

FY 2005 Annual Report

(Includes FY 2004 Inventory of Programs)



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

FOREWORD

In his Second Inaugural Address, President George W. Bush defined the context of the work of this IAWG. He said, “The best hope for peace in our world is the expansion of freedom in all the world.” What better mechanism to expand freedom than to create and amplify opportunities for our world neighbors to experience freedom firsthand as we practice it and live it in America. The exchange programs compiled in this IAWG report are vehicles that showcase our proud heritage of freedom and foster a sense of common interest and common values between Americans and the people of other countries.

Our *exchange* participants in the Department of State include an ever-expanding array of bright stars from around the world and invite inspiring teachers, courageous journalists, young leaders, and thoughtful religious clerics to visit us in the U.S. Programs vigorously *engage* our participants in dialogue and personal interaction that make clear our American ideals. They *educate* our participants, fostering a path of upward mobility toward greater opportunities for themselves and the countries to which they will return. Their experience in the U.S. and what they learn here *empowers* them to pursue their goals and our shared values with renewed vigor upon their return home.

The IAWG continues to play an important role in the Department of State’s public diplomacy process. With its strong focus on the federal government’s large community of international exchanges and training programs, the IAWG serves as a mechanism for fostering communication and partnership among the numerous agencies, departments, and organizations that support the success of these programs.

This year, the IAWG broadened its reach into the international training and exchanges arena, adding programs previously not included in the annual *Inventory of Programs*. This year’s report, the most comprehensive to date, features 253 programs that included over 800,000 participants. In addition to this compilation, the IAWG offered opportunities to its many constituents to establish affiliations, share resources, and develop networks through meetings, roundtables, and discussion sessions on topics including alumni relations, homeland security, and performance measurement. The IAWG provided its members with up-to-date news important to the exchanges and training arena through the publication of its electronic newsletter the *IAWG Dispatch*, and the maintenance of the “IAWG Alerts” system that announces the latest travel warnings, policies, and procedures.

I am pleased to take this opportunity to thank all who have worked with the IAWG. I look forward to our work this coming year as we strengthen the exchange programs that enable America to continue our vibrant, interactive, ever-expanding dialogue with the world.

Sincerely,
Dina Powell
Chair, IAWG

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Interagency Working Group on U.S. Government-Sponsored International Exchanges and Training (IAWG) is pleased to present its *FY 2005 Annual Report*. The report reviews the IAWG's activities over the past year and includes the *FY 2004 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 2005 to meet its Congressional mandates and address the needs of the federal exchange and training community.
- *Chapter 2: FY 2004 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 2004 Inventory* includes information on 253 international exchange and training programs, involving more than 801,000 participants and representing a federal investment of nearly \$1.6 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 2005 marks the IAWG's eighth year as the federal government's clearinghouse for information on U.S. Government-sponsored international exchanges and training. Over the course of the fiscal year, the IAWG focused its efforts on 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 membership currently includes representatives from 15 federal departments and 15 independent agencies. Numerous additional federal organizations contribute to IAWG studies and benefit from our products and services. The statutory Chair of the IAWG is the Assistant Secretary of State for Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA). The IAWG staff is housed within State/ECA.

The IAWG is specifically tasked to:

- Collect, analyze, and report data provided by all United States Government departments and agencies conducting international exchange and training programs.
- Promote greater understanding and cooperation among concerned United States Government departments and agencies of common issues and challenges in conducting international exchange and training programs, including through the establishment of a clearinghouse for

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)).

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

- 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.

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.

Clearinghouse Websites

Currently, 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.

The IAWG will revise its two-tier (public and interagency) website configuration to a single website, with a USG-use only, password-protected members section. The IAWG will use a content management system called EZRO (EZ Reusable Objects) to manage, edit, and update all IAWG site content more efficiently. Not only will it address the security issues associated with a government website, but it will enhance the way the site is maintained. This content management system is an open source, zero licensing cost, comprehensive software environment for developing and managing best practice dynamic websites in real time.

In FY 2005, a demonstration of EZRO's capabilities proved its suitability for meeting the IAWG's unique requirements and for solving issues related to increased editorial and production workload. IAWG staff will be involved in the website streamlining process with its information technology contractor throughout the upcoming year. A kickoff meeting to discuss the design phase occurred in September 2005.

