon	47	361	408
Morocco	305	3,492	3,797
Near East Regional	33	108	141
Near East Unspecified	1	0	1
Oman	23	166	189
Qatar	46	122	168
Saudi Arabia	43	1,132	1,175
Syria	24	72	96
Tunisia	106	477	583
United Arab Emirates	90	598	688
West Bank and Gaza	32	452	484
Yemen	42	236	278
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,484</b>	<b>55,474</b>	<b>56,958</b>

FY 2002 PARTICIPANTS BY COUNTRY

**South Asia – SA**

<b>Country</b>	<b>U.S.</b>	<b>Foreign</b>	<b>Total</b>
Afghanistan	17	134	151
Bangladesh	75	408	483
Bhutan	1	21	22
India	590	1,316	1,906
Maldives	6	64	70
Nepal	200	319	519
Pakistan	109	376	485
South Asia Regional	6	51	57
South Asia Unspecified	0	41	41
Sri Lanka	67	340	407
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,071</b>	<b>3,070</b>	<b>4,141</b>

**FY 2002 PARTICIPANTS BY COUNTRY**

**Sub-Saharan Africa – AF**

<b>Country</b>	<b>U.S.</b>	<b>Foreign</b>	<b>Total</b>
Angola	28	260	288
Benin	160	194	354
Botswana	81	346	427
Burkina Faso	88	69	157
Burundi	4	14	18
Cameroon	161	106	267
Cape Verde	76	49	125
Central African Republic	3	16	19
Chad	8	38	46
Comoros	0	6	6
Congo (Brazzaville)	1	27	28
Cote d'Ivoire	157	108	265
Democratic Republic of the Congo	9	36	45
Djibouti	4	16	20
Equatorial Guinea	2	2	4
Eritrea	13	150	163
Ethiopia	32	200,055	200,087
Gabon	68	18	86
Gambia, The	154	32	186
Ghana	290	19,285	19,575
Guinea	104	2,396	2,500
Guinea-Bissau	0	12	12
Kenya	271	521	792
Lesotho	117	96	213
Liberia	6	9	15
Madagascar	10	134	144
Malawi	160	1,015	1,175
Mali	195	18,476	18,671
Mauritania	88	134	222
Mauritius	25	137	162
Mozambique	104	379	483
Namibia	131	215	346
Niger	106	164	270
Nigeria	113	5,202	5,315
Rwanda	29	115	144
Sao Tome and Principe	2	37	39
Senegal	272	568	840
Seychelles	3	36	39
Sierra Leone	13	110	123
South Africa	484	4,710	5,194
Sub-Saharan Africa Regional	64	2,278	2,342
Sub-Saharan Africa Unspecified	0	94	94

**FY 2002 PARTICIPANTS BY COUNTRY**

Sudan	0	7	7
Swaziland	42	69	111
Tanzania	247	1,993	2,240
Togo	128	156	284
Uganda	82	125	207
Zambia	173	161	334
Zimbabwe	12	56	68
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,320</b>	<b>260,232</b>	<b>264,552</b>

**FY 2002 PARTICIPANTS BY COUNTRY**

**Western Hemisphere – WHA**

<b>Country</b>	<b>U.S.</b>	<b>Foreign</b>	<b>Total</b>
Anguilla	1	4	5
Antigua and Barbuda	13	134	147
Argentina	283	1,377	1,660
Bahamas	18	169	187
Barbados	39	293	332
Belize	109	161	270
Bermuda	10	29	39
Bolivia	276	556	832
Brazil	633	2,180	2,813
Canada	779	1,673	2,452
Caribbean Regional	91	425	516
Cayman Islands	0	10	10
Chile	250	947	1,197
Colombia	305	4,305	4,610
Costa Rica	224	574	798
Cuba	12	1	13
Dominica	7	29	36
Dominican Republic	223	732	955
Ecuador	296	643	939
El Salvador	245	1,177	1,422
French Antilles (Martinique, Guadeloupe, French Guiana)	8	2	10
Grenada	12	29	41
Guatemala	452	76,219	76,671
Guyana	55	364	419
Haiti	104	161	265
Honduras	400	1,715	2,115
Jamaica	135	551	686
Latin America Regional	110	168	278
Mexico	706	2,787	3,493
Montserrat	8	1	9
Netherlands Antilles	5	6	11
Nicaragua	314	19,176	19,490
Panama	236	707	943
Paraguay	273	401	674
Peru	187	814	1,001
St. Kitts and Nevis	5	30	35
St. Lucia	9	218	227
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	6	30	36
Suriname	45	91	136
Trinidad and Tobago	74	175	249
Turks and Caicos Islands	0	7	7
Uruguay	118	402	520

