

FY 2004 Annual Report



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

FOREWORD

The 9/11 Commission Report has a clear message to all of us in the exchanges community: As a government, we must commit to a long-term and sustainable investment in exchange, engaging with people of goodwill at all levels of society. We must commit to increasing the numbers of people who can experience America beyond the headlines and misconceptions, through a visit to the United States or interactions with Americans in their own country. Through programs focused on the rule of law, civil society, women's rights, religious tolerance and the role of media in a free society, we affirm the enduring values that are the bedrock of our society. These programs promote mutual understanding and respect between Americans and people from other countries. They increase the numbers of advocates for the "nonnegotiable demands of human dignity," prosperity, peace, and democracy.

This past year, the IAWG continued its work in the international exchange and training arena. We provided many opportunities for our member organizations to meet with one another to share information, discuss issues, and develop partnerships. We hosted briefings, roundtables, and workshops on issues such as students and exchange visitors, program alumni, security, and evaluation. The IAWG published its electronic newsletter, the *IAWG Dispatch*, to keep our members and contributors well-informed on topics of importance and interest to the international exchange and training community. We maintained our system of providing up-to-date alerts, travel warnings, and announcements via e-mail to keep our constituents aware of current situations, procedures, and policies. The IAWG continued to establish new relationships within the international exchange and training community. We searched for programs and organizations not previously reported in our annual *Inventory of Programs* and are pleased to have included many of them in this year's report.

I welcome this opportunity to thank everyone who has been involved with the IAWG. Your steadfast dedication, hard work, and commitment to international exchanges and training are 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 2004 Annual Report*. The report reviews the IAWG's activities over the past year and includes the *FY 2003 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 1: Year in Review* – outlines the products and services that the IAWG developed in FY 2004 to meet its Congressional mandates and address the needs of the federal exchange and training community.
- *Chapter 2: FY 2003 Inventory of Programs* – provides the federal government's only full accounting of all U.S. Government-sponsored international exchange and training activities.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The *FY 2003 Inventory* includes information on 246 international exchange and training programs, involving more than 730,000 participants and representing a federal investment of \$1.5 billion.

- *Chapter 3: Duplication Assessment* – addresses the IAWG’s executive and legislative mandates to assess duplication and overlap among federally-sponsored international exchange and training programs. The organizational structure of the *Inventory of Programs* does not allow easy comparisons of similar programs. This chapter reorganizes exchange and training programs into five broad thematic/methodological categories and discusses the potential for duplication within each category.

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

CHAPTER 1: YEAR IN REVIEW

FY 2004 marks the IAWG's seventh year as the federal government's clearinghouse of international exchange and training information. Over the course of the fiscal year, the IAWG focused its efforts on continuing the enlargement of its annual *Inventory of Programs*, increasing opportunities for interaction and information-sharing among IAWG member organizations, and ensuring that information important to the administration of international exchange and training programs reached the appropriate audiences. The IAWG strives to break down barriers to interagency communication and to promote a sense of community among federal program sponsors. By promoting open communication and cooperation, we can meet our primary goal: to improve the coordination, efficiency, and effectiveness of all U.S. Government-sponsored international exchange and training activities.

IAWG MANDATE

The IAWG was established in 1997 by Executive Order of the President (and subsequently legislated by Congress) to improve the coordination, efficiency, and effectiveness of United States Government-sponsored international exchanges and training.¹ The IAWG currently includes representatives from 12 federal departments and 14 independent agencies. Numerous additional federal organizations contribute to IAWG initiatives 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

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

YEAR IN REVIEW

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.

Central to the IAWG's strategy for meeting these mandates is its recognition that federally-sponsored international exchange and training programs are as diverse as the organizations that sponsor them. They can involve the young and the old, the citizen diplomat and the seasoned professional. They cover topics in every imaginable field and discipline and target populations in nearly every country of the world. While these programs share the basic commonality of bringing people together to exchange information, share ideas, and foster mutual understanding, each program has unique goals and objectives that reflect the mandate of the sponsoring U.S. Government organization.

The IAWG recognizes that this diversity strengthens the role these programs play in meeting the full range of U.S. foreign policy objectives, but it also makes specific centralized strategies for coordination, program implementation, and performance measurement impractical. Thus, the IAWG has had to adapt its mandates to account for the complexity of the federal exchange and training arena and to respond to the needs and priorities of federal program administrators.

Over the years the IAWG has developed a five-pronged approach to translating its mandates into a practical and achievable mission:

- 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 exchange and training funds.
- Demonstrate the powerful role that international exchange and training programs play in addressing U.S. foreign policy goals.

All IAWG products and activities address one or more of these goals.

CREATING A KNOWLEDGEABLE BASE OF PROGRAM SPONSORS

More than any other single goal, creating a knowledgeable base of program sponsors is paramount to the majority of the IAWG's activities. Enhanced knowledge and awareness on the part of program sponsors enables them to administer programs more efficiently, pursue greater program effectiveness, and coordinate program activities with other entities who share their goals and objectives.

Data Collection, Management, and Reporting

The foundation of the IAWG's knowledge base is its annual *Inventory of Programs*, which is included in Chapter 2 of this report. Each year, the IAWG issues a call for data to all federal organizations that sponsor or participate in international exchange and training activities. The IAWG uses a fully automated data collection and reporting system, the Federal Exchanges Data System (FEDS), to facilitate data reporting by agencies and to enable them to directly access and generate reports on the data collected by the IAWG. Using this system, the IAWG compiles and reviews the data and generates the annual *Inventory*. The system also enables the IAWG to create numerous other data reports and studies and to evaluate the potential for duplication and overlap among the reported programs. The *Inventory of Programs* and related IAWG reports serve not only members of the federal international exchange and training community, but also other federal stakeholders, nongovernmental partners, and the public at large.

The IAWG continues to enhance FEDS to ease the reporting process and produce the most comprehensive reports possible. In FY 2004, the IAWG began studying ways in which federal agencies could electronically transfer program data to the IAWG, thus reducing the time required to answer the annual data call. This new process has been tested and will be deployed for use by those federal organizations with comparable data management systems during FY 2005.

Clearinghouse Websites

The IAWG operates two clearinghouse websites; one is for interagency use and the other is available to the public (www.iawg.gov). FEDS has been integrated with the U.S. Government-use only, password-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 IAWG publishes its reports electronically and makes them available through these websites.

The interagency site also includes meeting information, member contact information, and other internal documents. The interagency site provides another significant benefit to the federal exchanges and training community – direct access to the IAWG's data repository. Federal organizations can access FEDS through the website for the purpose of generating reports on specific programs or customized reports on the full range of federal exchange and training activities. Customized reports can be tailored to include only programs that are active in a particular region or country, that are sponsored by specific federal entities, or that address certain foreign policy goals. This reporting

system places the full range of IAWG data at the desktop of federal exchange and training administrators.

Newsletter

As part of a communications strategy launched in FY 2003, the IAWG developed a quarterly electronic newsletter, the *IAWG Dispatch*, for members of the exchange and training community and interested stakeholders. The newsletter features articles on issues related to international exchange and training programming. In FY 2004, the newsletter covered such diverse topics as preventing document fraud, the use of biometrics for national security purposes, and promoting volunteerism. It also highlighted new or innovative exchange programs, including those specifically aimed at young people. More than 200 people subscribe 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. Appendix F includes a list of all *IAWG Dispatch* issues and articles, as well as subscription information.

Alerts and Announcements

While the *Dispatch* provides one tool for providing information to stakeholders, the IAWG frequently needs to share information more quickly than the *Dispatch's* publication schedule allows. Therefore, the IAWG periodically sends out important alerts and announcements to members and other federal stakeholders. To date, the IAWG has issued 96 alerts and announcements (34 of which were issued in FY 2004). The majority of these have dealt with travel warnings, policies, and procedures, and have included security alerts. Numerous additional alerts have dealt with consular and border security initiatives. The remainder have provided information on training opportunities, information resources, and conferences. A full list of IAWG alerts and announcements appears in Appendix D.

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 arranges meetings, workshops, and targeted briefings for U.S. Government program sponsors to familiarize them with specific aspects of exchange and training programming and to allow them to work together to improve the quality of programming across the board.

IAWG Meetings

At least twice annually the IAWG holds plenary meetings for member organizations to review the organization's activities. The IAWG frequently invites guest speakers to its meetings to discuss issues that affect program planning and administration. In FY 2004, the IAWG held two plenary meetings. The first, in October 2003, featured a briefing by Jim Williams, Director of the Department of Homeland Security's U.S. Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator (US-VISIT) Program. With few exceptions, all non-immigrant visitors to the United States must be registered in US-VISIT, so the system affects the vast majority of foreign exchange and training program participants who travel to the United States. The second meeting, in June 2004, featured a briefing by Alina Romanowski, Director of Middle East Partnership Initiatives (MEPI) at the Department of State. MEPI supports

economic, political, and educational reform efforts in the Middle East, which is an increasingly important region for exchange and training programming.

Workshops

The IAWG sponsors an average of two workshops a year to give members and stakeholders a chance to participate in extensive examinations of important issues with subject matter experts and representatives of other federal organizations. In FY 2004, the IAWG sponsored two such workshops. The first workshop, which took place in January 2004, provided an overview of the Office of Management and Budget's Program Assessment Rating Tool. Details on this session appear in a section below on "Results-Based Program Management." The second workshop, held in September 2004, focused on the Student and Exchange Visitor Information System (SEVIS). This session served as a follow-up to other SEVIS workshops that had been held in the preceding fiscal year.

The IAWG can develop workshops at the request of member organizations or in response to new program initiatives and/or policy and regulatory changes. Upon request, the IAWG assists members in developing and facilitating targeted briefings and workshops for their own constituent communities.

Roundtables

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 who discuss specific topics of mutual interest. Ongoing interaction provides the opportunity for more in-depth networking and the sharing of best practices. The IAWG currently sponsors two ongoing roundtables on alumni issues and international visitors programming.

Alumni Issues Roundtable

The Alumni Issues Roundtable provides interested stakeholders with an informal forum for discussing alumni relations and programming. This topic is increasingly important to administrators of U.S. Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs who recognize the important role alumni play in enhancing the impact of a program, assessing program performance and results, and serving as future contacts. (Appendix H includes the IAWG's "Statement of Need and Support for Alumni Programming.")

Roundtable discussions include topics such as

- Alumni activities and programming
- Developing alumni associations
- Alumni tracking and information maintenance
- Keeping alumni engaged in U.S. programs and initiatives
- Role of alumni in performance measurement and results reporting
- Funding of alumni programs

International Visitor Roundtable

International visitor programs sponsored by the U.S. Government bring participants to America to meet and confer with professional counterparts and experience firsthand the United States and its

institutions. To assist federal employees who administer these programs, the IAWG invites them to participate in an annual roundtable. The roundtable provides program administrators with an opportunity to network with one another, discuss common challenges and issues, share best practices, and find ways to administer their programs with increased efficiency and effectiveness. The IAWG primarily serves as a facilitator; it provides a mechanism for communication and coordination among international visitor program administrators. In addition, the IAWG produces an annual directory of U.S. Government-sponsored international visitor programs.

Summary information on the IAWG's FY 2004 meetings, workshops, and roundtables is included in Appendix E.

RESULTS-BASED PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

The IAWG's mandate calls for the organization to make recommendations on common performance measures for all federally-sponsored international exchange and training programs. As noted previously, the huge diversity of these programs makes this impractical. What the IAWG can do and has done is to provide organizations with guidelines and resources on developing performance measures that are specifically tailored to their program goals and objectives.

The IAWG has expanded its web resources to include information on performance measurement, including the following:

- Why Measure Performance – includes links to the Government Performance Results Act (GPRA) and related resources, as well as to the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART).
- Getting Started – includes links to the IAWG's primer, *Measuring the Performance of International Exchanges and Training Programs*, links to resources from the National Academy of Public Administration's Center for Improving Government Performance, and resources from the Council for Excellence in Government.
- Agency-Specific Performance Measurement Frameworks and Assessments – includes information from the Government Accountability Office, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), and the Department of Energy.
- Performance-Related Program Evaluations – includes web-based reports and resources from the Department of State and USAID.
- Additional Performance Measurement Resources – includes links to other organizations, both governmental and nongovernmental, that have developed guidelines, measures, best practices, and other useful resources.

As noted above, the IAWG hosted a workshop on PART, OMB's systematic approach to linking program performance to annual budget requests. OMB representatives at the workshop noted that PART ultimately will be applied to every U.S. Government program. The session also included a presentation by the Chief of Evaluation for the State Department's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs on what ECA experienced when it underwent the PART process.

The IAWG also provided information on PART to the broader exchange and training community through a Fall 2003 *IAWG Dispatch* article, "PART – Linking Resources to Results."

IMPROVE OUTREACH TO THE NONGOVERNMENTAL SECTOR

The IAWG conducts outreach to the nongovernmental sector primarily through the *IAWG Dispatch* and the public website. The IAWG makes the *IAWG Dispatch* available to the nongovernmental sector and encourages members to invite their NGO partners to subscribe. 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 agencies, nongovernmental partner organizations, and members of the public that highlight the value of these relationships and provide innovative ideas and potential best practices.

Partnership-focused articles published in FY 2004 included:

- International Volunteers Help Preserve U.S. Parks (Fall 2003) – Each year about 150 foreign management professionals, teachers, and students volunteer for short-term training in America's national parks under the International Volunteer Program. National Park Service administrators estimate that in FY 2002, international participants contributed over 73,000 service hours at 51 U.S. national parks. International volunteers are self-funded and help the U.S. national parks complete projects that would otherwise be left undone. In the process, they learn how to better protect parks in their own countries. The program provides a unique, hands-on experiential, low-budget learning model that other program administrators may want to explore.
- Community Volunteers Lend a Personal Touch to Exchanges (Winter 2004) – In developing their international exchange and training programs, many federal entities turn to an army of volunteers to introduce participants to the heart and soul of America. These volunteers reflect the vast diversity of American society and provide visitors with a welcoming dose of humanity and hospitality. By inviting participants into their homes and neighborhoods, these volunteers provide visitors with a unique opportunity to view America beyond its bureaucracies and its boardrooms. Such personal interaction can reap huge rewards for the program and the participants.
- An Exchange Program That's Out of This World (Spring 2004) – An international space advocacy group, a toy maker, and a federal agency have found a unique way to engage the imagination of youth around the globe. The Planetary Society, the LEGO Company, and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) joined forces – with support from other private sector organizations – to offer young people worldwide an unprecedented opportunity to participate in an active planetary spacecraft mission. For 16 talented teenagers, the experience was simply out of this world.
- A Call for Volunteers Abroad (Spring 2004) – President George W. Bush launched a new initiative entitled Volunteers for Prosperity on September 23, 2003. Volunteers for Prosperity links skilled volunteers with official U.S. foreign assistance programs that advance health and prosperity in transitioning countries and emerging economies throughout the world. An interagency initiative coordinated by the U.S. Agency for International Development, Volunteers for Prosperity matches highly skilled American professionals, such as doctors,

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nurses, teachers, engineers, economists, and computer specialists, with U.S. organizations working on U.S. development initiatives abroad.

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

A new case study on the National Park Service's International Volunteer Program was developed from additional research on the program, which was featured in the IAWG's Fall 2003 newsletter article mentioned above.

RELATING EXCHANGE AND TRAINING PROGRAMS TO FOREIGN POLICY GOALS

International exchange and training programs provide opportunities for people from different cultures to explore common interests, transfer knowledge and skills, and enhance mutual understanding. Increasingly, these interactions are viewed as critical components of U.S. foreign policy. The IAWG relates exchange and training programs to foreign policy goals by asking program sponsors to report the association their programs have with the strategic objectives and goals outlined in the Department of State's *Strategic Plan*.

The framework in use by the IAWG through FY 2003 was outlined in the Department's FY 1999 *International Affairs Strategic Plan*. The table below illustrates the percentage of FY 2003 programs reported to the IAWG that addressed the national interests and strategic objectives outlined in the *Strategic Plan*. Please note that each program reported can address more than one national interest/strategic objective.

Percentages of Total Number of Reported Exchange and Training Programs Addressing Specific National Interests and Strategic Objectives:		Economic Prosperity	58%
		Economic Development	41%
		Global Growth and Stability	33%
		Open Markets	26%
		U.S. Exports	21%
Global Issues	44%	National Security	41%
Environment	32%	Regional Stability	24%
Health	22%	Counterterrorism	16%
Population	10%	Weapons of Mass Destruction	11%
Democracy and Human Rights	33%	Law Enforcement	27%
		International Crime	18%
		Illegal Drugs	11%
Humanitarian Response	19%	American Citizens and Borders	13%
		American Citizens	6%
		Travel and Migration	7%

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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 framework used for FY 2003 programs, but adds public diplomacy and homeland security as strategic goals. The new framework will be adopted in the IAWG's *FY 2004 Inventory of Programs*. A key to how our current system of categorization fits into the revised framework appears below.

FY 2003	FY 2004
National Security Regional Stability Weapons of Mass Destruction Counterterrorism	Achieve Peace and Security Regional Stability Weapons of Mass Destruction Counterterrorism
American Citizens and Borders American Citizens Travel and Migration	Achieve Peace and Security American Citizens Homeland Security
Law Enforcement International Crime Illegal Drugs	Achieve Peace and Security International Crime and Drugs International Crime and Drugs
Economic Prosperity Open Markets U.S. Exports Economic Development Global Growth and Stability	Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests Economic Prosperity and Security Economic Prosperity and Security Economic Prosperity and Security Economic Prosperity and Security
Democracy and Human Rights	Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests/Democracy and Human Rights
Humanitarian Response	Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests/Humanitarian Response
Global Issues Environment Health Population	Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests/Social and Environmental Issues
Ad hoc entries that include mutual understanding or foundation of trust	Promote International Understanding/Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs

SUMMARY IAWG FY 2004 PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

Reports

- *FY 2004 Directory of U.S. Government-Sponsored International Visitor Programs*
- *FY 2003 Regional Reports*
 - East Asia and the Pacific
 - Eurasia
 - Europe
 - Near East
 - South Asia
 - Sub-Saharan Africa
 - Western Hemisphere
- *FY 2004 Annual Report/FY 2003 Inventory of Programs*

Web Resources

- IAWG Public and Interagency (USG-use only) Websites

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- Performance Measurement Resources (special section)
- Partnership Case Study

IAWG Workshops and Meetings

- IAWG Plenary Meeting (October 2003)
- Alumni Issues Roundtable (December 2003)
- Program Assessment Rating Tool Workshop (January 2004)
- Federal Exchanges Data System (FEDS) Training Workshops (January-February 2004)
- Alumni Issues Roundtable (March 2004)
- IAWG Plenary Meeting (June 2004)
- International Visitor Roundtable (September 2004)
- SEVIS Workshop (September 2004)

Communications/Outreach

- IAWG Alerts and Announcements (see Appendix D for a full list)
- *IAWG Dispatch*
 - Fall 2003
 - Winter 2004
 - Spring 2004

CHAPTER 2: INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

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

The IAWG's mandate defines U.S. Government-sponsored international exchange and training activities as the "movement of people between countries to promote the sharing of ideas, to develop skills, and to foster mutual understanding and cooperation, financed wholly or in part, directly or indirectly, with United States Government funds." This broad definition encompasses a wide range of programs that address myriad foreign policy goals and utilize varied approaches and methodologies. The majority of federal organizations are involved in some form of international exchange or training activity. The IAWG works closely with these organizations to illustrate the depth and breadth of U.S. Government-sponsored exchange and training activities around the world and demonstrate the important role these programs play in meeting U.S. 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 2003 Inventory of Programs* is the largest 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 on programs that include individuals who receive training in their home countries or who benefit

INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

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. 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 2003 INVENTORY INFORMATION

Total Number of Reported Programs	246
Departments/Agencies Reporting	63 (15 Departments and 48 Independent Agencies)
Total Number of Participants	734,018
U.S. Participants	41,031
Foreign Participants	692,987
Total USG Funding	\$1,543,191,082
Department/Agency Appropriations	\$1,107,406,890
Interagency Transfers	\$435,784,192
Total Non-USG Funding	\$617,871,621
Foreign Governments	\$486,330,259
Private Sector (U.S.)	\$48,933,754
Private Sector (Foreign)	\$79,676,928
International Organizations	\$2,930,680
Total All Sources of Funding	\$2,161,062,703

INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

Federal Sponsors

For FY 2003, 15 Cabinet-level departments and 48 independent agencies/commissions reported 246 international exchange and training programs to the IAWG. In an effort to present the most complete inventory possible, the IAWG continued to canvass independent agencies, boards, commissions, and quasi-official agencies to determine whether they sponsor international 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 may possibly sponsor or participate in international exchange and training activities did not report data to the IAWG for FY 2003. These organizations are as follows: Appalachian Regional Commission, Commission on Fine Arts, Government Printing Office, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Federal Reserve System, Inter-American Foundation, Postal Rate Commission, Smithsonian Institution², U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, and U.S. International Trade Commission. 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.

Largely through increased outreach, the IAWG added 67 new programs to the *FY 2003 Inventory of Programs*. Thirty-eight programs reported in the *FY 2002 Inventory* are not in this year's report. The majority of these have either been discontinued or had no program activities in FY 2003. Several others had previously been reported individually and are now combined with other program activities.

While the inventory includes 246 federally-sponsored international exchange and training "programs," several federal sponsors, most notably the State Department's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, 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.

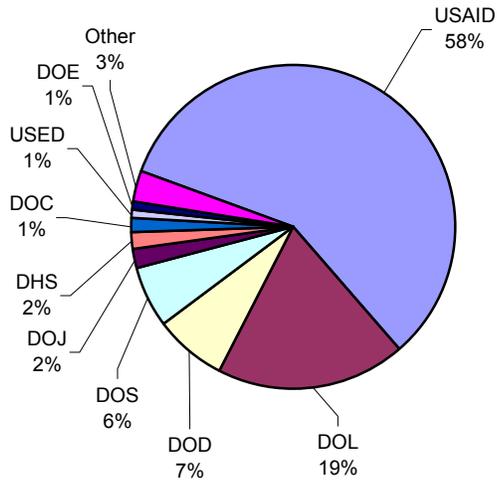
The following charts show the primary federal program sponsors according to the number of reported program participants.³ Please note that U.S. technical advisors who conduct training as part of their overall program efforts may not have been included in the data reported to the IAWG in FY 2003.

² 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).

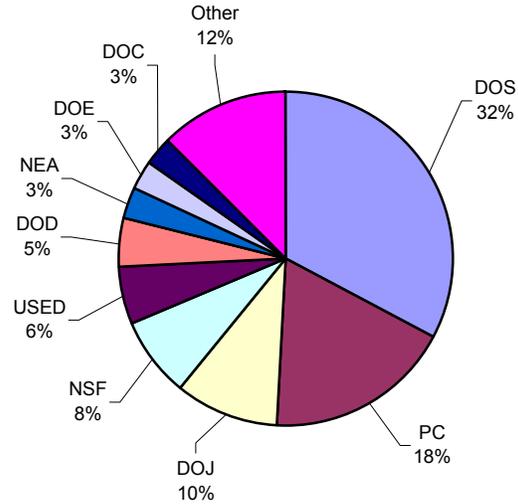
³ At the IAWG's request, many federal sponsors, most notably the U.S. Agency for International Development, include data on participants trained in their home country. This comprehensive approach to data reporting provides a more accurate reflection of the scope of USG-sponsored programming.

INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

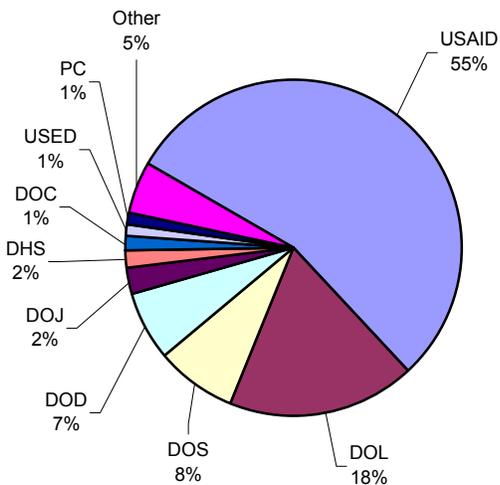
**Participants by Federal Sponsor:
Foreign Participants**



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



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



KEY

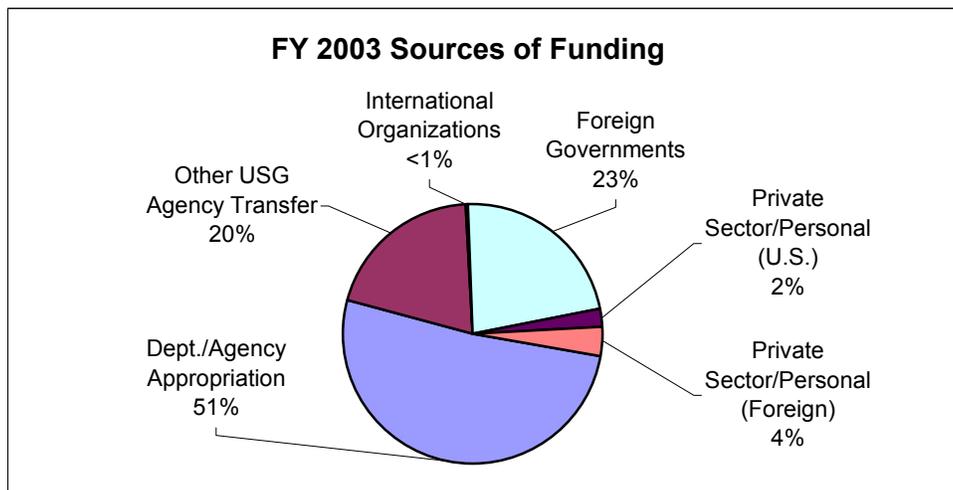
- DOC Department of Commerce
- DOD Department of Defense
- DOE Department of Energy
- DHS Department of Homeland Security
- DOJ Department of Justice
- DOL Department of Labor
- DOS Department of State
- NEA National Endowment for the Arts
- NSF National Science Foundation
- OTHER Other federal sponsors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

INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

Funding Data

Of the \$1.5 billion in *federal* funds reportedly expended in FY 2003, 72 percent represents department/agency appropriations while 28 percent represents transfers of funds between departments and agencies. Federal investment leveraged approximately \$618 million from non-U.S. Government sources. Twenty-one percent of these *non-USG* contributions were made by the private sector (8 percent U.S. and 13 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 is consistent with FY 2002 reporting practices, but represents a worsening trend from FY 2001, when only about one-third of the organizations reporting to the IAWG failed to track and report this data.



Due to changes in the IAWG's data collection strategies, the majority of reporting agencies now associate funding information with specific countries. Approximately 85 percent of the funding reported to the IAWG is broken down by geographic region, and 66 percent is identified specifically by country. While this is a slight increase in country-specific funding reported from last year⁴, it still represents a deficit of information critical to analyzing the country-specific allocation of federal resources.

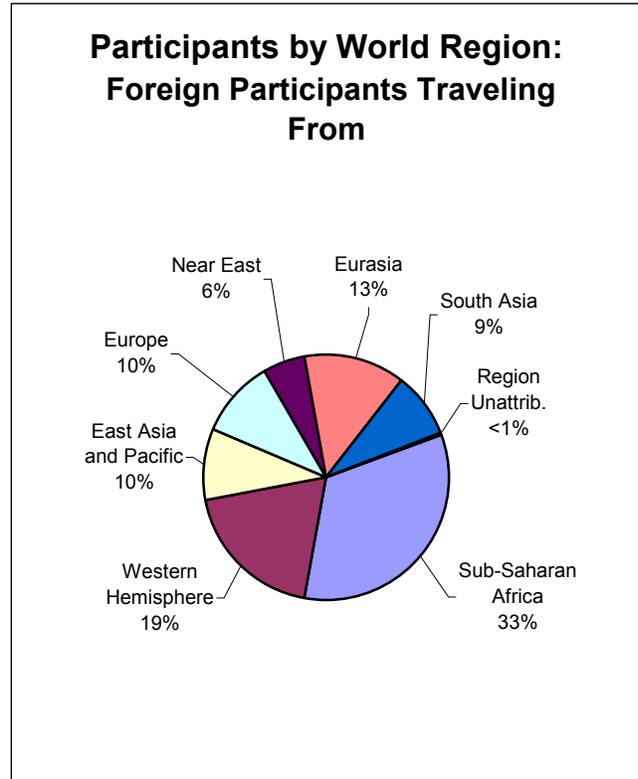
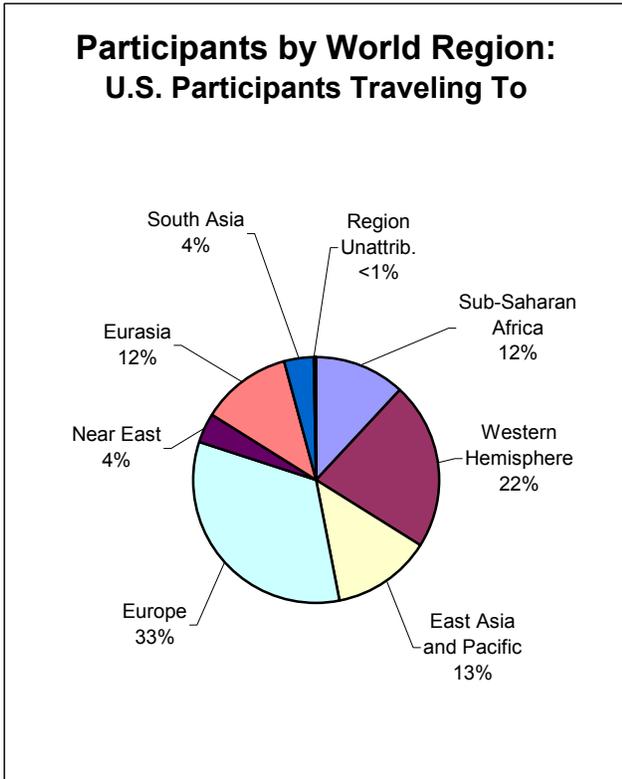
⁴ For FY 2002 data, 81 percent of the funding reported to the IAWG was broken down by geographic region, and 63 percent was reported by country.

INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

Geographic Region	Reported Funding (USG and Non-USG)	Percent of Total⁵
East Asia and Pacific	\$324,311,515	15%
Eurasia	\$290,239,643	13%
Europe	\$463,891,480	22%
Near East	\$275,848,180	13%
South Asia	\$95,941,232	4%
Sub-Saharan Africa	\$168,326,842	8%
Western Hemisphere	\$224,297,881	10%
Region Unattributable	\$318,205,930	15%

Geographic Distribution of Participants

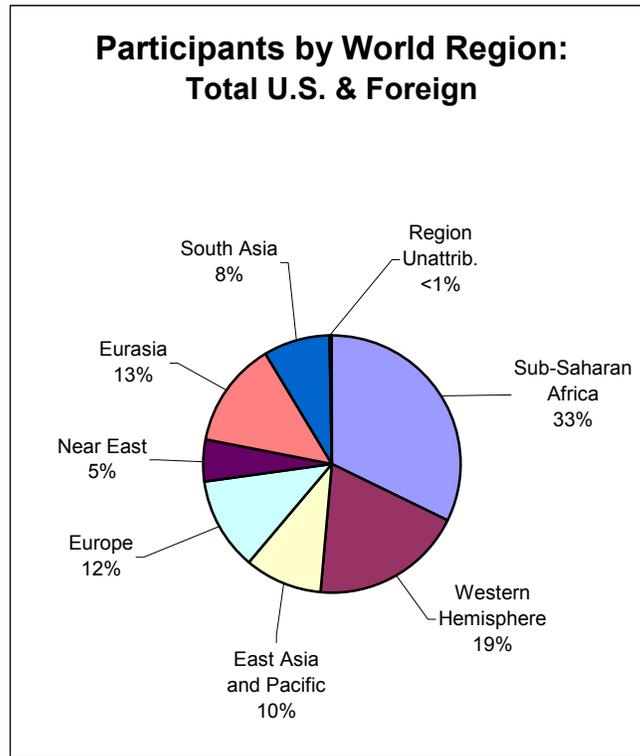
U.S. Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs are implemented in or involve participants from over 200 countries.⁶ The following charts show these participants, divided by primary world regions.



⁵ Dollar figures and percentages have been rounded.

⁶ Includes independent states and selected dependencies and areas of special sovereignty.

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Foreign Policy Goals Addressed

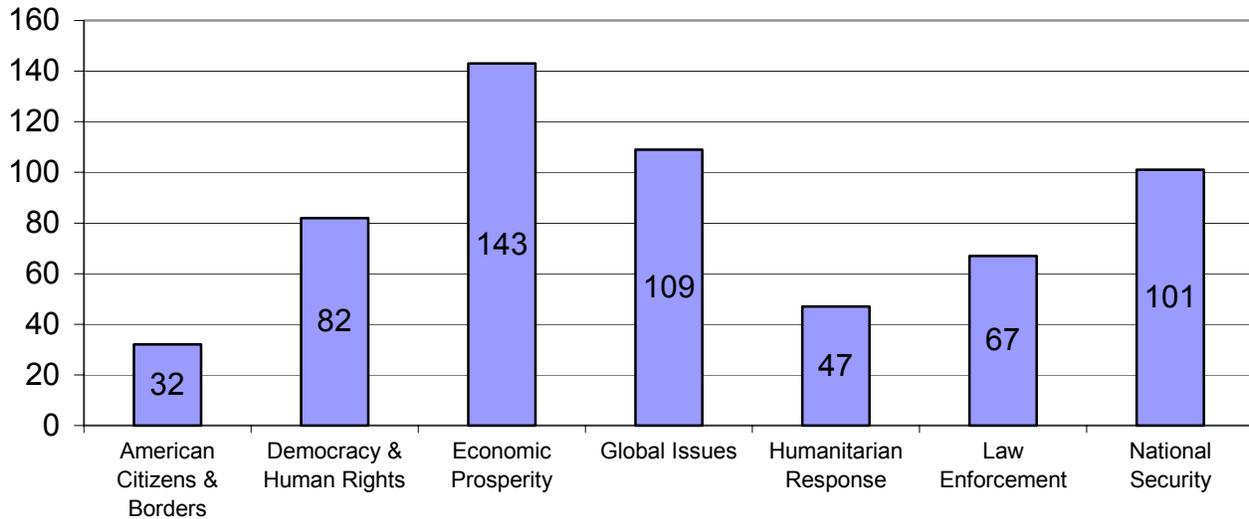
The diversity of U.S. Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs is further illustrated by the wide range of U.S. foreign policy objectives they support and the degree to which they promote U.S. national interests. The State Department's *International Affairs Strategic Plan (1999)* 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.

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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.⁷

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.⁸ 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.

⁷ 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*.

⁸ 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.

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Within the NGO community is a large and thriving subset of organizations that implement exchange and training programs through the U.S. Government's Exchange Visitor Program. The Exchange Visitor Program, administered by the State Department's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, promotes the interchange of persons, knowledge, and skills in the fields of education, arts, and the sciences.⁹ 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.¹⁰ SEVIS enables schools and Exchange Visitor Program sponsors to collect, maintain, and share data on international students and exchange visitors from the time they receive their visa documentation through the duration of the U.S.-based program. Since all participant data is maintained electronically, the government is able to capture up-to-date information on all Exchange Visitor Programs and their participants nearly instantly. As a new tracking tool, SEVIS enables the IAWG to provide a broader picture of the extensive number of private sector programs that make such an important contribution to achieving U.S. foreign policy goals.

Summary information on the various categories of designated exchange visitors, the number of participants within each category, and the number of designated sponsors for each category follows.¹¹

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 2004).

- *Alien physician exchange* – Foreign medical school graduates may pursue graduate medical education or training at accredited U.S. schools of medicine or scientific institutions. The Educational Commission for Foreign Medical Graduates (ECFMG) certifies prospective participants and is the only organization authorized to qualify physicians to work in U.S.

⁹ 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.

¹⁰ Information on SEVIS can be found at the following website: <http://www.ice.gov/graphics/sevis/index.htm>.

¹¹ The information contained in this report is extracted from the Student and Exchange Visitor Information System (SEVIS), which reflects data provided by the program sponsors for Exchange Visitor (J-1) Status. The data contained in SEVIS is fluid and may change because data collection and entry is ongoing.

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medical institutions.¹² Number of foreign exchange participants: 7,295. 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.¹³ Number of foreign exchange participants: 16,093. Number of NGO designated sponsors: 10.
- *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.¹⁴ Number of foreign exchange participants: 20,602. Number of NGO designated sponsors: 23.
- *College and university exchange* – Foreign students enter the United States to study at a degree granting postsecondary accredited educational institution. Students may participate in degree and non-degree programs.¹⁵ Number of foreign exchange participants: 32,780. Number of NGO designated sponsors: 745.
- *Short-term scholar exchanges* – Foreign participants visit the United States for a period of up to six months to engage in short-term visits for the purpose of lecturing, observing, consulting, training, or demonstrating special skills at research institutions, museums, libraries, post-secondary accredited institutions, or similar types of institutions.¹⁶ Number of foreign exchange participants: 7,513. Number of NGO designated sponsors: 700.
- *Professor and research scholar exchanges* – Foreign professors and research scholars visit the United States to engage in research, teaching, lecturing, observing, or consulting at research institutions, corporate research facilities, museums, libraries, post-secondary accredited institutions, or similar types of institutions for a maximum of three years.¹⁷ Number of foreign exchange participants: Professor - 2,980; Research scholar - 49,472. Number of NGO designated sponsors: Professor - 720; Research scholar - 809.¹⁸
- *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

¹² See regulations for alien physician exchanges in 22 CFR 62.27. The program sponsor ECFMG has a website at <http://www.ecfm.org>.

¹³ See regulations for au pair exchanges in 22 CFR 62.31. Additional pertinent material is at http://exchanges.state.gov/education/jexchanges/private/aupair_brochure.htm. Program sponsors are identified at http://exchanges.state.gov/education/jexchanges/private/AuPair_Sponsors.pdf.

¹⁴ 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.

¹⁵ See regulations for college and university student exchanges in 22 CFR 62.23. Additional pertinent material is at <http://exchanges.state.gov/education/jexchanges/academic/ucstudent.htm>.

¹⁶ 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>.

¹⁷ See regulations for professor and research scholars in 22 CFR 62.20. Alien physicians in graduate medical education or training and short-term scholars are excluded from this category. Additional pertinent material is at <http://exchanges.state.gov/education/jexchanges/academic/professor.htm>.

¹⁸ There is an overlap of sponsors that hold both the professor and research scholar categories.

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school. Student participants live with host families or reside at accredited boarding schools.¹⁹ Number of foreign exchange participants: 24,084. Number of NGO designated sponsors: 125.

- *Specialist exchange* – Foreign experts with specialized knowledge or skills visit the United States for up to one year in order to observe, consult, or demonstrate special skills. Among the fields represented are mass media communications, environmental science, youth leadership, international educational exchange, museum exhibitions, labor law, public administration, and library science.²⁰ Number of foreign exchange participants: 1,151. Number of NGO designated sponsors: 364.
- *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.²¹ Number of foreign exchange participants: 77,323. Number of NGO designated sponsors: 48.
- *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.²² Number of foreign exchange participants: 5,292. Number of NGO designated sponsors: 65.
- *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.²³ Number of foreign exchange participants: Specialty - 15,912; Non-specialty - 11,302. Number of NGO designated sponsors: Specialty - 109; Non-specialty - 113.²⁴

¹⁹ 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.

²⁰ See regulations for specialist exchanges in 22 CFR 62.26. Professor and research scholars, short-term scholars, and alien physicians are excluded from this category. Additional pertinent material is at <http://exchanges.state.gov/education/jexchanges/academic/specialist.htm>.

²¹ 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.

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

²³ See regulations for the trainee category in 22 CFR 62.22. List of trainee occupations are at <http://exchanges.state.gov/education/jexchanges/private/trainee.htm>. Current program sponsors are at http://exchanges.state.gov/education/jexchanges/private/Training_Sponsors.pdf. A list of excluded occupations is available as well.

²⁴ There is an overlap of sponsors that hold both the specialty and non-specialty categories.

U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAM INVENTORIES

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

Aggregated Program Data for Reporting Entities

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

- *Total USG funding* – The sum of all USG funds (agency appropriation and interagency transfers) expended for programs/activities.
- *Agency appropriation* – USG funds allocated for the implementation of programs and activities from the implementing agency’s appropriated budget. This category generally excludes staff salaries and overhead costs.
- *Interagency transfers* – USG funds provided for program/activity implementation by an agency other than the implementing agency.
- *Non-USG funding* – Financial contributions or cost sharing provided by non-USG sources, such as foreign governments, the private sector (U.S. and foreign), and international organizations. (Many agencies do not quantify or collect this information.)
- *Total funding* – The combination of all reported sources of funding.
- *Total number of participants* – This figure includes the aggregated number of participants from all of the reporting entity’s programs. Depending on the department/agency, these numbers may include program participants who did not travel outside their country of residence. U.S. participants can include, but are not limited to, government employees, contractors, grant recipients, and private sector partners. Several agencies did not report information on U.S. trainers and technical 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 only those who crossed international borders. In-country training recipients are not included.* While the program(s) reported included in-country training components, only those participants who traveled from one country to another for their exchange or training activity were reported.

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- *Total number of participants includes those who crossed international borders AND those who were trained in-country.* All of an organization's programs reported individuals who participated in an exchange or training activity in either the United States, their home country, or a third country. (For example, if a U.S. trainer traveled to Bosnia and conducted training for 50 foreign nationals in Bosnia, the U.S. trainer and the foreign nationals would be reported in the participant data.)
- *Total number of participants includes some, but not all, of the organization's in-country training participants.* Programs within the same organization reported data in different ways. Some programs included participants trained in-country, while others did not. Thus, the data reflects the mixture of reportage among the various programs within the same organization.
- *Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.* Only a portion of the organization's program activity meets the IAWG definition of exchanges and training. Reported program funding data includes expenditures for items or activities that are not related to exchanges and training (e.g., equipment, buildings). Therefore, the reported funds exceed the actual cost of the exchanges and training components.
- *Dollar figures include some expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.* The organization's programs reported data differently: some programs reported funds expended solely on exchanges and training; others reported funding for activities that include, but are not limited to, exchanges and training activities.
- *Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.* The IAWG differentiates between data indicating "0" (dollars) and data indicating that funding information is "Not Tracked." Programs that report zero declare explicitly that they do not receive funds from one of the six IAWG-recognized funding sources. "Not Tracked" refers to programs that may receive or benefit from funds in one of the six categories but do not track the sources and amounts of those funds. This caveat appears if any of the programs reported by an organization have not explicitly reported funding in a given category.

Primary Reporting Entity Contact Information

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

Department/Agency/Program Descriptions

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

Program Specific Data

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

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

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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* – Significantly reduce 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
\$36,000	\$36,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$36,000	14

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



AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

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

The African Development Foundation (ADF) 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 1,500 grassroots, participatory development projects over the past 20 years. ADF maintains a local office, staffed with African professionals, in each of the countries in which it operates.

Training in Business and Financial Software Program

The Training in Business and Financial Software Program provides necessary computer training that will result in promoting micro- and small-enterprise development to generate income and employment in Africa. Further, the program works to increase participation of African grassroots enterprises and producer groups in trade and investment relationships with the United States and within Africa.

National Interests: Economic Prosperity (Economic Development)

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$36,000	\$0	\$36,000

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

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	2	12	14

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	22

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 • 202-272-0080

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

Access Board International Visitor Activities

The Access Board hosts visitors from foreign countries to discuss promoting accessibility for persons with disabilities. Topics include new technologies, product development, and development of new accessibility regulations. The Board does not have a formal international visitor program. International visitors are referred to the Board through federal and other international visitor programming organizations. No formal budget or monies are appropriated for this activity.

National Interests: Information Sharing/Improvement of Education/Accessibility for Persons with Disabilities

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

ARCHITECTURAL AND TRANSPORTATION BARRIERS COMPLIANCE BOARD (ACCESS BOARD)

Participant Totals:

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

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

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$899,829	\$199,829	\$700,000	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$899,829	851

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



BROADCASTING BOARD OF GOVERNORS

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

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

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

International Media Training Center Program

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

National Interests: Democracy & Human Rights

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$199,829	\$700,000	\$899,829

BROADCASTING BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
18	833	851

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
\$129,172	\$129,172	\$0	Not Tracked	\$141,225	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$270,397	171

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



CIVIL AIR PATROL

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

The Civil Air Patrol (CAP) is a benevolent, nonprofit organization performing humanitarian services on behalf of the U.S. Air Force. Today, 60 years since its inception, 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.

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

CIVIL AIR PATROL

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
\$129,172	\$0	\$129,172

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$141,225	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$141,225

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
85	86	171

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

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$2,496	\$635	\$1,861	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$9,396	\$11,892	136

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.

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 2003, OIA activities included:

- Coordinating Commission activities within the International Organization of Securities Commissions (IOSCO) and its Technical Committee and standing committees, with special focus on issues raised by index products, short-selling, transparency, the Internet, clearing and settlement systems, and cross-border activities of intermediaries.
- Participating in several IOSCO Task Forces, including chairing the IOSCO Implementation Task Force that completed drafting an assessment methodology for the IOSCO Objectives and Principles of Securities Regulation, assisting the Internet Task Force in arranging and moderating a North American Round Table, and participating in the IOSCO-CPSS (Committee on Payment Settlement Systems) Task Force on Central Counterparties that is developing risk management and default procedure recommendations for central counterparties.
- Coordinating Commission representation in the Council of Securities Commissions of the Americas.
- Coordinating the Commission's representation to Swiss and Australian regulatory authorities that supported the recognition of two U.S. futures exchanges electronic trading systems.
- Coordinating the Commission's comments to the U.S. Treasury Department on various position papers.

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

- Coordinating the Commission's representation to the Hague Convention briefing and representing IOSCO at the adoption ceremony.
- Organizing the annual meeting for international regulators during the Futures Industry Association conference, focusing on the Commission's new management team, and on practical approaches to organizing effective supervision of cross-border business.
- Responding to requests from domestic and international financial regulators for information on the Commission's program and commenting on various reports.
- Obtaining fitness information from foreign regulators to support the National Futures Association's (NFA) registration program and responding to requests from foreign regulators for fitness information on Commission registrants.
- Assisting NFA in designing its Regulatory Alert System, which provides regulatory information on Commission registrants to participating regulators.
- Providing technical assistance to foreign regulators through 20 in-house meetings with staff at the Commission, six on-site visits by Commission staff to foreign jurisdictions, and a week-long seminar in Chicago, Illinois, that examined the techniques used to promote market, firm, and customer protections. Sharing this information enhances the knowledge of other regulators and facilitates with the development of high levels of global regulatory protections. Over 55 persons representing more than 35 regulatory and market authorities from 28 jurisdictions attended the seminar.

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
\$635	\$1,861	\$2,496

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$9,396	\$9,396

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
6	130	136

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

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	15

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



DELAWARE RIVER BASIN COMMISSION

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

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

DRBC International Visitors Program

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

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

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	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.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$8,694,898	\$4,784,637	\$3,910,261	\$372,800†	\$49,800†	\$532,750†	\$0†	\$9,650,248†	1,302

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 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.

Agricultural Trade Enhancement Project - Egypt

This pilot project is designed to facilitate capacity building through the provision of food testing infrastructure (microbiological and pesticide residue laboratories for meat and poultry testing at the Port of Dekhila) and a laboratory information system to Egypt's Ministry of Foreign Trade and Industry; Decree 106 establishes the Ministry of Foreign Trade as the lead authority in inspection and analysis of food imports and exports.

This project also builds capacities through technical exchanges between food safety scientists, regulators, and policy advisors from the U.S. and Egypt, where USDA has conducted short courses, seminars, field visits, and workshops.

USDA is assisting Egypt's Ministry of Foreign Trade and Industry to increase the efficiency of Egypt's food import and export inspection system. The program is building the capacity of Egypt's meat and poultry inspection/regulatory system to uphold international, science-based measures and standards in order to protect Egyptian consumers and reduce transaction costs associated with Egyptian imports and exports. Immediate objectives are to renovate and equip laboratories and deliver a customized database to the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Industry at the meat and poultry inspection facility at the Port of Dekhila. USDA will also provide Egyptian officials with technical assistance to manage the upgraded facility and database to implement international, science-based measures and standards for food safety inspections.

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$1,837,000	\$1,837,000

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
3	2	5

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

China Sustainable Agriculture

The Research and Scientific Exchange Division maintains a capacity-building program with the People's Republic of China. Initiatives include:

-- China-Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Water Quality Monitoring: This continuing program builds on earlier work between the China Environmental Protection Foundation, USDA, and EPA's National Risk Management Research Library. The collaborative research involves various aspects of watershed management focused on real-time data collection and systems management. Research centers on a pilot 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 China-U.S. Agro-Environmental Center of Excellence serves as a catalyst for research and discussion on the issues of environmental programs in agriculture. The center coordinates the efforts of American and Chinese experts, academics, and others in the development of cleaner production practices, the coordination of field research and demonstration projects, policy recommendations, and the stimulation of trade opportunities for U.S. trade associations and U.S. companies.

-- U.S.-China Meeting on Biotechnology: The U.S. and China High Level Biotechnology Working Group (BWG) Meeting serves as a forum to expand discussions on agricultural biotechnology and work cooperatively to address issues of mutual concern. The BWG focuses on issues of scientific cooperation, technical assistance, and capacity building. It also serves as a forum to discuss the regulatory systems of both countries.

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
	\$189,544	\$15,761	\$205,305

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

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	25	26	51

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

Cochran Middle Income Fellowship Program

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

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$3,677,700	\$1,757,500	\$5,435,200

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$372,800	\$49,800	\$532,750	\$0	\$955,350

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	853	853

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 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. The average duration of each activity is approximately 7-10 days.

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
\$397,393	\$0	\$397,393

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
38	84	122

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

Harmonization and Commercialization of Seed Systems in Emerging Markets

The American Seed Trade Association (ASTA) works directly with USDA, foreign governments, and international organizational mechanisms to bring about the desired impact within national and global seed regulatory systems (e.g., phytosanitary, variety registration, seed certification, intellectual property rights, and biosafety). With a focus upon sub-Saharan Africa, Russia, and the Asia-Pacific Rim, project activities include workshops, field visits, and expert speakers to foster regulatory reform through the privatization and regional harmonization of seed systems.

Experience has demonstrated that regulatory reforms which benefit indigenous private sectors, especially in terms of enhanced trade opportunities, will most often benefit ASTA international market development and support the free movement of seed and seed technology globally.

Overall, the project aims to increase exports of U.S. planting seeds to targeted emerging markets. The project is working to increase equivalence between seed regulatory systems in participating countries, ease technical concerns among participating seed importers and their governments, increase the profitability of international seed trade from the perspective of the U.S. seed industry, and establish and maintain international trade partners for the U.S. seed industry.

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
\$300,000	\$0	\$300,000

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
18	134	152

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
\$220,000	\$0	\$220,000

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
16	64	80

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

Seed System Development in Serbia-Montenegro

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

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

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$100,000	\$100,000

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
6	6	12

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

Serbia-Montenegro Young Scientist Program

The objective of this program is to provide promising young scientists from Serbia-Montenegro with an opportunity to work closely one-on-one with a U.S. scientist in their field. Participating U.S. universities are Cornell University, Iowa State University, and Texas A & M University. During a four-week period of shadowing their mentors, participants will learn new research techniques, access fully-equipped libraries, and learn about public-private partnerships in the United States. Participants will also have an opportunity to learn about U.S. graduate curricula in agricultural research. Upon their return home, participants will be able to apply this knowledge in their own research programs and teaching, as well as share their experiences with colleagues at their own institutions and throughout Serbia-Montenegro. The intent of this program is to work with scientists who are beginning their research careers. The program fosters collaboration and networking between scientists in Serbia-Montenegro and the United States.

National Interests: Economic Prosperity (Economic Development)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$200,000	\$200,000

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
10	17	27

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

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$30,578,277	\$14,603,908	\$15,974,369	\$2,408,288†	\$2,771,446†	\$1,323,971†	\$345,807†	\$37,427,789†	9,703

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

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

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

Bureau of 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, Central Europe, and other world areas 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 aim to assist in reducing the threat from strategic items originating or transiting through participating countries that could be used in the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. The technical exchanges focus on five main areas: legal and regulatory functions; licensing procedures; enforcement mechanisms; industry-government relations; and program administration and automation support. BIS/NEC programs target gaps between national systems and international export control standards. Using a comprehensive set of training modules, BIS/NEC helps government and industry close those gaps.

FY 2003 saw the passage of export control laws in Armenia, Kyrgyzstan, and the Ukraine. The Office of Chief Counsel for Industry and Security assisted in providing written comments on the draft of these export laws. In conjunction with other BIS organizations and other federal agencies, NEC organized and coordinated 74 technical exchange workshops relevant to this report, including foreign multilateral regional conferences.

The following countries participated in bilateral cooperative activities: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Georgia, Hungary, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Panama, Poland, Romania, Russia, Tajikistan, and Ukraine. NEC also organized the Regional Forum on Transshipment Controls in Bangkok, Thailand, with funding from the Department of State's Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance Program. Work continued on development of a Central Asia and Caucasus Regional Transit agreement. A conference held in Tbilisi, Georgia, mapped out final procedures for countries sharing information among themselves on the controlled items that transit from the territory of one signatory to the other. Over 28 participants attended the working session.

Deployment of Internal Control Programs (ICP) commenced in Kazakhstan and Hungary. At the same time, work began in Slovakia and Estonia to establish the foundation for a workable ICP that meets the export legal framework of each country. In Russia, BIS/NEC organized 21 ICP deployment workshops.

NEC unveiled a new training instrument called the Product Identification Tool (PIT), which is designed to assist customs, enforcement, and licensing officials in identifying items that have a strategic value. In Russia, the PIT development process was completed and deployment has started. In the Ukraine, the PIT development process was initiated. BIS/NEC also developed new enforcement training modules to train export enforcement agents in several cooperating countries.

Another aspect of BIS educational and training programs is the Office of Export Enforcement's (OEE) Safeguards Verification Program, which was developed in 1990 to ensure the legitimate end-use of strategic U.S. goods and technologies. While the early program concentrated on the traditional diversion points in Central Europe, the program over the years has expanded worldwide to conduct pre-license and post-shipment checks utilizing Export Enforcement personnel. These OEE teams assess the suitability of foreign firms to receive U.S. origin licensed goods and technology and conduct educational visits to foreign firms, often in cooperation with host government officials. During FY 2003, Safeguard trips were made to the following destinations: Brazil, Cyprus, Hong Kong, India, Italy, Malta, Panama, Russia, South Africa, Syria, and Thailand.

During the reporting period, BIS and the Ministry of Economy and Industry (METI) of Japan developed a personnel exchange program whereby a U.S. and Japanese employee observed each other's licensing procedures in each other's respective country. The Japanese visitor spent several weeks in BIS and other government agencies familiarizing himself with U.S. Government export licensing procedures, while the U.S. representative spent 10 days in Japan.

FY 2003 workshops produced major strides in the development of national export control systems in all nations participating in these exchanges. These workshops aided in reducing the threat from strategic items originating in or transiting through participating countries, and that could be used in the proliferation 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)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$3,757,967	\$3,757,967

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	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
330	1,907	2,237

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 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
\$1,122,258	\$1,626,600	\$2,748,858

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$472,000	\$130,000	\$0	\$126,000	\$728,000

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
236	414	650

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

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, 105 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 World Trade Organization (WTO), North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), and various other free trade agreements.

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

American Management and Business Internship Training Program

The American Management and Business Internship Training Program (AMBIT), administered by the ITA in collaboration with the International Fund for Ireland, 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 2003, AMBIT continued its E-Business Program for a second year and added a Community Leadership Program.

The E-Business Program covers a wide range of topics from website development to management and productivity software. Five business managers from Northern Ireland and five business managers from the Republic of Ireland learned how to use e-business tools to improve their business processes. The program took place in the United States and included cost-shared support for 30 days (3 days each for 10 participants) of practical training and observation by private U.S. companies.

The new Community Leadership Program brought 11 directors of nonprofit community organizations from Northern Ireland to the United States for two weeks of training on U.S. practices in the areas of early childhood education, social deprivation, sustainable business models for nonprofits, and advocacy. Approximately eight days of training was supported by U.S. nonprofit community-development corporations.

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	\$32,000	Not Tracked	\$135,802	\$167,802

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	21	21

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

Generalized System of Preferences and Export Opportunities for Afghanistan Program

The Generalized System of Preferences and Export Opportunities for Afghanistan (GSP) Program provides Afghans with the opportunity to learn about the GSP and U.S. import and export policies. Expanding market access for Afghanistan will help fuel economic development in the country in the long run.

During FY 2003, training was conducted by digital videoconference to introduce Afghan participants to the many features of exporting goods to the United States. U.S. Government and private sector advisors discussed the GSP Program and U.S. import policies, customs forms, the World Trade Organization, and the world trading system. The two-day seminar included representatives from the Afghan Ministry of Commerce, trade associations, and other private sector traders.

National Interests: Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); Global Issues (Health, Environment); International Product Standards

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
15	50	65

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

Foreign participant count is an estimate. U.S.-based trainers conducted a seminar via digital video conference for foreign participants overseas.

Inter-American E-Business Fellowship Program

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

The program successfully leverages private sector resources. U.S. host companies provide their time and expertise by offering three weeks of high quality training. Latin American companies "buy-in" by paying airfare to the United States for the chosen participants. The U.S. Government and the Organization of American States pay for lodging, per diem, and domestic airfare; the costs of 10 days of additional training (a one-week orientation program and a three-day wrap-up session); staffing; and other miscellaneous expenses. It is an interagency effort, with the U.S. Trade and Development Agency providing funding and Commerce/ITA providing staffing; significant contributions of time are provided by Commerce's Foreign Commercial Service and State Department Economic Officers.

Program goals are to:

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

The FY 2003 program included three Fellows from Argentina, two from Colombia, and one each from Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama, and Paraguay. It is a testament to the program and the quality of the Fellows that a number of host companies participated. The private-sector business support comes from Cisco, Ebay, Federal Express, IBM, Microsoft, NBC, Separation Systems, TRX, and Wal-Mart.

National Interests: Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, U.S. Exports, Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); Advancement of Technology

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$49,995	\$49,995

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	Not Tracked	\$8,400	\$49,995	\$58,395

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.

Management Training for Africa

The Management Training for Africa (MTA) Program is a trade capacity building initiative of the International Trade Administration. Commerce conducted a pilot MTA program in July 2003 for the Southern African Customs Union (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland) that focused on transportation infrastructure and specifically intermodal logistics. The MTA program strives to foster, promote, and develop U.S. commercial activities with each region in sub-Saharan Africa and will help facilitate the development and modernization of Africa's healthcare infrastructure to address a critical need for the region's economic growth.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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
\$180,000	\$0	\$180,000

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	19	19

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

Middle East Executive Training in the United States

The Middle East Executive Training in the United States is a pilot program under the Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI). It exposes business executives in the Middle East to U.S. products and business practices, thereby creating a cadre of influential executives who are predisposed to doing business with the United States. The program also facilitates trade between North African and Middle Eastern companies and U.S. small- and medium-sized businesses that otherwise may not have the resources to enter these markets directly. Citizens from Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Gaza, Israel (Arab-Israelis), Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, the West Bank, and Yemen are eligible to participate in the program.

Program goals and objectives are to increase business skills of entrepreneurs; increase basic business skills of private sector representatives in the hospital administration sector; develop an alumni component so that participants develop and maintain ties with each other and with professional peers met in the United States; implement business innovations which over time will improve business operations, profitability, and growth, champion internal economic reforms, and promote entrepreneurship within the alumni communities.

During FY 2003, the program implemented two month-long group training sessions. One in June for an 18-member, all-female group of executives and mid-level managers, and another in September for 19 hospital administrators. Funds reflected for the program do not include additional FY 2003 funds that were used to host an Alumni Conference in Cairo, Egypt, in May 2004.

National Interests: Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, U.S. Exports, Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); Mutual Understanding Between American and Arab Business Representatives; Improvement of Business and Leadership Skills in the Arab World

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$580,076	\$580,076

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$22,400	\$0	\$0	\$22,400

Participant Totals:

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

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

Special American Business Internship Training Program

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

The Grants Program places executives from the former Soviet Union with U.S. companies for individual hands-on training in market-based management and scientific skills for a period of three to six months. 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.

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:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$4,972,611	\$4,972,611

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$2,486,306	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$2,486,306

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	321	321

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

National Institute of Standards and Technology

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

NIST Exchange Visitors Program

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

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

The goals, objectives, and rationale of the Exchange Visitors Program are to gain access to unique foreign technical knowledge and skills, to develop working relationships with and insight into the character and quality of the work of foreign institutions, to support 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
\$12,477,252	\$0	\$12,477,252

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$1,875,233	\$0	\$1,315,571	\$0	\$3,190,804

Participant Totals:

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

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

NIST International Visitors Program

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

National Interests: Economic Prosperity

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 COMMERCE

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	1,675	1,675

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

Standards in Trade Program

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

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

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$252,747	\$0	\$252,747

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$28,528	\$0	\$0	\$28,528

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	80	80

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

National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration

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

International Turtle Excluder Device Technology Transfer Program

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

National Interests: Economic Prosperity (Open Markets); Global Issues (Environment); Consumer Products (Importation of Shrimp); Endangered Species Conservation (Sea Turtles)

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$62,698	\$0	\$62,698

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

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

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	33	393	426

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

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

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

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

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USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$195,968	\$0	\$195,968

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	\$24,050	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$34,010	\$58,060

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

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	90	140	230

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

National Sea Grant College Program

Created in 1966, Sea Grant is a partnership between American universities, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, state governments, and private industry. Today the National Sea Grant College Program's network of 30 Sea Grant Colleges focuses on research, education, and outreach related to coastal and marine issues.

National Interests: National Security (Regional Stability); Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, Economic Development); Global Issues (Health, Environment); Advancement of Science

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

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	1	1

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

National Weather Service - World Meteorological Organization's Technical Cooperation Program

The National Weather Service provides daily forecasts and warnings for severe weather events such as hurricanes, tornadoes, winter storms, floods, and tsunamis. Its International Activities Office responds to requests for training in meteorology, operational hydrology, and related disciplines. These requests are sent by the United Nations World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and are funded by the United States under the WMO Voluntary Cooperation Program (VCP).

Fellowships are awarded to candidates designated by their respective governments through the Permanent Representative with WMO, who is usually the director of the National Meteorological or Hydrometeorological Service in the requesting country concerned. The studies and training fall into the following broad categories: basic university studies, postgraduate studies, nondegree university studies, specialized training courses, on-the-job training, as well as technical training for operation and maintenance of equipment. The majority of requests involve short-term training (specialized training courses and on-the-job training).

Four-month fellowships at the International Desks of the National Centers for Environmental Prediction (NCEP) in Camp Springs, Maryland, provide an excellent on-the-job training forum for visiting operational meteorologists. Students at the South American, Tropical (for Central American and Caribbean countries), and African Desks gain insight into interpretation of NCEP's numerical weather prediction model output and provide useful model verification and operational feedback. During the training, the visiting Fellows learn about a broad spectrum of meteorological products, as well as analysis and forecasting techniques.

The United States gains from the participation of these visiting students. Our global weather prediction models undergo constant revision, with each change requiring a thorough evaluation. A change or modification in the model that reaps some benefits over a particular region could result in less than favorable benefits over other regions of the globe. The visiting Fellows bring knowledge and expertise from their region, which the United States uses to subjectively evaluate the models, thus allowing us to identify and correct substantial problems with the models. A cadre of well-trained meteorologists provides innumerable benefits. For example, the United States consumes considerable produce from these regions, which directly depend on accurate forecasting for successful harvest. These forecasters contribute to the safety and protection of U.S. interests abroad. Hundreds of flights (local and international carriers) originate daily in the Caribbean Basin and South America. The safety of U.S. citizens depends on proper aviation support, as provided by the International Desks.

The World Meteorological Organization's Technical Cooperation Program ensures, through collaborative efforts of member nations, the enhancement and development of the capabilities of the National Meteorological and Hydrological Services so that they can contribute to, and participate efficiently in, the implementation of WMO programs for the benefit of the global community and in support of national socioeconomic development activities.

National Interests: Economic Prosperity (Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); American Citizens & Borders (American Citizens); Global Issues (Environment)

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$50,000	\$482,250	\$532,250

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	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
	88	67	155

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

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

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

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$62,000	\$0	\$62,000

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$3,000	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$3,000

Participant Totals:

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

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

U.S.-Japan Cooperative Program in Natural Resources

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

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$19,000	\$0	\$19,000

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$30,000	\$34,000	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$64,000

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
24	1	25

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

National Telecommunications and Information Administration

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

The training course is two weeks long and usually is conducted in the March-April time frame. The training course facilitates future negotiations and fosters future support for U.S. policy positions on international spectrum management issues. NTIA does not provide any funds to the students it trains. It does provide a \$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.

Due to the increased processing time to obtain visas, the NTIA training course was rescheduled to September 2003 and a special training session was conducted in October 2003 for Iraqis who experienced visa issues. The September and October training courses had 11 and 3 participants, respectively.

National Interests: Economic Prosperity; Global Issues

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	14	14

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

Office of General Counsel

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

Commercial Law Development Program

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

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

Most CLDP activities are part of comprehensive assistance programs addressing various aspects of one or two issues of interest to a host government, rather than ad hoc efforts. Programs typically include placing expert 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.

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	\$4,504,320	\$4,504,320

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
317	1,878	2,195

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

Patent and Trademark Office

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

Technical Assistance Programs

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

In FY 2003, the USPTO was engaged on a number of fronts to strengthen intellectual property administration and enforcement abroad. The USPTO hosted the "USPTO/World Intellectual Property Rights Organization Asia and Pacific Program for the Judiciary on Intellectual Property Rights Enforcement" in Washington, D.C., for members of the appellate and supreme court judiciary from Asia and the Pacific region on intellectual property rights protection and enforcement. The USPTO also organized a program with the Jordan Intellectual Property Association, the International Intellectual Property Institute, the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, and George Washington University Law School in Amman, Jordan, to celebrate Intellectual Property week. More than 300 lawyers, government officials, and other interested Jordanians attended this four-day program.

The Visiting Scholars and Enforcement Programs for FY 2003 provided participants from Albania, Algeria, Bosnia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cape Verde, China, Croatia, Czech Republic, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Honduras, Hungary, India, Jamaica, Kuwait, Macedonia, Morocco, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Romania, Serbia/Montenegro, Taiwan, Tunisia, and Turkey 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.

Also in FY 2003, a USPTO official served on a temporary assignment to the U.S. Embassy in Beijing to assist the embassy and U.S. rights holders on intellectual property rights issues in the People's Republic of China.

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$114,985	\$550	\$115,535

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$7,005	\$35,212	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$42,217

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
28	1,147	1,175

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
\$187,648,625	\$52,553,346	\$135,095,279	\$428,202,481†	\$193,811†	\$29,308†	\$0†	\$616,074,225†	50,672

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

Defense Security Cooperation Agency

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

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	\$58,068,522	\$58,068,522

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$426,401,574	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$426,401,574

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	30,808	30,808

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

International Military Education and Training

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

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$76,267,000	\$76,267,000

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

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	10,736	10,736

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

Professional Military Education Exchanges

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

National Interests: National 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	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	51	51	102

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

Defense Threat Reduction Agency

Andrej Sakharov Academy Summer Course

The Andrej Sakharov Academy summer course, which takes place in Garmisch, Germany, provides an opportunity for the Defense Threat Reduction Agency's Russian linguists to improve their understanding of written and spoken Russian and to broaden their knowledge of Eurasia in a total immersion environment.

National Interests: National Security

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$3,000	\$0	\$3,000

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

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

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

Bilateral/Trilateral Inspections and Escorts

In FY 2003, each of the seven bilateral inspections/escorts gave the United States, as well as its partner countries, the opportunity to train more than 41 new inspectors. The most concrete benefit of the training was that it led to two trilateral inspections in FY 2004 with England and Germany, and promoted more open and professional Conventional Forces in Europe inspections between allied members.

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

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$436,633	\$0	\$436,633

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	\$96,667	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$96,667

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	277	331	608

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

Moscow State University Immersion Training

This program provides for the enhancement and continuation of language training for U.S. personnel responsible for the execution of Arms Control Missions. It provides students with intensive conversation practice with native Russian speakers 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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$40,600	\$0	\$40,600

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
28	0	28

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 (Weapons of Mass Destruction); Law Enforcement

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$20,000	\$0	\$20,000

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

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

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

Weapons of Mass Destruction Training Program

The International Counterproliferation Program trains government representatives in-country to deter weapons of mass destruction (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
\$11,187,281	\$0	\$11,187,281

Non-USG Funding:

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

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
15	1,920	1,935

Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data 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 and fellowships to American undergraduate and graduate students for the international study of foreign areas, languages, and other fields crucial to U.S. national security. NSEP also awards fellowships to students through the National Flagship Language Initiative (NFLI). On average, undergraduates use NSEP awards to study abroad for four months to one year, while graduates study for one year or more. NFLI fellows study for one to two years.

The FY 2003 NFLI pilot program continues NSEP's transition away from its traditional institutional grants program. NFLI is a national system of programs designed to produce advanced language competency in languages critical to national security. These programs, coupled with fellowships for individual students, produce graduates eligible for employment in the federal government across a broad range of disciplines with advanced levels of language proficiency. There were 10 participants studying Arabic, Chinese, Korean, or Russian in the 2003 NFLI pilot program. NSEP supported the NFLI through a transformation of the institutional grants program. No new institutional grants were awarded in FY 2003; however, NSEP supports 40 previously awarded institutional grants.

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

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
281	0	281

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

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 (Global Growth and Stability); Democracy & Human Rights; Global Issues (Environment); Closer Relationships with NATO

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$2,968,088	\$0	\$2,968,088

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	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
477	513	990

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

Olmsted Scholar Program

The Olmsted Scholar Program annually provides 18 educational grants for two years of liberal arts graduate study and other travel and educational experiences in a foreign country to three competitively selected career officers with regular commissions (each of the three military departments). The spouses of Scholars receive grants to cover the costs of language training and to defray other expenses connected to their participation in their spouses' educational endeavors.

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

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

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

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

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National Interests: National Security (Regional Stability); 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	\$193,811	\$0	\$0	\$193,811

Participant Totals:

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

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

State Partnership Program

The National Guard Bureau (NGB) State Partnership Program (SPP) links American 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 includes: (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
\$10,800,000	\$0	\$10,800,000

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
692	1,035	1,727

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

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
	\$358,822	\$0	\$358,822

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
	32	33	65

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

Service Academy Foreign Student Program

The Service Academy Foreign Student Program reserves a maximum of 60 billets for foreign students at each of the five service academies. 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
	\$4,133,358	\$0	\$4,133,358

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	\$1,584,338	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,584,338

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Participant Totals:

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

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

Regional Centers for Security Studies

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

Africa Center for Strategic Studies

The Africa Center for Strategic Studies is one of five Department of Defense Regional Centers for Security Studies, and one of three 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 five 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.

The Africa Center for Strategic Studies conducted three major events in FY 2003: the Senior Leader Seminar in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; the West African Ministerial in Dakar, Senegal; and the Golden Spear Symposium in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

National Interests: National Security (Regional Stability, Counterterrorism); Democracy & Human Rights; Humanitarian Response; Global Issues (Health, Environment); Military Professionalism and Security Studies; Civil-Military Relations; Defense Economics

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,591,360	\$754,757	\$2,346,117

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
23	190	213

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

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reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies

The Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies (APCSS) is a regional study, conference, and research center, whose mission is to 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).

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; Humanitarian Response; Global Issues (Health, Population, Environment)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$4,217,000	\$0	\$4,217,000

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	682	682

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

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 Western 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
\$1,425,838	\$5,000	\$1,430,838

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$7,327	\$0	\$29,308	\$0	\$36,635

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

Participant Totals:

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

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

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 seven programs: College of International Security Studies, Foreign Area Officers Program, Foreign Language Training Center, Conference Center, Graduate Program, Research Program, and the headquarters element for the Partnership for Peace Consortium of Defense Academies and Security Studies Institutes.

The College of International Security Studies offers four resident education courses. These courses consist of postgraduate-level studies that focus on how national security is formulated and maintained in democratic societies. There is a 10-day 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; a 9-week course entitled "Leaders for the 21st Century" (three per year) for majors, captains, and their civilian equivalents; and a 30-day Democracy Building Program for junior leaders of Kosovo and Serbia and Montenegro.

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

The Conference Center organizes 24 conferences per fiscal year on a variety of security-related topics designed to engage participants in constructive discussion. The program includes multinational, regional, and bilateral conferences and seminars. 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 Graduate Program keeps resident course graduates "connected for life" through key activities including promoting dialogue among the more than 3,000 graduates, exclusive access to the Center's trilingual Knowledge Portal, newsletters, and support to the rapidly growing number of alumni associations (14).

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)

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USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$6,526,280	\$0	\$6,526,280

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	\$112,575	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$112,575

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	0	1,857	1,857

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

Near East-South Asia Center for Strategic Studies

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

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

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

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

National Interests: National Security (Regional Stability, Weapons of Mass Destruction, Counterterrorism); Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, Global Growth and Stability); Law Enforcement; Democracy & Human Rights; Humanitarian Response; Global Issues (Environment); Border Security Including Port and Maritime Security

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$845,086	\$0	\$845,086

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

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Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	213	213

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

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

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$27,202,499	\$27,202,499	\$0	\$1,198,198†	\$12,000†	\$9,100†	\$34,980†	\$28,456,777†	8,462

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



DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

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

Office of Postsecondary Education

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

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

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

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

American Overseas Research Centers Program

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

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

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

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

USG Funding:

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

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
365	3	368

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

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)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$620,014	\$0	\$620,014

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

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

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	208	206	414

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

Fulbright-Hays Doctoral Dissertation Research Abroad Program

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

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

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

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

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$4,823,280	\$0	\$4,823,280

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
	173	0	173

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

Fulbright-Hays Faculty Research Abroad Program

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

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

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

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,608,270	\$0	\$1,608,270

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

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

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

Fulbright-Hays Group Projects Abroad Program

The Fulbright-Hays Group Projects Abroad 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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$4,350,000	\$0	\$4,350,000

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
867	0	867

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

Fulbright-Hays Seminars Abroad Program

The Fulbright-Hays Seminars Abroad 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.

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National Interests: Improvement of Education in the United States

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,941,609	\$0	\$1,941,609

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	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
141	20	161

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

Program for North American Mobility in Higher Education

The Program for North American Mobility in Higher Education, 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.

National Interests: National Security (Regional Stability); Economic Prosperity (Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); American Citizens & Borders (Travel and Immigration, American Citizens); Democracy & Human Rights; Humanitarian Response; Global Issues (Health, Population, 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
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	\$0

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
40	40	80

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

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
\$1,190,000	\$0	\$1,190,000

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$1,190,000	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	\$1,190,000

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
155	184	339

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

Office of Safe and Drug-Free Schools

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

The legislation for this program defines an eligible country as a Central European country, an Eastern European country, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, the Independent States of the former Soviet Union as defined in Section 3 of the FREEDOM Support Act (22 U.S.C. 5801), the Republic of Ireland, the Province of Northern Ireland in the United Kingdom, and any developing country (as such term is defined in Section 209 (d) of the Education for the Deaf Act) if the Secretary of Education, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, determines that 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 and economic education; assist eligible countries in the adaptation, implementation, and institutionalization of such programs; create and implement civic and government education and economic education programs for students that draw upon experiences of the participating eligible countries; provide a means for exchange of ideas and experiences in civic and government education and economic education among political, educational, governmental, and private sector leaders; and provide support for independent research and evaluation to determine the effects of these educational programs on students' development of knowledge, skills, and traits of character essential for the preservation and improvement of a constitutional democracy.

The Cooperative Civic Education and Economic Education Exchange Program is carried out in concurrence with the Department of State, which is specifically charged with ensuring that the assistance provided is not duplicative of other program activities conducted in eligible countries and that institutions in eligible countries with which the work may be conducted are creditable institutions. The FY 2003 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 three U.S. organizations: the Center for Civic Education, which administers CIVITAS: An International Civic Education Exchange Program, CIVITAS Latin America Program, and the CIVITAS Africa Program; Russell Sage College, which administers the Civics Mosaic Program; and the National Council on Economic Education, which administers the Economics International Program.

Civics Mosaic Program

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

To accomplish its goal, the program brings together teams of educators from 12 U.S. regions and 12 Russian regions. Teams 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 materials in their classrooms.

FY 2003 was the first full exchange year. In November 2003, two Fellows from each of 12 Russian regions visited their counterpart regions in the United States. In April 2004, two Fellows from each of 12 U.S. regions visited their counterpart regions in Russia. This year also saw the completion of two manuals -- "The Active Classroom" and "The Active School" -- as well as units in a student textbook on comparative civics.

One component of the program provides Mosaic Fellows (six Russian and six American) with the opportunity each year to participate in an annual conference sponsored by the Center for Civic Education entitled CIVITAS: A Civic

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Education Exchange Program. This year Fellows participated in two such conferences: the first in Mexico City, Mexico, in September-October 2003; the second in Budapest, Hungary, in May 2004. At these conferences all Fellows interacted with participants from over 40 countries. One regional coordinator traveled to the CIVITAS Baltic Conference, where she made a presentation about the Civics Mosaic program and its textbook, "Comparative Civics: Comparing Political Systems." Her presentation was so well received that she was invited to lecture at the Vilnius Pedagogical University before her return home.

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
\$479,604	\$0	\$479,604

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	553	583

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

CIVITAS: International/Latin America/Africa Program

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 organizations and universities by linking them in partnerships with public and private sector entities in more than 25 emerging democracies. Collectively, the CIVITAS consortium marshals the strengths of the most eminent and experienced leaders in democracy education in the world. These consortium members have created the fundamental civic education frameworks and standards employed throughout the United States and in many other democracies. Other CIVITAS innovations include: cosponsoring the first worldwide organizing 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 in the CIVITAS International organization.

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

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

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

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

National Interests: Democracy & Human Rights; Improvement of Education

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$5,428,573	\$0	\$5,428,573

Non-USG Funding:

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

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

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Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
228	211	439

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

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 materials development and multilateral exchanges with colleagues from countries making the transition to a market economy.

During FY 2003, the National Council on Economic Education (NCEE) conducted workshops, seminars, study tours, and other exchange efforts that directly involved 279 educators from 21 countries. These programs will impact more than 16,000 students. Thirty-seven high school teachers and 813 students in Bulgaria participated in a research study. Alumni of the Training of Trainers program from 18 countries reported conducting 549 training programs for 16,519 teachers. Through the Alumni Projects program, NCEE continued to provide support for partner organizations to conduct workshops, translate materials, publish brochures and newsletters for teachers, conduct student competitions, and organize programs for key education decision makers.