FY 2002 PARTICIPANTS BY COUNTRY

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Venezuela	198	648	846
Virgin Islands, British	1	0	1
Western Hemisphere Unspecified	172	1,822	1,994
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,447</b>	<b>121,943</b>	<b>129,390</b>

FY 2002 PARTICIPANTS BY COUNTRY

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**Region Unattributable**

<b>Country</b>	<b>U.S.</b>	<b>Foreign</b>	<b>Total</b>
Unattributable	571	2,721	3,292
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>2,721</b>	<b>3,292</b>

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## APPENDIX D: FY 2003 IAWG ALERTS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

- 9/29/03 – IAWG Alert: Cancellation of Authorized Departure - Kenya; Worldwide Caution Issued
- 9/26/03 – IAWG Alert: Clarification on Machine Readable Passport Requirement
- 9/17/03 – IAWG Alert: Cancellation of Authorized Departure - Bahamas
- 9/15/03 – IAWG Alert: Visa Issues
- 9/15/03 – IAWG Alert: Temporary Authorized Departure - Bahamas
- 8/27/03 – IAWG Alert: General SARS Guidance
- 8/14/03 – IAWG Alert: Burundi Ordered Departure Lifted - Restrictions still apply
- 8/5/03 – IAWG Alert: SEVIS
- 7/29/03 – IAWG Alert: Revised Travel Warning for Saudi Arabia
- 7/21/03 – IAWG Alert: Deadline for Machine Readable Passports for VWP Countries Approaching
- 7/17/03 – IAWG Alert: Taiwan Travel Warning Cancelled
- 7/15/03 – IAWG Alert: Burundi Travel Warning
- 6/30/03 – IAWG Alert: China Travel Warning Cancelled
- 6/20/03 – IAWG Announcement: Sustaining Exchanges While Securing Borders - Conference Overview
- 6/11/03 – IAWG Alert: Hong Kong Travel Warning Cancelled
- 6/10/03 – IAWG Alert: Ordered Departure - Liberia
- 5/29/03 – IAWG Alert: Visa Policies and Procedures
- 5/27/03 – IAWG Alert: Travel Warning Update - Yemen
- 5/27/03 – IAWG Alert: Travel Warning Update
- 5/19/03 – IAWG Alert: Travel Warning - Kenya
- 5/16/03 – IAWG Alert: CDC Advisory 00141 - SARS Interim Guidelines for Institutions or Organizations
- 5/14/03 – IAWG Alert: Travel Warning - Saudi Arabia on Ordered Departure
- 5/12/03 – IAWG Alert: Travel Warning for Taiwan
- 5/12/03 – IAWG Announcement: New Security-Related Information Resources Available Online
- 5/12/03 – IAWG Alert: Travel Warning Update: Jordan
- 5/8/03 – IAWG Alert: New Travel Warnings Info and SARS Travel Update
- 5/6/03 – IAWG Announcement: Exchange Visitor Program Responsible Officer Training
- 5/1/03 – IAWG Alert: New Travel Warnings Info and SARS Travel Update
- 4/30/03 – IAWG Announcement: DHS Announces New System to Replace NSEERS
- 4/29/03 – IAWG Alert for IV Roundtables: SARS and Exchange Visitors

## FY 2003 IAWG ALERTS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

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- 4/28/03 – IAWG Alert: Updated Travel Information
- 4/24/03 – IAWG Alert: Updated Travel Information
- 4/23/03 – IAWG Alert: SARS/Updated Travel Warnings
- 4/11/03 – IAWG Announcement: Sustaining Exchanges While Securing Borders
- 4/11/03 – IAWG Alert: New Travel Warnings - China (SARS) and Indonesia
- 4/4/03 – IAWG Alert: New SARS-Related Authorized Departures - China
- 4/2/03 – IAWG Alert: New SARS-Related Authorized Departures
- 3/31/03 – IAWG Alert: Yemen Authorized Departure & SARS Announcements
- 3/28/03 – IAWG Alert: SARS and Travel to Asia
- 3/24/03 – IAWG Alert: Embassy Closings and Travel Warning Update: Indonesia and Vietnam
- 3/20/03 – IAWG Alert: New Travel Warnings & Guidance on Official Travel
- 3/18/03 – IAWG Alert: Ordered and Authorized Departures
- 3/18/03 – IAWG Announcement: Sustaining Exchanges While Securing Borders
- 3/18/03 – IAWG Announcement: State Launches "Secure Borders. Open Doors." Campaign
- 3/11/03 – IAWG Alert: Oman and the United Arab Emirates Placed Under Authorized Departure
- 2/13/03 – IAWG Alert: Additional Travel Warnings and Authorized Departures
- 2/10/03 – IAWG Alert: Travel Warnings and Authorized Departures
- 2/6/03 – IAWG Alert: More Information on the SEVIS Grace Period
- 1/30/03 – IAWG Alert: SEVIS Implementation Delayed
- 1/17/03 – IAWG Alert: Fourth NSEERS Domestic Registration List
- 12/20/02 – IAWG Alert: New NSEERS Registration Requirements
- 11/25/02 – IAWG Alert: New Information on NSEERS

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## **APPENDIX E: FY 2003 IAWG WORKSHOP AND ROUNDTABLE OVERVIEWS**

### **International Visitors (IV) Roundtable – September 9, 2003, 10:30 a.m.**

In attendance: Twenty-five federal IV administrators from some 20 USG departments and agencies.

Synopsis: The 5<sup>th</sup> IV Roundtable featured two guest speakers – Anna Hinken from the Department of Homeland Security and Don Sullivan from the Washington Field Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Ms. Hinken gave an overview of the National Security Entry-Exit Registration System (NSEERS) and the new United States Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology (US-VISIT) system. NSEERS mandates that certain visitors be subject to special registration, fingerprinting, and photography requirements upon arrival in the United States. US-VISIT will replace NSEERS as the new entry-exit system. Supervisory Special Agent Sullivan gave an update on security-related issues pertinent to international visitor programming. The IAWG staff distributed a draft version of the *IV Directory* to federal administrators for their feedback/review.

### **Exchange Visitor Program Responsible Officer (RO) and Alternate Responsible Officer (ARO) Workshop – May 20, 2003, 1:30 p.m.**

In attendance: Over 60 federal employees representing about 30 USG departments and agencies.

Synopsis: State Department panelists Vicki Rose and Margaret Duell discussed the various requirements and procedures for carrying out required RO and ARO duties in the post-September 11, 2001, environment.

### **FEDS/www 4.0 Demo and Training – January 29, 2003, 2:00 p.m.**

In attendance: Approximately 50 federal data contributors.

Synopsis: The IAWG staff led a training session for federal data providers on the latest version of the FEDS/www system (FEDS 4.0). The FEDS database enables USG organizations to submit international exchange and training data to the IAWG for its *Annual Report* to the President and Congress.

**Student and Exchange Visitor Information System (SEVIS) Briefing – December 18, 2002, 2:00 p.m.**

In attendance: Approximately 40 federal programmers representing over 15 USG entities.

Synopsis: A three-member panel led an important discussion of SEVIS, the automated web-based process developed to collect and manage information about international foreign students in the United States. SEVIS affects any institution or organization that is certified by the Department of Homeland Security or Department of State to admit nonimmigrant students or exchange visitors to its programs. Panel members included Tim Smith from the Bureau of Consular Affairs, Department of State; Vicki Rose from Private Sector Programs, Office of Exchange Coordination and Designation, Department of State; and M. Stella Jarina from the Office of Student Operations, Immigration Services Division, Department of Homeland Security.