Approximately 10,000 U.S. educators were impacted by the program through participation in conferences, study tours to the United States and overseas, and International Education Showcase activities, or through materials they received for use in their classrooms. It is estimated that these educators have a potential impact on over 500,000 students each year. Program evaluation continued to focus on the ways in which different elements of the program contribute to changes in knowledge, skills, and attitudes on the part of teachers, teacher trainers, and students.

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$3,761,149	\$0	\$3,761,149

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$8,198	\$12,000	\$9,100	\$34,980	\$64,278

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
101	4,118	4,219

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 the Undersecretary for International Affairs

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

USED International Visitors Program

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

National Interests: Improvement of Education

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	790	790

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
\$12,735,469	\$10,607,929	\$2,127,540	\$81,301†	\$135,481	\$0	\$660,900†	\$13,613,151†	6,778

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



DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

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

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

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

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

Data is organized by the Department of Energy Strategic Goal Lines, each of which supports the DOE mission.

Accordingly, all of the organizations within DOE are included within one of the following categories:

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

Corporate Management

Overarching corporate management of DOE resources and administrative programs is the responsibility of the Office of Management 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 2003.

Marshall Islands Environmental Monitoring Program

Since 1958, the Department of Energy and its predecessor agencies have conducted detailed environmental monitoring and agricultural research studies to provide measurement data and assessments to characterize current radiological conditions at the Bikini, Enewetak, Rongelap, and Utirik atolls. Since enactment of the first Compact of Free Association in 1986, the U.S. Government has expended more than \$50,000,000 toward this goal. Part of the Environmental Monitoring Program is the Whole Body Counting Program consisting of facilities in three locations within the Republic of the Marshall Islands. The program measures the internal deposition of radioactive materials acquired through eating locally grown foods. The counting facilities are run by local Marshallese technicians trained in the United States at the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory.

National Interests: Democracy & Human Rights; Humanitarian Response; Global Issues (Health, Environment)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$73,000	\$0	\$73,000

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	6	6

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

Office of Intelligence International Activities

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

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

National Interests: National Security

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$19,990	\$0	\$19,990

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
7	15	22

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

Office of Policy and International Affairs International Programs

The Assistant Secretary for Policy and International Affairs (PI) is the primary advisor to the Secretary, Deputy Secretary, and Under Secretary on domestic and international policy development and implementation as well as DOE policy analysis and activities. PI has primary responsibility for coordinating the efforts of diverse elements in the Department to ensure a unified voice in our policy and international affairs. PI works closely with organizational elements within the Department, other federal agencies, national energy policy, and international energy agreements. PI coordinates DOE initiatives on climate change technology, greenhouse gas reduction reporting, and clean energy technology exports.

In FY 2003, PI conducted a workshop for Nigerian government representatives on Power Sector Regulation and Restructuring.

National Interests: National Security (Regional Stability); Economic Prosperity (Global Growth and Stability); Global Issues (Environment)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$165,000	\$165,000

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
3	142	145

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

Radiation Effects Research Foundation Program

The Office of Environment, Safety, and Health co-funds the Radiation Effects Research Foundation (RERF), which is a binational organization dedicated to the discovery, application, and dissemination of knowledge about health effects in the survivors of the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Annual funding for RERF is provided by the Japanese government through the Ministry of Health, Labour, and Welfare (MHLW), and by the U.S. Government through the Department of Energy. The National Academy of Sciences (NAS) also supports RERF activities through a cooperative agreement with DOE. A major part of the annual funds are transmitted to RERF through the Department of State and the remainder are transmitted through NAS, primarily for the hiring of U.S. scientists to work at the RERF in Japan. The expenditures include costs of exchange and training components. Both DOE and MHLW recognize the importance and potential of RERF for providing education and training for American, Japanese, and international scientists. Opportunities are provided for collaborations with Japanese and American universities.

In FY 2003, DOE provided approximately 40 percent of the total operational funds for RERF. A portion of this provided support for seven American and three international scientists to work at RERF.

National Interests: Democracy & Human Rights; Humanitarian Response; Global Issues (Health, 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
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
7	3	10

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

Russian Health Studies Program

The Russian Health Studies Program was developed to assess worker and public health risks from radiation exposure resulting from nuclear weapons production activities in the former Soviet Union. The goals and objectives are to: (1) better understand the relationship between health effects and chronic low-to-medium dose radiation exposure, (2) determine radiation-induced cancer risks from exposure to gamma, neutron, and alpha radiation, and (3) improve and validate DOE, U.S., and international radiation protection standards/practices. U.S. and Russian cooperation was initiated in 1994 under a binational agreement. The work is conducted under the management of the Joint Coordinating Committee for Radiation Effects Research, of which DOE is the lead U.S. agency and the Ministry of Emergencies is the lead Russian agency. Presently, DOE supports three radiation dose reconstruction studies, two epidemiologic studies, three molecular and biological studies, a tissue repository, and data preservation and integration activities. All research is focused on workers at Mayak PA, Russia's first nuclear weapons production facility, and on residents in communities surrounding the complex.

National Interests: Global Issues (Health, Environment)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$28,000	\$0	\$28,000

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	12	12

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

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

Energy Resources Programs promote the development and deployment of clean, economical, and reliable energy systems through a variety of approaches, including market reforms that increase competition while assuring reliability, the development of improved energy technologies and standards, energy-related information, voluntary programs, and the maintenance of emergency oil reserves.

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 observational or study tours.

National Interests: National Security (Regional Stability); 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
\$20,916	\$0	\$20,916

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
7	24	31

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

National Energy Technology Laboratory

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

National Interests: National Security (Regional Stability, Weapons of Mass Destruction); Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, U.S. Exports, Economic Development); Global Issues (Health, Environment)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,242,517	\$256,752	\$1,499,269

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$12,830	\$1,900	\$0	\$900	\$15,630

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
127	570	697

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 Distributed Energy and Electricity Reliability

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

National Interests: Global Issues (Environment)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,202,326	\$0	\$1,202,326

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$127,000	\$0	\$660,000	\$787,000

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

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Participant Totals:

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

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

The Fossil Energy International Program

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

All international exchanges and training were in the areas of coal and coal products and natural gas and petroleum technologies.

National Interests: Economic Prosperity (Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); Global Issues (Environment)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$277,624	\$1,563	\$279,187

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$8,471	\$6,581	\$0	\$0	\$15,052

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
100	113	213

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

National Nuclear Security Administration

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

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

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

- Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation
- Defense Programs
- Naval Reactors

The Office of Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation (DNN) brings together the scientific, technical, and operational expertise in DOE and the national labs. DNN addresses one of the gravest dangers to U.S. national security today -- the proliferation of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons and missiles for their delivery. Its primary mission includes:

- Securing nuclear materials, weapons, and expertise and bolstering border security.
- Conducting nonproliferation research and development.
- Strengthening international nonproliferation and export control.
- Reducing quantities of nuclear materials.
- Mitigating risks at nuclear facilities worldwide.

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

Conducting Nonproliferation Research and Development

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

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

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$663,000	\$0	\$663,000

Non-USG Funding:

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

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Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
1	16	17

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

Mitigating Risks at Nuclear Facilities Worldwide

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

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

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

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$78,997	\$1,249,225	\$1,328,222

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
40	122	162

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

Reducing Quantities of Nuclear Materials

The Office of Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation assists Russia to (1) blend-down irreversibly at least 500 metric tons of surplus highly enriched uranium (HEU), (2) dispose of its surplus plutonium, and (3) shut down its three reactors that are still producing weapons-usable plutonium.

DNN further reduces quantities of weapons-usable HEU by converting research reactors in the United States and other countries to use low-enriched uranium (LEU), and oversees the blend-down of 174 metric tons of HEU in the United States.

In addition, DNN works cooperatively with Russia and the International Atomic Energy Agency to ensure that spent fuel resulting from Russian-built research reactors in other countries is returned to Russia for safe storage.

As part of the NNSA ongoing effort to assist Gostomnadzor (GAN), the Russian nuclear regulatory agency, in establishing a more adequate licensing regime for the mixed oxide fuel fabrication facility in Russia, DNN collaborated with the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) to introduce representatives from GAN to NRC

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regulations and procedures relating to electrical systems, instrumentation and control systems, human factors in engineering, and software quality control.

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$3,956,500	\$0	\$3,956,500

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
277	3,933	4,210

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

Securing Nuclear Materials, Weapons, and Expertise and Bolstering Border Security

The Office of Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation enhances U.S. national security and reduces the threat of nuclear proliferation and nuclear terrorism by improving the security of weapons-usable nuclear and radiological material and enhancing detection and interdiction infrastructure at international borders.

DNN helps to halt nuclear smuggling and nuclear terrorism by cooperatively developing and employing radiological and nuclear detection equipment at key border crossings, airports, and ports, including major seaports or "megaports," worldwide as well as assisting and training customs officials at home and abroad to detect the illicit trafficking of nuclear and radiological materials and dual-use commodities that might be useful in weapons of mass destruction programs.

DNN helps reorient the former Soviet Union's nuclear weapons production complex toward commercial, non-military applications, reducing physical infrastructure in the former Soviet Union that could contribute to weapons production.

Examples of international exchanges and training include initiatives for Russian professionals to receive cultural, academic, and vocational training associated with operating and maintaining modern, well-designed nuclear physical protection and nuclear material accounting systems that are installed at nuclear facilities in Russia.

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$159,000	\$0	\$159,000

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
15	163	178

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

Strengthening International Nonproliferation and Export Control Regimes

The Office of Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation strengthens U.S. national security through the application of technical and policy expertise to detect, prevent, and reverse the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction worldwide.

DNN provides unique policy and technical input to support U.S. nonproliferation initiatives and agreements and to improve regional security; helps ascertain U.S. export control compliance and strengthen foreign export control practices, including the development of standards to help regulate shipments of sensitive technologies and materials; operates the Cooperative Monitoring Center to bring foreign experts together to study stability issues affecting their region; and works with the International Atomic Energy Agency to ensure the physical protection and safeguards of nuclear and radiological materials worldwide.

The U.S. Russian Warhead Safety and Security Exchange Agreement, for example, allows for the exchange of unclassified technical information between the U.S. and the Russian Federation; storage and dismantlement; potential future transparency, confidence building, and arms control initiatives; and technology development to help combat nuclear related terrorism.

During FY 2003, two workshops were conducted on technology development to help combat nuclear related terrorism and 16 new proposals for cooperative work were approved under the Agreement.

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$418,060	\$0	\$418,060

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
220	189	409

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 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

Bureau of Nonproliferation Programs

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

In 2003, 77 Fellows from 29 countries were trained at over 60 U.S. institutions. Of these, 25 were supported by U.S. funds and 52 were supported by IAEA funds. Training ranged from one week to six months.

Universities provided training for 39 percent of the Fellows, followed by federal and state institutions (26 percent), medical schools and hospitals (19 percent), and private U.S. corporations (15 percent).

National Interests: Global Issues (Health, Environment)

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USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$207,999	\$0	\$207,999

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

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	0	77	77

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

International Student Exchange Program

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

National Interests: Advancement of Science

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

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

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	1	6	7

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

Scientific Research Programs

The Office of Basic Energy Sciences manages the Pan American Advanced Studies Institutes. 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 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 2003 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 bioremediation 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 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

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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 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 scientific collaboration involving the United States and Russia. 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: National Security; Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, U.S. Exports, Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); Global Issues (Health, Environment); Advancement of Science; Mutual Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$200,000	\$455,000	\$655,000

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
210	210	420

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
\$117,389,469	\$117,389,469	\$0	\$287,445†	\$2,031,779†	\$38,400†	\$0†	\$119,747,093†	3,801

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

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

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

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

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

Exchange Visitor Program

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

National Interests: Humanitarian Response; Global Issues (Health)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$3,333,855	\$0	\$3,333,855

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$287,445	\$2,031,779	\$38,400	\$0	\$2,357,624

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Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	140	140

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
\$100,772	\$0	\$100,772

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

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.

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)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,242,433	\$0	\$1,242,433

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

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	0	96	96

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
	\$1,444,616	\$0	\$1,444,616

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	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	63	63

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 (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	36	36

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 (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	379	379

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

NIH Visiting Program

Established in 1950, the NIH Visiting Program is the largest of the NIH scientific exchange programs. Program participants must be invited to NIH by a senior intramural investigator who will sponsor the visitor's research training or experience. Visiting Program participants are funded by NIH and are placed in one of two subcategories: (1) Visiting Fellows -- junior scientists with less than five years of relevant postdoctoral research experience who come to NIH for research training. They receive a stipend and are not considered employees of NIH. (2) Visiting Scientists -- scientists who come to NIH to conduct collaborative research. They receive a salary and are considered employees.

National Interests: Global Issues (Health); Advancement of Science (Biomedical Research)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$110,870,183	\$0	\$110,870,183

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	3,075	3,075

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

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 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
\$397,610	\$0	\$397,610

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

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.

Note: All HHS component agencies, including the Public Health Service, the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, the Administration for Children and Families, and the Administration on Aging, provide briefings for foreign visitors who come to the United States on exchange programs or on their own initiative. Briefings for these visitors, who number in the hundreds, cover the full range of HHS's responsibilities, including the Medicare and Medicaid programs; programs for older persons; services for children, youth, and families; the developmentally disabled; disadvantaged populations; refugees; and income support and related programs. No funds are specifically appropriated for this activity.

Although no international exchange program exists at the Food and Drug Administration, during FY 2003, the agency received 738 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
\$21,872,367	\$1,086,569	\$20,785,798	\$2,112,911†	\$0†	\$1,116†	\$99,666†	\$24,086,060†	13,098

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 HOMELAND SECURITY

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

Citizenship and Immigration Services

On March 1, 2003, services formerly provided by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) transitioned into the Department of Homeland Security under U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS). USCIS promotes national security, continues to eliminate immigration adjudications backlogs, and implements solutions for improving immigration customer services. Through USCIS, DHS continues the tradition of welcoming immigrants into the country by administering services such as immigrant and nonimmigrant sponsorship, adjustment of status, work authorization and other permits, naturalization of qualified applicants for U.S. citizenship, and asylum or refugee processing.

USCIS Foreign Visitors

The Office of Refugee Asylum and International Operations hosts delegations of foreign visitors who want to receive briefings on U.S. immigration policies and procedures and exchange information on immigration issues. Topics covered include, but are not limited to, trafficking of persons, asylum programs, refugee programs, and adoptions. All costs associated with the visit are covered by foreign governments, the visitor's organization, or other U.S. Government agencies.

USCIS subject matter experts (SMEs) deliver presentations to the foreign visitors on the topics listed above. Presentations are followed by question and answer sessions and dialogue between the USCIS SMEs and the foreign visitors.

National Interests: American Citizens & Borders (Travel and Immigration); Democracy & Human Rights; Humanitarian Response

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	55	55

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

Customs and Border Protection

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

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

Please note: On March 1, 2003, the Department of Homeland Security assumed management of U.S. Customs and Border Protection from the Department of the Treasury. While programs implemented by U.S. Customs and Border Protection between October 1, 2002, and March 1, 2003, were under the auspices of the Department of the Treasury, all program activity for the fiscal year is being reported under the Department of Homeland Security.

African Growth and Opportunity Act Professional Development Program

The African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) was signed into law on May 18, 2000, as part of the Trade and Development Act of 2000. The Act mandates that Customs and Border Protection provide training and technical assistance to beneficiary countries on the Act's legal and enforcement provisions. The 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 (Open Markets, Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$250,000	\$250,000

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
27	186	213

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

Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation

Within the auspices of the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation Sub-Committee on Customs Procedures, the Office of International Affairs provides necessary technical assistance to build the capacity of eligible customs laboratories in order to secure the accurate, consistent, and uniform implementation of the Harmonized System tariff classification. Technical assistance is conducted to help customs chemists and frontline officials gain chemical analysis skills, related Harmonized System classification knowledge, and sampling methods.

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

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$689	\$0	\$689

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$6,697	\$6,697

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	1	25	26

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

CBP International Visitors Program

Under the auspices of the International Visitors Program, visiting officials are afforded the opportunity to consult with senior managers and program officers relating to border security and to participate in corresponding on-site observational tours.

National Interests: National Security; American Citizens & Borders; Law Enforcement

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	923	923

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

Export Control and Border Security

The Export Control and Border Security (EXBS) Program is the culmination of a number of smaller programs that have been funded by Congress since the break-up of the Soviet Union to counter the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD). The program is currently focused on all of the newly independent countries in Central and Eastern Europe, the Caucasus, Central Asia, and other high-threat countries such as Cyprus, Malta, India, Turkey, Singapore, and the United Arab Emirates. Further expansion in the Middle East and Southeast Asia is planned.

Department of Defense/CBP Training Program -- In cooperation with the Department of Defense, CBP has developed and implemented a comprehensive multi-year international border security training program for the Newly Independent States of the former Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, and the Baltic States. The primary focus of the program is countering the proliferation of chemical, biological, and nuclear weapons and their delivery systems. The goal of CBP involvement in the program is to work with foreign law enforcement and border enforcement agencies to stop the spread of weapons of mass destruction through effective detection, identification, interdiction, and investigation of these incidents.

Georgia Border Guard and Law Enforcement -- The focus of the Georgia Border Guard and Law Enforcement program is to enable the Georgia Border Guard and the Georgian Customs Department to exercise greater control over the movement of people and goods across their borders. CBP seeks to improve the capability, proficiency, and professionalism of these agencies by providing: advisory services, training, and technical assistance; the delivery of such assets as aircraft, vessels, vehicles, navigation and communication equipment, and radar sites; and the renovation and construction of facilities. Improving the ability of Georgia to exercise control over its land borders, coastline, and ports of entry ultimately will aid CBP in reducing the threat of WMD smuggling, dual-use materials, and other forms of contraband.

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$15,826,310	\$15,826,310

Non-USG Funding:

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

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	1,258	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.

International Training and Assistance Program, Law Enforcement Training Branch

The International Training and Assistance Division, Law Enforcement Training Branch, provides comprehensive international narcotics and border enforcement training programs for the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL), U.S. Department of State. The goal of training is to enhance the ability of foreign border control agencies to develop and maintain their own counter-narcotics and anti-crime programs. The benefit is the interdiction of narcotics and contraband destined for the United States before they reach our shores.

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

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$0	\$833,921	\$833,921

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
	107	1,388	1,495

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

U.S. and foreign participants who provided or received training through the International Law Enforcement Academies may have also been reported by Immigration and Customs Enforcement. Both organizations supported FY 2003 training activities.

International Training and Assistance, Assistance Projects Branch

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

National Interests: National Security (Weapons of Mass Destruction); Economic Prosperity (Global Growth and Stability); American Citizens & Borders (Travel and Immigration); Law Enforcement (Illegal Drugs)

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$0	\$335,000	\$335,000

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	\$1,510,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,510,000

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	38	1,825	1,863

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 Regulations and Rulings

The Office of Regulations and Rulings provides training to foreign participants, both government and private, on various laws and regulations. Further, the Office provides training on administrative and operational procedures under various international agreements or bilateral economic or trade preference agreements, such as the World Trade Organization (WTO) Valuation Agreement, the WTO TRIPS agreement, and the African Growth and Opportunity Act. The Office provides training on an ad hoc basis to assist foreign countries in acceding to and complying with various international obligations under the above laws. These training initiatives also assist in the further economic development and growth of America's trading partners.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

National Interests: National Security (Regional Stability); Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, U.S. Exports, Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); Law Enforcement (International Crime)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$20,000	\$0	\$20,000

Non-USG Funding:

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

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
21	313	334

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 Strategic Trade

The Office of Strategic Trade provides CBP with a national strategic perspective on trade issues, supports partnerships with the trade community and domestic industry, manages a regulatory audit program, and designs strategies to enable CBP to address significant trade risks. The Office addresses trade risks by applying innovative approaches coupled with a focus on measurable results. Programs are implemented by nine Regulatory Audit Field Offices and five Strategic Trade Centers.

In FY 2003, the Office of Strategic Trade participated in International Training at the behest of the Office of International Affairs. International Trade Specialists from the Los Angeles Strategic Trade Center provided Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) enforcement training to customs officers in Mexico, the Balkans, and other countries in Eastern Europe. Regulatory auditors provided post-audit valuation training to some sub-Saharan countries under the World Trade Organization Valuation Agreement.

National Interests: Law Enforcement

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$33,118	\$0	\$33,118

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
52	223	275

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

World Trade Organization Valuation Assistance

The Office of International Affairs provides capacity building assistance to foreign governments that are attempting to implement the World Trade Organization (WTO) Valuation Agreement. Funding via a reimbursable arrangement with international and regional development donors goes to support program activities that may include (but are not limited to) conducting needs assessments, assisting with legislation drafting, or providing training via a three-module curriculum to enhance the understanding of host government officials regarding (1) the appropriate infrastructure requirements for the full implementation of the Agreement, (2) the value methodology of the Agreement, and (3) the application of the WTO value methodology in a post release environment.

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
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$92,969	\$92,969

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
14	150	164

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

Federal Emergency Management Agency

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) engages in international cooperative activities to help the international community to better prepare for, prevent, respond to, and recover from natural and man-made disasters. The exchange of emergency management information and expertise saves lives, prevents economic losses, and builds domestic and foreign emergency management capabilities. Building foreign emergency management capabilities enables governments to better respond when major disasters occur and reduces the cost of foreign disaster relief. It also provides constructive methods to foster global understanding and working relationships with other governments and societies.

FEMA's international cooperative activities include expert exchanges, participation in FEMA's Emergency Management Institute and National Fire Academy courses and train-the-trainer courses, participation in professional and scientific meetings, and distribution of FEMA publications.

Please note: On March 1, 2003, the Department of Homeland Security assumed management of the Federal Emergency Management Agency. While programs implemented by FEMA between October 1, 2002, and March 1, 2003, were under the auspices of FEMA as an independent agency, all program activity for the fiscal year is being reported under the Department of Homeland Security.

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.

National Interests: Humanitarian Response

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$37,495	\$37,495

Non-USG Funding:

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

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
6	11	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.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

National Interests: Humanitarian Response

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$23,500	\$23,500

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
5	6	11

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

Emergency Management Institute Programs

The Emergency Management Institute (EMI), part of the National Emergency Training Center in Emmitsburg, Maryland, enhances U.S. emergency management practices and minimizes the impact of disasters on the American public through a nationwide residential and non-residential training program. Emergency managers, firefighters, and elected officials take courses in many areas of emergency management, including emergency planning, exercise design and evaluation, disaster management, hazardous materials response, mitigation, and fire service management. EMI curricula are structured to meet the needs of a diverse audience with an emphasis on how the various elements work together in emergencies to save lives and protect property. Instruction focuses on four phases of emergency management: mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery. A significant portion of the training is conducted by state emergency management agencies under cooperative agreements with FEMA.

EMI often receives requests from foreign governments to participate in its residential and non-residential training programs. While many EMI courses are based on U.S.-specific legislation, regulations, and systems, EMI will accept foreign participants in its resident courses dealing with disaster preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation on a space-available basis. Applications for foreign participants must come through the appropriate embassy. In addition, the participants themselves must meet the following conditions: they must be endorsed by their home nation; they must be government employees with emergency management responsibilities; and they must be able to speak, read, and write in English.

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
\$1,535	Not Tracked	\$1,116	Not Tracked	\$2,651

Participant Totals:

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

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

Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Management Visitors Program

FEMA headquarters and regional offices host foreign government emergency preparedness and disaster management officials who seek information on all-hazard disaster preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation policies, programs, methods, and techniques. Visits provide an exchange of information on the experiences and lessons learned by other nations and enhance FEMA programs. International visitors are funded from sources in their home countries or by other U.S. Government organizations.

National Interests: Economic Prosperity (Global Growth and Stability); Humanitarian Response

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	503	503

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

National Emergency Training Center Visitor Briefings

FEMA's National Emergency Training Center in Emmitsburg, Maryland, includes the Emergency Management Institute and the National Fire Academy. The Center provides briefings and tours to emergency managers, firefighters, and elected officials who seek to learn more about emergency management, including emergency planning, exercise design and evaluation, disaster management, hazardous materials response, mitigation, and fire service management. International visitors are funded from sources in their home countries or by other U.S. Government organizations.

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
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

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

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

National Fire Academy

The National Fire Academy (NFA), part of the National Emergency Training Center, provides training and coursework that enhance the ability of fire and emergency services and allied professionals to deal more effectively with fire and related emergencies. Courses are provided at the resident facility in Emmitsburg, Maryland, and throughout the United States in cooperation with state and local fire training organizations, colleges, and universities. Any person with substantial involvement in fire prevention and control, emergency medical services, or fire-related emergency management activities is eligible to apply for Academy courses.

Requirements for foreign government participation in NFA courses are as outlined in EMI Programs above.

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
\$2,790	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$2,790

Participant Totals:

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

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

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.

Please note: On March 1, 2003, the Department of Homeland Security assumed management of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center from the Department of the Treasury. While programs implemented by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center between October 1, 2002, and March 1, 2003, were under the auspices of the Department of the Treasury, all program activity for the fiscal year is being reported under the Department of Homeland Security.

Financial Forensic Techniques Training Program

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

In a complex case, especially one involving fraud and money laundering, this problem can be compounded by the need to present hundreds of exhibits to prove individual financial transactions. Due to many requests for a program that explains the relationship among, and purpose of, many accounting documents, the Financial Fraud Institute staff developed the Financial Forensics Techniques Training Program (FFTTP). Geared for the journey-level financial investigator in federal law enforcement, the program offers investigative tips and techniques that can be applied to the most sophisticated financial crimes.

National Interests: Law Enforcement (International Crime)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$39,104	\$39,104

Non-USG Funding:

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

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	21	21

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

FLETC International Visitors

The International Visitors/Tours Program is managed in a collaborative effort with the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center Public Affairs Office and the Office of International Training staff, which hosts visitors to the FLETC headquarters and coordinates visits to FLETC satellite facilities across the country. These visits are conducted as part of an effort to build strong working relationships between the FLETC and counterpart foreign organizations. Usually these visits are a request from a foreign delegation visiting the FLETC for the following purposes: to take a general tour of the FLETC, to observe training, to meet with counterparts to discuss training and technical assistance, to develop a working relationship with U.S. law enforcement, and to become acquainted with the missions and duties of their colleagues. Quite often visiting delegates are given the opportunity to meet with FLETC executive staff as part of their visit. The majority of visitors to the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center are originally sponsored by another U.S. Government department or agency.

National Interests: National Security; Law Enforcement

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

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	36	36

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

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 Board 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	\$40,949	\$40,949

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

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

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	0	29	29

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

International Individual Students Program

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center hosts dozens of international students each year through the International Individual Students Program. These students are trained as part of an effort to build strong working relationships between FLETC and counterpart organizations. The international students attend training with all the training divisions at FLETC. The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center encourages this training for increased cooperation with other law enforcement agencies in order to promote the responsibilities of a law enforcement officer and, through interaction with students from many other agencies, help officers become acquainted with the missions and duties of their colleagues. The International Individual Students Program is managed by the FLETC Office of International Training staff. All of the international individual students to the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center at its main facility or satellite facilities are originally sponsored by the foreign government's law enforcement agency or another U.S. Government department or agency.

National Interests: Law Enforcement

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
	\$40,042	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$40,042

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	0	25	25

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

Interview Training

This course is designed to teach the student basic interviewing skills utilizing proven questioning techniques coupled with an awareness of common behavioral responses. Emphasis is placed on planning the interview, formulating questions, and following the five phases of the law enforcement interview. Other areas covered during this course of instruction include cognitive interviewing techniques for cooperative victims and witnesses, interviewing suspects, and, in certain programs, Neuro-Linguistic Programming.

National Interests: Law Enforcement

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$0	\$10,487	\$10,487

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

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

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	22	22

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

Training Needs Assessment - Ukraine

FLETC, U.S. Embassy, and Ukrainian Border Guard (UBG) staff meet at the UBG Academy in Khmelnytskyi to determine the needs of the Ukrainian Border Guard. The training needs listed below were identified for development in the area of Officer Safety and Survival (OSS) for UBG officers. The objectives for the identified needs will be determined by FLETC staff. Currently, FLETC has an OSS manual that will meet most of the needs of the UBG in OSS.

During this one-year initiative, FLETC staff observed UBG operations at a Border Checkpoint on the Ukrainian and Moldavian border. Additionally, FLETC staff toured a UBG compound used for patrolling operations on the same border.

Training Needs Identified:

- Proper body search techniques conducted by a UBG officer.
- Proper vehicle search techniques conducted by a UBG officer. The vehicle search could occur at a Border Checkpoint or at another location.
- Ground fighting techniques.
- Handcuffing techniques.
- Personal protection for UBG officers, particularly protection against "cold weapons" (knives).
- Document checks and procedures, with special emphasis on "questioned documents" training.
- Interviewing techniques, including interviewing of both a passive and aggressive interviewee.
- Proper Border Protection and Operations to enhance both survivability and effectiveness of Border Units.

National Interests: National Security; Law Enforcement

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$0	\$11,174	\$11,174

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	20	20

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

Immigration and Customs Enforcement

With the establishment of the Department of Homeland Security, the functions, expertise, resources, and jurisdictions of several once-fragmented border and security agencies were merged and reconstituted into Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), the DHS's largest investigative bureau. The agencies that were either moved entirely or merged in part, based upon law enforcement functions, included the investigative and intelligence resources of the United States Customs Service, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Federal Protective Service, and, as of November 2003, the Federal Air Marshals Service.

ICE International Visitors Program

The Office of International Affairs' International Visitors Program serves to build and strengthen law enforcement-to-law enforcement bridges needed to protect Americans from dangers that lay abroad and/or threaten to enter the United States.

The International Visitors Program seeks to improve foreign border agency systems and encourage infrastructure building for the U.S. Government through collaboration with other nations and partnering with various border and law enforcement agencies around the world. Visitors with specific interests can meet with practitioners from specialized components of ICE to discuss investigations, intelligence, air and marine operations, detention and removal, the Federal Air Marshals Service, and the Federal Protective Service. Investigative sessions include such issues as national security, human rights, fraud (immigration benefit fraud, document fraud and commercial trade enforcement), intellectual property crimes, smuggling (contraband and human), financial crimes (money laundering and currency movement laws), strategic/export enforcement (controlled high technology, weapons of mass destruction and all items in the International Traffic in Arms Regulations), cyber crime (child exploitation, child sex tourism, child pornography, and computer crime), trafficking of women and children, and asset forfeiture.

The opportunity to compare laws and address key border investigative concerns aids the Department and its foreign counterparts in the joint effort to promote security worldwide.

The International Visitors Program enables ICE attaches, American embassies, the Department of State, and DHS to invite current and emerging foreign leaders in law enforcement and border agencies to the United States to meet ICE counterparts and to obtain firsthand knowledge about the United States. The ICE Visitors Program emphasizes best practices and law enforcement experiences to assist foreign decision makers and policy shapers. The program is designed to facilitate cooperation, exchange information, and build professional relationships among foreign border agencies and law enforcement officials. The majority of foreign participants are government officials. A significant number are senior-level policy and technical officials.

National Interests: National Security (Regional Stability, Weapons of Mass Destruction, Counterterrorism); Economic Prosperity (U.S. Exports); American Citizens & Borders (Travel and Immigration, American Citizens); Law Enforcement (International Crime, Illegal Drugs); 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	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	214	214

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

International Training Program

The Office of International Affairs' International Training Program serves to build and strengthen law enforcement-to-law enforcement bridges needed to protect Americans from dangers that lay abroad and/or threaten to enter the United States.

The International Training Program seeks to improve foreign border agency systems, provide operational investigative support, and encourage infrastructure building for the U.S. Government by training foreign law enforcement officials in all regions of the world. ICE attaches, American embassies, and foreign law enforcement representatives build professional relationships, share law enforcement information, work cooperatively on investigations, and identify the training needs of foreign law enforcement agencies. The International Training Program formulates and coordinates country-specific training and assistance.

International training opportunities include in-country training, regional training, and overseas training at the International Law Enforcement Academies (ILEAs) in Gaborone, Botswana; Budapest, Hungary; and Bangkok, Thailand.

International training efforts are conducted by the various ICE components: Investigations, Intelligence, Air and Marine Operations, Detention and Removal, Federal Air Marshals Service, and the Federal Protective Service.

ICE special agents and other personnel with specific course expertise travel to the ILEAs to instruct foreign law enforcement officials in core courses, one- to two-week specialized training seminars, and to serve as ILEA class coordinators for six to eight weeks. International training usually focuses on fraud (immigration benefit fraud, document fraud, document detection, and commercial trade enforcement), smuggling (contraband and human), financial crimes (money laundering and currency movement laws), strategic/export enforcement (controlled high technology, weapons of mass destruction, and all items in the International Traffic in Arms Regulations), cyber crime (child exploitation, child sex tourism, child pornography, and computer crime), and the trafficking of women and children.

National Interests: National Security (Regional Stability, Weapons of Mass Destruction, Counterterrorism); Economic Prosperity (U.S. Exports); American Citizens & Borders (Travel and Immigration, American Citizens); Law Enforcement (International Crime, Illegal Drugs); Democracy & Human Rights

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$41,104	\$0	\$41,104

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
153	1,130	1,283

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

U.S. and foreign participants who provided or received training through the International Law Enforcement Academies may have also been reported by Customs and Border Protection. Both organizations supported FY 2003 training activities.

International Affairs

The Office of International Affairs (OIA) in the Department of Homeland Security is statutorily established by section 879 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002. The Office of International Affairs promotes information and education exchange with nations friendly to the United States through research and development on homeland security technologies; joint training of first responders; expertise on terrorism prevention, response, and crisis management; identification of areas where the United States has a demonstrated weakness and another nation has a demonstrated expertise in homeland security information or training; planning of international conferences, exchange programs, and training activities; and managing international activities within the Department of Homeland Security in coordination with other federal officials with responsibility for counterterrorism matters.

International Training and Visitor Program

The Office of International Affairs hosts international visitors as part of an effort to build strong working relationships between DHS and its foreign counterpart organizations. The interactions vary from DHS senior principal interfaces with foreign VIPs and other official visitors, to roundtable meetings, and myriad forms of international exchanges. OIA also serves as an initial point of contact for foreign visitors to DHS who wish to set up an official VIP visit. The office liaises with foreign embassies and missions in Washington and the Department of State on homeland security issues, foreign visitors to Washington, and DHS principals' trips abroad. OIA is regionally organized into three geographic divisions: Western Hemisphere; Europe, Eurasia, and Africa; and Asia, Middle East, and North Africa.

Visitors meet to discuss and/or observe the operations of professional counterparts and tour relevant facilities with the goal of sharing ideas, experiences, and approaches. Mutual understanding is enhanced through exposure to U.S. culture and values. Interactions include meetings, briefings, tours, and opportunities for professional exchanges. Programs can range from simple ad hoc consultations that last a few hours to highly structured programs that take place over several weeks. Visits also include meetings between Department of Homeland Security senior principals and their foreign counterparts to discuss items of interest or concerns of their respective countries.

FY 2003 data includes DHS visitors to foreign counterpart organizations. Funding information was not tracked.

National Interests: National Security (Counterterrorism)

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
16	120	136

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

Transportation Security Administration

The Transportation Security Administration, established within the Department of Transportation in 2001 and moved to the Department of Homeland Security in 2003, protects America's transportation systems to ensure freedom of movement for people and commerce.

Please note: While programs implemented by the Transportation Security Administration between October 1, 2002, and March 1, 2003, were under the auspices of the Department of Transportation, all program activity for the fiscal year is being reported under the Department of Homeland Security.

International Training

The Transportation Security Administration engages in a variety of training activities designed to instruct aviation and security counterparts in other countries on the concepts and principles of managing aviation security operations, improving and maintaining aviation safety and security, and meeting International Civil Aviation Organization standards.

FY 2003 training included a number of activities in Africa supported through the Safe Skies for Africa Initiative. This training included basic security training, international instructor training, and aviation security training. An additional aviation security training program was provided in El Salvador and supported by the Department of Justice. Training in aviation security management in Africa and Central Asia was supported through the State Department's Antiterrorism Assistance Program.

Please note that programming supported through the State Department's Antiterrorism Assistance Program may also be reflected in the State Department's section of the Inventory of Programs.

National Interests: National Security (Counterterrorism); American Citizens & Borders (Travel and Immigration); Law Enforcement (International Crime)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$167,872	\$167,872

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
38	432	470

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

United States Coast Guard

The U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) is a military, multi-mission, maritime service. Operating within the Department of Homeland Security during peacetime, the Service falls under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy upon declaration of war or when the President directs. The Coast Guard is a unique federal agency. In addition to its nonredundant yet compelling national defense role as one of the five U.S. Armed Services, the Coast Guard is charged with a broad scope of regulatory, law enforcement, humanitarian, and emergency response duties.

The Coast Guard performs myriad tasks and operations in direct support of critical maritime security and safety roles: maritime safety, maritime law enforcement, protection of natural resources, maritime mobility, national defense, and homeland security. Under the mandates of numerous laws, the Service's missions include maritime search and rescue, International Ice Patrol operations, polar and domestic waterway icebreaking, bridge administration, aids to navigation, recreational boating safety, vessel traffic management, at-sea enforcement of living marine resource laws and treaty obligations, at-sea drug and illegal migrant interdiction, and port security and safety.

Please note: On March 1, 2003, the Department of Homeland Security assumed management of the U.S. Coast Guard from the Department of Transportation. While programs implemented by the Coast Guard between October 1, 2002, and March 1, 2003, were under the auspices of the Department of Transportation, all program activity for the fiscal year is being reported under the Department of Homeland Security.

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 (TCTs) to visit the host nation and share information on relevant maritime operations of interest to both countries. TCTs 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 to allow in-depth exposure to USCG maritime operations. Alternately, the Coast Guard has hosted Familiarization Visits by limited numbers of foreign military personnel to USCG installations and operational units in the United States. These venues provide host nation participants with opportunities 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); Maritime Safety

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$440,590	\$440,590

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
109	324	433

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

U.S. 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); Maritime Safety

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$976,230	\$0	\$976,230

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$48,900	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$48,900

Participant Totals:

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

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

U.S. Coast Guard Exportable Training

The U.S. Coast Guard provides training through 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, 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); Maritime Safety

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$1,624,986	\$1,624,986

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	\$113,275	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$113,275

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	214	1,688	1,902

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

U.S. Coast Guard Resident Training Programs

The U.S. Coast Guard provides training or technical assistance to officers, enlisted personnel, and civilians from foreign military and civilian agencies when Coast Guard operational and training requirements permit, when in compliance with applicable laws and authorities, and when funded by or through another U.S. Government agency that does have the authority. The majority of training is funded through the Security Assistance International Military Education and Training (IMET) Program and Foreign Military Sales (FMS), International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs programs, or through other U.S. assistance programs or host country funds. Training is available through resident courses at Coast Guard Training Centers and ship transfer On-the-Job Training (OJT). Training is available in all Coast Guard core missions and competencies of Maritime Law Enforcement, Search and Rescue, Marine Environmental Protection, Waterways Management, National Security, and the operation and maintenance of Coast Guard platforms. Courses in highest demand are in the areas of Maritime Law Enforcement, Search and Rescue, Crisis Command and Control for Managers, and professional leadership development through the International Maritime Officer Course.