**English Language Roundtable – November 14, 2002, 2:00 p.m.**

In attendance: Eleven federal administrators representing four USG entities that support English language programming.

Synopsis: After a wide-ranging discussion, participants determined that it was important for them to continue to share information and ideas on how to use this network of federal program sponsors to advance English language programs and meet their common goals.

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## APPENDIX F: GLOSSARY

### ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

<b>AAG</b>	- Assistant Attorney General	<b>CASP</b>	- Cyprus-America Scholarship Program
<b>AASHTO</b>	- American Association of State Highway Transportation Officials	<b>CDC</b>	- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
<b>AC</b>	- Active Component	<b>CEE</b>	- Central and Eastern Europe
<b>ADA</b>	- Americans with Disabilities Act	<b>CEP</b>	- Civil Emergency Planning
<b>ADF</b>	- African Development Foundation	<b>CEPF</b>	- China Environmental Protection Foundation
<b>ADR</b>	- Alternative Dispute Resolution	<b>CFC</b>	- Cyprus Fulbright Commission
<b>AF</b>	- Sub-Saharan Africa	<b>CFE</b>	- Conventional Forces in Europe
<b>AGOA</b>	- African Growth and Opportunity Act	<b>CFTC</b>	- Commodity Futures Trading Commission
<b>AIDS</b>	- Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome	<b>CIMSS</b>	- Cooperative Institute for Meteorological Satellite Studies
<b>A-INC</b>	- Anti-Crime Funds	<b>CIRA</b>	- Cooperative Institute for Research in the Atmosphere
<b>AMBIT</b>	- American Management and Business Internship Training Program	<b>CITES</b>	- Convention of International Trade in Endangered Species
<b>AMIDEAST</b>	- America-Mideast Educational and Training Services, Inc.	<b>CIV</b>	- Councils for International Visitors
<b>ANL</b>	- Argonne National Lab	<b>CIVICS</b>	- Community Voices, Collaboration and Solutions
<b>AORC</b>	- American Overseas Research Centers	<b>CLOP</b>	- Commercial Law Development Program
<b>APCSS</b>	- Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies	<b>COE</b>	- Council of Europe
<b>APEC</b>	- Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation	<b>COL</b>	- Colonel
<b>ATA</b>	- Antiterrorism Assistance Program	<b>CONAF</b>	- Chile's National Forest Agency
<b>AT&amp;T</b>	- American Telephone and Telegraph Company	<b>CRLD</b>	- Center for Russian Leadership Development
<b>ATBCB</b>	- Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board (Access Board)	<b>CST</b>	- Caribbean Support Tender
<b>ATF</b>	- Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms	<b>DAAG</b>	- Deputy Assistant Attorney General
<b>BBG</b>	- Broadcasting Board of Governors	<b>DCHA</b>	- Bureau of Democracy, Conflict, and Human Assistance
<b>BEA</b>	- Bureau of Economic Analysis	<b>DDRA</b>	- Fulbright-Hays Doctoral Dissertation Research Abroad
<b>BER</b>	- Biological and Environmental Research	<b>DEA</b>	- Drug Enforcement Administration
<b>BIBCO</b>	- Bibliographic Record Program	<b>DEEP</b>	- Democracy Education Exchange Project
<b>BIS</b>	- Bureau of Industry and Security	<b>DOC</b>	- Department of Commerce
<b>BLS</b>	- Bureau of Labor Statistics	<b>DOD</b>	- Department of Defense
<b>BNL</b>	- Brookhaven National Lab	<b>DOE</b>	- Department of Energy
<b>BTS</b>	- Bureau of Transportation Statistics	<b>DOI</b>	- Department of the Interior
<b>BUCEN</b>	- Bureau of the Census	<b>DOJ</b>	- Department of Justice
<b>BXA</b>	- Bureau of Export Administration	<b>DOL</b>	- Department of Labor
<b>CANWFZ</b>	- Central Asian Nuclear Weapons-Free Trade Zone	<b>DOS</b>	- Department of State
<b>CAP</b>	- Civil Air Patrol	<b>DOT</b>	- Department of Transportation

## GLOSSARY

<b>DRBC</b>	- Delaware River Basin Commission	<b>GIS</b>	- Geographic Information System
<b>DS</b>	- Diplomatic Security	<b>GLIN</b>	- Global Legal Information Network
<b>ECA</b>	- Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs	<b>GMP</b>	- Good Manufacturing Practices
<b>EEF</b>	- Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships	<b>GOES</b>	- Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellite
<b>EIA</b>	- Energy Information Administration	<b>GOL</b>	- Government Online Project
<b>EMERCOM</b>	- Russian Ministry for Civil Defense, Emergencies, and Disaster Response	<b>GOL-IN</b>	- Government Online International Network
<b>EMI</b>	- Emergency Management Institute	<b>GPA</b>	- Fulbright-Hays Group Projects Abroad Program
<b>ENI</b>	- Europe and New Independent States (now Europe and Eurasia)	<b>GPS</b>	- Global Positioning System
<b>EORTC</b>	- European Organization for Research and Treatment of Cancer	<b>GSA</b>	- General Services Administration
<b>EPA</b>	- Environmental Protection Agency	<b>GWU</b>	- George Washington University
<b>ERISA</b>	- Employee Retirement Income Security Act	<b>HEA</b>	- Higher Education Act
<b>ERS</b>	- Economic Research Service	<b>HEU</b>	- Highly Enriched Uranium
<b>ESF</b>	- Economic Support Fund	<b>HHS</b>	- Department of Health and Human Services
<b>FAA</b>	- Federal Aviation Administration	<b>HIV</b>	- Human Immunodeficiency Virus
<b>FAM</b>	- Familiarization Visits	<b>HUD</b>	- Department of Housing and Urban Development
<b>FAO</b>	- Food and Agriculture Organization	<b>I-ADAM</b>	- International Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring
<b>FARHU</b>	- Instituto para la formacion y Aprovechamiento de Recursos Humanos	<b>IAEA</b>	- International Atomic Energy Agency
<b>FAS</b>	- Foreign Agricultural Service	<b>IATP</b>	- Internet Access and Training Program
<b>FBI</b>	- Federal Bureau of Investigation	<b>IAWG</b>	- Interagency Working Group on U.S. Government-Sponsored International Exchanges and Training
<b>FCC</b>	- Federal Communications Commission	<b>ICA</b>	- International Council for Information Technology in Government Administration
<b>FCM</b>	- Futures Commission Merchants	<b>ICAO</b>	- International Civil Aviation Organization
<b>FDA</b>	- Food and Drug Administration	<b>ICD</b>	- International Coordination and Development
<b>FDIC</b>	- Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	<b>ICITAP</b>	- International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program
<b>FEB</b>	- Federal Executive Boards	<b>IEARN</b>	- International Education and Resource Network
<b>FEI</b>	- Federal Executive Institute	<b>IEGPS</b>	- International Education and Graduate Programs Service
<b>FEMA</b>	- Federal Emergency Management Agency	<b>IGERT</b>	- Integrative Graduate Education and Research Traineeship
<b>FERC</b>	- Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	<b>IHRLG</b>	- International Human Rights Law Group
<b>FHWA</b>	- Federal Highway Administration	<b>IIP</b>	- Office of International Information Programs
<b>FIA</b>	- Futures Industry Association	<b>ILAB</b>	- Bureau of International Labor Affairs
<b>FIC</b>	- Fogarty International Center	<b>ILEA</b>	- International Law Enforcement Academy
<b>FINCA</b>	- Foundation for International Community Assistance	<b>IMLETP</b>	- International Marine Law Enforcement Training Program
<b>FinCEN</b>	- Financial Crimes Enforcement Network	<b>ILO</b>	- International Labor Organization
<b>FIPSE</b>	- Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education	<b>ILSC</b>	- International Labor Statistics Center
<b>FLETC</b>	- Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	<b>IMET</b>	- International Military Education and Training
<b>FLEX</b>	- Future Leaders Exchange Program	<b>IMF</b>	- International Monetary Fund
<b>FMC</b>	- Federal Maritime Commission	<b>IMLS</b>	- Institute of Museum and Library Services
<b>FMCS</b>	- Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service	<b>IMTC</b>	- International Media Training Center
<b>FMF</b>	- Foreign Military Financing Program	<b>IMTP</b>	- International Mass Transportation Program
<b>FMS</b>	- Federal States of Micronesia	<b>INEEL</b>	- Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Lab
<b>FMS</b>	- Foreign Military Sales Program	<b>INL</b>	- Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement
<b>FRA</b>	- Federal Railroad Administration	<b>INR</b>	- Bureau of Intelligence and Research
<b>FRA</b>	- Fulbright-Hays Faculty Research Abroad	<b>INT</b>	- International Science and Engineering
<b>FREEDOM</b>	- Freedom for Russia and Emerging Eurasian Democracies and Open Markets Act of 1992	<b>INTERPOL</b>	- International Criminal Police Organization
<b>FRTIB</b>	- Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board	<b>INVEST</b>	- International Visiting Scientist and Technical Exchange Program
<b>FSA</b>	- FREEDOM Support Act	<b>IOSCO</b>	- International Organization of Securities Commissions
<b>FSB</b>	- Foreign Scholarship Board	<b>IPC</b>	- International Programs Center
<b>FSI</b>	- Foreign Service Institute	<b>IPP</b>	- Initiative for Proliferation Prevention
<b>FTA</b>	- Federal Transit Administration		
<b>FTA</b>	- Foreign Technical Assistance		
<b>FTC</b>	- Federal Trade Commission		
<b>FY</b>	- Fiscal Year		
<b>G7</b>	- Group of Seven Economic Block		
<b>GAO</b>	- General Accounting Office		
<b>GATT</b>	- General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade		
<b>GBFEB</b>	- Greater Boston Federal Executive Board		