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); Maritime Safety

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$15,428	\$1,144,410	\$1,159,838

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	\$396,369	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$396,369

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	0	437	437

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

USCG 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.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

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); Maritime Safety

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

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

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

In addition to the programs reported above, several other organizations within the Department engage in international activities. These include: Counternarcotics, Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection, Science and Technology, and the U.S. Secret Service. Because the Department was newly constituted in March 2003, many of these organizations either did not engage in international exchange and training activities in FY 2003 or did not track data on their programs. Future exchange and training activities sponsored by these organizations will be reported to the IAWG.

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	242

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



DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

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The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) is the principal federal agency responsible for programs concerned with the nation's housing needs, fair housing opportunities, and improvement and development of the nation's communities.

Office of Policy Development and Research

The Office of Policy Development and Research supervises HUD's research activities and the development of its policies and is responsible for experimental housing and technical studies.

HUD 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 the design and administration of federal housing and urban development policies. By exchanging policy and management experiences and data on topics related to housing finance and construction, urban planning, economic development, and public administration, HUD seeks to add a stronger international element to urban development policy research studies in the United States and other nations. For example, there is great international interest in America's extensive experience fostering public-private partnerships, including nongovernmental organizations and private businesses, to improve housing and job opportunities for low-income families.

International visitors to HUD are usually funded by foreign governments or through programs sponsored by the State Department and 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 2003, HUD continued its International Visitors Program. Approximately 148 U.S. participants, primarily HUD employees, gave courtesy consultations, conducted roundtable discussions, and held panels for approximately 242 visitors.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

National Interests: National Security (Regional Stability); 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
0	242	242

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
\$3,766,315	\$894,497	\$2,871,818	\$291,238†	\$136,185†	\$237,924†	\$353,813†	\$4,785,475†	1,345

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

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

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of International Affairs
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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
 - 1909 U.S.-Canada Boundary Waters Treaty
 - 1944 U.S.-Mexico Water Treaty
 - Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar)
 - 1996 U.S.-Canada Migratory Bird Convention
 - Migratory Bird and Game Mammal Treaty with Mexico
 - Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and other Matter (London Convention 1972)
 - Migratory Bird Treaty with Japan
- (4) Support U.S. foreign policy objectives at the request of the White House and the State Department. Such activities include providing technical and scientific advice on wildlife, water, and other natural resources (e.g.,

water issues in the Middle East Peace Talks); park management; and addressing environmental hazards (e.g., monitoring volcanoes and earthquakes).

Bureau of Reclamation

The Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) 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 southern Africa.

Training Programs

The Bureau of Reclamation training programs are tailored to fit specific requests and vary in length. They usually combine office and field visits or study tours to Reclamation's facilities and irrigation districts, along with meetings with private sector and nongovernmental organizations. All costs involved with providing training programs must be reimbursed to Reclamation by each trainee's government or sponsoring agency. No appropriated funds are used for training programs.

National Interests: Economic Prosperity (Economic Development); Global Issues (Health, Population, Environment); Sustainable Development; Integrated Water Resources Development and Dam Safety; Water Conservation, Reclamation, and Reuse

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$0	\$3,155	\$3,155

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	\$73,734	\$3,600	\$44,835	\$0	\$122,169

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	0	59	59

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

USBR International Visitors Program

The Bureau of Reclamation hosts international visitors for short-term visits of less than eight hours in length, which generally provide the international visitor with an overview of Reclamation's organization or a site visit to or tour of any of its facilities.

National Interests: Economic Prosperity (Economic Development); Global Issues (Health, Population, Environment); Sustainable Development; Integrated Water Resources Development and Dam Safety; Water Conservation, Reclamation, and Reuse

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

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

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	434	434

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

Minerals Management Service

The Minerals Management Service (MMS) manages the nation's natural gas, oil, and other mineral resources on the outer continental shelf. While traditionally an agency with a domestic focus, MMS regulates an industry that is global in scope. Whether it's an oil spill that could potentially harm the world's oceans or an evolutionary change from prescriptive- to performance-based regulations, MMS must be engaged in the international arena. MMS is committed to identifying and developing international initiatives that promote better integration of safety and environmental concerns into offshore development decision making.

Minerals Management Service International Program

To operate internationally, MMS focuses its efforts on providing technical advice to the State Department; monitoring, developing, and refining safety and environmental standards; and engaging in technical and information exchanges with international regulatory counterparts.

During FY 2003, MMS hosted several study tours and site visits for counterpart regulators from a number of nations. These visits ranged from several hours to two weeks. MMS travel overseas was conducted under the auspices of U.S. Agency for International Development-funded reimbursible contracts, or was done with MMS funding to participate in activities that bear upon our domestic program. The majority of MMS international activities are ongoing.

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
	\$85,147	\$59,811	\$144,958

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
	22	43	65

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

National Park Service

The National Park Service (NPS) is dedicated to conserving unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the National Park System for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. The NPS is granted authorization by the Mutual Education and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, which allows programs of cultural and educational exchange with the approval of the Department of State's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs.

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 the U.S. park system by working directly in a park, and to further international goals of biodiversity and sustainable development.

International Volunteers-in-Parks/Exchange Visitors Program and Technical Assistance Program

The National Park Service provides park-related training and development opportunities for qualified foreign trainees, foreign government visitors, and specialists to promote the general interests of international education and cultural exchange. In addition, NPS professionals travel overseas on technical assignments that typically include training components.

Due to tighter budget constraints in FY 2003, the number of NPS employees providing international technical assistance fell to 283 from a total of 384 last fiscal year. However, the number of exchange visitor participants coming to the United States remained fairly stable, at 139. Although that figure was slightly lower than last fiscal year (151), NPS did not have program authority during February, March, and April 2003.

National Interests: Global Issues (Environment)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$148,110	\$0	\$148,110

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$109,182	\$300	\$5,000	\$114,482

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
283	139	422

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

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.

In FY 2003, the International Technical Assistance Program received funds from USAID that were not used to support international exchanges and training in that year. These funds are to be used to support exchanges and training activities in FY 2004.

National Interests: Economic Prosperity (Economic Development); Global Issues (Environment)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$1,425,000	\$1,425,000

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
44	4	48

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

Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement

The Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSM) was established in the Department of the Interior by the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977. The office assists U.S. states in operating a nationwide program that protects society and the environment from the adverse effects of coal mining, while ensuring that surface coal mining can be done without permanent damage to land and water resources. With most coal-mining states having primary responsibility for regulating surface coal mining and reclamation activities within their borders, OSM oversees state mining regulatory and abandoned mine reclamation programs, assists states in meeting the objectives of the surface mining law, and regulates mining and reclamation activities on federal and Native American lands and in those states choosing not to assume primary responsibility.

Environment and Natural Resources Support Assistance Agreement

OSM supports efforts to eliminate the environmental and economic effects of acid mine drainage from abandoned coal mines, encourage reforestation of reclaimed mine land, develop techniques that can ensure reclamation of prime farmland soils, and publicly recognize outstanding reclamation by communicating the experience to others.

OSM receives requests for technical assistance and conducts formal and informal training in the United States and overseas on a variety of mining issues within its expertise. The Environment and Natural Resources Support Assistance Agreement promotes cooperation and exchange of information regarding environmental management of surface mining through the exchange of scientific resources, personnel, training, and technical knowledge. Areas of focus include management practices and application of technology to control deleterious effects on the environment of surface mining; techniques for reclamation of mined land; use of automated geological information systems to enhance mine planning, development, and reclamation; development of human resources devoted to management, mine inspection, and environmental assessment; preparation and implementation of environmental management plans and for extinguishing coal mine fires; and preparing and implementing plans for reclamation and hazard minimization on previously mined lands.

Coal Fire Management continues to be an important topic in Indonesia. In FY 2003, coal fire training was given to 26 participants in South Sumatra. Three coal fires were extinguished during this period by the county mining agency in Muara Enim, South Sumatra, using its own budget. Informal coal fire training was continued during this time with geology instructors from the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources Pusat Geology and staff from the city government of Balikpapan. Although coal fire project funds are exhausted, requests remain for technical assistance and informal training.

OSM's constituency in the Indian government continues to expand through contacts developed during training classes and at the request of the U.S. Agency for International Development. In-country training in Indonesia provided opportunities for participants from the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources to come together for the first time to discuss the issues that overlap their respective jurisdictions.

Training in the United States is also part of the recipe for initiating change in Indonesia by providing good examples of current mining practices. Eight participants from central, provincial, and local governments traveled to the United States to meet with DOI professional staff and a variety of other federal, state, and local agencies, and nongovernmental organizations involved with regulating mines in the United States. Participants visited a number of active coal and metal mines, abandoned mines, and EPA Superfund sites in June 2003. As a result of this trip, cooperative efforts are visible, especially in Muara Enim.

The Bali bombing incident in October 2002 led to the suspension of in-country programming during a portion of the fiscal year.

National Interests: Economic Prosperity (Economic Development); Global Issues (Environment); Improvement of Foreign Government Capacity

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$1,209,000	\$1,209,000

Non-USG Funding:

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

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
3	34	37

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

United States Fish and Wildlife Service

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is the principal federal agency responsible for conserving, protecting, and enhancing fish, wildlife, and plants and their habitats for the continuing benefit of the American people. The Service manages the 94-million-acre National Wildlife Refuge System and enforces federal wildlife laws, administers the Endangered Species Act, manages migratory bird populations, restores nationally significant fisheries, conserves and restores wildlife habitat, and helps foreign governments with their conservation efforts. It also oversees the Federal Aid program that distributes hundreds of millions of dollars in excise taxes of fishing and hunting equipment to state fish and wildlife agencies.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service International Programs

Through its international programs, the Fish and Wildlife Service works multilaterally with many partners and nations in the implementation of international treaties, conventions, and on-the-ground projects for conservation of species and their habitats. The Division of International Conservation seeks to strengthen the capacity of interested local conservation and natural resources managers, institutions, and communities in the regions around the world to conserve wildlife, including species conservation and their habitats. The Division of Scientific Authority is involved in science-based conservation and enhancement of species in the wild on a global basis, with a focus on plants and animals subject to international trade. The Division of Management Authority implements domestic laws and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora to promote long-term conservation of global fish and wildlife resources. In response to ever-increasing global pressures of wildlife trade and habitat loss on species worldwide, the office dedicates its efforts to conserving species at risk through trade and by implementing policies, capacity building, community outreach and education, and technical assistance activities that have a broad impact on conservation overall.

National Interests: Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, U.S. Exports, Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); Global Issues (Environment); Protection of Fish, Wildlife, and Plants and Their Habitats

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$140,296	\$0	\$140,296

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	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
16	56	72

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

United States Geological Survey

Although the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) is a domestic agency, earth and life sciences studies are not limited by political boundaries. As a premier scientific agency, USGS has long recognized the scientific benefits resulting from interaction with scientific colleagues abroad and from extending its research and investigations to other countries. Much can be learned about fundamental principles of science and applications of science and technology to important management problems by looking at global perspectives. Indeed, some issues, such as climate change and the spread of invasive alien species, can only be dealt with on a global scale.

The Department of the Interior, and the nation as a whole, derives significant benefits from USGS participation in technical assistance activities through collegial technical exchange on problems of mutual interest and by improving the scientific basis for managing ecosystems and natural resources. DOI also helps USGS scientists understand some of the fundamental principles of science by providing them with unique environments for research.

Visiting Scientist and Participant Training Programs

The U.S. Geological Survey conducts two distinct exchange and training programs. USGS hosts international visiting scientists who travel to the United States and participate in the USGS training program and in research studies within the United States. Selected international 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.

National Interests: Economic Prosperity (Global Growth and Stability); Humanitarian Response; Global Issues (Health, Population, Environment)

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$520,944	\$174,852	\$695,796

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	\$217,504	\$23,403	\$192,789	\$348,813	\$782,509

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

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	81	127	208

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

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$60,459,525	\$3,485,179	\$56,974,346	\$0†	\$0†	\$0†	\$10,470†	\$60,469,995†	16,521

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



DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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The Department of Justice, 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, U.S. Exports, Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); Law Enforcement (International Crime)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$16,348	\$92,576	\$108,924

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,470	\$10,470

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	0	20

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

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives

The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF) enforces the federal laws and regulations relating to alcohol and tobacco diversion, firearms, explosives, and arson by working directly and in cooperation with others to suppress and prevent crime and violence through enforcement, regulation, and community outreach; ensure fair and proper revenue collection and provide fair and effective industry regulation; support and assist federal, state, local, and international law enforcement; and provide innovative training programs in support of criminal and regulatory enforcement functions.

ATF International Training

ATF's international training programs help advance U.S. interests in international cooperation and the promotion of social, political, and economic stability by helping other countries combat crime and violence. To achieve these goals, the Bureau's international training programs provide technical assistance, support institution building and enforcement capability, and foster relationships between American law enforcement agencies and regional counterparts. The programs produce an extensive network of alumni who could become future leaders and decision makers in their respective countries. Post-program outreach by the Bureau enables alumni to exchange information with their U.S. counterparts and assist in transnational investigations.

National Interests: Law Enforcement (International Crime)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$516,476	\$0	\$516,476

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
54	740	794

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

Criminal Division

The Criminal Division develops, enforces, and supervises the application of all federal criminal laws except those specifically assigned to other divisions. The Division, along with the 93 U.S. Attorneys, has the responsibility for overseeing criminal matters under more than 900 statutes, as well as certain civil litigation. Criminal Division attorneys prosecute many nationally significant cases. In addition to its direct litigation responsibilities, the Division formulates and implements criminal enforcement policy and provides advice and assistance. For example, the Division approves or monitors sensitive areas of law enforcement such as participation in the Witness Security Program and the use of electronic surveillance; advises the Attorney General, Congress, the Office of Management and Budget, and the White House on matters of criminal law; provides legal advice and assistance to federal prosecutors and investigative agencies; and provides leadership for coordinating international as well as federal, state, and local law enforcement matters.

International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program

The International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP) supports U.S. foreign policy and criminal justice priorities by providing developmental assistance to foreign criminal justice systems. ICITAP projects are developed under the policy direction of the Departments of State and Justice, with funding from the former, to advance mid- and long-term U.S. policy objectives in promoting democracy and respect for human rights and combating transnational crime. All ICITAP efforts are based on internationally recognized human rights and democratic principles. ICITAP conducts two principle types of assistance projects: (1) enhancing the capabilities of existing police organizations in emerging democracies and (2) developing police forces in the context of international peacekeeping operations.

In the context of international peacekeeping missions following internal civil conflict or outside intervention, it is often necessary to effect rapid and radical change to the police as an institution. This involves changing the institutional orientation from a police agency that functions in service to the State to one that adheres to the democratic principles as a service to protect the people.

In other programs, ICITAP provides technical assistance and training to one or more aspects of a country's existing law enforcement organization, such as enhancement of forensic capabilities, expansion of criminal investigation skills and techniques, and development of internal discipline mechanisms. The vast majority of the participants represent federal, state, or local law enforcement.

National Interests: National Security (Regional Stability, Counterterrorism); Law Enforcement (International Crime, Illegal Drugs); Democracy & Human Rights

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$35,291,200	\$35,291,200

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
453	35	488

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

Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance, and Training Program

The Department of 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
	\$0	\$15,108,844	\$15,108,844

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
	408	3,462	3,870

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

Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance, and Training/International Visitors Program

OPDAT works in coordination with and is funded by the Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs and the U.S. Agency for International Development. OPDAT has been a key participant in U.S. efforts to strengthen democratic governments by helping to build justice systems that promote the rule of law and serve the public interest.

OPDAT also serves as Justice's liaison with various private and public agencies that sponsor visits by foreign officials who want to closely examine the U.S. federal legal system. Visitors with specific interests can meet with practitioners from specialized components of the Justice Department to discuss such issues as money laundering, organized crime, asset forfeiture, narcotics and other drugs, ethics and public corruption, juvenile justice and delinquency prevention, civil rights, and international judicial assistance and extradition. The opportunity for comparative law dialogue, which the International Visitors Program presents, aids the Department in its efforts to promote international legal assistance and cooperation.

Department of Justice's contributions are in-kind contributions and represent the hours that DOJ attorneys and other officials contribute out of their daily activities to meet with visitors, provide information about the U.S. justice system, and answer visitors' questions. They are not appropriated funds.

National Interests: Law Enforcement (International Crime, Illegal Drugs); Democracy & Human Rights

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

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

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	0	975	975

All participants crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.
 In FY 2003, 649 U.S. federal government officials met with 975 international visitors.

Drug Enforcement Administration

The mission of the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) is (1) to enforce the controlled substances laws and regulations of the United States and bring to the criminal and civil justice system of the United States, or any other competent jurisdiction, those organizations and principal members of organizations involved in the growth, manufacture, or distribution of controlled substances appearing in or destined for illicit traffic in the United States; and (2) to recommend and support nonenforcement programs aimed at reducing the availability of illicit controlled substances on the domestic and international markets.

International Narcotics Control Training Program

DEA's International Training Section (TRI) operates in coordination with the Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs to plan, develop, and provide counternarcotics training to police officials worldwide. The DEA Country Office/U.S. Mission and the host country collaborate with each other in order to customize training programs and maximize exposure to areas that will be most beneficial to the DEA/U.S. Mission objectives. TRI's objectives include upgrading drug law enforcement capabilities of foreign law enforcement agencies, encouraging and assisting key countries in the development of self-sufficient drug investigative training programs, and providing foreign officials with the necessary motivation, skills, and knowledge required to initiate and continue high-level drug investigations. Objectives also include increasing and fostering regional cooperation and communication between countries and between foreign police and DEA personnel.

National Interests: Law Enforcement (International Crime, Illegal Drugs)

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$1,462,925	\$1,735,436	\$3,198,362

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	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	2,247	2,247

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

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 Gaborone, Botswana; Budapest, Hungary; and Bangkok, Thailand.

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
\$1,489,430	\$4,746,290	\$6,235,720

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
2,606	5,399	8,005

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

Office of Justice Programs

Since 1984, the Office of Justice Programs (OJP) has provided federal leadership in developing the nation's capacity to prevent and control crime, improve the criminal and juvenile justice systems, increase knowledge about crime and related issues, and assist crime victims. OJP's senior management team -- comprised of the Assistant Attorney General (AAG), the Deputy Assistant Attorney General (DAAG), and the five bureau heads -- works together with dedicated managers and line staff to carry out this mission.

National Institute of Justice International Activities

The international activities of the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) foster cooperation and collaboration between researchers and practitioners in the United States and its companion criminal justice agencies in other countries in the research, development, evaluation, and operational use of law enforcement technologies and allow participants to share ideas, develop skills, and foster mutual understanding in areas of mutual interest. Program activities include eight different areas: terrorism, organized crime, human trafficking, corruption, intellectual property theft, policing and local impacts of transnational crime, international cooperation, and fostering transnational crime research.

National Interests: Law Enforcement

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	122	122

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
\$46,738,413	\$45,349,660	\$1,388,753	\$43,740†	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$28,990†	\$46,811,143†	131,015

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.

Bureau of International Labor Affairs

The Bureau of International Labor Affairs 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.

International Child Labor Program

The mission of the International Child Labor Program (ICLP) is to support and increase efforts to eradicate exploitative child labor worldwide. The ICLP's activities include research and reporting on international child labor, international technical assistance to reduce and prevent child labor and to promote schooling alternatives for children, and support for efforts to raise public awareness and understanding of international child labor issues.

Since FY 1995, DOL has received over \$200 million to support the International Labor Organization's International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor (ILO-IPEC). These funds go toward projects in Africa, Asia, Latin America, Eastern Europe, and the Middle East to remove children from hazardous work and place them in education and training programs, provide their families with income-generating alternatives, and prevent child labor. DOL also supports national child labor surveys in various countries, as well as programs to build national capacity to eliminate child labor. Since FY 2001, DOL has received an additional \$111 million to fund the Child Labor Education Initiative, which seeks to improve the accessibility and quality of basic education for children who either have been involved in the worst forms of child labor or at risk of becoming involved.

In FY 2003, DOL hosted an international conference to heighten the global response to the exploitation of child labor. The conference advanced discussion on solutions in the areas of prevention, demobilization, and reintegration. It provided an opportunity for exchange among some 500 stakeholders from around the world, including donor governments, UN agencies, nongovernmental organizations, researchers, the media, and individuals who formerly served as child soldiers.

National Interests: Democracy & Human Rights; Humanitarian Response; Labor Standards/Child Labor

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$687,720	\$0	\$687,720

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	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	36	36

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

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$75,000	\$0	\$75,000

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

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	74	177	251

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

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 2003, OFR was involved in international exchanges and training with countries in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Central America, South America, Eastern Europe, Eurasia, and the Near East. Topics included capacity building of the Ministry of Labor, labor management relations, labor law compliance, mine safety and health, occupational safety and health, economic development, skills training, workforce development, employment services, the prevention of trafficking of persons, and HIV/AIDS in the workplace.

National Interests: National Security; Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); Democracy & Human Rights; Global Issues (Health); Labor Standards; Social Safety Net

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$44,586,940	\$1,388,753	\$45,975,693

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	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
	228	130,486	130,714

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 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	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$43,740	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$28,990	\$72,730

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.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$588,607,065	\$404,837,014	\$183,770,051	\$49,185,638†	\$41,617,966†	\$75,131,765†	\$920,679†	\$755,463,113†	57,293

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

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

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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

Bureau of African Affairs

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

Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs

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

For FY 2003, several embassies reported data on participants who were trained or attended U.S. Government-sponsored seminars in-country. However, others did not. Therefore, the data reported to the IAWG does not include all in-country participants.

National Interests: Economic Prosperity; Democracy & Human Rights; Global Issues

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$234,859	\$0	\$234,859

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	\$3,000	\$20,000	\$0	\$432,000	\$455,000

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	292	390	682

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

Bureau of Diplomatic Security

The Bureau of Diplomatic Security (DS) is a unique organization that plays an essential role within the Department of State. The Bureau's personnel, who include special agents, engineers, diplomatic couriers, Civil Service specialists, and contractors, work together as a team to ensure that the Department can carry out its foreign policy missions safely and securely.

Diplomatic Security has a broad scope of global responsibilities, with protection of people, information, and property as its top priority. Overseas, DS develops and implements effective security programs to safeguard all personnel who work in every U.S. diplomatic mission around the world. In the United States, the Bureau protects the Secretary of State, the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, and foreign dignitaries below the head-of-state level who visit the United States. DS develops and implements security programs to protect all domestic State Department facilities, which number more than 90, as well as the residence of the Secretary of State.

Antiterrorism Assistance Program

The goal of the Antiterrorism Assistance Program (ATA) is to improve the capabilities of foreign countries to overcome terrorist threats while promoting democratic and human rights values essential for free and stable societies. ATA training enhances the antiterrorism skills of foreign police, law enforcement, and security officials while adhering to and fostering human rights standards and provides a vehicle for continued contact and dialogue between U.S. and foreign security officials.

National Interests: National Security (Counterterrorism); American Citizens & Borders; Law Enforcement; Democracy & Human Rights

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$142,517,000	\$0	\$142,517,000

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	5,335	5,335

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 East Asian and Pacific Affairs

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

Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs

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

For FY 2003, several embassies reported data on participants who were trained or attended U.S. Government-sponsored seminars in-country. However, others did not. Therefore, the data reported to the IAWG does not include all in-country participants.

National Interests: National Security (Regional Stability, Weapons of Mass Destruction); Economic Prosperity (Economic Development); Democracy & Human Rights

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$2,833,670	\$105,000	\$2,938,670

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
196	3,031	3,227

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

The Asia Foundation

The Asia Foundation, founded in 1954, 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
\$135,311	\$798,175	\$933,486

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Non-USG Funding:

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

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
1	125	126

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

Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs

The Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA) promotes mutual understanding between the United States and other nations by conducting educational and cultural exchange activities. The mission of educational and cultural exchange is to promote friendly, sympathetic, and peaceful relations between the United States and other countries by fostering mutual understanding through a wide range of international programs, as authorized by the Fulbright-Hays Act. Mutual understanding is achieved by exposing foreign participants to U.S. values, language, ideas, and policies, and by increasing Americans' knowledge about foreign societies and cultures, as well as international issues important to U.S. interests.

Since September 11, 2001, ECA has focused its programs through the Partnerships for Learning (P4L) initiative, which targets younger and more diverse audiences. In direct support of the war on terrorism, P4L re-engages the successor generation in a dialogue for greater understanding through expanded academic and professional exchange programs. It builds on the values we hold in common with Muslim societies, strengthens voices of moderation, reinforces U.S. commitment to education and opportunity, and provides a platform for a positive dialogue. P4L is a long-term effort that will enhance educational exchanges in four key areas: younger audiences, English language studies, study of the United States, and deepening understanding of American values. Using both new and traditional models, ECA's core programs, including Fulbright, the International Visitor Leadership Program, the Partnerships for Learning Youth Exchange and Study Program, CultureConnect, and other exchanges, will be applied to reach the younger generation, under-represented sectors of Muslim society, and U.S. citizens.

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.

National Interests: Economic Prosperity (Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); Law Enforcement; Democracy & Human Rights; Global Issues (Health, Environment); Mutual Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$18,323,000	\$1,036,677	\$19,359,677

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$2,571,768	\$4,379,802	\$131,000	\$0	\$7,082,570

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
5,721	6,831	12,552

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

Economic Support Fund Programs

The Economic Support Fund (ESF) addresses economic and political foreign policy interests of the United States by providing assistance to allies and countries in transition to democracy, supporting the Middle East peace process, and financing economic stabilization programs, frequently in a multi-donor context. ESF furthers U.S. foreign policy interests by:

-- Increasing the role of the private sector in the economy, reducing government controls over markets, enhancing job creation, and improving economic growth.

-- Assisting in the development of effective and accessible independent legal systems operating under the rule of law, as measured by an increase in the use of the courts to decide allegations of human rights abuses or abuses of government authority.

-- Developing and strengthening institutions necessary for sustainable democracy through support for the transformation of the public sector, including assistance and training to improve public administration; promote decentralization; and strengthen local governments, parliaments, independent media, and nongovernmental organizations.

The FY 2003 data provided includes, but is not limited to, initial funding for and exchange activities of the Partnerships for Learning Youth Exchange and Study Program (P4L-YES). P4L-YES provides scholarships for secondary school students from countries with significant Muslim populations to spend up to one academic year in the U.S. The program is vital to expanding communication between the people of the United States and the partner countries in the interest of promoting mutual understanding and respect.

National Interests: Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); Democracy & Human Rights; Global Issues (Health)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$21,075,445	\$21,075,445

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$1,782,593	\$23,890	\$0	\$1,806,483

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
16	681	697

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

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. Programs include Graduate Exchanges, Undergraduate Exchanges, the Young Leaders Program, the Junior Faculty Development Program, Fellowships in Contemporary Issues, the Future Leaders Exchange Program (FLEX), the Teacher Exchange Program, FREEDOM Support Grants, Community Connections, the Productivity Enhancement Program, Professional Training Programs, University Partnerships, the 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 goals of the FREEDOM Support Act programs are: (1) to provide opportunities for citizens of Russia and Eurasia to familiarize themselves with the U.S. educational, political, and economic systems and the American way of life by visiting the United States, (2) to equip a broad base of current and future leaders and professionals in Russia and Eurasia with specialized skills and practical experience needed to develop and support free enterprise and democratic governance, and (3) to build sustainable personal and institutional linkages between the United States and Russia and Eurasia that will facilitate trade, investment, technology transfer, and cooperation on global issues of mutual concern.

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); Mutual Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$117,532,798	\$117,532,798

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$1,977	\$10,762,902	\$996,082	\$26,040	\$11,787,001

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
492	6,023	6,515

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

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.

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
	\$131,558,000	\$4,218,602	\$135,776,602

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	\$31,920,760	\$9,067,375	\$20,348,654	\$12,000	\$61,348,789

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	2,440	3,862	6,302

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

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 more than \$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.

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$7,717,000	\$0	\$7,717,000

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$179,403	\$4,382	\$2,065,736	\$0	\$2,249,521

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
143	89	232

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

International Visitor Leadership Program

The International Visitor Leadership Program (IVLP) 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 Leadership 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 Leadership 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 IVLP. 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.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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
\$52,183,000	\$11,783,300	\$63,966,300

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$10,185,568	\$40,000	\$50,092,320	\$0	\$60,317,888

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	3,825	3,825

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

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
\$16,238,132	\$7,053,400	\$23,291,532

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$905,000	\$12,218,458	\$920,715	\$326,000	\$14,370,173

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
88	735	823

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

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 Ph.D. 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 Ph.D. 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 2003, 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.

National Interests: National Security (Regional Stability); Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, Economic Development); Democracy & Human Rights; Global Issues (Health, Environment); Mutual Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$6,945,000	\$1,669,318	\$8,614,318

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$356,000	\$1,304,450	\$265,550	\$0	\$1,926,000

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
572	8	580

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

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
\$8,368,721	\$0	\$8,368,721

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$3,000,000	\$1,168,840	\$0	\$0	\$4,168,840

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
696	661	1,357

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

Support for East European Democracy Exchanges

The 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.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

National Interests: National Security (Regional Stability); Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); Law Enforcement (International Crime); Democracy & Human Rights; Global Issues (Environment); Mutual Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$17,544,685	\$17,544,685

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$2,569	\$860,414	\$37,500	\$0	\$900,483

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
134	652	786

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

Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs

The Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs is responsible for advising the Secretary of State regarding countries within the region, and guiding the operation of U.S. diplomatic establishments in the countries of the region while implementing foreign policy throughout Europe and Eurasia.

Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs

Post-generated exchange and training programs in the European and Eurasian region consist of a variety of exchanges, seminars, training programs, master classes, and conferences that promote U.S. interests on issues such as national security, mutual understanding, regional stability, NATO enlargement, strengthening democracy, human rights, civil society, economic prosperity, the war on terrorism, and nonproliferation.

For FY 2003, several embassies reported data on participants who were trained or attended U.S. Government-sponsored seminars in-country. However, others did not. Therefore, the data reported to the IAWG does not include all in-country participants.

National Interests: National Security (Regional Stability, Counterterrorism); Economic Prosperity (Global Growth and Stability); American Citizens & Borders (Travel and Immigration); Law Enforcement (International Crime); Democracy & Human Rights; Humanitarian Response; Global Issues (Environment)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$646,862	\$0	\$646,862

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$5,000	\$0	\$10,200	\$124,639	\$139,839

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
684	4,089	4,773

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 Intelligence and Research

Drawing on all-source intelligence, the Bureau of Intelligence and Research (INR) provides value-added independent analysis of events to Department policy makers, ensures that intelligence activities support foreign policy and national security purposes, and serves as the focal point in the Department for ensuring policy review of sensitive counterintelligence and law enforcement activities. INR's primary mission is to harness intelligence to serve U.S. diplomacy.

Research and Training Program on Eastern Europe and the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union

The Program for the Study of Eastern Europe and the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union (Title VIII) was created by legislation in 1983 to redress the diminishing supply of U.S. experts on this region by providing stable, long-term financing on a national level. The program supports advanced research; graduate and language training (domestic and on-site); public dissemination of research data, methods, and findings; and contact and collaboration among government and private specialists. The Title VIII program operates on the basis of a competitive two-stage award process with the assistance of a legislatively mandated federal advisory committee. By strengthening and sustaining in the United States a cadre of experts on Eastern Europe and the independent states of the former Soviet Union, the program contributes to the overall objectives of the FREEDOM Support and Support for East European Democracy programs. The program also brings policy relevant expertise to the service of the U.S. Government.

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
256	703	959

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 International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs

The Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) advises the President, Secretary of State, other bureaus in the Department of State, and other departments and agencies within the U.S. Government on the development of policies and programs to combat international narcotics and crime. The INL narcotics control program has two primary goals: (1) to use the full range of U.S. diplomacy to convince foreign governments of the importance and relevance of narcotics control to bilateral and multilateral relations and to promote cooperation with the United States and (2) to employ the Bureau's various programs to help stop the flow of illegal drugs to American soil.

International Demand Reduction Training and Technical Assistance

The International Demand Reduction Training and Technical Assistance program seeks to reduce the worldwide demand for illicit drugs by motivating foreign governments and institutions into giving increased attention to the negative effects of drug abuse upon society. In addition, the program attempts to mobilize international opinion against the drug trade and mobilize regional and international support for counternarcotics policies, programs, and strategies.

National Interests: Law Enforcement (International Crime, Illegal Drugs); Global Issues (Health)

USG Funding:

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

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
61	2,802	2,863

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 Near Eastern Affairs

The Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs helps to guide the operation of the U.S. diplomatic missions within the countries of the region. The Bureau works closely with U.S. embassies and consulates overseas and with foreign embassies in Washington, D.C.

Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs

Post-generated exchange and training programs in the Near East consist of a variety of exchanges, seminars, training programs, and conferences that address various policy challenges, including building a unified, stable, and prosperous region, and supporting economic, educational, and political reform.

National Interests: National Security (Regional Stability); Economic Prosperity (Economic Development); Democracy & Human Rights

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$225,091	\$0	\$225,091

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$1,287	\$0	\$1,287

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
10	389	399

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 South Asian Affairs

The Bureau of South Asian Affairs helps to guide the operation of the U.S. diplomatic missions within the countries of South Asia. The Bureau works closely with U.S. embassies and consulates overseas and with foreign embassies in Washington, D.C.

Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs

Post-generated exchange and training programs in the South Asian region consist of a variety of exchanges, seminars, training programs, and conferences that promote U.S. interests on issues such as national security, economic prosperity, democracy, human rights, protection of the environment, halting the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and combating terrorism and international crime.

For FY 2003, several embassies reported data on participants who were trained or attended U.S. Government-sponsored seminars in-country. However, others did not. Therefore, the data reported to the IAWG does not include all in-country participants.

National Interests: National Security (Weapons of Mass Destruction, Counterterrorism); Economic Prosperity (Economic Development); Law Enforcement; Democracy & Human Rights; Global Issues (Health, Population, Environment)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$630,569	\$0	\$630,569

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$50,391	\$8,750	\$240	\$0	\$59,381

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
117	1,446	1,563

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 Western Hemisphere Affairs

The Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs is responsible for managing and promoting U.S. interests in the region by supporting democracy, trade, and sustainable economic development, and fostering cooperation on issues such as drug trafficking and crime, poverty reduction, and environmental protection.

The Bureau works with its partners in the Americas to generate broad-based growth through freer trade and sound economic policies, to invest in the well-being of people from all walks of life, and to make democracy serve every citizen more effectively and justly.

The Bureau strives to strengthen an inter-American community formed by:

- Economic partners that are democratic, stable, and prosperous.
- Friendly neighbors that help secure our borders against terrorism and illegal drugs.
- Nations that work together in the world to advance shared political and economic values.

Post-Generated Exchange Programs

Post-generated exchanges in the Western Hemispheric region consist of a variety of exchanges, seminars, and conferences that promote the United States' interests in democracy, trade, sustainable economic development. Programs also foster cooperation on issues such as drug trafficking and crime, poverty reduction, and environmental protection.

For FY 2003, several embassies reported data on individuals who participated in U.S. Government-sponsored programs in-country. However, others did not. Therefore, the data reported to the IAWG does not include all in-country participants.

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,974,582	\$0	\$1,974,582

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$4,202	\$0	\$237,091	\$0	\$241,293

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
942	1,555	2,497

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

Post-Generated Training Programs

Post-generated training programs in the Western Hemispheric region consist of a variety of training programs that promote the United States' interests on issues of democracy, trade, sustainable economic development, and fostering cooperation on issues such as drug trafficking and crime, poverty reduction, and environmental protection.

For FY 2003, several embassies reported data on participants who were trained in-country. However, others did not. Therefore, the data reported to the IAWG does not include all in-country participants.

National Interests: Economic Prosperity (Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); Law Enforcement (Illegal Drugs); Democracy & Human Rights; Global Issues (Environment)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$185,564	\$0	\$185,564

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

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	25	261	286

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

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 provided training for diplomats from Micronesia under an agreement with the Department of the Interior, which had 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 continued on an annual basis. Training for Palau began in December 1994. Over 200 Micronesian diplomats have been trained since the program's inception. The program ended in FY 2003.

The rationale for this program was that the diplomatic corps of these small islands had little access to professional training that prepared them to operate in the international arena. Programs were 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 lasted a minimum of two weeks. Training usually consisted of in-country 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.

National Interests: National Security (Regional Stability); Economic Prosperity (Economic Development); Democracy & Human Rights

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$0	\$278,000	\$278,000

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.

Office of International Information Programs

The Office of International Information Programs (IIP) is the principal international strategic communications service for the U.S. foreign affairs community. IIP designs, develops, and implements a wide variety of strategic public diplomacy initiatives and strategic communications programs, using Internet and print publications, traveling and electronically transmitted speaker programs, and information resource services.

U.S. Speaker/Specialist Programs

The Office of International Information Programs is the principal U.S. Government organization responsible for informing and influencing international audiences about U.S. policy and American society. Through the U.S. Speaker/Specialist Programs, IIP recruits speakers and specialists from both the public and private sectors to speak and to serve as consultants, or to conduct workshops and seminars for professional audiences, on such topics as international security, trade policy, democracy, issues of civil society, education, free and fair elections, the environment, the rule of law, and the free press. Annually, IIP programs recruit over a thousand U.S. speakers/specialists to discuss with foreign audiences issues that have been identified by U.S. embassies. While most speakers travel abroad to a foreign country for multiday programs, others participate electronically via digital videoconferencing (a two-way audio and visual link) or teleconferencing (a two-way telephone conversation).

The program operates on the principle that a free society is its own best witness. Selected from among the best in their fields and representing the broad range of informed opinion within the United States, participants express their own views as experts in foreign policy, government, economics, business, education, humanities, science and technology, law, and other fields. One speaker may be programmed in multiple countries and on several topics.

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
\$4,120,653	\$674,651	\$4,795,304

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
854	0	854

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

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$1,026,532	\$592,232	\$434,300	\$1,027,333†	\$0†	\$186,258†	\$18,830†	\$2,258,953†	1,967

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 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

Federal Aviation Administration

The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) provides a safe, secure, and efficient global aerospace system that contributes to national security and the promotion of U.S. aerospace safety. As the leading authority in the international aerospace community, the FAA is responsive to the dynamic nature of customer needs, economic conditions, and environmental concerns.

FAA International 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	716	716

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

Office of International Aviation International Training Program

The Office of International Aviation International Training Program provides training to foreign aviation officials under government-to-government agreements or government-to-private organization contracts, generally between the FAA and the Civil Aviation Authority in the recipient country. The recipient country usually reimburses the FAA for the costs associated with the training. Funding for some training programs may be arranged through international organizations, such as the International Civil Aviation Organization, or other agencies. The FAA provides training to foreign aviation officials through its International Training Services Center (ITSC) at the FAA Academy in Oklahoma City and also arranges training at universities, colleges, technical schools, and industry training facilities throughout the United States. Familiarization and on-the-job training can often be arranged in conjunction with formal training programs. The FAA offers various aviation-related courses, including air traffic control, airworthiness and operations, maintenance and installation of equipment, aviation security, and instructor training. The ITSC can also design training courses to meet the aviation needs of a particular country or region.

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
\$0	\$84,300	\$84,300

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$985,394	Not Tracked	\$26,459	\$18,830	\$1,030,683

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

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, and highway access to federally-owned lands and Indian lands. Further, FHWA has a significant role in allocating resources and working through partnerships, programs, and policies, which facilitate the strategic development and maintenance of state and local transportation systems as effective and efficient elements of the national intermodal transportation system.

Informational Tours of Research Laboratories

The Turner-Fairbank Highway Research Center (TFHRC) in McLean, Virginia, is the primary research facility of the Federal Highway Administration. TFHRC's mission is to solve complex technical and practical problems related to the preservation and improvement of America's national highway system through advanced research and development in such areas as safety, intelligent transportation systems, pavements, materials, structural technologies, and advanced technologies. The Center has a visitors program that enables professionals in the fields of transportation and transportation engineering to tour its research facilities, receive briefings on the activities of the facility and its individual labs, and exchange information and discuss technical issues with lab managers.