## GLOSSARY

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<b>IRS</b>	- Internal Revenue Service	<b>NIJ</b>	- National Institute of Justice
<b>ITA</b>	- International Trade Administration	<b>NIS</b>	- New Independent States of the former Soviet Union (now called Eurasia)
<b>ITAU</b>	- International Training and Assistance Units	<b>NIST</b>	- National Institute of Standards and Technology
<b>ITP</b>	- International Training Program	<b>NMFS</b>	- National Marine Fisheries Service
<b>ITSC</b>	- International Training Services Center	<b>NNSA</b>	- National Nuclear Security Administration
<b>ITSP</b>	- International Technology Scanning Program	<b>NOAA</b>	- National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration
<b>ITU</b>	- Istanbul Technical University	<b>NPS</b>	- National Park Service
<b>IVP</b>	- International Visitors Program	<b>NRC</b>	- National Research Council
<b>JCC-FPM</b>	- Joint Coordinating Committee for Research on the Fundamental Properties of Matter	<b>NRC</b>	- Nuclear Regulatory Commission
<b>JFCR</b>	- Japanese Foundation for Cancer Research	<b>NRMRL</b>	- National Risk Management Research Library
<b>JUSFC</b>	- Japan-United States Friendship Commission	<b>NRPC</b>	- National Railroad Passenger Corporation
<b>LCDR</b>	- Lieutenant Commander	<b>NRSA</b>	- National Research Service Award
<b>LCOL</b>	- Lieutenant Colonel	<b>NSEP</b>	- National Security Education Program
<b>LOC</b>	- Library of Congress	<b>NSF</b>	- National Science Foundation
<b>LT</b>	- Lieutenant	<b>NTIA</b>	- National Telecommunications and Information Administration
<b>LTC</b>	- Lieutenant Colonel	<b>NTP</b>	- Nigeria Transportation Project
<b>MAJ</b>	- Major	<b>NTSB</b>	- National Transportation Safety Board
<b>MET</b>	- Mobile Education Team	<b>NWS</b>	- National Weather Service
<b>MOU</b>	- Memorandum of Understanding	<b>NWTRB</b>	- Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board
<b>MPC&amp;A</b>	- Material Protection, Control, and Accounting	<b>OCC</b>	- Office of the Comptroller of the Currency
<b>MSPB</b>	- Merit System Protection Board	<b>OECD</b>	- Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
<b>MTT</b>	- Mobile Training Team	<b>OERI</b>	- Office of Educational Research and Improvement
<b>NAALC</b>	- North American Agreement on Labor Cooperation	<b>OFR</b>	- Office of Foreign Relations
<b>NAFTA</b>	- North American Free Trade Agreement	<b>OGE</b>	- Office of Government Ethics
<b>NAO</b>	- National Administrative Office	<b>OIA</b>	- Office of International Affairs
<b>NARA</b>	- National Archives and Records Administration	<b>OIG</b>	- Office of the Inspector General