National Interests: National Security (Regional Stability); Global Issues (Environment); Advancement of Science

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	42	42

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

International Outreach Programs

The Office of International Programs leads the Federal Highway Administration's efforts to serve the U.S. road community's access to international sources of information on road related technologies and markets, and to provide technical assistance on road transportation issues to developing countries and economies in transition.

-- International Technology Scanning Program: The Office of International Programs administers the International Technology Scanning Program, which serves as a means for identifying, assessing, and importing foreign highway technologies and practices that can be cost-effectively adapted to U.S. federal, state, and local highway programs. Ultimately, the goal of the program is to provide better, safer, and more environmentally sound roads for the American public by implementing the best practices developed abroad. Scanning team reviews involve teams of specialists in a particular discipline that are dispatched to consult with foreign counterparts in selected advanced developed countries. Participants usually represent the FHWA, state highway departments, local governments, and, where appropriate, transportation trade and research groups, the private sector, and academia. Scanning team reviews are conducted in cooperation with the American Association of State Highway Transportation Officials (AASHTO), the Transportation Research Board (TRB), and the National Cooperative Highway Research Program (NCHRP) Panel 20-36. Since the program was launched in 1990, approximately 54 reviews have been completed.

-- Exchange Program: The Office of International Programs assists its foreign counterparts with setting up long-term exchange programs for their employees who would like to spend 6 to 12 months with the FHWA. Generally speaking, the FHWA does not spend USG funding on these long-term exchange programs. Support comes from foreign sources.

-- Visitors Program: The Office of International Programs also provides short-term, ad hoc international visitor programs for its foreign counterparts who would like to meet with officials in other elements within FHWA and the Department of Transportation. The FHWA also refers such requests to appropriate associations and state and local transportation organizations.

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$445,732	\$0	\$445,732

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$21,939	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$21,939

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
203	166	369

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

National Highway Institute International Training Program

The National Highway Institute (NHI) International Programs team is dedicated to promoting highway transportation expertise worldwide and to increasing the transfer of highway transportation technology to the international transportation community. Primary activities include sponsoring training programs for international participants, assisting in establishing Technology Transfer Centers, offering International Highway Fellowships, and hosting foreign visitors. NHI offers its training courses to both groups and individuals. International groups may purchase NHI courses for presentation in a selected country; interested individuals may purchase single slots in international courses presented in the United States.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

National Interests: National Security; Economic Prosperity (U.S. Exports, Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); Humanitarian Response; Transportation of People and Goods/Improved Mobility of Defense Forces

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$10,500	\$0	\$10,500

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$20,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$20,000

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	49	49

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

Federal Railroad Administration

The Federal Railroad Administration (FRA) promotes safe, environmentally sound, and successful railroad transportation to meet current and future needs of all customers. It encourages policies and investment in infrastructure and technology to enable rail to realize its full potential.

FRA International Visitors Program

The Federal Railroad Administration's International Visitors Program is an unfunded program designed to facilitate and assist cooperative efforts between foreign government-owned and -operated rail systems and the U.S. rail industry, including manufacturers, suppliers, and service providers. In Washington, D.C., FRA representatives provide visiting foreign government and/or foreign- or U.S. Government-sponsored and supported delegations with technical briefings, economic briefings, and discussions about the U.S. rail industry. To support specific DOT and/or Administration initiatives, FRA representatives occasionally travel overseas to provide and discuss this type of information. Also, with expenses paid for in their entirety by foreign governments, FRA occasionally provides on-the-job rail safety inspection training, both at headquarters and in the field.

National Interests: National Security (Counterterrorism); 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	109	109

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 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)

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$46,000	\$0	\$46,000

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
	16	15	31

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

FTA Foreign Visitors

The International Mass Transportation Program organizes and hosts delegations of foreign visitors to examine U.S. best practices in transit goods and services. Visit requests are often the result of contacts made during FTA fact-finding missions. Visits are also requested by foreign embassies located in the United States. Programs for developing countries are designed to assist in creating mass transit systems. Programs for developed countries usually focus on specific technical areas of interest, intelligent transportation systems, and increasing access for people with disabilities.

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

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$90,000	\$0	\$90,000

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	13	13

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

FTA Personnel Exchanges

The Federal Transit Administration exchanges personnel with foreign countries to learn about other government practices in the field of transit. FTA supports the notion that, by sharing ideas and information, countries can work together to enhance mobility and accessibility, ensure the safety and security of our nation's transit systems, and develop transit systems that promote economic growth and sound environmental decision-making. Personnel exchanges promote long-term cooperation and collaboration among transportation officials around the world.

National Interests: Economic Prosperity (Global Growth and Stability); 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
1	2	3

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

Maritime Administration

The Maritime Administration's overall mission is to promote the development and maintenance of an adequate and well-balanced United States merchant marine, sufficient to carry the nation's domestic waterborne commerce and a substantial portion of its waterborne foreign commerce, and capable of serving as a naval and military auxiliary in time of war or national emergency.

United States Merchant Marine Academy Programs

The United States Merchant Marine Academy 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	\$159,799	\$0	\$159,799

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.

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

The primary mission of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) is to save lives and prevent injuries or economic losses resulting from road crashes. NHTSA's programs focus on two areas: (1) design and construction of vehicles and equipment, which includes developing and issuing regulations that improve the safety of motor vehicles and passengers, and (2) behavioral issues, with a specific focus on best practices for drivers, passengers, pedestrians, and other road users.

NHTSA International Activities

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration has limited authority in the international affairs arena, and therefore does not have a formal international program. The only international activity that is supported by Congress through appropriations is travel to attend meetings related to global harmonization of vehicle safety standards. NHTSA does not have the authority to provide any technical assistance to a foreign country. In some very specific and unique instances, NHTSA has provided its expertise to foreign countries under the authority of the Secretary of Transportation or another 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.

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	76	76

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

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 Department of Transportation, with funding from the U.S. Agency for International Development, sponsors transportation programming in Nigeria in the areas of aviation, safety and security, maritime training, technical assistance, port privatization, and development of oversight mechanisms.

In FY 2003, 100 Nigerians were trained in-country in the aviation and maritime sectors.

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	\$350,000	\$350,000

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
15	100	115

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

Safe Skies for Africa Program

The Office of International Transportation and Trade supports the Safe Skies for Africa Initiative. This initiative was launched in 1998 to assist African nations to improve their air navigation services, aviation safety, and airport security. Under the auspices of the program, nearly 400 participants have been trained from eight African nations, including Angola, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Kenya, Mali, Namibia, Tanzania, and Uganda. 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.

Training activities are held at the Federal Aviation Administration Academy in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, and where appropriate, in the participants' country.

In the second quarter of FY 2004, DOT will begin critical aviation English-language training for those countries where English is not the primary language, such as Angola, Cameroon, Cape Verde, and Mali.

National Interests: National Security (Counterterrorism); Economic Prosperity (Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); American Citizens & Borders (American Citizens)

USG Funding:

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

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

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

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	0	18	18

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

FY 2003 participant data were provided by the FAA. The Office of the Secretary, Office of International Transportation and Trade did not provide funding information or additional participant information requested by the IAWG for this report.

The Assistant Secretary for Aviation and International Affairs serves as the lead representative for the United States to promote the interaction of government, academia, and industry in transportation science and technology (S&T) cooperation initiatives globally. International exchange and training activities sponsored through bilateral S&T agreements are represented in the reports of DOT's modal administrations.

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	\$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
	1	1	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
\$457,409	\$43,854	\$413,555	\$72,002†	\$0	\$0	\$70,579	\$599,990†	549

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

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

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Public Information
 1500 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
 Washington, DC 20220
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The mission of the Department of the Treasury is to promote prosperous and stable American and world economies, manage the U.S. Government's finances, safeguard our financial systems, protect our nation's leaders, ensure a safe and drug-free America, and continue to build a strong institution. The Department carries out this mission by performing four basic functions: formulating and recommending economic, financial, tax, and fiscal policies; serving as financial agent for the U.S. Government; enforcing the law; and manufacturing coins and currency.

Internal Revenue Service

The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) is responsible for administering and enforcing internal revenue laws and related statutes, except those relating to alcohol, tobacco, firearms, and explosives. Its mission is to collect the proper amount of tax revenue at the least cost to the public, and in a manner that warrants the highest degree of public confidence in the Service's integrity, efficiency, and fairness.

IRS International Visitor Programs

The Tax Administration Advisory Services Division (TAAS) supports U.S. foreign policy by sharing IRS managerial and technical expertise with foreign governments. The long-term goal is to assist foreign governments in improving their tax administrations as a means of developing their economic infrastructure. The IRS provides a variety of training courses and other types of short-term and long-term assistance for foreign officials, which lays the groundwork for encouraging the ratification of tax treaties and exchange of information, facilitating mutual compliance efforts, detecting noncompliance, and improving U.S. knowledge of global tax administration.

The TAAS assistance program includes needs assessments of tax administration organizational and functional areas, as well as specialized, in-country advisors under short-term or long-term contracts. All costs are borne by the foreign government or international agency funding sources.

The IRS conducts stateside training programs that represent a range of technical and management areas. However, the current emphasis is to conduct training and facilitations programs in the foreign country. The Management and Executive Leadership Curriculum is designed to address each individual contracting country's needs. The courses vary in length from two to eight weeks. The IRS does not budget for participant funding to support these programs. The participant's government or an international agency must cover course fees and all other related expenses.

The International Visitor Program provides a central coordination point for visitation and/or information requests from foreign tax and related government officials. These are designed as short, targeted visits with IRS personnel expert in various technical areas, and are primarily conducted in the Washington, D.C., area. All direct costs are borne by the attendees.

National Interests: Economic Prosperity (Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); Law Enforcement (International Crime)

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$43,854	\$384,742	\$428,596

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	\$72,002	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$72,002

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

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	124	161	285

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 the Comptroller of the Currency

The primary mission of the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC) is to regulate national banks.

Foreign Technical Assistance Program

The primary objectives of the Foreign Technical Assistance Program are to:

- 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
\$0	\$28,813	\$28,813

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$0	\$0	\$70,579	\$70,579

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
21	243	264

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
\$263,189	\$259,422	\$3,767	Not Tracked	\$62,373	\$26,087	\$23,609	\$375,258	91

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



DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

Office of Human Resources Management
810 Vermont Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20420
www.va.gov • 202-273-4967

The Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) operates programs to benefit veterans and members of their families. Benefits include compensation payments for disabilities or death related to military service; pensions; education and rehabilitation; home loan guaranty; burial; and a medical care program incorporating nursing homes, clinics, and medical centers.

Veterans Health Administration

The Veterans Health Administration provides hospital, nursing home, and domiciliary care, as well as outpatient medical and dental care to eligible veterans of military service in the Armed Forces.

Training Activities

The Department of Veterans Affairs employs more than 200,000 personnel in a network of 163 medical centers, 58 regional offices, and 120 national cemeteries across the United States. Each year some VA employees travel to other countries to participate in conferences, symposia, and various types of training activities. A significant majority of these individuals are health care professionals (physicians, dentists, nurses, medical researchers, etc.) attending the conferences or symposia to present papers, meet with peers, and advance their professional knowledge. VA does not itself administer the conferences, symposia, and other activities that VA employees attend in other countries. These programs are administered by various non-VA entities, including professional organizations, institutions of higher learning, international organizations, and government agencies. Each year some 50-100 VA employees, however, do receive funding support from the VA to travel abroad to attend conferences, symposia, and other job-related activities. Generally, this support covers transportation and/or lodging. In some instances, the employees may attend the conferences on government time; in others, they must use personal leave.

National Interests: Global Issues (Health); Honor, Care for, and Compensate U.S. Veterans

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$259,422	\$3,767	\$263,189

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$62,373	\$26,087	\$23,609	\$112,070

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
88	3	91

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

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	1,346

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



ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Office of Management Operations
 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
 Washington, DC 20460
 www.epa.gov • 202-564-6613

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) strives to ensure that all Americans, from communities, individuals, and businesses to state, local, and tribal governments, be protected from significant risks to human health and the environment. The Agency's mission is to make communities and ecosystems diverse, sustainable, and economically productive by safeguarding the natural environment, using the best available science and technologies.

Environmental Protection Agency Programs

Ecosystems and transboundary pollutants do not respect international boundaries. As a result, unilateral domestic actions by the United States are inadequate to achieve some of EPA's most important environmental goals, one of which is the reduction of global and cross-border environmental risks to the United States that originate in other countries and undermine U.S. investments in environmental protection. To facilitate multilateral cooperation in achieving EPA's environmental goals, foreign visitors are invited to observe U.S. environmental protection facilities and procedures. Continued leadership by the United States and the EPA is necessary in building the international cooperation and technical capacity needed to address these issues successfully. Where the accomplishment of U.S. environmental goals requires the cooperation and coordination of other countries, the Office of International Activities works with the Department of State, other federal agencies, states, tribes, and nongovernmental organizations to ensure that U.S. environmental interests are appropriately addressed. The following legislation and international agreements support these operations: Clean Water Act, Clean Air Act, North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation, Pollution Prevention Act, Toxic Substances Control Act, 1989 U.S./U.S.S.R. Agreement on Pollution, World Trade Organization Agreement, and the North American Free Trade Agreement.

EPA provides coordination and facilitation services for its International Visitors Program (IVP). The International Visitors Program arranges appointments at EPA for international visitors from all countries. The IVP operates within the Office of International Activities and typically hosts 2,000 to 3,000 visitors annually (2-3 groups per day). No U.S. Government funds are expended. Foreign and private sources that fund costs associated with international visitors are not tracked.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

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	1,346	1,346

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	298

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



FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Office of Media Relations
 445 12th Street, SW
 Washington, DC 20554
 www.fcc.gov • 202-418-0500

The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) regulates interstate and foreign communications by radio, television, wire, satellite, and cable. It is responsible for the orderly development and operation of broadcast services and the provision of rapid, efficient nationwide and worldwide telephone and telegraph services at reasonable rates. Its responsibilities also include the use of communications for promoting safety of life and property and for strengthening the national defense.

FCC International Visitors Program

The FCC's International Visitors Program (IVP) is part of the Strategic Analysis and Negotiations Division of the International Bureau. The International Bureau, established in October 1994, handles all international communications and satellite programs and policies. The Bureau also has the principal representational role on behalf of the FCC at international conferences, meetings, and negotiations. The Telecommunications Division is responsible for developing, recommending, and administering policy, rules, and procedures for the authorization and regulation of international telecommunications facilities and services.

The IVP enables foreign delegations to interact in informal discussions with FCC personnel who provide legal, technical, and economic perspectives on a wide range of communications issues involving broadcasting, cablecasting, and telecommunications. Among the issues discussed during IVP briefings are the FCC's organizational structure, its multiple roles as an independent regulatory agency (including licensing, enforcement, and rule making procedures), and its statutory powers, regulations, and current proceedings. Such interdisciplinary exchanges are intended to benefit all parties who have a unique opportunity to gain insight into each others' regulatory agencies, policies, and procedures. These meetings are increasingly important as telecommunications networks become global in scope and as many countries seek to modify their regulatory approaches to foster privatization and competition in the telecommunications marketplace. IVP briefings assist in this process by providing delegations with an opportunity to examine firsthand the U.S. regulatory model as one possible approach. Furthermore, IVP briefings provide useful opportunities for exchanging information and perspectives as the U.S. Government and other governments negotiate international agreements to reflect these marketplaces and regulatory changes. The FCC does not keep track of international visitors' sources of funding. FCC program partner organizations include the U.S. Agency for International Development, the U.S. Trade and Development Agency, and the World Bank.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

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	298	298

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	316

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



FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

550 17th Street, NW
 Washington, DC 20429
 www.fdic.gov • 202-736-0000

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) promotes and preserves public confidence in U.S. financial institutions by insuring bank and thrift deposits up to the legal limit of \$100,000; by periodically examining State-chartered banks that are not members of the Federal Reserve System for safety and soundness as well as compliance with consumer protection laws; and by liquidating assets of failed institutions to reimburse the insurance funds for the cost of failures. FDIC does not operate on funds appropriated through Congress. Its income is derived from insurance premiums on deposits held by insured banks and savings associations and from interest on the required investment of the premiums in U.S. Government securities. It also has authority to borrow from the Department of the Treasury up to \$30 billion for insurance purposes.

FDIC International Programs

The FDIC mission statement focuses on the role of the FDIC in maintaining stability and public confidence in the nation's banking system and promotes the safety and soundness of insured depository institutions by addressing the risks to the deposit insurance funds.

The FDIC's International Programs include the Technical Assistance Program, the Visitors and Information Program, and the Examiner Training Program.

The Technical Assistance Program provides on-site training, expert consultation, and examination and resolutions assistance to foreign bank supervisory authorities, foreign central banks, and other foreign government agencies in order to enhance the development of foreign banking systems and bank supervisory mechanisms and to promote the exchange of information between the United States and other countries.

Requests for technical assistance must originate from (1) an official source (such as a chairman or director of a central bank), (2) an international body, (3) a U.S. Government office, or (4) a nonprofit organization. Generally, the FDIC will not provide technical assistance to a commercial entity, an individual, or an organization seeking help for a specific commercial project or contract. FDIC is reimbursed for costs incurred in providing international technical assistance.

The Visitors and Information Program coordinates FDIC staff and resources in meeting with foreign visitors and providing requested information to make the most effective use of FDIC resources and to provide a quality learning

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

experience for the visitor. The FDIC fulfills requests for meetings and information to the extent that resources are available. The requests should also promote U.S. interests, enhance foreign banking systems and supervisory mechanisms, or develop relationships with foreign counterparts. Criteria for acceptance are the same as for the Technical Assistance Program. Most visits occur on FDIC premises.

The Examiner Training Program provides appropriate, constructive assistance and technical training to countries that are committed to developing and maintaining a highly skilled examiner work force. FDIC's Training and Consulting Services Branch of the Division of Administration invites foreign central banks and supervisory authorities to send participants to specified FDIC examiner training schools held at the Seidman Center at Virginia Square in Washington. Students are charged tuition and lodging fees. Costs are reviewed annually and are specified in the solicitation materials.

National Interests: Economic Prosperity (Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); 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
148	168	316

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	337

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



FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

888 First Street, NE
 Washington, DC 20426
 www.ferc.gov • 202-502-6088

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) oversees America's electric utilities, natural gas industry, hydroelectric projects, and oil pipeline transportation system. The Commission chooses regulatory approaches that foster competitive markets whenever possible, ensures access to reliable service at a reasonable price, and gives full and fair consideration to environmental and community impacts in assessing the public interest of energy projects.

FERC International Visitors Program

Through its International Visitors Program, FERC shares its regulatory approach and lessons learned with professional counterparts from around the world. Individual or group meetings and briefings are arranged upon request for foreign professionals who are seeking more information on U.S. domestic energy regulatory issues. All international visitors to FERC are funded by their home governments, international organizations, or other USG programs. In addition to hosting international visitors, FERC representatives occasionally speak to international visitor groups hosted by other U.S. Government organizations. U.S. participants travel overseas in response to requests from foreign governments, international organizations, and/or other USG organizations.

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
15	322	337

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†	40

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.



FEDERAL EXECUTIVE BOARDS

Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. Federal Building
 10 Causeway Street, Suite 178
 Boston, MA 02222
www.boston.feb.gov • 617-565-6769

The Federal Executive Boards (FEBs) were established in 1961 by a Presidential Directive to improve coordination among federal activities and programs outside Washington. The need for effective coordination among the field activities of federal departments and agencies was then, and is still, very clear. Approximately 84 percent of all federal employees work outside the national capital area. Decisions affecting the expenditure of billions of dollars are made in the field. Federal programs have their impact largely through the actions of field representatives of the departments and agencies. In addition, federal officials outside Washington are the principal contacts of the federal government with the citizens of this country.

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.

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.

As a major sponsor of this program, the Greater Boston Federal Executive Board offers a range of services for both

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE BOARDS

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	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	40	40

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

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	7

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



FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

Office of the General Counsel
800 North Capitol Street, NW, Suite 1018
Washington, DC 20573
www.fmc.gov • 202-523-5740

The Federal Maritime Commission (FMC) was established as an independent regulatory agency in 1961. The Commission is composed of five Commissioners appointed for five-year terms by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. The President designates one Commissioner as Chairman, who is the chief executive and administrative officer of the agency.

The principal statutes or statutory provisions administered by the FMC are the Shipping Act of 1984; the Foreign Shipping Practices Act of 1988; section 19 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1920; and Public Law No. 89-777. All of these were amended and modified by the Ocean Shipping Reform Act of 1998.

The FMC's regulatory responsibilities are as follows:

- Protecting shippers and carriers engaged in U.S. foreign commerce from restrictive or unfair foreign laws, regulations, or business practices that harm U.S. shipping interests or oceanborne trade.
- Reviewing agreements between and among ocean common carriers and marine terminal operators to ensure that they do not have excessively anticompetitive effects.
- Reviewing and maintaining filings of service contracts between ocean common carriers and shippers, and guarding against anticompetitive practices and other unfair prohibited acts.
- Ensuring that common carriers' published rates and charges are just and reasonable and do not unfairly undercut their private competitors.
- Issuing passenger vessel certificates evidencing financial responsibility of vessel owners or charterers to pay judgments for personal injury, death, or nonperformance of a voyage or cruise.
- Licensing ocean transportation intermediaries and ensuring that they maintain bonds to protect the public from unqualified, insolvent, or dishonest companies.
- Investigating the practices of common carriers, terminal operators, and ocean transportation intermediaries to ensure that they do not engage in practices prohibited by the Shipping Act of 1984 or other FMC-administered statutes.

FMC International Visitor Briefings

The Federal Maritime Commission does not have a formal international visitor program, but responds to requests for

FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

visits, training, and other expertise both through other executive agencies and from foreign governments directly. FMC shares its regulatory approach and lessons learned with professional counterparts from around the world. All international visitors to FMC are funded by their home governments, international organizations, or other USG programs. The Office of the General Counsel, which is primarily tasked with the international affairs functions of the agency, coordinates the visitor program.

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
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	7	7

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

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$499,000	\$0	\$499,000	\$0†	\$0†	\$5,750†	\$37,500†	\$542,250†	1,137

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.



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 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.

FMCS International Visitors and Briefings

FMCS provides briefings for foreign visitors on U.S. labor-relations and the work of FMCS.

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	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	67	67

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

International Labor Conflict Management Program

An important goal of the International and Dispute Resolution Services Division is to strengthen democratic institutions by helping labor, management, and government professionals in foreign countries develop their capacity to engage in collective bargaining and other forms of labor-management cooperation. This goal is accomplished by providing training and mentoring to foreign professionals in mediation and various forms of workplace collaboration, as well as cooperation, on an institutional level. The program also furthers this goal by assisting stakeholders in friendly foreign countries in the design of systems to permanently institutionalize such cooperation. 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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$499,000	\$499,000

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$5,750	\$37,500	\$43,250

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
33	1,037	1,070

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	3

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



FEDERAL RETIREMENT THRIFT INVESTMENT BOARD

1250 H Street, NW
 Washington, DC 20005-3952
 www.tsp.gov • 202-942-1600

The Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board is an independent federal agency established under the Federal Employees' Retirement System Act of 1986. The Board is responsible for administering the Thrift Savings Plan (TSP), a federal government equivalent to 401(k) plans in the private sector. The Board has established training activities for federal agency personnel and payroll representatives and it provides briefings, upon request, at federal agencies for their civilian employees and uniformed service members.

International Visitor Activities

The Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board does not have a formal foreign delegation program. However, on an ad hoc basis, the Board has become involved in providing insight into the implementation of government defined contribution plans to international groups visiting the United States, usually upon the request of other federal agencies who are directly involved in the activities of the visiting foreign delegation. Upon request and coordination, the foreign delegations, primarily consisting of government representatives, are escorted by the federal agency representative who is hosting the visit. When meeting with the delegation, Board representatives distribute TSP materials, along with a handout describing the establishment of the TSP and the various program features. If requested, a Board representative can provide a briefing to address the information contained in the handout. However, most foreign delegations are familiar with the concept of a defined contribution plan, so Board representatives spend most of the meeting time answering specific questions delegation members may have regarding the statutory setup of the TSP, or providing insight on the coordinating efforts among other federal or private sector entities to implement and maintain the defined contribution plan.

The Board meets with not more than 3-4 delegations each fiscal year. Meetings last approximately 30 to 90 minutes, depending on the level of detail of the questions.

National Interests: Economic Prosperity (Economic Development); Providing Insight into the Implementation of Government Defined Contribution Plans

USG Funding:

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

FEDERAL RETIREMENT THRIFT INVESTMENT BOARD

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

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

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

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$976,632	\$0	\$976,632	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$976,632	657

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.

FTC 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's expertise, and (4) offer outreach to visitors from abroad, particularly with respect to ongoing FTC activities and policies.

The Bureau of Economics provides economic support to the Commission's antitrust and consumer protection activities. Through international technical assistance, FTC attorneys and economists work with competition and consumer protection agencies in Central and Eastern Europe, Eurasia, Central and South America, and South Africa. These staff members explain the principles of competitive markets, help draft competition and consumer protection laws, train counterparts in investigative techniques, offer advice about pending cases in host countries, and assist in establishing consumer education systems. The international technical assistance program receives funding from the U.S. Agency for International Development.

FTC does not receive any specific appropriations to conduct International Programs. However, FTC does receive

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

funds through interagency agreements with other U.S. Government agencies 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	\$976,632	\$976,632

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
194	463	657

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

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$1,227,000	\$1,227,000	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$1,227,000	591

Total number of participants includes those who crossed international borders AND those who were trained in-country.
Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.



GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Office of Intergovernmental Solutions, Office of Citizen Services and Communications
1800 F Street, NW
Washington, DC 20405
www.gsa.gov • 202-501-0291

The General Services Administration (GSA) establishes policy for, and provides economical and efficient management of, federal government property and records, including the construction and operation of buildings; procurement and distribution of supplies; utilization and disposal of real and personal property; management of transportation, traffic, and communications; and management of the governmentwide automatic data processing resources program. Its functions are carried out at three levels of organization: the central office, regional offices, and field activities.

Office of Intergovernmental Solutions, Office of Citizen Services and Communications

Part of the mission of the Office of Intergovernmental Solutions (OIS) in GSA's Office of Citizen Services and Communications is to facilitate worldwide sharing of information and experiences regarding intergovernmental management and e-Government issues. In support of this mission, OIS plays a key role in three international programs: the Government Online International Network (GOL-IN: www.governments-online.org); the International Council for Information Technology in Government Administration (ICA: www.ica-it.org); and North American Day, the annual e-Government summit for Mexico, Canada, and the United States. OIS also hosts foreign visitors from countries around the world for short sessions with their U.S. Government counterparts in public administration. In these sessions, the foreign visitors learn about the U.S. Government's experiences and share their own experiences in topics as diverse as electronic procurement, government reinvention, and electronic delivery of social services.

In FY 2003, OIS continued its leadership roles in North American Day, GOL-IN, and ICA. It also hosted several delegations to share e-Government Best Practices and discuss e-Government issues. Among the highlights of FY 2003:

- OIS hosted and participated in the North American Day meeting between Canadian, Mexican, and U.S. government officials at Carter Hall in Millwood, Virginia, outside of Washington, D.C., on April 9-11, 2003. The session discussed e-Government strategies and best practices among OIS' North American partners.
- OIS officials led or participated in delegations to three major international conferences: the 37th ICA Conference, September 16-18, 2003, in Tallinn, Estonia; the 36th ICA Conference in Singapore, October 22-24, 2002; and the 4th meeting of the Government Online International Network in Ottawa, Canada, July 4-6, 2003.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

-- OIS hosted ten delegations from eight countries: Armenia, Australia, Canada, Japan, Korea, Kyrgyzstan, Mexico, and Russia.

National Interests: Sharing Information Technology, e-Government, and Public Administration Experiences

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,227,000	\$0	\$1,227,000

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

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
348	243	591

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	\$175,000	\$0	Not Tracked	\$225,000	\$400,000	16

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



GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE

441 G Street, NW
 Washington, DC 20548
 www.gao.gov • 202-512-3000

The Government Accountability Office (GAO) studies the programs and expenditures of the federal government. GAO, commonly called the investigative arm of Congress or the Congressional watchdog, is an independent and nonpartisan federal agency. It studies how the federal government spends taxpayer dollars. GAO advises Congress and the heads of federal agencies about ways to make government more effective and responsive. GAO evaluates federal programs, audits federal expenditures, issues legal opinions, and, when reporting its findings to Congress, makes recommendations for action. Its work leads to laws and acts that aim to improve government operations.

International Auditor Fellowship Program

GAO welcomes auditors from around the world as participants in the International Auditor Fellowship Program. This program represents one of the ways in which GAO plays a leading role in the international auditing community. The 16-week program, which is designed for middle- to senior-level managers, supports the professional growth of GAO's counterpart organizations. Fellows participate in classroom training, visit and observe GAO staff, and learn and practice skills that will help them transfer their experiences to the audit staff in their home countries. Participants are nominated by their national audit offices with the expectation that they will play leadership roles in their organizations when they return home.

The Fellowship Program consists of three major segments. The orientation sessions provide Fellows with an opportunity to learn how GAO plans, manages, and communicates the results of its work, and Fellows also share information about their own audit institutions. The second segment includes course work in the technical and managerial aspects of auditing and introduces Fellows to the policies, procedures, and practices at GAO. Fellows explore a variety of audit techniques and approaches with an emphasis on performance auditing and the knowledge and skills required to complete this type of work. During the third and final phase, Fellows begin to prepare for their return to their own audit offices. They participate in classes on developing training courses and delivering effective classroom presentations and formal briefings. Time is also devoted to studying techniques for introducing change, and Fellows prepare organizational strategy papers describing what they expect to accomplish as a result of their participation in the program. Fellows have an opportunity to observe the classroom lessons being put into practice through their visits with audit teams in Washington, D.C., and in field offices. As they work with the GAO staff, Fellows have opportunities to observe interviews, review work papers, attend Congressional hearings, sit in on report conferences, and examine draft and final reports. During visits to field offices, Fellows have an opportunity to

GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE

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
\$175,000	\$0	Not Tracked	\$225,000	\$400,000

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
\$2,364,701	\$2,289,701	\$75,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,364,701	147

Total number of participants includes those who crossed international borders AND those who were trained in-country.
Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.



JAPAN-UNITED STATES FRIENDSHIP COMMISSION

1201 15th Street, NW, Suite 330
Washington, DC 20005
www.jusfc.gov • 202-653-9800

The Japan-United States Friendship Commission (JUSFC) was established as an independent federal agency by the U.S. Congress in 1975 under Public Law 94-118. The Commission's principal activities are divided into two areas: (1) Cultural Affairs and (2) Education and Training. The Commission provides support to cultural institutions for collaborative productions and individual artist exchanges. Education programs are designed to train American specialists on Japan in both the scholarly and the nonacademic professions. Education projects are funded in such areas as broadcast media, language teaching, acquisition and management of library and information resources, and faculty exchanges for the purpose of curriculum development.

Cultural Affairs Programs

The Commission has always believed that the arts are at the heart of a people's creative genius. Therefore, it is pleased to see the rapidly growing demand in the United States and Japan for expanded artistic exchange. The Commission notes, however, that the presence of American artists in Japan has been limited both in terms of diversity and geographical coverage. American performing and visual artists presentations in Japan have often been conducted on a limited and sporadic basis, frequently the subject of commercial interests of individual promoters. To counteract this trend, the Commission has determined that, until further notice, it will focus on bringing American art, both visual and performing, to Japan. The Commission's goals in this endeavor are to increase both qualitatively and quantitatively the presence of American art and artists in Japan.

National Interests: Present U.S. Culture in All its Diversity to Overseas Audiences; Mutual Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$581,829	\$75,000	\$656,829

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

JAPAN-UNITED STATES FRIENDSHIP COMMISSION

components.

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	25	13	38

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 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

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$1,707,872	\$0	\$1,707,872

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

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

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	69	40	109

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
\$813,048	\$813,048	\$0	\$18,950	\$0†	\$149,000†	\$0†	\$980,998†	39

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 are an immense undertaking.

The Library provides numerous free services to U.S. libraries, including books for the blind and physically handicapped and the creation of catalog records which, distributed to all U.S. states, save American libraries hundreds of millions of dollars. Through the National Digital Library Program, the Library of Congress is creating free online access to its catalog, exhibitions, unique American collections, and Congressional information on its website. In the year 2000, the Library began making accessible electronically millions of items from its collections and those of its institutional partners. The goal of the Library's digital program is a public-private partnership that will create an informed citizenry through universal access to knowledge and through the generous support of the U.S. Congress and the private sector.

Global Legal Information Network

Electronic access to primary sources of the law of all nations is becoming a worldwide imperative. To that end, the Law Library of the Library of Congress and a group of similarly interested legislative information centers around the world have joined to share their expertise and know-how in the hope of making this access a reality.

The Global Legal Information Network (GLIN) is a cooperative not-for-profit federation of government agencies or their designees that contribute national legal information to the GLIN database. This automated database contains 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.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

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.

In FY 2003, the program provided specific training on law/information management to six exchange participants.

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
\$18,950	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$18,950

Participant Totals:

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

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

LOC Exchange Visitor Program

The Exchange Visitor Program, coordinated by the Library's Office of Scholarly Programs/John W. Kluge Center, supports the exchange of scholars, librarians, collections specialists, and conservation professionals, for the sharing of expertise, development of collections and services, professional training in specialized skills, and promotion of materials preservation techniques. The program also fosters the advancement of knowledge through original research at the John W. Kluge Center, supporting scholarly use of the Library's vast collections. It promotes open discussion through public lectures and colloquia and conveys new perspectives to the federal government by bringing the intellectual resources of academe to the public policy arena of Capitol Hill and the city of Washington, D.C.

National Interests: National Security (Regional Stability); Economic Prosperity (Global Growth and Stability); American Citizens & Borders (Travel and Immigration); Democracy & Human Rights; Humanitarian Response; Global Issues (Health, Population, Environment); Promotion of Foreign Language Skills; Preservation of the National Patrimony and Heritage

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$813,048	\$0	\$813,048

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$149,000	\$0	\$149,000

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	33	33

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	6

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



MERIT SYSTEMS PROTECTION BOARD

1615 M Street, NW
 Washington, DC 20419-0001
www.mspb.gov • 202-653-7200

The Merit Systems Protection Board (MSPB) was established by the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978 to serve as the guardian of the federal government's merit-based system of employment. Its mission is to ensure that federal employees are protected against abuses by agency management, that executive branch agencies make employment decisions in accordance with the merit systems principles, and that federal merit systems are free of prohibited personnel practices. The Board accomplishes its missions by hearing and deciding employee appeals from agency actions; hearing and deciding cases brought by the Special Counsel; conducting studies of the civil service and other merit systems; and providing oversight of the significant actions and regulations of the Office of Personnel Management to determine whether they are in accord with merit system principles and free of prohibited personnel practices.

MSPB International Visitors Program

The Merit Systems Protection Board provides briefings to groups of international visitors who are interested in learning more about the operations of the Board. Visits are typically coordinated through the various embassies and other nongovernmental organizations.

Primary topics include federal merit systems principles and regulations, adjudication and processing procedures, and studies of the civil service and merit systems. All international visitors to MSPB are funded by their home governments, international organizations, or other sources. There are no MSPB funds budgeted for the program.

The briefings are conducted by the Counsel to the Clerk of the Board.

In FY 2003, the MSPB had six international visitors from Canada, China, and Japan. Visitors came to discuss a variety of topics, including the role of MSPB, whistleblowing protection laws, and the structure of federal and local governments and how these entities prevent corruption and provide incentives for government adjudication concerning whistleblowing matters.

National Interests: Protection of Federal Employees Against Management Abuse

MERIT SYSTEMS PROTECTION BOARD

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

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

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

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$1,238,828	\$1,238,828	\$0	\$0†	\$0†	\$0†	\$0†	\$1,238,828†	77

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

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

Public Information
 300 E Street, SW
 Washington, DC 20546
 www.hq.nasa.gov • 202-358-0000

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 exchange and training programs that complement and enhance its space programs and support U.S. space policy objectives.

NASA Exchange Visitor Program

Through the Exchange Visitor Program, NASA enters into appropriate arrangements with foreign governments or research organizations to host foreign research or technical specialists at NASA facilities from one to three years. Each researcher brings unique qualifications in his/her field of expertise; the work or research to be accomplished contributes directly to the achievement of NASA mission objectives. The foreign organization is responsible for all financial support for the visitor.

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	26	26

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

Resident Research Associate Program

The Resident Research Associate Program places international researchers in summer intern positions or one- to three-year assignments at U.S. research facilities. From its appropriations and pursuant to a contractual arrangement between NASA and the National Research Council (NRC), NASA provides funding to NRC to support program administration and to provide stipends for researchers assigned to NASA facilities. The NRC program also places research associates in several other government agencies, including the Department of Defense, Environmental Protection Agency, National Institutes of Health, National Institute of Standards and Technology, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and U.S. Geological Survey.

National Interests: Supports U.S. Space Research Goals; Advancement of Science

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,238,828	\$0	\$1,238,828

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	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	51	51

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
\$103,300	\$103,300	\$0	Not Tracked	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$103,300	2,107

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.

NARA International Activities

Although NARA statutes contain no enabling legislation authorizing the agency to conduct international activities, NARA's Presidential libraries, regional facilities, and Washington, D.C., locations routinely host international government officials, researchers, and scholars for the purpose of sharing information regarding archival policies and procedures. Much of NARA's international travel is to conduct business of the International Council on Archives. Travel is conducted throughout the year.

National Interests: Democracy & Human Rights

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$103,300	\$0	\$103,300

Non-USG Funding:

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

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
23	2,084	2,107

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	24

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



NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION

1775 Duke Street
 Alexandria, VA 22314
 www.ncua.gov • 703-518-6300

The National Credit Union Administration (NCUA) is an independent federal agency that supervises and insures 6,566 federal credit unions and 4,062 state-chartered credit unions. Headquartered in Virginia, NCUA has six regional offices in California, Georgia, Illinois, New York, Texas, and Virginia. Working with the cooperative credit union system, NCUA provides service to all segments of American society and enables credit unions and their members to thrive in the twenty-first century.

NCUA International Visitors Program

The Office of Public and Congressional Affairs (PACA) provides information to the public, credit unions, Congress, the media, and NCUA employees about the National Credit Union Administration and its functions, Board actions, and other matters. PACA keeps the NCUA Board and staff informed about pending national legislation and serves as a liaison with members of Congress and Congressional committee staff members. NCUA welcomes foreign delegations who come to learn more about credit unions and credit union administration and policies. No funds are specifically appropriated for this activity.

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

Participant Totals:

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

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

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$590,492	\$0	\$590,492	\$0	\$119,500	\$0†	\$0	\$709,992†	16

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 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.

NED's International Forum for Democratic Studies hosts two related fellowship programs, the Reagan-Fascell Democracy Fellows Program and a small Visiting Fellows Program.

Reagan-Fascell Democracy Fellows Program

Funded by the U.S. Congress through a grant from the Department of State, the Reagan-Fascell Democracy Fellows Program enables democratic activists, practitioners, scholars, and journalists from around the world to spend 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 (Regional Stability); Democracy & Human Rights

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$0	\$590,492	\$590,492

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	\$0	\$87,500	\$0	\$0	\$87,500

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.