<b>NASA</b>	- National Aeronautics and Space Administration	<b>OIP</b>	- Office of International Programs
<b>NATO</b>	- North Atlantic Treaty Organization	<b>OIS</b>	- Office of Intergovernmental Solutions
<b>NCEE</b>	- National Council on Economic Education	<b>OJP</b>	- Office of Justice Programs
<b>NCEP</b>	- National Centers for Environmental Prediction	<b>OJT</b>	- On-the-Job Training
<b>NCHRP</b>	- National Cooperative Highway Research Program	<b>OMB</b>	- Office of Management and Budget
<b>NCI</b>	- National Cancer Institute	<b>OPDAT</b>	- Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance, and Training
<b>NCI</b>	- Nuclear Cities Initiatives	<b>OPM</b>	- Office of Personnel Management
<b>NCUA</b>	- National Credit Union Administration	<b>ORNL</b>	- Oak Ridge National Lab
<b>NDI</b>	- National Democratic Institute	<b>OSC</b>	- Office of Special Counsel
<b>NEA</b>	- National Endowment for the Arts	<b>OSCE</b>	- Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
<b>NEAC/AAS</b>	- Northeast Asia Council of the Association of Asian Studies	<b>OSI</b>	- Open Society Institute
<b>NEC</b>	- Nonproliferation and Export Control Cooperation	<b>OSM</b>	- Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement
<b>NED</b>	- National Endowment for Democracy	<b>PACA</b>	- Office of Public and Congressional Affairs
<b>NEH</b>	- National Endowment for the Humanities	<b>PACOM</b>	- Pacific Command
<b>NESA</b>	- Near East-South Asia	<b>PASAs</b>	- Participating Agency Service Agreements
<b>NESDIS</b>	- National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Services	<b>PASI</b>	- Pan American Advanced Studies Institutes
<b>NETC</b>	- National Emergency Training Center	<b>PBGC</b>	- Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation
<b>NETL</b>	- National Energy Technology Laboratory	<b>PC</b>	- Peace Corps
<b>NFA</b>	- National Fire Academy	<b>PERF</b>	- Police Executive Research Forum
<b>NFLI</b>	- National Flagship Languages Initiative	<b>PL</b>	- Public Law
<b>NGB</b>	- National Guard Bureau	<b>PME</b>	- Professional Military Education Exchanges
<b>NGO</b>	- Nongovernmental Organization	<b>PNNL</b>	- Pacific Northwest National Lab
<b>NHI</b>	- National Highway Institute	<b>P.R.C.</b>	- People's Republic of China
<b>NHTSA</b>	- National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	<b>PTO</b>	- Patent and Trademark Office
<b>NIDA</b>	- National Institute on Drug Abuse	<b>PVO</b>	- Private Voluntary Organization
<b>NIH</b>	- National Institutes of Health	<b>RADM</b>	- Rear Admiral
		<b>RAMSDIS</b>	- Regional Advanced Meteorology Satellite