Visiting Fellows Program

The Visiting Fellows Program offers scholars and practitioners with outside funding an opportunity to carry out research and other projects at the Forum. Depending on office availability, Visiting Fellows may be in residence at the Forum for up to twelve months, during which time they are expected to carry out a written or other project related to democracy. Visiting Fellows are encouraged to use the Forum's Democracy Resource Center and Library and to participate in the many collegial activities and events at the National Endowment for Democracy.

National Interests: National Security (Regional Stability); 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	\$32,000	Not Tracked	\$0	\$32,000

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
\$700,344	\$533,061	\$167,283	\$5,200†	\$544,923†	\$750†	Not Tracked	\$1,251,217†	1,319

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.



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.

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; Artistic and Cultural Exchange

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
28	23	51

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

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; Artistic and Cultural Exchange

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$220,025	\$127,283	\$347,308

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$387,023	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$387,023

Participant Totals:

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

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

U.S.-Japan Creative Artists Fellowship Program

The U.S.-Japan Creative Artists Fellowship Program 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; Artistic Exchange

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$75,000	\$0	\$75,000

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
5	17	22

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

U.S.-Mexico Regional Exchange Activities and Projects

U.S.-Mexico Regional Exchange Activities and Projects link U.S. regional arts organizations (Southern Arts Foundation, Western States Arts Foundation, Mid-America Arts Alliance, New England Foundation for the Arts, Mid Atlantic Arts Foundation, and Arts Midwest) with their regional arts organization counterparts in Mexico. The NEA designed this program to encourage the development of projects that stimulate cultural interaction between Mexico and the United States.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

National Interests: Humanitarian Response; Mutual Understanding; Artistic and Cultural Exchange

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$120,036	\$40,000	\$160,036

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$5,200	\$73,900	\$750	Not Tracked	\$79,850

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
92	6	98

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

Interagency Transfers reflect contributions from the U.S. state-funded California Arts Council.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$586,412	\$586,412	\$0	\$0	\$66,265	\$0	\$0	\$652,677	70

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



NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

Public Affairs
 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
 Washington, DC 20506
 www.neh.gov • 202-606-8446

The National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) is an independent, grantmaking agency established by Congress in 1965 to support research, education, and public programs in the humanities. It funds research, education, museum exhibitions, documentaries, preservation, and activities of the state humanities councils.

Fellowship Programs at Independent Research Institutions

As part of the Endowment's support for research, funding for fellowship programs is provided to selected U.S. institutions that support humanities research in foreign countries. This funding helps to widen access to the resources of these institutions and ensures opportunities for humanities scholars in the arena of international research, where other public and private funders often give higher priority to projects in the social sciences, policy studies, or economic development. Eligibility is limited to tax-exempt, nonprofit institutions that are financed, governed, and administered independently of institutions of higher education. Since the purpose of Endowment support is to enhance existing fellowship programs by providing additional fellowships for humanities scholars, eligibility is further limited to institutions that have established and maintained fellowship programs with their own or other private funding. Grantee institutions are expected to award NEH fellowships through competitive selection procedures, according to NEH guidelines. Priority is given to programs that provide long-term fellowship opportunities (four to twelve months in duration). The program is ongoing.

The program seeks to increase opportunities for humanities scholars to conduct research on foreign cultures and gain access to resources provided by independent libraries, research centers, and international research organizations. NEH fellowships awarded by grantee institutions enable individual scholars to pursue their own research and to participate in the interchange of ideas with other scholars.

FY 2003 awards for fellowship programs included grants to four U.S. overseas research centers; the increased funding will allow these institutions to offer the equivalent of 18 year-long fellowships over the next three years.

During FY 2003, NEH funds awarded in previous years supported 64 humanities scholars conducting research in libraries, archives, and museums in 32 countries. Private gifts generated by NEH offers of matching funds supported the equivalent of an additional one and two-thirds full-year fellowships. NEH Fellows have pursued research on topics in history, literature, archaeology, anthropology, the history of religion, the history of art, the

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

history of music, and political science and have published numerous books and articles. Recent publications by NEH Fellows include: "Tocqueville in the Ottoman Empire: Rival Paths to the Modern State" by Ariel Salzman; "The House of the Father As Fact and Symbol: Patrimonialism in Ugarit and the Ancient Near East" by David Schloen; "Kinship & Conquest: Family Strategies in the Principality of Salerno During the Norman Period, 1077-1194" by Joanna Drell; "History in Exile: Memory and Identity at the Borders of the Balkans" by Pamela Ballinger; and "Russia's Steppe Frontier: The Making of a Colonial Empire, 1500-1800" by Michael Khodarkosky.

National Interests: The Advancement and Dissemination of Knowledge in the Humanities

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$586,412	\$0	\$586,412

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$66,265	\$0	\$0	\$66,265

Participant Totals:

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

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

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 number reported 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	53

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



NATIONAL RAILROAD PASSENGER CORPORATION

60 Massachusetts Avenue, NE
 Washington, DC 20002
 www.amtrak.com • 202-906-3960

The National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak) was created by the Rail Passenger Service Act of 1970, as amended, and was incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia to provide a balanced national transportation system by developing, operating, and improving U.S. intercity rail passenger service. Although no rail passenger system in the world makes a profit, Amtrak has made significant progress in reducing its dependence on federal support, while at the same time improving the quality of service.

Amtrak Foreign Visitors

Amtrak hosts international delegations interested in learning about the corporation's activities within the U.S. public transportation sector. Amtrak does not conduct any formal exchange and training programming but does welcome international visitors on a flexible, ad-hoc basis. Requests for foreign visitor briefings come from the Department of State, embassy personnel overseas, and private and other government officials.

In FY 2003, 24 Amtrak officials briefed a total of 53 international visitors.

National Interests: American Citizens & Borders (Travel and Immigration); 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
0	53	53

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
\$24,465,728	\$24,465,728	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$24,465,728	3,259

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



NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

NSF Information Center
 4201 Wilson Boulevard
 Arlington, VA 22230
 www.nsf.gov • 703-292-5111

The National Science Foundation (NSF) promotes the progress of science and engineering through the support of research and education programs. Its major emphasis is on high-quality, merit-selected research -- the search for improved understanding of the fundamental laws of nature upon which our future well-being as a nation depends. NSF support of international activities is an integral part of its mission to promote the progress of U.S. science and engineering. In particular, the NSF recognizes the importance of (1) enabling U.S. researchers and educators to advance their work through international collaboration, and (2) helping to ensure that future generations of U.S. scientists and engineers gain 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. The NSF spends approximately \$350 million on international activities.

Office of International Science and Engineering

The Office of International Science and Engineering (OISE) supports an array of targeted programs worldwide to promote new partnerships between U.S. scientists and engineers and their foreign colleagues. OISE's programs are organized by region 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: (1) expanding collaborative research opportunities, (2) providing international research experiences for students and junior researchers, and (3) ensuring U.S. involvement in advanced research worldwide.

In FY 2003, more than \$24.4 million was spent on targeted regional programs and the International Research Fellows Program. Regional programs include the following types of activities: cooperative research projects, dissertation enhancement awards, joint seminars and workshops, planning visits, and undergraduate and graduate activities. The data include only participants in programs that are supported by OISE. Other NSF programs that involve international exchanges, but which are administered and supported by NSF divisions other than OISE, are not included here as those data are not available.

-- Graduate student activities receive support from the Office of International Science and Engineering in a number of ways. In addition to providing assistance to graduate students in cooperative research projects, the Office funds a small number of special programs for U.S. graduate students in science and engineering. The Graduate Research

Summer Institutes in Japan, Taiwan, and Korea provide graduate students in science and engineering (including bio-medical sciences) with firsthand experience in an international research environment; intensive language training; and an introduction to science and science policy infrastructure in these countries. OISE support for the Integrative Graduate Education and Research Traineeship Program encourages current grantees and new applicants to develop international activities that benefit both the education and research aspects of their programs, while developing international experience, competence, and outlook among new generations of U.S. scientists and engineers.

-- International research postdoctoral fellowship awards are designed to introduce scientists and engineers in the early stages of their careers to opportunities abroad for periods of 3 to 24 months, thereby furthering NSF's goal of establishing productive, long-term relationships between U.S. and foreign science and engineering communities. These awards are available in any field of science or engineering supported by NSF. Award recipients must be U.S. citizens or permanent residents who have earned a doctoral degree within 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 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. Research Experiences for Undergraduates 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 OISE program officer before submitting a planning visit proposal.

-- Joint workshops and seminars are usually small and focused on a specific, well-defined research area. They are designed to identify common research priorities and to explore possible areas of joint research cooperation. Workshops/seminars typically involve a U.S. co-organizer and an international co-organizer, who collaboratively design and implement the meeting, which can be held at either a U.S. or foreign location. OISE provides support for 10-15 U.S. participants, with no more than two from the same U.S. institution. When workshops/seminars are held in the United States, support may also be provided for participants from developing countries or from those countries whose currency is not convertible. Requests for such support should be discussed with the OISE program officer prior to proposal submission. Workshops/seminars normally involve a total of 25 to 35 participants. Foreign participants may come from more than one country. The pool of U.S. participants should include junior researchers, women and members of underrepresented groups, and/or graduate or undergraduate students. Participant diversity will be considered in making award decisions for support of workshops. The results should be broadly disseminated and, wherever possible, displayed in a workshop/seminar website.

-- 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. OISE 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 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 SCIENCE FOUNDATION

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$24,465,728	\$0	\$24,465,728

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	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
3,259	0	3,259

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

Many of NSF's international programs are jointly funded with foreign research organizations that support the costs of their own researchers. NSF does not maintain statistics on foreign researchers involved in NSF-supported projects.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$17,692	\$17,692	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$17,692	130

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 114,000 aviation accidents and thousands of railroad, marine, highway, and pipeline accidents.

Aviation Safety Personnel Exchange Program

The National Transportation Safety Board is recognized as one of the world's premier independent accident investigation agencies. Safety Board investigators travel to every corner of the world to investigate accidents. In an effort to promote transportation safety globally, the Safety Board invites individuals from counterpart organizations overseas to participate in on-the-job training programs at NTSB headquarters, exposing them to Safety Board methods, practices, and techniques.

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	2	2

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

NTSB International Visitor Briefings

The National Transportation Safety Board provides visitors from abroad with briefings on NTSB policies and procedures and arranges technical exchanges between visitors and investigation experts. Additionally, visitors may perform on-the-job training with NTSB experts on various aspects of accident investigation, aircraft performance, flight recorder analysis, safety recommendations, and transportation disaster assistance.

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	91	91

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

NTSB Training Program

The National Transportation Safety Board has conducted NTSB Investigator Training Courses for many years, inviting and/or allowing foreign government investigators to participate. Involvement of foreign investigators promotes worldwide aviation safety and enables the NTSB to provide technical support to the safety efforts of other countries.

In August 2003, the Safety Board substantially expanded its training efforts with the opening of the NTSB Academy's new training center and laboratory on the Ashburn, Virginia, campus of The George Washington University. The Academy is providing the Safety Board with even greater opportunities to interact with the international investigative community.

In addition to hosting foreign investigators in its U.S.-based training programs, NTSB also responds to requests for on-site training of groups of investigators overseas.

In FY 2003, the NTSB Academy held 12 courses training over 500 students, in which 37 representatives from 19 foreign countries participated. The NTSB subsidized a portion of the cost of training some of the foreign nationals. As in the past, those on the World Bank List of Poor and Developing Nations will continue to be eligible for tuition waivers, upon written request.

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
\$17,692	\$0	\$17,692

NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

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

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

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$4,718,200	\$584,600	\$4,133,600	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$4,718,200	419

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

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.

-- New Independent States of the Former Soviet Union
NRC conducts programs with Armenia, Kazakhstan, Lithuania, Russia, and Ukraine. These programs have been

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

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 (Health, Environment); Scientific/Technical/Energy/Engineering/Regulatory systems for peaceful uses of nuclear energy

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$584,600	\$4,133,600	\$4,718,200

Non-USG Funding:

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

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
419	0	419

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

The NRC receives over 300 foreign visitors a year at its headquarters and regional offices. These visitors 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	4

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.

NWTRB International Activities

Since its inception, the Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board has been involved in international activities that help it to stay up-to-date on the most current developments pertinent to its legislative mandate. Each year the NWTRB approves an international travel/activities plan, which is subject to approved modifications during the course of the year. International travel objectives and guidelines are to get up-to-date information and to visit facilities where new scientific and technical work has been completed; help refine and clarify NWTRB thinking on the Department of Energy's scientific and technical work in the United States and to the international community; establish and maintain personal contact with key personnel in the research and development programs of selected countries; present papers and/or speeches at international conferences; invite international experts to participate and present at meetings and to arrange meetings and scientific tours for international guests as necessary; provide expertise and/or information upon request to nuclear waste organizations in other countries; and respond to requests for information when the requests are pertinent to NWTRB's legislative mandate and areas of expertise.

National Interests: National Security; 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

NUCLEAR WASTE TECHNICAL REVIEW BOARD

Participant Totals:

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

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

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$18,053†	\$11,120	\$6,933†	\$0†	\$0†	\$0†	\$0†	\$18,053†	493

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

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT ETHICS

Office of Government Relations and Special Projects
 1201 New York Avenue, NW, Suite 500
 Washington, DC 20005-3917
 www.usoge.gov • 202-482-9300

The Office of Government Ethics (OGE) is a separate agency within the executive branch of the federal government and is responsible for directing executive branch policies relating to the prevention of conflicts of interest on the part of federal executive branch officers and employees. OGE's primary duties include establishing executive branch standards of conduct, issuing rules and regulations interpreting criminal conflict of interest restrictions, establishing the framework for the public and confidential financial disclosure systems for executive branch employees, developing training and education programs for use by executive branch ethics officials and employees, and supporting and reviewing individual agency ethics programs to ensure they are functioning properly.

International Technical Assistance and Cooperation

At the request of U.S. foreign policy agencies, OGE works with foreign governments on a bilateral basis and through multilateral fora to assist them in developing and improving programs intended to prevent corruption and promote integrity within government. OGE accomplishes this work by providing technical assistance and reviewing draft documents, conducting digital video conferences, conducting informational programs within other countries, and participating in multilateral anticorruption conferences. OGE primarily shares its knowledge and experiences concerning (1) establishment of standards of conduct for government employees, (2) interpretation and advice on criminal conflict of interest restrictions, (3) establishment of public and confidential financial disclosure systems, (4) development of ethics training and education programs, (5) monitoring and evaluating ethics program implementation, and (6) relationships between the ethics program and other governmental systems designed to promote transparency and institutional integrity. Most programs are conducted in cooperation with, at the request of, and/or with funding from the Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs and/or Office of International Information Programs.

In FY 2003, representatives of OGE traveled to Albania, South Korea, and Mexico for international training and exchange activities. The programs involved meetings with foreign government officials, businesspeople, and members of civil society to discuss aspects of OGE's role in the U.S. Government and the experience of the executive branch in preventing public corruption. At the request of the Department of State and U.S. diplomatic missions in the countries concerned, OGE representatives participated in large seminars aimed at diverse audiences in Albania and Mexico. Those programs also included smaller meetings with various groups and

OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT ETHICS

organizations. In South Korea, OGE organized and led a panel discussion on the topic of corruption prevention at Global Forum III, an international ministerial-level conference hosted by the Government of Korea. In addition, OGE continued to provide information and technical assistance to the Korea Independent Commission Against Corruption and other Korean government entities.

National Interests: Democracy & Human Rights; Corruption Prevention

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$11,120	\$6,933	\$18,053

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
5	271	276

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

OGE International Visitor Technical Assistance Briefings

OGE hosts visitors from foreign countries to discuss corruption prevention measures -- particularly codes of conduct, ethics education and training, ethics advice and counseling, and financial disclosure systems -- and the relationships between the ethics program and other government transparency and integrity programs. Most of the visitors are civil servants. Other visitors include business leaders, journalists, leaders of nongovernmental organizations, attorneys, academicians, judges, legislators, and military leaders. The ongoing program gives foreign visitors an increased awareness and understanding of OGE's functions and activities, which can help them to develop or improve ethics programs in their home countries.

In FY 2003, eight OGE officials met with 217 individuals from 71 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	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
0	217	217

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	\$52,750	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$52,750	5

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



OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

Office of Public Liaison
 1900 E Street, NW
 Washington, DC 20415-0001
 www.opm.gov • 202-606-2424

The Office of Personnel Management (OPM) administers a merit system to ensure compliance with personnel laws and regulations. It assists agencies in recruiting, examining, and promoting people on the basis of their knowledge and skills, regardless of their race, religion, gender, political influence, or other nonmerit factors.

OPM's role is to provide guidance to agencies in operating human resources programs that effectively support their missions and to provide an array of personnel services to applicants and employees. It supports government program managers in their human resources management responsibilities and provides benefits to employees, retired employees, and their survivors.

Federal Executive Institute "Leadership for a Democratic Society" Program

The Federal Executive Institute (FEI), located in Charlottesville, Virginia, was established in 1968. FEI is the principal and premier training facility for senior U.S. Government executives. Since its founding, more than 14,000 senior American and foreign government executives have participated in its programs.

The Federal Executive Institute conducts training for government executives and managers on a fee-for-service basis. FEI does not receive appropriated funds; government agencies reimburse OPM for training received.

FEI's "Leadership for a Democratic Society" program develops the senior career executive corps by linking individual leadership development to improved agency performance. Conducted for an interagency audience 10 times each fiscal year, hundreds of government executives attend this four-week residential leadership development program. Program fees are paid to OPM by each executive's agency. Foreign participants' fees are paid by their governments.

National Interests: Democracy & Human Rights; Executive Development; Promotion of Civil Society; Democratic Institutions; Public Sector Leadership

USG Funding:

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

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$52,750	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$52,750

Participant Totals:

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

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

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

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



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.

OSC International Visitor Activities

International activities are conducted through the Outreach Program Office. OSC does not have a formal international visitor program. International visitors are referred through federal and other international visitor programming organizations. No formal budget or monies are appropriated for this activity.

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

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.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$12,900,000	\$12,900,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$490,000	\$0	\$13,390,000	1,911

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



OPEN WORLD LEADERSHIP CENTER

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

The Open World Leadership Center is an independent agency in the legislative branch created in December 2000 (P.L. 106-554) as the Center for Russian Leadership Development to house the Open World Program, known during its pilot program years as the Open World Russian Leadership Program. In February 2003, Congress expanded the scope of Open World to include the 11 other FREEDOM Support Act countries and the Baltics, thus necessitating the Center's name change. 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.

Open World Program

The Open World Program is a legislative branch-sponsored exchange for emerging young political and civic leaders from Russia, Lithuania, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan. 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 7,500-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. Delegates are on average in their late thirties, and nearly half have been women.

Open World's special features are its size and broad geographical scope; its focus on up-and-coming leaders from the regional and local -- as well as federal -- levels; its recruitment of non-English-speaking, first-time visitors; its emphasis on hands-on, community-based programming; its home-stays; and its status as the only exchange and grant-making program in the U.S. legislative branch. First proposed by 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, Eurasia, and the Baltics. 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.

As noted earlier, Congress expanded the scope of Open World in February 2003 to include the 11 other FREEDOM Support Act countries, as well as the Baltic states. It also authorized a new initiative for Russian cultural leaders.

The Center's Board of Trustees wanted to implement pilots in one country within the European sphere of the former Soviet Union, and a second in Central Asia. Ukraine was selected because of its strategic position in Eurasia and its potential to contribute to regional stability. Uzbekistan is a Muslim republic that fell within the former Soviet Union's reach in Central Asia. Building democracy and a market economy in Uzbekistan is central for stability in the entire region.

Lithuania was selected for a pilot because of its prospects for building a successful democracy and market economy and because of Congressional interest in including a Baltic country in a newly expanded Open World Program.

At Congress's request, Open World's Board of Trustees approved an important new dimension for the core Russia program -- the inclusion of cultural leaders. The cultural program aims to forge better understanding between the United States and Russia by giving Russian cultural leaders unique opportunities to observe and experience American cultural and community life firsthand. Russian and American cultural leaders learn from each other's experiences, discuss similar challenges -- especially funding -- and develop collaborative projects, such as exhibit exchanges.

Open World's Russia program maintained a record level of hosting, bringing 1,911 emerging political and civic leaders to the United States in FY 2003 to meet their American counterparts and gain firsthand knowledge of how American civil society and free enterprise work. They were escorted by 271 facilitators -- Russian nationals who accompany each delegation and serve as a cultural bridge between the Russian delegates and the American hosts and other individuals in the host community. The four- to ten-person delegations focused on one of eight themes: economic development, education reform, environment, federalism, health, rule of law, women as leaders, or youth issues.

The year 2003 also saw the launch of a full-fledged alumni program for Open World's Russian delegates, as well as the launch of a new dual-language Open World website (www.openworld.gov), which now allows hosts, prospective participants, and alumni to communicate with each other.

Open World continues its core commitment to maintain contact with its Russian alumni (5,119 as of September 30, 2003) and to provide opportunities for their personal and professional growth. A multifaceted alumni outreach program based in Russia now offers professional development workshops, thematic conferences, seminars, distance-learning courses, networking opportunities, web-based forums, and a newsletter to its past participants. In FY 2003, 670 Open World alumni received training in-country through the program. The nonprofit Project Harmony, Inc., conducts the outreach program in Moscow with assistance from 26 regional alumni coordinators. Project Harmony also manages Open World's new dual-language website, which allows hosts, prospective participants, and alumni to communicate with each other.

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$12,900,000	\$0	\$12,900,000

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$490,000	\$0	\$490,000

OPEN WORLD LEADERSHIP CENTER

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	1,911	1,911

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
\$297,620,124	\$293,870,000	\$3,750,124	Not Tracked	\$751,000	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$298,371,124	7,497

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



PEACE CORPS

1111 20th Street, NW
 Washington, DC 20526
 www.peacecorps.gov • 800-424-8580

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.

During FY 2003, more than two million individuals abroad benefited from various forms of training provided by Peace Corps volunteers. Because these individuals do not all fall within the IAWG's definition of international training participants, they are not included in the numbers below.

Volunteers complete pre-service and in-service training in-country.

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
\$293,870,000	\$3,750,124	\$297,620,124

PEACE CORPS

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$751,000	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$751,000

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
7,497	0	7,497

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	18

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



PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION

Communications and Public Affairs Department
 1200 K Street, NW
 Washington, DC 20005-4026
 www.pbgc.gov • 202-326-4040

The Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (PBGC) is a federal corporation created by the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to encourage the continuation and maintenance of defined benefit pension plans, provide timely and uninterrupted payment of pension benefits to participants and beneficiaries in plans covered by PBGC, and keep pension insurance premiums at the lowest level necessary to carry out the Corporation's objectives.

PBGC protects the retirement incomes of 44 million American workers in more than 31,000 private-sector defined benefit pension plans, which pay a specified monthly pension benefit at retirement, usually based on years of service and salary. PBGC administers two insurance programs separately covering single-employer and multi-employer plans.

Speakers and Visitors Bureau Program

The Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation does not have a separate program or funding to brief international visitors. The briefings are conducted as part of the normal routine exchange of information on pension plans and defined benefit pension plans and other pension and retirement issues.

PBGC is pleased to share information on the U.S. pension insurance program and defined benefit pension plans with foreign visitors who are revising or planning defined benefit pension plans or pension policies. Visitors want to know how these plans work and why they have been so successful.

Meetings are held on an ad hoc basis, when requested by visitors to the United States. Requests come through the Department of State, embassies, other federal agencies, and private sector pension organizations. The briefings are usually held at the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation in Washington, D.C. Briefings usually last about two hours.

Typically, visitors are foreign government ministry officials or private sector pension professionals involved in labor, pension, social security, and financial issues.

During FY 2003, three PBGC briefers met with a total of 18 international visitors from China, Japan, and the United Kingdom.

PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION

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
0	18	18

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
\$397,283	\$0	\$397,283	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$397,283	736

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 Fifth 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; ensure that securities markets are fair and honest; and, when necessary, provide the means to enforce securities laws through sanctions.

SEC International Training Program

The mission of SEC's International Training Program is to assist emerging securities markets in developing the regulatory infrastructure necessary to promote investor confidence in their markets. The SEC's program is composed primarily of courses offered at the SEC's headquarters, where a broad range of topics are addressed to a wide audience in a cost-effective manner. SEC experts travel overseas to train as well. The SEC's Office of International Affairs is responsible for coordinating the program.

Each spring the SEC hosts the International Institute for Securities Market Development (Market Development Institute), an intensive two-week, management-level training program covering a full range of topics relevant to the development and oversight of securities markets. The Market Development Institute is intended to promote market development, capital formation, and the building of sound regulatory structures in emerging market countries. The twelfth annual Market Development Institute was held in April 2003, with 99 delegates from 56 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 (USAID).

The SEC tracks funding only for participants funded through the SEC's interagency agreements and participating

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

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 (Economic Development); Law Enforcement; Democracy & Human Rights

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$397,283	\$397,283

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	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
52	684	736

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	786

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



SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

409 Third Street, SW
 Washington, DC 20416
 www.sba.gov • 202-205-6600

Congress established the Small Business Administration (SBA) in 1953. SBA provides financial, technical, and management assistance to help Americans start, run, and grow businesses. With a portfolio of business loans, loan guarantees, and venture capital instruments worth more than \$45 billion -- in addition to a disaster loan portfolio of \$5 billion -- SBA is the nation's largest single financial backer of small businesses.

SBA International Visitors Program

SBA's International Visitors Program (IVP) is a courtesy service provided by the agency to foreign visitors and dignitaries. The IVP provides briefings on the SBA's programs and services. These briefings cover a variety of topics, including SBA's establishment, Congressional mandate, and legislative history; its organizational structure, delivery systems, and initiatives; and SBA's four technical programmatic functions in providing small businesses with (1) access to capital, (2) technical assistance, (3) federal procurement opportunities, and (4) representation and advocacy within the federal government's rule-making and legislative bodies. Detailed briefings for specific program areas are also provided by appropriate senior executive staff upon special request.

SBA generally receives between 700 to 1,000 foreign visitors annually. Many of these visitors are participants in the Department of State's International Visitor Leadership Program. Others come as a result of direct requests from resident embassies, foreign ministries, members of Parliament, foreign Chambers of Commerce, counterpart small and medium enterprise institutions from around the world, and bilateral and multilateral institutions such as the World Bank. The SBA is considered a key economic democratic institution and showcase for international visitors interested in studying the "American model."

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

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	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	786	786

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	119

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



SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Office of International Programs
 1308 West High Rise
 6401 Security Boulevard
 Baltimore, MD 21235
 www.ssa.gov • 410-965-3558

The Social Security Administration (SSA) manages the nation's social insurance program, which consists of retirement, survivors, and disability insurance programs, commonly known as social security. It also administers the Supplemental Security Income program for the aged, blind, and disabled. The Administration studies the problems of poverty and economic insecurity among Americans and makes recommendations on effective methods for solving these problems through social insurance. The Administration also assigns social security numbers to U.S. citizens and maintains earnings records for workers under their social security numbers.

SSA International Visitors Program

The Social Security Administration's Office of International Programs arranges programs for briefings and consultations and coordinates visits between foreign government and nongovernment officials and the Social Security Administration on social security and social security-related issues.

The International Visitors Program provides foreign social security officials and experts in related fields with an opportunity to consult with SSA staff experts on a wide variety of issues. Programs can be arranged for individuals and groups with an interest in developing and/or redesigning social security systems. Observation of various SSA operations at headquarters or in one of the field facilities may be scheduled, time permitting.

The Social Security Administration does not provide funding for international visitors. Participants in SSA's International Visitors Program are generally sponsored by their own government or by one of the international aid organizations.

In FY 2003, SSA developed 26 programs of consultation and observation for a total of 119 international visitors from 14 countries.

National Interests: Advancement of Social Security

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

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

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	10

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



STATE JUSTICE INSTITUTE

1650 King Street, Suite 600
 Alexandria, VA 22314
www.statejustice.org • 703-684-6100

The State Justice Institute (SJI) was established by federal law in 1984 to award grants to improve the quality of justice in state courts, facilitate better coordination between state and federal courts, and foster innovative, efficient solutions to common problems faced by all courts. Since becoming operational in 1987, SJI has awarded over \$120 million to support more than 1,000 projects benefiting the nation's judicial system and the public it serves. Institute matching requirements have also enabled these projects to benefit from more than \$40 million in support from other public and private sources. The Institute is unique both in its mission and how it seeks to fulfill it. Only SJI has the authority to assist all state courts -- criminal, civil, juvenile, family, and appellate -- and the mandate to share the success of one state's innovations with every state court system and with the federal courts as well. Key areas of interest include responding to the needs of children and families in court, applications of technology in the court, access to the courts, judicial branch education, and the relationship between state and federal courts.

SJI International Visitors

SJI maintains national resource centers where judges and court staff obtain expert guidance, test new technologies, and learn from each other. The Institute routinely hosts visiting foreign judges for the purpose of sharing information.

National Interests: Law Enforcement (International Crime); 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	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

STATE JUSTICE INSTITUTE

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.

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	153

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



TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

Corporate Communications Office
 400 West Summit Hill Drive
 Knoxville, TN 37902-1499
 www.tva.gov • 865-632-6000

The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) is the nation's largest public power system. Wholly owned by the U.S. Government, TVA was established by Congress in 1933 primarily to provide flood control, navigation, and agricultural and industrial development, as well as to promote the use of electrical power in the Tennessee Valley region. TVA 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.

TVA 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	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	153	153

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

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$2,384,693	\$1,989,278	\$395,415	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$2,384,693	1,438

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



U.S. TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

General Information

1000 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 1600
Arlington, VA 22209-3901
www.ustda.gov • 703-875-4357

The U.S. Trade and Development Agency (USTDA) advances economic development and U.S. commercial interests in developing and middle income countries. The agency funds various forms of technical assistance, feasibility studies, training, orientation visits, and business workshops that support the development of a modern infrastructure and a fair and open trading environment.

USTDA's strategic use of foreign assistance funds to support sound investment policy and decision-making in host countries creates an enabling environment for trade, investment, and sustainable economic development. Operating at the nexus of foreign policy and commerce, USTDA is uniquely positioned to work with U.S. firms and host countries in achieving the agency's trade and development goals. In carrying out its mission, USTDA gives emphasis to economic sectors that may benefit from U.S. exports of goods and services.

Orientation Visits

Orientation visits, sometimes referred to as reverse trade missions, offer foreign project sponsors the opportunity to come to the United States to meet with potential U.S. suppliers and to see firsthand U.S. products in operation that they can use to achieve their development goals.

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
\$1,521,278	\$395,415	\$1,916,693

Non-USG Funding:

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

U.S. TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
1,077	196	1,273

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

USTDA can provide U.S. firms with support in securing highly competitive overseas procurement contracts. In these instances, USTDA 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
\$468,000	\$0	\$468,000

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
75	90	165

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
\$81,212,424	\$81,212,424	\$0	\$764,984	Not Tracked	\$1,514,749	Not Tracked	\$83,492,157	402,832

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



UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Office of Education
 1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
 Washington, DC 20523-3901
 www.usaid.gov • 202-712-4273

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) was established as an independent government agency that, under overall policy guidance from the Secretary of State, provides social and economic development and humanitarian assistance to advance U.S. economic and political interests overseas. 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 2003 report focuses on USAID's activities in the six primary areas that were reported in the FY 2002 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 \$2,279,732 in non-USG support from training providers and other private sources (both U.S. and foreign).

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

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

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$26,124,320	\$0	\$26,124,320

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	\$21,693	Not Tracked	\$48,407	Not Tracked	\$70,100

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	0	39,362	39,362

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

Economic Growth and Agricultural Development programs aim to encourage broad-based economic growth through agricultural development, improve business climates and other measures to strengthen markets, and 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

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$27,853,516	\$0	\$27,853,516

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	\$373,034	Not Tracked	\$1,272,312	Not Tracked	\$1,645,345

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	0	240,806	240,806

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

Education and Training programs encourage economic growth by building human capacity. 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, nongovernmental 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.

National Interests: Economic Prosperity (Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); Democracy & Human Rights; Global Issues

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$12,309,875	\$0	\$12,309,875

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	\$184,049	Not Tracked	\$182,885	Not Tracked	\$366,934

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	0	53,817	53,817

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

USAID environment programs work 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
	\$2,519,794	\$0	\$2,519,794

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	\$68,904	Not Tracked	\$25	Not Tracked	\$68,929

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	0	13,061	13,061

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 address natural disasters, man-made disasters, complex emergencies, and economic and political transitions. To reduce the intensity of emergencies and crises, a concerted effort is under way 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.

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

National Interests: Humanitarian Response

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$2,325,092	\$0	\$2,325,092

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

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	0	8,551	8,551

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 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 a significant public health impact.

National Interests: Global Issues (Health, Population)

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$10,079,827	\$0	\$10,079,827

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	\$117,304	Not Tracked	\$11,120	Not Tracked	\$128,424

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	0	47,235	47,235

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	\$0	\$273,000	\$0	\$0	\$273,000	28

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders. In-country training recipients are not included.
Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.



UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

100 Raoul Wallenberg Place, SW
Washington, DC 20024-2126
www.ushmm.org • 202-488-0400

The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum is America's national institution for the documentation, study, and interpretation of Holocaust history, and serves as America's memorial to the millions of people murdered during the Holocaust.

The Museum's primary mission is to advance and disseminate knowledge about this unprecedented tragedy; to preserve the memory of those who suffered; and to encourage its visitors to reflect upon the moral and spiritual questions raised by the events of the Holocaust as well as their own responsibilities as citizens of a democracy.

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.

Established in 1998, the Museum's Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies supports scholarship and publications in the field of Holocaust studies, promotes the growth of Holocaust studies at American universities, seeks to foster strong relationships between American and international scholars, collects Holocaust-related archival documents worldwide, and organizes programs to ensure the ongoing training of future generations of scholars. The Center's goal is to provide institutional support for scholars at all stages of their scholarly careers -- from graduate students and junior faculty to postdoctoral researchers and senior scholars. Fellowships are given on an invitational and competitive basis, and granted to scholars working in a variety of disciplines and professional fields.

In addition to the Center's international scholarly exchange programs, the Museum's 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

UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

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: Law Enforcement (International Crime); Democracy & Human Rights; Humanitarian Response; Global Issues; Memorialize Victims of the Holocaust; Advance Public Understanding of the Holocaust; Alert National Conscience to Threats of Genocide Today

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	\$273,000	\$0	\$0	\$273,000

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

Participant Totals:

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

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

The Division of External Affairs coordinates the national and international outreach programs for the Museum. FY 2003 data was not submitted to the IAWG.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$1,161,356	\$1,161,356	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,161,356	187

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.



UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE

Public Affairs
1200 17th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20036
www.usip.org • 202-457-1700

The United States Institute of Peace is an independent, nonpartisan federal institution created by Congress to promote the prevention, management, and peaceful resolution of international conflicts. Established in 1984, the Institute meets its Congressional mandate through an array of programs, including research grants, fellowships, professional training, education programs from high school through graduate school, conferences and workshops, library services, and publications. The Institute's Board of Directors is appointed by the President of the United States and confirmed by the Senate.

The Institute's legal counsel does not consider the Institute to be an agency, establishment, or instrumentality falling within the parameters of Executive Order 13055. However, the Institute's policy is to cooperate to the extent possible with governmental requests for information.

Education Program

The Education Program defines, creates, and supports educational activities and curricula that help teachers and students in the United States and abroad understand international conflict resolution and build the capacities of future peacemakers.

National Interests: National Security (Regional Stability); Economic Prosperity (Global Growth and Stability); Democracy & Human Rights; Humanitarian Response; Conflict Resolution

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$20,400	\$0	\$20,400

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
4	4	8

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 Program for International Peace

The Jennings Randolph Program for International Peace each year awards Senior Fellowships to foreign policy scholars, policy makers, and journalists who conduct research on important aspects of international conflict and peace. The Fellowship Program also awards non-resident Peace Scholar Dissertation Fellowships to students at U.S. universities researching and writing doctoral dissertations on international peace and conflict.

National Interests: National Security (Regional Stability); Economic Prosperity (Global Growth and Stability); Law Enforcement (International Crime); Democracy & Human Rights; Humanitarian Response; Conflict Resolution

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$986,000	\$0	\$986,000

Non-USG Funding:

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

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

Participant Totals:

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

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

Research and Studies Program

The Research and Studies Program develops and disseminates valuable knowledge on the prevention, management, and peaceful resolution of conflicts through working groups, public meetings, written products, and other forms of research and analysis.

National Interests: National Security (Regional Stability); Economic Prosperity (Global Growth and Stability); Law Enforcement (International Crime); Democracy & Human Rights; Humanitarian Response; Conflict Resolution

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$23,298	\$0	\$23,298

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	5	5

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

Rule of Law Program

The Rule of Law Program builds upon and refines principles of the rule of law articulated by various international bodies and provides governments and policy makers with practical guidance for their implementation.

National Interests: National Security (Regional Stability); Law Enforcement (International Crime); Democracy & Human Rights; Humanitarian Response

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$80,698	\$0	\$80,698

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
19	18	37

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

Training Program

The Training Program develops and presents training seminars for government, military, public security, and humanitarian professionals, both American and international. The seminars, which are offered both in the United States and abroad, help participants improve their skills, strategies, and tools for preventing, managing, and resolving international conflicts. Participants work together through discussions, working groups, case studies, and simulation exercises, applying a range of skill sets and the most current theory in the field.

National Interests: National Security (Regional Stability); Humanitarian Response; Conflict Resolution

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$50,960	\$0	\$50,960

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.

UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	122	122

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

Note: The Institute's Grant Program has two principal grantmaking components (solicited and unsolicited grants). Through this program the Institute offers financial support for research, education, and training, and the dissemination of information on international peace and conflict resolution. It is not feasible to extract funding and participant information targeting only the international exchange and training components of USIP grants. Therefore, the inventory does not include data regarding grants for this program.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$120,231	\$41,500	\$78,731	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$72,461†	\$192,692†	1,292

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.

USPS Training Program

Through its Training Program, the USPS provides training in the United States and in-country for foreign postal representatives. The length of the training varies.

National Interests: Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, U.S. Exports, Economic Development); Law Enforcement (International Crime, Illegal Drugs)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$41,500	\$78,731	\$120,231

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$72,461	\$72,461

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
35	738	773

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

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE

reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

USPS Visitors Program

Through its Visitors Program, the United States Postal Service arranges appointments, briefings, and technical discussions and coordinates visits to its postal facilities for representatives of foreign postal administrations interested in studying USPS policies and programs and in getting information on technical developments in the area of postal automation. The foreign postal representatives come from all parts of the world, with a majority coming from the East Asia/Pacific, Western Hemisphere, and European areas. The average length of stay is from one to two days. Additionally, the USPS sends its employees abroad to learn more about other countries' postal operations.

There are no specific funds allocated for the United States Postal Service Visitors Program. Funding is part of the regular operating budget.

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	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
270	249	519

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
\$567,991	\$305,991	\$262,000	\$30,000	\$27,000	\$0	\$18,000	\$642,991	39

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



WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS

Public Inquiries
 One Woodrow Wilson Plaza
 1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
 Washington, DC 20004-3027
www.wilsoncenter.org • 202-691-4000

In 1968, Congress established the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars as the official, national memorial to President Wilson. The Wilson Center is a nonpartisan institute for advanced study and a neutral forum for open, serious, and informed dialogue. It brings together influential thinkers and doers to engage in a dialogue on current and future public policy challenges, with the confident hope that through such discussions there will emerge better understanding and better policy. Providing a bridge between the worlds of learning and public affairs, the Center is located in the Ronald Reagan Building in the heart of Washington, D.C., a city that is at the center of the world of public affairs today.

Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars Programs

The Fellowship Program has been a hallmark of the Woodrow Wilson Center for more than 30 years. Through an international competition, approximately 20-25 fellowships are awarded annually to individuals in a broad range of the social sciences and humanities with outstanding project proposals on national and/or international topics that intersect with questions of public policy. Fellows conduct research and write in their areas of interest, while interacting with policy makers in Washington and Wilson Center staff.

The Center also appoints Public Policy Scholars and Senior Scholars to short- and long-term affiliations at the Woodrow Wilson Center. As academics and practitioners from a wide variety of disciplines, professions, nationalities, and viewpoints, these scholars share their expertise on a wide range of topics that have included education reform, globalization, urbanization, and the place of religion in society.

In 2002, the Kennan Institute announced the establishment of a new Fulbright-Kennan Institute Research Scholarship Program at the Woodrow Wilson Center for researchers and scholars from Ukraine and the Russian Federation. In the 2003-04 program year, the Institute awarded nine six-month Fulbright-Kennan Institute scholarships. This program is funded by a grant from the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA) of the United States Department of State. The Fulbright-Kennan Institute scholarship replaced the recently terminated Regional Scholar Exchange Program, a portion of which had been administered by the Kennan Institute since 1993.

The Galina Starovoitova Fellowship on Human Rights and Conflict Resolution was established following a January 1999 speech in Moscow by then Secretary of State Madeline Albright. During that speech, Secretary Albright announced funding for a memorial fellowship at the Kennan Institute in honor of Starovoitova, a leading human rights advocate in Russia. In the 2003-04 program year, the Kennan Institute awarded three three-month Galina Starovoitova fellowships.

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, in conjunction with the Mexico Council on Foreign Affairs, also brings Mexican scholars to the Center to perform research on various topics of interest to the United States and Mexico.

The 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.

National Interests: National Security; Economic Prosperity; American Citizens & Borders; Democracy & Human Rights; Global Issues

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$305,991	\$262,000	\$567,991

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$30,000	\$27,000	\$0	\$18,000	\$75,000

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	39	39

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

CHAPTER 3: FY 2003 DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

The Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, as amended, (22 USC 2460 (f) and (g)), requires the IAWG to assess the degree of duplication that exists among reported U.S. Government-sponsored international exchanges and training. The IAWG defines programmatic duplication as *activities sponsored by different organizations that direct resources toward the same target audiences, using similar methodologies to achieve the same goals, and which result in duplicative – as opposed to complementary – outcomes*. Duplicative programming differs from complementary/overlapping programming in that elimination of one or more “duplicative” programs would not adversely affect the ability of the U.S. Government to achieve its overarching objectives.

To meet this mandate, the IAWG conducts an annual review of all activities included in the *Inventory of Programs* using information submitted by program sponsors during the IAWG’s annual data collection process. More detailed duplication assessments place an undue burden on program sponsors because they require collection of significant additional data. Therefore, the IAWG will only conduct in-depth reviews of program areas that show specific evidence of possible duplication and undesirable overlap.

METHODOLOGY

The IAWG framework for assessing duplication among U.S. Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs includes five areas through which varying degrees of duplication and complementarity can be identified and addressed. For any given group of international exchange and training programs, the level of duplication is proportionate to the degree in which overlap occurs in these areas, which are listed in order of decreasing importance 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.

DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

- (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) *Method* – the means by which a program is conducted (for example, internships, classroom study, on-the-job training, workshops, distance learning, and consultations).

The IAWG's framework divides international exchange and training programs sponsored by federal agencies into five major categories:

- 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.

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 246 FY 2003 programs reported to the IAWG, only eight fit within our definition of cultural programs. These programs represent less than one percent of the funding and participants reflected in the *Inventory of Programs*:

Department of State	Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs	Special Professional and Cultural Exchange Programs
	Japan-United States Friendship Commission (JUSFC)	Cultural Affairs Programs

DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

Independent Establishments and Government Corporations	National Endowment for the Arts (NEA)	ArtsLink
		The Fund for U.S. Artists at International Festivals and Exhibitions
		U.S.-Japan Creative Artists Fellowship Program
		U.S.-Mexico Regional Exchange Activities
	National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH)	Fellowship Programs at Independent Research Institutions
U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum	International Scholarly Programs and Exchanges	

In addition to these programs, cultural preservation and arts- and humanities-oriented activities appear in the programs of the Library of Congress, National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), and in several additional programs of the Department of State’s Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs. The Library of Congress’ Exchange Visitor Program supports the exchange of scholars, librarians, collections specialists, and conservation professionals for the promotion of materials preservation techniques, and NARA routinely hosts international visitors for the purpose of sharing archival policies and procedures. These activities are facets of cultural preservation. The Department of State’s Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, in addition to leading U.S. Government efforts in the protection of cultural property worldwide, also supports grants for research in the arts and humanities through the Fulbright Program.

As noted in the FY 2002 duplication assessment, the likelihood of duplication among cultural programs is low, in large part because these programs are so limited and because they reflect the specific mandate or mission of the sponsoring organization. For example, the programs of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum are strictly focused on the documentation, study, and interpretation of Holocaust history.

In administering programs that are not unique to a specific sponsor, organizations often coordinate and collaborate to maximize resources and ensure complementarity. For instance, the NEA and the Department of State’s Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs 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 learning more about U.S. policies, programs, and activities, while sharing ideas, experiences, and approaches. Mutual understanding is enhanced through exposure to U.S. culture and values. Visitor programs can include, but are not limited to, meetings, briefings, tours, and opportunities for professional observation. They generally do not include direct training, internships, classroom study, or on-the-job training. In some instances, we have included international symposia and conferences in this category if the emphasis appears to be on sharing information and meeting professional counterparts as opposed to skills acquisition. International gatherings that were part of

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larger technical assistance projects or which had overt training elements are included under Professional Exchanges and Training.

The *FY 2003 Inventory of Programs* includes 51 international visitor programs or programs with significant international visitor components. The following federal organizations host some type of international visitor program or activity:

Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board (Access Board)	~Federal Railroad Administration
Commodity Futures Trading Commission	~Federal Transit Administration
~Office of International Affairs	~National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
Delaware River Basin Commission	Department of the Treasury
Department of Commerce	~Internal Revenue Service
~Bureau of the Census	Environmental Protection Agency
~National Institute of Standards and Technology	~Office of International Activities
Department of Defense	Federal Communications Commission
~Army Corps of Engineers	~International Bureau
Department of Education	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
~Office of the Under Secretary, International Affairs	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Department of Energy	Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service
Department of Health and Human Services	~International and Dispute Resolution Services Division
Department of Homeland Security	Federal Trade Commission
~Citizenship and Immigration Services	General Services Administration
~Customs and Border Protection	~Office of Intergovernmental Solutions
~Federal Emergency Management Agency	Merit Systems Protection Board
~Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	National Archives and Records Administration
~Immigration and Customs Enforcement	National Credit Union Administration
~U.S. Coast Guard	National Railroad Passenger Corporation
Department of Housing and Urban Development	National Transportation Safety Board
~Office of Policy and Research	Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Department of the Interior	Office of Government Ethics
~Bureau of Reclamation	~Office of Government Relations and Special Projects
~National Park Service	Office of Special Counsel
Department of Justice	Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation
~Office of Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance, and Training	Small Business Administration
Department of Labor	Social Security Administration
~Bureau of Labor Statistics	~Office of International Programs
Department of State	State Justice Institute
~Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs	Susquehanna River Basin Commission
Department of Transportation	Tennessee Valley Authority
~Federal Aviation Administration	U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum
~Federal Highway Administration	~Division of External Affairs
	U.S. Postal Service

The majority of international visitor programs do not use USG funds to cover program expenses. For these programs, the only USG contributions are staff time (program oversight, meeting time) and agency resources (conference/meeting facilities, briefing materials).

In general, the risk of duplication among international visitor programs is quite low. While the methodologies used (meetings, briefings, and observation tours) are very similar, the topics covered by the program directly reflect the focus and expertise of the sponsoring organization and the hosting

facility. Visitors are welcomed from all over the world and are often professional counterparts of personnel from the hosting organization. Intended results vary program by program, but all have in common the desire to increase understanding and develop professional relationships. These programs are also recognized for their importance in the critical area of public diplomacy.

The 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 we sponsor an International Visitors Roundtable and distribute 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. The most recent roundtable focused on building continuing relationships with visitors and program alumni through an online “portal.” Other ongoing topics of interest have included security issues and common challenges faced by organizations that sponsor these programs.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Scientific/technological programming involves members of the scientific community and/or other professionals engaged in scientific or technical activities, including all medical programs. Professional development training programs that include technical training components, but whose primary purpose is not scientific or technical in nature, are not included in this category. Forty-four FY 2003 international exchange and training programs reported to the IAWG can be categorized as scientific/technological research and development programs. An additional 43 programs contain scientific or technological elements, but are more appropriately categorized as academic, training, or visitor programs. The Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Energy, and Health and Human Services sponsor the majority of these programs. The Department of Energy reported an additional nine programs in FY 2003, increasing from eight to 17 programs. This is due to Departmental efforts to disaggregate programs and provide more comprehensive reporting of all Department-sponsored activities. Other longstanding sponsors include the Department of the Interior, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, 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/technological research and development programs focus very specifically on the mandate of the sponsoring agency and are of low risk for duplication with other federally-sponsored programs. For instance, the Department of Commerce’s programs concentrate not only on research and support for the increased use of scientific, engineering, and technological development, but also on the understanding and benefits of the Earth’s physical environment and oceanic resources. With similar specificity, programs sponsored by the Department of the Interior focus on protecting and providing access to the nation’s public lands and minerals, national parks, national wildlife refuges, and western water resources. The National Science Foundation programs are the exception in that its programs encompass a wide array of scientific activities.

In our FY 2001 and FY 2002 reports, the IAWG noted that two focal areas, nuclear nonproliferation and the environment, stood out as crossing department/agency boundaries. This is still the case in FY 2003. Therefore, we recommend that organizations continue to pay special attention to ensuring that nonproliferation and environmental programs are complementary and not duplicative.

The IAWG notes that several programs in the professional exchange and training program category are incorporating scientific and technological elements into their programming. This is increasingly

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apparent in, but not limited to, security- and law-enforcement-related fields. For example, under the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation Program, the Department of Homeland Security provides technical assistance to build the capacity of customs laboratories in order to secure the accurate, consistent, and uniform implementation of the Harmonized System tariff classification. Technical assistance specifically helps customs chemists and frontline officials gain chemical analysis skills, related Harmonized System classification knowledge, and sampling methods.

If this trend continues and expands to include a larger number of programs, the IAWG will need to consider reclassifying programs in the *FY 2004 Inventory of Programs* to address the growth of professional exchange and training programs that include significant scientific and technological elements.

Department of Agriculture	Foreign Agricultural Service	Agricultural Trade Enhancement Project - Egypt
		China Sustainable Agriculture
		Scientific Exchange Program with China
		Serbia-Montenegro Young Scientist Program
Department of Commerce	Bureau of Industry and Security	Nonproliferation and Export Control International Cooperation Program
	National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration	International Turtle Excluder Device Technology Transfer Program
		National Weather Service–World Meteorological Organization’s Technical Cooperation Program
		U.S.-China Marine and Fisheries Science and Technology Protocol
		U.S.-Japan Cooperative Program in Natural Resources
	National Telecommunications and Information Administration	National Telecommunications and Information Administration Programs
Department of Energy	Corporate Management	Marshall Islands Environmental Monitoring Program
		Office of Intelligence International Activities
		Office of Policy and International Affairs International Programs
		Radiation Effects Research Foundation Program
		Russian Health Studies Program
	Energy Resources	Energy Resources Program
		National Energy Technology Laboratory
		Office of Distributed Energy and Electricity Reliability
		The Fossil Energy International Program
	National Nuclear Security Administration	Conducting Nonproliferation Research and Development
		Mitigating Risks at Nuclear Facilities Worldwide
		Reducing Quantities of Nuclear Materials

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		Securing Nuclear Materials, Weapons, and Expertise and Bolstering Border Security
		Strengthening International Nonproliferation and Export Control Regimes
	Office of Science	Bureau of Nonproliferation Programs
		International Student Exchange Program Scientific Research Programs
Department of Health and Human Services	National Institutes of Health	International Neurological Science Fellowship Program
		National Cancer Institute Program
		National Institute on Drug Abuse International Program
		National Research Service Award
		NIH Guest Researchers
		NIH Special Volunteers NIH Visiting Program
Department of the Interior	Minerals Management Service	Minerals Management Service International Program
	Office of International Affairs	International Technical Assistance Program
	Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement	Environment and Natural Resources Support Assistance Agreement
	United States Fish and Wildlife Service	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service International Program
	United States Geological Survey	Visiting Scientist and Participant Training Programs
Independent Establishments and Government Corporations	Environmental Protection Agency	Environmental Protection Agency Programs
	National Science Foundation	Office of International Science and Engineering
	Nuclear Regulatory Commission	Regional Programs
	Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board	Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board International Activities
	United States Agency For International Development	Economic Growth and Agricultural Development Programs

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 program type, from elementary student/staff exchanges and training through post-doctoral research and mid-career development programs. Programs reported to the IAWG are listed below by their academic level classification. Programs that address multiple levels of academic activities appear under all applicable category headings. By grouping programs in this way, potential areas of

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duplication or complementarity can be highlighted. Additionally, this assessment can serve as a snapshot of international academic/educational exchange and training programs throughout the federal government.

Elementary- and Secondary-Level Programs

Five federal entities reported 14 programs that included elementary and secondary education programming initiatives focused on teacher training and curriculum development in their exchange and training portfolios. Few programs actually involve the exchange of students, and these are primarily at the secondary level. The Departments of State and Education had the majority of programs in this category. Potential for duplication among sponsoring organizations appears relatively low, but care should be taken to ensure that civics education and teacher-training programs do not involve unnecessary overlap.

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 (CIVITAS): International/Latin America and Africa Program	International civics education exchange
		Civics Mosaic Program	Comparative civic education, teacher training, and curriculum development that builds on CIVITAS/Russia
		Economics International Program	Training in content and pedagogy for educators in countries in transition to market economies
Department of State	Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs	Citizen Exchange Programs	Professional, cultural, and youth exchanges supported through nonprofit organizations
		Economic Support Fund Programs	Programs that aid U.S. countries in transition to democracy by developing and strengthening of institutions needed for sustainable democracy
		FREEDOM Support Exchange Programs	Exchanges for students from the former Soviet Union

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		Fulbright Academic Exchanges	Exchanges between U.S. and foreign teachers and administrators
		Special Professional and Cultural Exchange Programs	Secondary-level student and teacher exchanges with the former Soviet Union and Germany
		Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs
Independent Establishments and Government Corporations	U.S. Agency for International Development	Education and Training	Various initiatives designed to improve pre-primary, primary, and secondary levels of education
	U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum	International Scholarly Programs and Exchanges	Mandel Teacher Fellowship Program conducts secondary educational training
Quasi-Official Agencies	U.S. Institute of Peace	Education Program	Educational activities and development of curricula on conflict resolution for teachers and students

Undergraduate-Level Programs

Eight federal entities reported 22 programs that included undergraduate-level programs. The programs involve traditional study abroad activities for American and foreign students, institution building, curriculum development, and instructor training. The Departments of State, Education, and Defense had the majority of programs in this category. Potential duplication among undergraduate programs is very low, as the majority of programs listed are thematically and/or geographically specific and therefore, with a few exceptions, are unique.

Department of Defense	Defense Threat Reduction Agency	Moscow State University Immersion Training	Language training for U.S. personnel responsible for execution of arms control mission
		St. Petersburg Russian Language and 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 studies, language programs, and other relevant studies
	Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness	Service Academy Foreign Student Program	Undergraduate degree program for foreign students

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Department of Education	Office of Postsecondary Education	European Community-United States of America Cooperation Program in Higher Education and Vocational Education	EU-U.S. improvements in higher and vocational education
		Fulbright-Hays Faculty Research Abroad Program	Institutional grants to support fellowships that aim to strengthen area studies and language programs in academia
		Fulbright-Hays Group Projects Abroad	Modern foreign language and area studies programs
		Fulbright-Hays Seminars Abroad Program	Short-term seminars in social sciences, humanities, or host-country languages for schoolteachers, curriculum specialists, and college faculty
		Program for North American Mobility in Higher Education	Grants for the development of higher education consortia
		U.S.-Brazil Higher Education Consortia Program	Grants for bilateral curricular development and student exchanges
Department of Homeland Security	United States Coast Guard	U.S. Coast Guard Academy Programs	Undergraduate degree program for foreign students
Department of State	Bureau of African Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs	Variety of programming including seminars, conferences, workshops, speakers programs, training courses focusing on topics of regional interests
	Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs	Economic Support Fund Programs	Development and strengthening of institutions needed for sustainable democracy
		FREEDOM Support Exchange Programs	Exchanges for students from the former Soviet Union
		Global Academic Exchange Programs	English language programs focusing on teaching, teacher-training, and curriculum development
		Special Academic Exchange Program	Fellowship grants; scholarships for students from the South Pacific, East Timor, and Tibet; and support to various organizations promoting exchange opportunities

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		Support for East European Democracy Exchanges	Educational fellowships in fields supporting democratic practices and free market economies, and special group projects in the region
	Bureau of Europe and Eurasian Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs	Variety of exchanges, seminars, training programs, master classes, and conferences promoting U.S. interests in the region
Department of Transportation	Maritime Administration	United States Merchant Marine Academy Programs	Undergraduate degree program for foreign students
Independent Establishments and Government Corporations	U.S. Agency for International Development	Education and Training	Various initiatives designed to improve pre-primary, primary, secondary, and higher education
	U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum	International Scholarly Programs and Exchanges	Summer seminars for professors of college-level Holocaust courses
Quasi-Official Agencies	U.S. Institute of Peace	Education Program	Educational activities and development of curricula on conflict resolution for teachers and students

Graduate-Level University Programs

Eight federal entities reported 23 programs in this category. Programming supports fellowships for degree programs and certificates, dissertation research, graduate-level professional training, and curriculum development. The Departments of State and Education have the majority of programs in this category. Similar to undergraduate programs, this program category reveals limited opportunity for duplication because of thematic and geographic specialization. However, sponsors should share information on area studies programs to ensure that they are not duplicating program efforts.

Department of Defense	Defense Security Cooperation Agency	Professional Military Education Exchanges	Academic or full-year training for officers in military staff schools abroad
	National Defense University	National Security Education Program	Undergraduate and graduate scholarships for area, language, and other relevant studies
	Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff	Olmsted 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

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		Fulbright-Hays Faculty Research Abroad Program	Institutional grants to support fellowships that aim to strengthen area studies and language programs in academia
		Fulbright-Hays Group Projects Abroad Program	Modern foreign language and area studies programs
		Fulbright-Hays Seminars Abroad Program	Short-term seminars in social sciences, humanities, or host-country languages for schoolteachers, curriculum specialists, and college faculty
		U.S.-Brazil Higher Education Consortia Program	Grants for bilateral curricular development and student exchanges
Department of State	Bureau of African Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs	Variety of programming including seminars, conferences, workshops, speakers programs, and training courses focusing on topics of regional interests
	Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs	FREEDOM Support Exchange Programs	Graduate-level exchanges for students from the former Soviet Union
		Fulbright Academic Exchange Programs	Fellowships and scholarships to graduate students
		Global Academic Exchange Programs	English language programs focusing on teaching, teacher-training, and curriculum development
		Other Appropriations Programs	Graduate fellowships
		Special Academic Exchange Programs	Muskie Doctoral Fellowship grants; scholarships for students from the South Pacific, East Timor, and Tibet; and support to various organizations promoting exchange opportunities
	Support for East European Democracy Exchanges	Educational fellowships in fields supporting democratic practices and free market economies, and special group projects	
	Bureau of Europe and Eurasian Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs	Variety of exchanges, seminars, training programs, master classes, and conferences promoting U.S. interests in the region

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	Bureau of South Asian Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs	Exchanges, seminars, training programs, and conferences promoting U.S. national interests in the region
	Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange Programs	Exchanges, seminars, and conferences in the region that foster democracy, trade, and sustainable economic development, cooperation on drug trafficking and other crime issues, poverty reduction, and environmental protection
		Post-Generated Training Programs	Training programs in the region that foster U.S. goals and objectives for the region
Independent Establishments and Government Corporations	Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission	Education and Training Programs	Seed money for projects and institutional grants to promote area studies
	National Science Foundation	Office of International Science and Engineering	Research support for undergraduate, graduate, and post-graduate students
	U.S. Agency for International Development	Education and Training	Various initiatives designed to establish higher education and research partnerships, alliances, and networks with developing countries
	United States Holocaust Memorial Museum	International Scholarly Programs and Exchanges	Research fellowships for graduate, post-doctoral, and senior researchers
Legislative Branch	Library of Congress	Exchange Visitor Program	Scholarly research in the humanities and social sciences

Post-Doctoral Research Programs

Nine federal entities list 19 programs in this category. The Departments of State and Education sponsored the majority of post-doctoral/research programs. All appear to be diverse in program mission, goals, and objectives. The opportunity for duplication in programming appears to be minimal.

Please note that graduate and post-doctoral research programs sponsored by the Department of Energy and the National Institutes of Health are addressed under the Scientific Research and Development portion of this duplication assessment.

Department of Commerce	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	National Sea Grant College Program	Grants to conduct research, education, and outreach efforts related to coastal and marine issues
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

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		Fulbright-Hays Faculty Research Abroad	Institutional grants to support fellowships that aim to strengthen area studies and language programs in academia
		Fulbright-Hays Seminars Abroad Program	Short-term seminars in social sciences, humanities, or host-country languages for schoolteachers, curriculum specialists, and college faculty
Department of State	Bureau of African Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs	Variety of programming including seminars, conferences, workshops, speakers programs, and training courses focusing on topics of regional interest
	Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs	The Asia Foundation	Short- and long-term research-oriented fellowships
	Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs	Fulbright Academic Exchange Programs	Variety of research fellowships and research oriented activities
		Other Appropriations Program	
		Special Academic Exchange Programs	
		Support for East European Democracy Exchanges	
	Bureau of Europe and Eurasian Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs	Variety of exchanges, seminars, training programs, master classes, and conferences promoting U.S. interests in the region
	Bureau of Intelligence and Research	Research and Training Program on Eastern Europe and the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union	Advanced research, graduate, and language training
Bureau of South Asian Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs	Exchanges, seminars, training programs and conferences promoting U.S. national interests in the region	
Independent Establishments and Government Corporations	Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission	Education and Training Programs	Seed money for projects and institutional grants to promote area studies
	National Science Foundation	Office of International Science and Engineering	International research fellowship awards, support for cooperative research activities, and joint workshops and seminars

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	U.S. Agency for International Development	Education and Training	Various initiatives designed to establish higher education and research partnerships, alliances, and networks with developing countries
	United States Holocaust Memorial Museum	International Scholarly Programs and Exchanges	Research fellowships for graduate, post-doctoral, and senior researchers
	Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars	Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars	Fellowships for research and writing in the social sciences and humanities
Legislative Branch	Library of Congress	Exchange Visitor Program	Scholarly research in the humanities and social sciences

General Area Studies and Language-Training Programs – Multiple Academic Levels

The IAWG identified area studies and language-training programs as an area warranting continued monitoring. For the purpose of our review, all language-training courses have been included as academic/education programs. Five federal entities reported 20 programs in this category. The Departments of Defense, Education, and State sponsored the majority of programs. Analysis continues to reveal no inherent duplication, as most programs have different target audiences; focus on specific languages, countries, or world regions; or are designed to achieve specific U.S. strategic goals and objectives. However, programs can always benefit from increased communication among sponsors to share best practices and address common challenges.

Department of Defense	Defense Threat Reduction Agency	Andrej Sakharov Academy Summer Course	Continuing language and Eastern European cultural education for Russian linguist personnel
		Moscow State University Immersion Training	Continuing language training for Arms Control Mission personnel
		St. Petersburg Russian Language and 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 studies

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	Office of the Under Secretary for Defense Policy	Regional Centers for Securities Studies --Africa Center for Strategic Studies --Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies --Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies --George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies --Near East-South Asia Center for Strategic Studies	Five regional centers sponsor graduate-level 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 and area studies centers
		Fulbright-Hays Doctoral Dissertation Research Abroad Program	Fellowships to doctoral candidates for dissertation research in modern foreign languages and area studies
		Fulbright-Hays Faculty Research Abroad Program	Institutional grants to support fellowships that aim to strengthen area studies and language programs in academia
		Fulbright-Hays Group Projects Abroad	Modern foreign language and area studies programs for teachers, students, and faculty of higher education institutions
		Fulbright-Hays Seminars Abroad	Short-term seminars for teachers, college faculty, and curriculum specialists in social sciences, humanities, or host-country languages
Department of State	Bureau of African Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs	English teaching as a component of varied democracy building activities for the region
	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 Establishments	Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission	Education and Training Programs	Seed money for projects and institutional grants to promote area studies

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and Government Corporations	Peace Corps	Peace Corps Volunteer Service Program	Program component is community-based English teaching overseas
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PROFESSIONAL EXCHANGES AND TRAINING

Of the 246 international exchange and training programs reported to the IAWG in FY 2003, the vast majority include professional exchange and training activities. If we eliminate from consideration the large number of these programs that are more suitably addressed under one of the other duplication assessment categories, we are still left with approximately 100 programs. These include training programs, personnel and citizen exchanges, cooperative programs, and technical assistance programs that include exchange and training components.

The sheer volume of professional exchanges and training programs reported, along with the varied topics they address, targeted countries and populations, program approaches, and intended results make assessing duplication among these programs a challenge. As with the other program subsets, sponsoring organizations tend to focus program activities on the organization's mission and areas of expertise, which limits, to some degree, the possibility for duplication. For example, personnel exchanges or training programs limited strictly to representatives of foreign counterpart organizations are not duplicative because they are unique to each participating organization.

Topically and geographically specific programs, such as the Department of Commerce's Generalized System of Preferences and Export Opportunities for Afghanistan Program, are also less likely to duplicate other programs because of their narrow focus. The program's specific subject matter and target audience limit the number of other organizations that would potentially engage in similar programming and also provide other organizations with enough information to avoid developing duplicative initiatives. Multi-themed programs or program groupings that contain a wide variety of initiatives, such as the State Department's Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs are harder to assess and may yield a greater potential for duplication of other federal initiatives.

Professional exchange and training programs that have not been addressed in previous sections can, for the most part, be divided among four primary categories:²⁵

- (1) Trade and Economic Development
- (2) Law Enforcement and Security
- (3) Democracy, Human Rights, and the Rule of Law
- (4) Multi-Themed Programming

Trade and Economic Development

Numerous federal agencies sponsor or participate in programs designed to facilitate trade and promote economic development abroad. The vast majority of these are either topically or geographically focused. Topically specialized programs, such as those sponsored by the Department of Commerce's Patent and Trademark Office and the seed system programs sponsored by the Department of Agriculture, represent a low risk of duplication. Geographic targeting, as seen in

²⁵ There may be a limited degree of overlap among these areas and identifiable subcategories within them. Please note that not all professional exchange and training programs reported to the IAWG are included in these four categories.

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several of the country-specific trade enhancement and management training programs listed below, does not eliminate the risk of duplication, but it does make avoiding duplicative programs easier by facilitating country-level coordination and oversight.

Department of Agriculture	Foreign Agricultural Service	Cochran Middle Income Fellowship Program
		Codex Outreach
		Harmonization and Commercialization of Seed Systems in Emerging Markets
		Seed System Development in Serbia-Montenegro
Department of Commerce	International Trade Administration	American Management and Business Internship Training Program
		Generalized System of Preferences and Export Opportunities for Afghanistan Program
		Inter-American E-Business Fellowship Program
		Management Training for Africa
		Middle East Executive Training in the United States
		Special American Business Internship Training Program
	National Institute of Standards and Technology	Standards in Trade Program
Office of the General Counsel	Commercial Law Development Program	
	Patent and Trademark Office	Technical Assistance Program
Department of Homeland Security	Customs and Border Protection	African Growth and Opportunity Act Professional Development Program
		Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation
		Office of Regulations and Rulings
		Office of Strategic Trade
		World Trade Organization Valuation Assistance
Independent Establishments and Government Corporations	African Development Foundation	Training in Business and Financial Software
	Commodity Futures Trading Commission	Technical Assistance Program
	Federal Trade Commission	International Programs
	Trade and Development Agency	Trade-Related Training
	U.S. Agency for International Development	Economic Growth and Agricultural Development

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Law Enforcement and Security

Four organizations conduct the vast majority of all federal law enforcement and security-related professional exchange and training programs: the Departments of Defense, Homeland Security, Justice, and State. In the post-September 11, 2001 environment, the programs below have increased their participant counts by approximately 25 percent (when compared to pre-2001 programming). Like many other professional exchange and training programs, program sponsors tend to focus training narrowly toward their own areas of expertise, making the risk of duplication fairly low.

Please note that nonproliferation and counterproliferation programs are addressed under the Scientific Research and Development section of the duplication assessment. U.S. Coast Guard Programs, which include significant law enforcement- and security-related activities, are addressed under Multi-Themed Programming.

Department of Defense	Defense Security Cooperation Agency	Foreign Military Sales Program/Foreign Military Financing Program
		Professional Military Education Exchanges
	Defense Threat Reduction Agency	Bilateral/Trilateral Inspections and Escorts (OSEOT)
	Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff	Military Contacts Program
Department of Homeland Security	Customs and Border Protection	International Training and Assistance, Assistance Projects Branch
		International Training and Assistance Program, Law Enforcement Training Branch
	Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	Financial Forensic Techniques Training Program
		International Banking and Money Laundering Training Program
		International Individual Students Program
		Interview Training
		Training Needs Assessment - Ukraine
	Immigration and Customs Enforcement	International Training Program
Transportation Security Administration	International Training	
Department of Justice	Antitrust Division	Antitrust Division International Technical Assistance Programs*
	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives	ATF International Training
	Criminal Division	International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program
		Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance, and Training Program

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	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
Department of State	Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	International Demand Reduction Training and Technical Assistance
	Bureau of Diplomatic Security	Antiterrorism Assistance Program

*Includes trade and economic development activities.

Democracy and Human Rights

Numerous federal organizations sponsor programs designed to promote democratic systems of governance and global respect for human rights. In addition to the programs listed below, many of the programs listed under Multi-Themed Programming, notably those sponsored by the Department of State, have activities that focus on the promotion of democracy and human rights.

Themes represented in the programs in this category are very diverse and include, but are not limited to, conflict resolution, promotion of free and independent media, NGO development, fair labor practices, citizen participation in government, and the strengthening of governing institutions. Program sponsors should be mindful that many of these themes appear in numerous federal programs. While these programs may not directly duplicate each other, sharing best practices and benchmarking among program sponsors could serve to improve overall program efficiency and effectiveness.

Department of Defense	Defense Security Cooperation Agency	International Military Education and Training
Department of Labor	Bureau of International Labor Affairs	International Child Labor Program
		Office of Foreign Relations
Independent Establishments and Government Corporations	Broadcasting Board of Governors	International Media Training Center Program
	Federal Executive Boards	Leaders for Tomorrow Program
	Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service	International Labor Conflict Management Program
	National Endowment for Democracy	Reagan-Fascell Democracy Fellows Program
		Visiting Fellows Program
	Office of Personnel Management	Federal Executive Institute Leadership for a Democratic Society Program
	U.S. Agency for International Development	Democracy and Governance Programs
U.S. Institute of Peace	Training Program	

Multi-Themed Programming

A large number of professional exchange and training programs reported to the IAWG address a wide array of themes, topics, and audiences. Because of their diversity and scope, they may be the most prone to duplicate other programs and should be carefully monitored. Close coordination among the Department of State, the U.S. Agency for International Development, and the Peace Corps is

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necessary to ensure that their programs complement and build on each other to collectively achieve the foreign policy goals of the U.S. Government.

As noted in previous sections, geographically specific programs such as those sponsored by the Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission and thematically specific programs such as those sponsored by the U.S. Coast Guard (which specializes in maritime law enforcement, search and rescue, marine environmental protection, waterways management, and other Coast Guard operational areas) have a low potential for duplicating other programs.

Department of Homeland Security	U.S. Coast Guard*	Traveling Contact Teams and Subject Matter Experts
		U.S. Coast Guard Exportable Training
		U.S. Coast Guard Resident Training
Department of State	Bureau of African Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs
	Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs
		The Asia Foundation
	Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs	Citizen Exchange Programs
		FREEDOM Support Exchange Programs
		Special Professional and Cultural Exchange Programs
		Support for East European Democracy Exchanges
	Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs
	Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs
	Bureau of South Asian Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs
	Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange Programs
Post-Generated Training Programs		
Office of International Information Programs	U.S. Speakers and Specialists Programs	
Independent Establishments and Government Corporations	Japan-United States Friendship Commission	Education and Training Programs
	Peace Corps	Peace Corps Volunteer Services Program
	U.S. Agency for International Development	Education and Training

*Includes significant law enforcement and security components.

CONCLUSION

The number and scope of the federal government's international exchange and training programs makes assessing duplication among them difficult. Several larger programming agencies aggregate information on various discrete activities before providing it to the IAWG, so specific detail on topics, audiences, methodologies, and intended results is not always available. However, based on the information we do have, the IAWG is able to develop overarching duplication assessments that identify areas with higher levels of risk and areas where coordination is crucial to avoid duplication.

As noted earlier, programs that are specific in their theme, geographic focus, and target audience are at very low risk of duplication. As a general rule, highly specialized sponsoring organizations implement or participate in highly specialized exchange and training programs. For example, it is unlikely that any other organization would duplicate the exchange and training programs of the U.S. Postal Service. Organizations with broader mandates and numerous programming initiatives are at a greater risk of duplicating the initiatives of another federal organization. When you couple the size and scope of an organization with the aggregation of program information, which makes program initiatives less transparent to other federal administrators, the risk becomes even greater. Several mechanisms are in place to address this challenge.

Statutory and Contractual Mechanisms

Congress, in providing for specific exchange and training activities, often incorporates coordination requirements into the authorizing legislation. For example, the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 requires that in the implementation of the Department of Education's cooperative civic and economic education exchange programs that the Departments of Education and State work together to "ensure that the activities carried out under the programs assisted under this section are not duplicative of other activities conducted in eligible countries..."²⁶ Similarly, the FY 2004 Foreign Operations Act requires that the State Department, in coordination with USAID and other agencies, report to Congress on the coordination of basic education activities.²⁷ 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.

Interagency funding transfers also often involve reporting requirements that promote program transparency and enhance coordination. In FY 2003, more than \$400 million was transferred among agencies to fund international exchange and training activities. For example, funding for the International Military Education and Training Program (IMET) is provided by the International Affairs Budget and transferred to the Department of Defense by the Department of State. Detailed information on the program, as provided by the Department of Defense, is included in the State Department's annual Congressional Budget Justification for Foreign Operations.²⁸ Because the State Department is the funding organization, it is kept abreast of IMET's activities and can avoid duplicating them.

²⁶ No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 (PL 107-110), Title II, Subpart 3, Section 2345 (f)(1).

²⁷ Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2004 (PL 108-199), Division D, Title IV, Section 579.

²⁸ FY 2003 Congressional Budget Justification for Foreign Operations, Military Assistance, p. 131. (<http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/9468.pdf>)

Domestic Coordination

A variety of formal and informal arrangements, such as interagency working groups, policy coordinating committees (run through the National Security Council), and senior coordinators, exist to provide mechanisms for policy and program coordination. They provide a means to share program information, enhance transparency, and break down barriers to communication. However, these mechanisms are not present across the board and do not take a uniform approach in coordinating the implementation of international exchange and training programs.

A significant portion of federal exchange and training programming is sponsored by the U.S. Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development. Combined, these two agencies reported 43 percent of the funds and 63 percent of the program participants represented in the IAWG's *FY 2003 Inventory of Programs*.²⁹ To promote coordination between them, the State Department and USAID adopted a joint State/USAID Strategic Plan for FY 2004-2009 and, in November 2003, created the State/USAID Joint Policy Council. The Council is designed to ensure the maximum coordination and collaboration between the two agencies. However, as noted below, specific program coordination and avoidance of duplicative efforts may best be handled in the field.

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.³⁰

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.

²⁹ Funding percentage does *not* include funds transferred from State and USAID to other federal organizations.

³⁰ The MPP process involves input from all USG agencies represented at U.S. Missions overseas. It is the single budget-related planning process that defines U.S. national interests and coordinates efforts to achieve performance goals in foreign countries. Missions use the MPP to define policy priorities, establish the Mission's most important performance goals and indicators, and justify the resources needed to achieve these goals. The collaborative nature of the MPP framework enables individual country teams and agency representatives in Washington to work together to define priorities, articulate goals, and request/allocate resources accordingly.

APPENDIX A: IAWG MANDATE – SECTION 112 (G) OF THE MUTUAL EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE ACT OF 1961 (P.L. 87-256), AS AMENDED (22 USC 2460 (G))

(g) WORKING GROUP ON UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES AND TRAINING (1) In order to carry out the purposes of subsection (f) and to improve the coordination, efficiency, and effectiveness of United States Government-sponsored international exchanges and training, there is established within the United States Information Agency a senior-level interagency working group to be known as the Working Group on United States Government-Sponsored International Exchanges and Training (in this section referred to as the “Working Group”).

(2) For purposes of this subsection, the term “Government-sponsored international exchanges and training” means the movement of people between countries to promote the sharing of ideas, to develop skills, and to foster mutual understanding and cooperation, financed wholly or in part, directly or indirectly, with United States Government funds.

(3) The Working Group shall be composed as follows:

(A) The Associate Director for Educational and Cultural Affairs of the United States Information Agency, who shall act as Chair.

(B) A senior representative of the Department of State, who shall be designated by the Secretary of State.

(C) A senior representative of the Department of Defense, who shall be designated by the Secretary of Defense.

(D) A senior representative of the Department of Education, who shall be designated by the Secretary of Education.

(E) A senior representative of the Department of Justice, who shall be designated by the Attorney General.

IAWG MANDATE

(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.

IAWG MANDATE

(F) To conduct a survey of private sector international exchange activities and develop strategies for expanding public and private partnerships in, and leveraging private sector support for, United States Government-sponsored international exchange and training activities.

(G) Not later than 6 months after the date of the enactment of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1998 and 1999, to report on the feasibility and advisability of transferring funds and program management for the Atlas or the Mandela Fellows programs, or both, in South Africa from the Agency for International Development to the United States Information Agency. The report shall include an assessment of the capabilities of the South African Fulbright Commission to manage such programs and the cost effects of consolidating such programs under one entity.

(7) All reports prepared by the Working Group shall be submitted to the President, through the Director of the United States Information Agency.

(8) The Working Group shall meet at least on a quarterly basis.

(9) All decisions of the Working Group shall be by majority vote of the members present and voting.

(10) The members of the Working Group shall serve without additional compensation for their service on the Working Group. Any expenses incurred by a member of the Working Group in connection with service on the Working Group shall be compensated by that member's department or agency.

(11) With respect to any report issued under paragraph (6), a member may submit dissenting views to be submitted as part of the report of the Working Group.