## GLOSSARY

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	Demonstration and Interpretation System		
<b>RC</b>	- Reserve Component	<b>USED</b>	- Department of Education
<b>RELO</b>	- Regional English Language Officer	<b>USEPA</b>	- United States Environmental Protection Agency
<b>RERTR</b>	- Reduced Enrichment for Research and Test Reactors	<b>USG</b>	- United States Government
<b>REU</b>	- Research Experience for Undergraduates	<b>USGS</b>	- United States Geological Survey
<b>RLP</b>	- Russian Leadership Program "Open World"	<b>USHMM</b>	- United States Holocaust Memorial Museum
<b>RMI</b>	- Republic of the Marshall Islands	<b>USIA</b>	- United States Information Agency
<b>RMTC</b>	- Regional Meteorology Training Centers	<b>USIP</b>	- United States Institute of Peace
<b>RSED</b>	- Research and Scientific Exchange Division	<b>USMC</b>	- United States Marine Corps
<b>RSPA</b>	- Research and Special Programs Administration	<b>USMMA</b>	- United States Merchant Marine Academy
<b>SA</b>	- Fulbright-Hays Seminars Abroad	<b>USN</b>	- United States Navy
<b>SA</b>	- South Asia	<b>USPACOM</b>	- United States Pacific Command
<b>SABIT</b>	- Special American Business Internship Training	<b>USPS</b>	- United States Postal Service
<b>SBA</b>	- Small Business Administration	<b>USPTO</b>	- United States Patent and Trademark Office
<b>SEAS</b>	- Symposium on East Asia Security	<b>USTTI</b>	- United States Telecommunications Training Institute
<b>SEC</b>	- Securities and Exchange Commission	<b>TREAS</b>	- Department of the Treasury
<b>SEE</b>	- Science and Engineering Education	<b>VA</b>	- Department of Veterans Affairs
<b>SEED</b>	- Support for East European Democracy Act of 1989	<b>VCP</b>	- Voluntary Cooperation Program
<b>SJI</b>	- State Justice Institute	<b>VNTSC</b>	- Volpe National Transportation Systems Center
<b>SMEE</b>	- Subject Matter Expert Exchange	<b>VOA</b>	- Voice of America
<b>SNEAS</b>	- Symposium on Northeast Asia Security	<b>WB</b>	- World Bank
<b>SO</b>	- Strategic Objective	<b>WMD</b>	- Weapons of Mass Destruction
<b>SPP</b>	- State Partnership Program	<b>WMO</b>	- World Meteorological Organization
<b>SPS</b>	- Sanitary and Phytosanitary	<b>WTO</b>	- World Trade Organization
<b>SRBC</b>	- Susquehanna River Basin Commission	<b>WWICS</b>	- Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars
<b>SRO</b>	- Self-Regulatory Organizations		
<b>SSA</b>	- Social Security Administration		
<b>START</b>	- Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty		
<b>SUNY</b>	- State University of New York		
<b>TAGS</b>	- Technology Assisted Group Solutions		
<b>TB</b>	- Tuberculosis		
<b>TBS</b>	- Technical Barriers to Trade		
<b>TCT</b>	- Traveling Contact Teams		
<b>TDA</b>	- Trade and Development Agency		
<b>TEACH US</b>	- Teaching Educators Agriculture and Conservation Holistically for Urban Society		
<b>TED</b>	- Turtle Excluder Device		
<b>TFHRC</b>	- Turner-Fairbank Highway Research Center		
<b>TOT</b>	- Training of Trainers		
<b>TRB</b>	- Transportation Research Board		
<b>TRC</b>	- Transport Research Center		
<b>TRI</b>	- International Training Section		
<b>TSP</b>	- Thrift Savings Plan		
<b>TVA</b>	- Tennessee Valley Authority		
<b>UJNR</b>	- U.S.-Japan Cooperative Program in Natural Resources		
<b>UN</b>	- United Nations		
<b>US</b>	- United States		
<b>USA</b>	- United States Army		
<b>USAID</b>	- United States Agency for International Development		
<b>USAR</b>	- United States Army Reserve		
<b>USARF</b>	- United States Army Reserve Forces		
<b>USCG</b>	- United States Coast Guard		
<b>USCGA</b>	- U.S. Coast Guard Academy		
<b>USCINCPAC</b>	- United States Commander in Chief U.S. Pacific Command		
<b>USDA</b>	- Department of Agriculture		