**APPENDIX B: U.S. GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS
SPONSORING AND REPORTING INTERNATIONAL
EXCHANGE AND TRAINING PROGRAMS**

	Administers Int'l Exchanges & Training			Reports Data to IAWG		Comments
	Yes	No	Unknown	Yes	No	
EXECUTIVE BRANCH						
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT						
Council of Economic Advisors		X			X	
Council on Environmental Quality		X			X	
National Security Council		X			X	
Office of Administration		X			X	
Office of Management and Budget		X			X	
Office of National Drug Control Policy		X			X	
Office of Policy Development		X			X	
Office of Science and Technology Policy		X			X	
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative		X			X	
Office of the Vice President of the United States		X			X	
The White House Office		X			X	
EXECUTIVE AGENCIES						
Cabinet-Level Departments						
Agriculture	X				X	
Commerce	X				X	
Defense	X				X	
Education	X				X	
Energy	X				X	
Health and Human Services	X				X	
Homeland Security	X				X	
Housing and Urban Development	X				X	
Interior	X				X	
Justice	X				X	
Labor	X				X	
State	X				X	
Transportation	X				X	
Treasury	X				X	
Veterans Affairs	X				X	
Independent Establishments and Government Corporations						
African Development Foundation	X			X		
Central Intelligence Agency			X			IAWG does not collect classified information
Commodity Futures Trading Commission	X			X		
Consumer Product Safety Commission		X			X	
Corporation for National and Community Service		X			X	

	Administers Int'l Exchanges & Training			Reports Data to IAWG		Comments
	Yes	No	Unknown	Yes	No	
Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board		X			X	
Environmental Protection Agency	X			X		
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	X				X	
Export-Import Bank of the United States		X			X	
Farm Credit Administration		X			X	
Federal Communications Commission	X			X		
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	X			X		
Federal Election Commission		X			X	
Federal Housing Finance Board		X			X	
Federal Labor Relations Authority		X			X	
Federal Maritime Commission	X			X		
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service	X			X		
Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission		X			X	
Federal Reserve System	X				X	
Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board	X			X		
Federal Trade Commission	X			X		
General Services Administration	X			X		
Institute of Museum and Library Services		X			X	
Inter-American Foundation	X				X	
Merit Systems Protection Board	X			X		
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	X			X		
National Archives and Records Administration	X			X		
National Capital Planning Commission		X			X	
National Credit Union Administration	X			X		
National Endowment for the Arts	X			X		
National Endowment for Democracy	X			X		
National Endowment for the Humanities	X			X		
National Labor Relations Board		X			X	
National Mediation Board		X			X	
National Railroad Passenger Corporation (AMTRAK)	X			X		
National Science Foundation	X			X		
National Transportation Safety Board	X			X		
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	X			X		
Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission		X			X	
Office of Government Ethics	X			X		
Office of Personnel Management	X			X		
Office of Special Counsel	X			X		
Overseas Private Investment Corporation		X			X	
Peace Corps	X			X		

	Administers Int'l Exchanges & Training			Reports Data to IAWG		Comments
	Yes	No	Unknown	Yes	No	
Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation	X			X		
Postal Rate Commission	X				X	
Railroad Retirement Board		X			X	
Securities and Exchange Commission	X			X		
Selective Service System		X			X	
Small Business Administration	X			X		
Social Security Administration	X			X		
Tennessee Valley Authority	X			X		
U.S. Agency for International Development	X			X		
U.S. Commission on Civil Rights	X				X	
U.S. International Trade Commission			X		X	
U.S. Postal Service	X			X		
U.S. Trade and Development Agency	X			X		
Boards, Committees, and Commissions						
Administrative Committee of the Federal Register			X		X	Part of National Archives and Records Admin.
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation		X			X	
American Battle Monuments Commission		X			X	
Appalachian Regional Commission	X				X	
Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board	X			X		
Arctic Research Commission		X			X	
Arthritis and Musculoskeletal Interagency Coordinating Committee		X			X	Part of Health & Human Services/NIH
The Asia Foundation	X			X		Submits data under DOS
Barry M. Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation		X			X	
Broadcasting Board of Governors	X			X		
Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board		X			X	
Citizen's Stamp Advisory Committee		X			X	
Commission on Fine Arts	X				X	
Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States			X		X	Part of Treasury
Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements		X			X	Part of Commerce
Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled		X			X	
Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention		X			X	Part of Justice
Delaware River Basin Commission	X			X		
Endangered Species Committee		X			X	Part of Interior

	Administers Int'l Exchanges & Training			Reports Data to IAWG		Comments
	Yes	No	Unknown	Yes	No	
Export Administration Review Board		X			X	
Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council		X			X	
Federal Financing Bank		X			X	Part of Treasury
Federal Interagency Committee on Education		X			X	Part of Education
Federal Laboratory Consortium on Technology Transfer		X			X	
Federal Library and Information Center Committee		X			X	Part of Library of Congress
Harry S. Truman Scholarship Foundation		X			X	
Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor Commission		X			X	
Indian Arts and Crafts Board			X		X	Part of Interior
Interagency Committee on Employment of People with Disabilities			X		X	Part of Equal Employment Opportunity Commission
Interagency Savings Bond Committee		X			X	
J. William Fulbright Foreign Scholarship Board	X			X		Data submitted via State/ECA
James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation		X			X	
Japan-United States Friendship Commission	X			X		
Joint Board for the Enrollment of Actuaries			X		X	Part of Treasury
Marine Mammal Commission	X			X		
Medicare Payment Advisory Commission		X			X	
Migratory Bird Conservation Commission		X			X	
Mississippi River Conservation Commission		X			X	Part of Defense/ACE
Morris K. Udall Scholarship and Excellence in National Environmental Policy Foundation		X			X	
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science		X			X	
National Council on Disability		X			X	
National Park Foundation		X			X	
Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation, Office of		X			X	
Northwest Power Planning Council		X			X	
Panama Canal Commission		X			X	Dissolving
Permanent Committee on the Oliver Wendell Holmes Device		X			X	Part of Library of Congress
President's Committee on Employment of People with Disabilities			X		X	Part of Dept. of Labor
President's Council on Integrity and Efficiency		X			X	Part of Office of Management and Budget
President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board		X			X	

	Administers Int'l Exchanges & Training			Reports Data to IAWG		Comments
	Yes	No	Unknown	Yes	No	
Presidio Trust			X	X		Part of Interior - Activities would be submitted by Nat'l Park Service
Social Security Advisory Board					X	
Susquehanna River Basin Commission	X	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
QUASI-OFFICIAL AGENCIES						
Legal Services Corporation		X			X	
Smithsonian Institution	X				X	
State Justice Institute	X			X		
U.S. Institute of Peace	X			X		
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars	X			X		
MISCELLANEOUS						
Civil Air Patrol	X			X		Civilian Auxiliary of U.S. Air Force
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	X			X		Independent org. within Energy
Federal Executive Boards	X			X		Interagency orgs. under oversight of Office of Personnel Management
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH						
Architect of the Capitol		X			X	
Congress			X		X	
Congressional Budget Office		X			X	
Government Accountability Office	X			X		
Government Printing Office			X		X	
Library of Congress	X			X		
Open World Leadership Center	X			X		
U.S. Botanic Gardens			X		X	Operates under auspices of Architect of the Capitol

	Administers Int'l Exchanges & Training			Reports Data to IAWG		Comments
	Yes	No	Unknown	Yes	No	
JUDICIAL BRANCH						
Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts			X		X	
Federal Judicial Center			X		X	
Lower Courts			X		X	
Special Courts			X		X	
Supreme Court of the United States			X		X	
U.S. Sentencing Commission		X			X	

**APPENDIX C: FY 2003 INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE AND
TRAINING PARTICIPANTS BY COUNTRY**

FY 2003 PARTICIPANTS BY COUNTRY

East Asia and Pacific – EAP

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Australia	395	1,377	1,772
Brunei	0	41	41
Cambodia	90	1,557	1,647
China	909	3,976	4,885
Cook Islands	0	7	7
East Asia and Pacific Regional	642	866	1,508
East Asia and Pacific Unspecified	12	125	137
East Timor	15	126	141
Fiji	30	114	144
French Polynesia	0	2	2
Hong Kong (Special Administrative Region)	59	297	356
Indonesia	164	9,666	9,830
Japan	731	5,115	5,846
Kiribati	44	11	55
Korea (North)	0	26	26
Korea (South)	401	2,820	3,221
Laos	16	567	583
Macau	5	54	59
Malaysia	72	793	865
Marshall Islands	7	50	57
Micronesia, Federated States of	83	47	130
Mongolia	137	926	1,063
Myanmar (Burma)	6	146	152
Nauru	2	8	10
New Caledonia	4	7	11
New Zealand	113	236	349
Niue	0	5	5
Palau	10	29	39
Papua New Guinea	6	82	88
Philippines	299	28,090	28,389
Samoa (Formerly Western Samoa)	52	32	84
Singapore	78	1,479	1,557
Solomon Islands	1	52	53
Taiwan	127	970	1,097
Thailand	579	1,877	2,456

FY 2003 PARTICIPANTS BY COUNTRY

Tonga	57	18	75
Tuvalu	0	9	9
Vanuatu	62	21	83
Vietnam	128	4,221	4,349
TOTAL	5,336	65,845	71,181

FY 2003 PARTICIPANTS BY COUNTRY

Eurasia – EA

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Armenia	234	6,075	6,309
Azerbaijan	178	22,743	22,921
Belarus	25	579	604
Eurasia Regional	38	507	545
Eurasia Unspecified	89	29	118
Georgia	219	5,454	5,673
Kazakhstan	299	29,837	30,136
Kyrgyzstan	282	1,548	1,830
Moldova	279	814	1,093
Russia	2,069	14,555	16,624
Tajikistan	50	645	695
Turkmenistan	112	190	302
Ukraine	794	7,483	8,277
Uzbekistan	258	1,453	1,711
TOTAL	4,926	91,912	96,838

FY 2003 PARTICIPANTS BY COUNTRY

Europe – EUR

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Albania	203	3,255	3,458
Andorra	0	1	1
Austria	274	196	470
Belgium	146	293	439
Bosnia-Herzegovina	166	2,290	2,456
Bulgaria	435	3,127	3,562
Croatia	211	2,150	2,361
Cyprus	36	254	290
Czech Republic	231	1,270	1,501
Denmark	57	404	461
Eastern Europe Regional	363	19,297	19,660
Estonia	164	1,388	1,552
Europe Unspecified	325	105	430
European Union	221	265	486
Finland	124	181	305
France	556	772	1,328
Germany	4,672	8,387	13,059
Greece	163	3,269	3,432
Guernsey	0	1	1
Hungary	244	1,327	1,571
Iceland	18	48	66
Ireland	350	255	605
Isle of Man	1	0	1
Italy	423	3,040	3,463
Jersey	0	1	1
Kosovo	94	75	169
Latvia	149	1,008	1,157
Liechtenstein	1	0	1
Lithuania	143	842	985
Luxembourg	37	26	63
Macedonia (Former Yugoslav Republic of)	227	1,998	2,225
Malta	39	239	278
Monaco	6	1	7
NATO	98	120	218
Netherlands	153	1,111	1,264
Northern Ireland	5	26	31

FY 2003 PARTICIPANTS BY COUNTRY

Norway	80	561	641
Poland	207	1,948	2,155
Portugal	98	555	653
Romania	607	3,063	3,670
Serbia and Montenegro	221	968	1,189
Slovakia	163	778	941
Slovenia	221	1,644	1,865
Spain	171	929	1,100
Sweden	100	253	353
Switzerland	208	329	537
Turkey	351	1,159	1,510
United Kingdom	723	1,922	2,645
Western Europe Regional	12	50	62
TOTAL	13,497	71,181	84,678

FY 2003 PARTICIPANTS BY COUNTRY

Near East – NEA

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Algeria	74	540	614
Bahrain	22	302	324
Egypt	303	7,345	7,648
Iran	31	32	63
Iraq	37	185	222
Israel	127	1,953	2,080
Jordan	156	10,029	10,185
Kuwait	15	735	750
Lebanon	62	395	457
Libya	1	0	1
Morocco	242	11,915	12,157
Near East Regional	113	149	262
Near East Unspecified	14	21	35
Oman	21	288	309
Qatar	20	180	200
Saudi Arabia	52	1,807	1,859
Syria	74	86	160
Tunisia	194	562	756
United Arab Emirates	40	588	628
West Bank and Gaza	27	784	811
Yemen	47	314	361
TOTAL	1,672	38,210	39,882

FY 2003 PARTICIPANTS BY COUNTRY

South Asia – SA

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Afghanistan	86	775	861
Bangladesh	167	26,705	26,872
Bhutan	1	23	24
India	818	29,375	30,193
Maldives	8	31	39
Nepal	168	300	468
Pakistan	136	915	1,051
South Asia Regional	66	116	182
South Asia Unspecified	3	30	33
Sri Lanka	67	1,637	1,704
TOTAL	1,520	59,907	61,427

FY 2003 PARTICIPANTS BY COUNTRY

Sub-Saharan Africa – AF

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Angola	8	103	111
Benin	145	155	300
Botswana	96	324	420
Burkina Faso	109	31	140
Burundi	0	27	27
Cameroon	180	136	316
Cape Verde	50	82	132
Chad	28	53	81
Comoros	0	3	3
Congo (Brazzaville)	6	47	53
Cote d'Ivoire	8	228	236
Democratic Republic of the Congo	5	34	39
Djibouti	8	289	297
Equatorial Guinea	4	0	4
Eritrea	4	138	142
Ethiopia	53	196,666	196,719
Gabon	74	19	93
Gambia, The	120	97	217
Ghana	334	685	1,019
Guinea	108	250	358
Guinea-Bissau	0	7	7
Kenya	251	854	1,105
Lesotho	100	86	186
Liberia	0	6	6
Madagascar	99	468	567
Malawi	132	282	414
Mali	273	1,518	1,791
Mauritania	73	33	106
Mauritius	10	244	254
Mozambique	79	217	296
Namibia	156	294	450
Niger	120	61	181
Nigeria	131	7,419	7,550
Rwanda	12	104	116
Saint Helena	0	1	1

FY 2003 PARTICIPANTS BY COUNTRY

Sao Tome and Principe	0	7	7
Senegal	257	309	566
Seychelles	3	48	51
Sierra Leone	12	365	377
South Africa	397	2,242	2,639
Sub-Saharan Africa Regional	459	2,528	2,987
Sub-Saharan Africa Unspecified	7	33	40
Sudan	0	3	3
Swaziland	67	71	138
Tanzania	341	502	843
Togo	142	41	183
Uganda	266	13,413	13,679
Zambia	175	324	499
Zimbabwe	19	323	342
TOTAL	4,921	231,170	236,091

FY 2003 PARTICIPANTS BY COUNTRY

Western Hemisphere – WHA

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Anguilla	16	5	21
Antigua and Barbuda	7	141	148
Argentina	294	1,745	2,039
Aruba	0	2	2
Bahamas	25	116	141
Barbados	40	151	191
Belize	94	367	461
Bermuda	0	40	40
Bolivia	276	3,046	3,322
Brazil	545	4,900	5,445
British West Indies	0	6	6
Canada	648	1,839	2,487
Caribbean Regional	124	928	1,052
Cayman Islands	5	18	23
Chile	334	1,486	1,820
Colombia	408	6,268	6,676
Costa Rica	256	1,201	1,457
Cuba	51	2	53
Dominica	1	19	20
Dominican Republic	292	1,126	1,418
Ecuador	304	1,329	1,633
El Salvador	249	2,491	2,740
French Antilles (Martinique, Guadeloupe, French Guiana)	1	3	4
Grenada	1	11	12
Guatemala	385	61,817	62,202
Guyana	63	236	299
Haiti	124	361	485
Honduras	380	2,752	3,132
Jamaica	165	555	720
Mexico	1,093	2,885	3,978
Montserrat	0	2	2
Netherlands Antilles	15	11	26
Nicaragua	273	8,231	8,504
Panama	281	756	1,037

FY 2003 PARTICIPANTS BY COUNTRY

Paraguay	251	170	421
Peru	389	1,377	1,766
St. Kitts and Nevis	5	62	67
St. Lucia	3	20	23
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	4	58	62
Suriname	63	193	256
Trinidad and Tobago	24	275	299
Turks and Caicos Islands	0	4	4
Uruguay	214	407	621
Venezuela	138	1,115	1,253
Western Hemisphere Regional	1,131	24,078	25,209
Western Hemisphere Unspecified	54	69	123
TOTAL	9,026	132,674	141,700

FY 2003 PARTICIPANTS BY COUNTRY

Region Unattributable

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Unattributable	133	2,088	2,221
TOTAL	133	2,088	2,221

APPENDIX D: FY 2004 IAWG ALERTS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

- 09-15-04 – IAWG Alert: Authorized Departures - Nepal, Jamaica
- 09-02-04 – IAWG Alert: Ordered Departure - The Bahamas and Turks and Caicos
- 08-25-04 – IAWG Alert: Information on Visa Processing Wait Times
- 08-17-04 – IAWG Announcement: Workshop Invitation: SEVIS Roundtable Discussion
- 08-17-04 – IAWG Alert: US-VISIT Pilot Exit Procedures II
- 08-13-04 – IAWG Alert: Travel Warning for Saudi Arabia
- 08-12-04 – IAWG Alert: Revised Policy on Official Travel to Libya
- 08-12-04 – IAWG Alert: Visa Waiver Program Extension of Biometric Deadline
- 08-12-04 – IAWG Alert: Authorized Departure Bahrain
- 08-04-04 – IAWG Alert: US-VISIT Pilot Exit Procedures
- 07-30-04 – IAWG Alert: Additional Information on SEVIS Fee
- 07-19-04 – IAWG Alert: J, F, and M Visa Reminder on 30-Day Initial Entry Rule and Priority Processing
- 07-09-04 – IAWG Alert: Haiti Ordered Departure Lifted
- 07-08-04 – IAWG Alert: Authorized Departure - Bahrain
- 07-02-04 – IAWG Alert: SEVIS Fees
- 06-29-04 – IAWG Alert: Libya
- 06-09-04 – IAWG Alert: Travel to North Cyprus by USG Personnel
- 06-08-04 – IAWG Announcement: IAWG Dispatch - Spring 2004
- 05-20-04 – IAWG Alert: Turkey Country Clearance Restrictions in June
- 05-04-04 – IAWG Announcement: Libya Embargo Lifted; Diplomatic Relations Enhanced
- 04-16-04 – IAWG Alert: Saudi Arabia Ordered Departure
- 03-24-04 – IAWG Alert: Travel Warnings
- 03-24-04 – IAWG Alert: Travel to Libya - Policies and Procedures
- 02-23-04 – IAWG Announcement: Invitation to Forum on Engaging the Arab/Islamic World
- 02-20-04 – IAWG Alert: Update - Authorized Departure - Haiti
- 02-18-04 – IAWG Alert: New SEVIS Information Sheet
- 02-02-04 – IAWG Alert: Avian Flu Fact Sheet
- 02-02-04 – IAWG Alert: Authorized Departure - Haiti
- 01-06-04 – IAWG Announcement: Workshop Invitation: Understanding the Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART)
- 12-18-03 – IAWG Alert: Authorized Departure - Saudi Arabia

ALERTS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

12-03-03 – IAWG Alert: DHS Changes NSEERS in Anticipation of US-VISIT

10-29-03 – IAWG Alert: Proposed Rule Authorizing Fee Collection to Support SEVIS

10-29-03 – IAWG Alert: US-VISIT

10-01-03 – IAWG Alert: Cancellation of Ordered Departure - Liberia

APPENDIX E: FY 2004 IAWG WORKSHOP, ROUNDTABLE, AND MEETING OVERVIEWS

International Visitors Roundtable – September 21, 2004

In attendance: Approximately 20 representatives of 12 USG departments and agencies.

Synopsis: The sixth International Visitors Roundtable featured a presentation on the Department of State's International Visitor Leadership Program's International Leadership Portal. This innovative web resource provides an invaluable tool for establishing and maintaining long-term relationships with and among program participants and enables them to build upon their experiences in the United States. Roundtable members also discussed security issues and trends in the numbers of visitors participating in agency programming. The IAWG staff distributed a draft version of the *FY 2004 Directory of U.S. Government-Sponsored International Visitor Programs* to federal administrators for their feedback/review.

SEVIS Roundtable Discussion – September 14, 2004

In attendance: Approximately 45 people from 17 USG departments and agencies.

Synopsis: The IAWG sponsored a roundtable discussion on the Student and Exchange Visitor Information System (SEVIS) on September 14, 2004. Representatives from the Office of Exchange Coordination and Designation (Department of State) provided an update on SEVIS and discussed the impact that changes would have on Federal Exchange Visitor Program sponsors. A representative from the Bureau of Consular Affairs answered questions on visa issues and consular policies.

IAWG Plenary Meeting – June 8, 2004

In attendance: Approximately 28 representatives of 19 USG departments and agencies.

Synopsis: The session featured a briefing on the Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI) by Alina Romanowski, the Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary of the State Department's Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs. The briefing was followed by a question-and-answer period and discussion of programming initiatives in the Middle East. The meeting also included general IAWG business.

Alumni Issues Roundtable – March 30, 2004

In attendance: Approximately 22 representatives of 14 USG departments and agencies.

Synopsis: The session featured a presentation by Dan Rosen of the Near East-South Asia Center for Strategic Studies (NESA), National Defense University (NDU), Department of Defense on NESA's website for engaging and tracking program alumni. The presentation was followed by a discussion of web-based alumni resources. The group also discussed developing an official statement of need for support for alumni initiatives and programming.

Federal Exchanges Data System (FEDS) Training Workshops – January-February 2004

In attendance: More than 50 federal employees representing numerous USG departments and agencies attended one of seven training sessions.

Synopsis: Every year, the IAWG demonstrates the latest version of its FEDS database to federal data providers. The database enables USG organizations to submit international exchange and training data to the IAWG for its *Annual Report* to the President and Congress. Prior to 2004, these demonstrations were presented in a lecture format. In 2004, however, the staff decided to use a different approach. For the first time ever, the IAWG offered small-group, hands-on training sessions using computer-based training facilities. Each participant had access to a computer during his or her training session. After each session, the participants were asked to fill out an evaluation form to assist the IAWG in planning future FEDS training.

Program Assessment Rating Tool Workshop – January 21, 2004

In attendance: Approximately 34 federal employees representing 13 USG departments and agencies.

Synopsis: Melissa Dettmer from the Office of Management and Budget provided an overview of OMB's Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART), which provides a systematic approach to linking program performance to annual budget requests and will ultimately be applied to every U.S. Government program. The session also included a presentation by Ted Kniker, Chief of Evaluation for the State Department's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs. Mr. Kniker, who has guided the Bureau through the PART process twice, discussed his experiences and strategies for agencies that may be encountering PART for the first time.

Alumni Issues Roundtable – December 2, 2003

In attendance: Approximately 25 representatives of 16 USG departments and agencies.

Synopsis: The session focused primarily on introducing the members of the Roundtable and learning more about their organization's programming. The session also outlined the goals of the Roundtable and assessed the interests and needs of federal programmers. The session included a presentation on the State Alumni website by Hilary Brandt and Kara Cumberland, State/ECA. Following this session, the IAWG created a Directory of Alumni Issues Roundtable Members and Programs.

IAWG Plenary Meeting – October 7, 2003

In attendance: Approximately 26 representatives of 16 USG departments and agencies.

Synopsis: The session featured a presentation by Jim Williams, the Director for US-VISIT at the Department of Homeland Security. Mr. Williams provided a briefing on the U.S. Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator (US-VISIT) system and answered questions on border control and security issues. The IAWG also discussed new communications strategies, new roundtable initiatives, and other business.

APPENDIX F: *IAWG DISPATCH* ISSUES

Summer/Fall 2004

- Rebuilding Afghanistan Through Exchanges and Training
- EducationUSA: Helping International Students Access U.S. Higher Education
- Bridging Support
- U.S. Educators Focus on Africa
- U.S. Federal Workers Serve America by Serving in Japan

Spring 2004

- Cultural Ambassadors Connect with Youth Around the World
- Championing Women's Work Worldwide
- An Exchange Program That's Out of This World
- A Call for Volunteers Abroad
- Exchange Visitors Encounter the Biometrics Frontier

Winter 2004

- Community Volunteers Lend a Personal Touch to Exchanges
- Creating Hope in the Middle East
- Building Alumni Connections
- Federal Lab Uses Forensic Science to Fight Fraud
- The International Children's Digital Library Opens Its Doors to the World

Fall 2003

- Countdown to US-VISIT
- PART - Linking Resources to Results
- International Volunteers Help Preserve U.S. Parks

- IAWG Searches for the Perfect Match
- FEDS to the Rescue

Summer 2003

- SEVIS Debut Logs More Than 400,000 Participants
- A New Twist on Performance Measurement
- Peace Corps Models Best Practices in Partnership
- The Federal Executive Institute Seeks Talented Foreign Executives
- INS Functions Move to the Department of Homeland Security

Subscriptions

Subscriptions to the *IAWG Dispatch*, the IAWG's quarterly electronic newsletter, are free of charge. If you would like to become a subscriber, simply send an e-mail to LISTSERV@lists.state.gov with the phrase SUBSCRIBE IAWG-DISPATCH in the body of the e-mail. No other text should appear in the body of the e-mail message. After you have sent in your subscription request, you will receive a return e-mail asking you to confirm your request. You must open that e-mail and click on the link provided within 48 hours to complete the subscription process. If you have any difficulties with subscribing, please notify the IAWG staff at 202-260-5124 or at IAWGMail@state.gov.

APPENDIX G: GLOSSARY

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AAG	- Assistant Attorney General	CPSS	- Committee on Payment Settlement Systems
AASHTO	- American Association of State Highway Transportation Officials	CST	- Caribbean Support Tender
AC	- Active Component	DA	- Development Assistance
ADA	- Americans with Disabilities Act	DAAG	- Deputy Assistant Attorney General
ADF	- African Development Foundation	DCHA	- Bureau of Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance
ADR	- Alternative Dispute Resolution	DDRA	- Fulbright-Hays Doctoral Dissertation Research Abroad
AF	- Sub-Saharan Africa	DEA	- Drug Enforcement Administration
AGOA	- African Growth and Opportunity Act	DHS	- Department of Homeland Security
AIDS	- Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome	DNN	- Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation
AMBIT	- American Management and Business Internship Training Program	DOC	- Department of Commerce
AORC	- American Overseas Research Centers	DOD	- Department of Defense
APCSS	- Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies	DOE	- Department of Energy
APEC	- Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation	DOI	- Department of the Interior
ASTA	- American Seed Trade Association	DOJ	- Department of Justice
ATA	- Antiterrorism Assistance Program	DOL	- Department of Labor
ATF	- Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms	DOS	- Department of State
AUSA	- Assistant U.S. Attorney	DOT	- Department of Transportation
BBG	- Broadcasting Board of Governors	DRBC	- Delaware River Basin Commission
BER	- Biological and Environmental Research	DS	- Diplomatic Security
BIS	- Bureau of Industry and Security	EA	- Eurasia
BLS	- Bureau of Labor Statistics	ECA	- Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs
BUCEN	- Bureau of the Census	EEF	- Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships
BWG	- Biotechnology Working Group	EEERE	- Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy
CAP	- Civil Air Patrol	EIA	- Energy Information Administration
CASP	- Cyprus-America Scholarship Program	EMERCOM	- Russian Ministry for Civil Defense, Emergencies, and Disaster Response
CBP	- Customs and Border Protection	EMI	- Emergency Management Institute
CDC	- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	EORTC	- European Organization for Research and Treatment of Cancer
CFTC	- Commodity Futures Trading Commission	EPA	- Environmental Protection Agency
CITES	- Convention of International Trade in Endangered Species	ERISA	- Employee Retirement Income Security Act
CIV	- Councils for International Visitors	ERMA	- Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund
CLA	- CIVITAS Latin America Consortium	ERS	- Economic Research Service
CLDP	- Commercial Law Development Program	ESF	- Economic Support Fund
COL	- Colonel		

GLOSSARY

EU	- European Union	HUD	- Department of Housing and Urban Development
EXBS	- Export Control and Border Security	IAEA	- International Atomic Energy Agency
EX-IM	- Export-Import Bank	IATP	- Internet Access and Training Program
FAA	- Federal Aviation Administration	IAWG	- Interagency Working Group on U.S. Government-Sponsored International Exchanges and Training
FAM	- Familiarization Visits	ICA	- International Council for Information Technology in Government Administration
FAO	- Food and Agriculture Organization	ICD	- International Coordination and Development
FAS	- Foreign Agricultural Service	ICE	- Immigration and Customs Enforcement
FBI	- Federal Bureau of Investigation	ICITAP	- International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program
FCC	- Federal Communications Commission	ICLP	- International Child Labor Program
FDA	- Food and Drug Administration	ICP	- Internal Control Programs
FDIC	- Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	IEPS	- International Education Programs Service
FEB	- Federal Executive Boards	IFARHU	- Instituto para la formacion y Aprovechamiento de Recursos Humanos
FEDS	- Federal Exchanges Data System	IGERT	- Integrative Graduate Education and Research Traineeship
FEI	- Federal Executive Institute	IIP	- Office of International Information Programs
FEMA	- Federal Emergency Management Agency	ILAB	- Bureau of International Labor Affairs
FERC	- Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	ILEA	- International Law Enforcement Academy
FFTP	- Financial Forensics Techniques Training Program	ILO	- International Labor Organization
FHWA	- Federal Highway Administration	ILSC	- International Labor Statistics Center
FIC	- Fogarty International Center	IMET	- International Military Education and Training
FinCEN	- Financial Crimes Enforcement Network	IMTC	- International Media Training Center
FIPSE	- Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education	IMTP	- International Mass Transportation Program
FLETC	- Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	INCLE	- International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement
FLEX	- Future Leaders Exchange Program	INL	- Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement
FMC	- Federal Maritime Commission	INR	- Bureau of Intelligence and Research
FMCS	- Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service	INS	- Immigration and Naturalization Service
FMF	- Foreign Military Financing Program	INT	- International Science and Engineering
FMS	- Foreign Military Sales Program	INTERPOL	- International Criminal Police Organization
FRA	- Federal Railroad Administration	INVEST	- International Visiting Scientist and Technical Exchange Program
FRA	- Fulbright-Hays Faculty Research Abroad	IO&P	- International Organizations and Programs
FREEDOM	- Freedom for Russia and Emerging Eurasian Democracies and Open Markets Act of 1992	IOSCO	- International Organization of Securities Commissions
FRTIB	- Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board	IPC	- International Programs Center
FSA	- FREEDOM Support Act	IPEC	- International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor
FSB	- Foreign Scholarship Board	IPR	- Intellectual Property Rights
FSI	- Foreign Service Institute	IRS	- Internal Revenue Service
FSM	- Federated States of Micronesia	ISEP	- International Student Exchange Program
FTA	- Federal Transit Administration	ITA	- International Trade Administration
FTA	- Foreign Technical Assistance	ITAU	- International Training and Assistance Units
FTC	- Federal Trade Commission	ITSC	- International Training Services Center
FY	- Fiscal Year	ITSP	- International Technology Scanning Program
G7	- Group of Seven Economic Block	ITU	- Istanbul Technical University
GAN	- Gostomnadzor	IVLP	- International Visitor Leadership Program
GAO	- Government Accountability Office	JFCR	- Japanese Foundation for Cancer Research
GBFEB	- Greater Boston Federal Executive Board		
GLIN	- Global Legal Information Network		
GOL	- Government Online Project		
GOL-IN	- Government Online International Network		
GPA	- Fulbright-Hays Group Projects Abroad Program		
GPRA	- Government Performance Results Act		
GPS	- Global Positioning System		
GSA	- General Services Administration		
GWU	- George Washington University		
HEA	- Higher Education Act		
HEU	- Highly Enriched Uranium		
HHS	- Department of Health and Human Services		
HIV	- Human Immunodeficiency Virus		

GLOSSARY

JUSFC	- Japan-United States Friendship Commission	NIJ	- National Institute of Justice
LCDR	- Lieutenant Commander	NIS	- New Independent States of the Former Soviet Union (now called Eurasia)
LCOL	- Lieutenant Colonel	NIST	- National Institute of Standards and Technology
LEU	- Low-Enriched Uranium	NNSA	- National Nuclear Security Administration
LOC	- Library of Congress	NOAA	- National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration
LT	- Lieutenant	NPS	- National Park Service
LTC	- Lieutenant Colonel	NRC	- National Research Council
MAJ	- Major	NRC	- Nuclear Regulatory Commission
MEET U.S.	- Middle East Executive Training in the United States	NRMRL	- National Risk Management Research Library
ME&I	- Ministry of Economy and Industry	NRPC	- National Railroad Passenger Corporation (AMTRAK)
MEPI	- Middle East Partnership Initiative	NRSA	- National Research Service Award
MET	- Mobile Education Team	NSEP	- National Security Education Program
MHLW	- Ministry of Health, Labour, and Welfare	NSF	- National Science Foundation
MMS	- Minerals Management Service	NTIA	- National Telecommunications and Information Administration
MOU	- Memorandum of Understanding	NTSB	- National Transportation Safety Board
MPC&A	- Material Protection, Control, and Accounting	NWS	- National Weather Service
MPP	- Mission Performance Plan	NWTRB	- Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board
MRA	- Migration and Refugee Assistance	OCC	- Office of the Comptroller of the Currency
MSPB	- Merit Systems Protection Board	OEE	- Office of Export Enforcement
MTA	- Management Training for Africa	OFR	- Office of Foreign Relations
MTT	- Mobile Training Team	OGE	- Office of Government Ethics
NAALC	- North American Agreement on Labor Cooperation	OIA	- Office of International Affairs
NADR	- Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs	OIS	- Office of Intergovernmental Solutions
NAFTA	- North American Free Trade Agreement	OISE	- Office of International Science and Engineering
NAO	- National Administrative Office	OJP	- Office of Justice Programs
NARA	- National Archives and Records Administration	OJT	- On-the-Job Training
NAS	- National Academy of Sciences	OMB	- Office of Management and Budget
NASA	- National Aeronautics and Space Administration	OPDAT	- Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance, and Training
NATO	- North Atlantic Treaty Organization	OPE	- Office of Postsecondary Education
NCEE	- National Council on Economic Education	OPIC	- Overseas Private Investment Corporation
NCEP	- National Centers for Environmental Prediction	OPM	- Office of Personnel Management
NCHRP	- National Cooperative Highway Research Program	OSC	- Office of Special Counsel
NCI	- National Cancer Institute	OSM	- Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement
NCI	- Nuclear Cities Initiatives	OSS	- Officer Safety and Survival
NCUA	- National Credit Union Administration	OWLC	- Open World Leadership Center
NDI	- National Democratic Institute	PACA	- Office of Public and Congressional Affairs
NEA	- National Endowment for the Arts	PACOM	- Pacific Command
NEC	- Nonproliferation and Export Control Cooperation	PART	- Program Assessment Rating Tool
NED	- National Endowment for Democracy	PASAs	- Participating Agency Service Agreements
NEH	- National Endowment for the Humanities	PASI	- Pan American Advanced Studies Institutes
NESA	- Near East-South Asia	PBGC	- Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation
NESDIS	- National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Services	PC	- Peace Corps
NFA	- National Fire Academy	PERF	- Police Executive Research Forum
NFA	- National Futures Association	PI	- Policy and International Affairs
NFLI	- National Flagship Languages Initiative	PIT	- Product Identification Tool
NGB	- National Guard Bureau	PL	- Public Law
NGO	- Nongovernmental Organization	PME	- Professional Military Education Exchanges
NHI	- National Highway Institute	PTO	- Patent and Trademark Office
NHTSA	- National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	RADM	- Rear Admiral
NIDA	- National Institute on Drug Abuse	RC	- Reserve Component
NIH	- National Institutes of Health	RERF	- Radiation Effects Research Foundation
		REU	- Research Experience for Undergraduates
		RSPA	- Research and Special Programs Administration

GLOSSARY

SA	- Fulbright-Hays Seminars Abroad		
SA	- South Asia		
SABIT	- Special American Business Internship Training		
SBA	- Small Business Administration		
SEAS	- Symposium on East Asia Security		
SEC	- Securities and Exchange Commission		
SEE	- Science and Engineering Education		
SEED	- Support for East European Democracy Act of 1989		
SEVIS	- Student and Exchange Visitor Information System		
SJI	- State Justice Institute		
SMEE	- Subject Matter Expert Exchange		
SPP	- State Partnership Program		
SPS	- Sanitary and Phytosanitary		
SSA	- Social Security Administration		
S&T	- Science and Technology		
TAAS	- Tax Administration Advisory Services		
TCT	- Traveling Contact Teams		
TDA	- Trade and Development Agency		
TED	- Turtle Excluder Device		
TFHRC	- Turner-Fairbank Highway Research Center		
TRB	- Transportation Research Board		
TRC	- Transport Research Center		
TREAS	- Department of the Treasury		
TRI	- International Training Section		
TSP	- Thrift Savings Plan		
TVA	- Tennessee Valley Authority		
UBG	- Ukrainian Border Guard		
UJNR	- U.S.-Japan Cooperative Program in Natural Resources		
US	- United States		
USA	- United States Army		
USAID	- United States Agency for International Development		
USCG	- United States Coast Guard		
USCGA	- U.S. Coast Guard Academy		
USCIS	- U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services		
USDA	- Department of Agriculture		
USED	- Department of Education		
USG	- United States Government		
USGS	- United States Geological Survey		
USHMM	- United States Holocaust Memorial Museum		
USIA	- United States Information Agency		
USIP	- United States Institute of Peace		
USPS	- United States Postal Service		
USTTI	- United States Telecommunications Training Institute		
US-VISIT	- U.S. Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology		
VA	- Department of Veterans Affairs		
VCP	- Voluntary Cooperation Program		
VNTSC	- Volpe National Transportation Systems Center		
VOA	- Voice of America		
WB	- World Bank		
WMD	- Weapons of Mass Destruction		
WMO	- World Meteorological Organization		
WTO	- World Trade Organization		
WWICS	- Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars		

APPENDIX H: STATEMENT OF NEED AND SUPPORT FOR ALUMNI PROGRAMMING

The Interagency Working Group on U.S. Government-Sponsored International Exchanges and Training identifies alumni outreach and programming as critical to

- enhancing the long-term impact of international exchange and training programming
- assessing the impact (results) of international exchange and training programming
- providing a worldwide community of individuals who have been directly exposed to other cultures (in the case of U.S. alumni) or to the United States and Americans (in the case of alumni from other countries), and who can continue to be engaged in the promotion of mutual understanding
- multiplying USG investment in exchange programs by supporting the implementation by exchange and training alumni of concepts explored during their U.S. sponsored experience

Alumni programming enables federal agencies and their nongovernmental program partners to maintain and expand engagement with key overseas audiences. For instance, the U.S. Department of State estimates that more than 200 current and former Heads of State and about 1,500 cabinet-level ministers have been participants in a single Department-sponsored exchange program. Continued programming directed specifically at alumni can supplement the skills and abilities acquired through the original program and support them as they put into practice concepts learned in the United States. As program impact is sustained and extended it will positively affect peer groups and other contacts of our program alumni, creating a wide range of secondary program beneficiaries. Through contact with and engagement of alumni, program managers can maintain the networks and relationships needed to assess the medium- to long-term results of federally-funded exchange and training programming. Results assessments will help determine what works and how to better reach target audiences overseas.

In order for U.S. Government agencies to implement alumni programming, they need

- Technology to maintain current databases of alumni information
- Resources to maintain contact with alumni
- Funding to develop follow-on and incentive programs to keep alumni engaged and allow for the support of alumni implementation of concepts explored during the exchange and training experience

ALUMNI PROGRAMMING

The IAWG fully supports the expansion of alumni programming and recommends that alumni activities be funded as an integral component of the U.S. Government's international exchange and training portfolio.