Newsletter

As part of a communications strategy launched in FY 2003, the IAWG developed an 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 2005, the newsletter covered such diverse topics as linking public-private partnerships with U.S. foreign assistance, sustaining American centers of scholarship overseas, and protecting migratory sea turtles. It also highlighted new or innovative exchange and training programs, including those specifically aimed at young people and those with disabilities. More than 225 people subscribe to the electronic newsletter, representing more than 50 federal and nongovernmental partner organizations. Archived issues of the *IAWG Dispatch* can be found online 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 over 115 alerts and announcements (19 of which were issued in FY 2005). Most of them dealt with travel warnings, policies, and procedures, and included security alerts. Numerous additional alerts have dealt with consular and border security initiatives, policies, and procedures. The remainder 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 encourage them to work together to improve the quality of programming across the board.

IAWG Meetings, Workshops, and Roundtables

The IAWG sponsors meetings, workshops, and roundtables 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.

A plenary meeting, held in November 2004, gave federal member organizations an opportunity to review the IAWG's *Annual Report*. Some 25 representatives from 18 USG departments and agencies also had

an opportunity to discuss and review the impact of border security initiatives on federally-sponsored international exchange and training programs.

The IAWG can develop workshops and question-and-answer sessions 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. In January 2005, for example, the IAWG held a Consular and Border Security Issues Question-and-Answer Session for more than 90 federal exchange and training programmers from many USG departments and agencies. The session not only provided attendees with the opportunity to discuss issues of common concern, but also gave the presenters from the Departments of Homeland Security and State a timely chance to dispel common misperceptions about U.S. policies and procedures.

The IAWG roundtables provide an effective forum for continuing discussions and consultations on specific program and administrative issues. These roundtables, consisting of small groups of program administrators, provide opportunities for more in-depth networking and sharing of best practices. The IAWG typically sponsors 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. Administrators of U.S. Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs recognize the important role alumni play in enhancing the impact of a program, assessing program performance and results, and serving as future contacts.

In FY 2005, the IAWG held three roundtables on alumni issues. Some of the topics discussed included 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, and 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 2005 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.

IAWG outreach efforts on this topic led to an Alumni Roundtable in April 2005. Twelve representatives from eight USG departments and agencies gathered for a presentation on performance measurement. This led to substantive discussions on the role of alumni in measuring and demonstrating results and how performance measurement can be used to support and strengthen alumni programming.

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 2005 included:

- Innovative USAID Program Combines Public and Private Resources to Improve Lives (Spring/Summer 2005) – Since its launch in January 2002, the Global Development Alliance, a cross-cutting functional bureau of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), has leveraged \$3 billion in partner resources to support 289 public-private alliances in 97 countries. The initiative links U.S. foreign assistance with resources from businesses, nongovernmental organizations, and philanthropic institutions for international development and humanitarian activities.
- NEA Interagency Partnerships Support International Arts Exchange (Spring/Summer 2005) – The National Endowment for the Arts (NEA) has formulated agreements with several federal government agencies to help bring the benefits of international exchange to American artists and the American public. Whether it's a longstanding alliance with the Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission or a more recently developed relationship with the Open World Leadership Center, NEA partnerships with other federal entities help to support and advance cultural and artistic interchange worldwide.
- Leading the Way Toward Disability Inclusion (Winter 2005) – Mobility International USA (MIUSA) operates as a bridge between the international exchange community and the disability community. Whether you're a federal manager of international exchange programs, a person with a disability who wants to spend an academic year abroad, or a teacher who advises disabled students about international exchange opportunities, MIUSA has valuable resources for you.
- Worldwide Centers Advance the Education of Scholars (Winter 2005) – Scholars and researchers who want to expand their educational expertise can do so with the assistance of the Council of American Overseas Research Centers. For years this nonprofit organization has helped educators and, in the process, has furthered mutual understanding through international exchanges and training.

PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP

In addition to focusing on partnership topics in the *IAWG Dispatch*, the IAWG updates and posts new material to the Public-Private Partnership section of the website. The IAWG website contains a bibliography of partnership resources, links to nongovernmental organizations, and case studies of successful partnerships. It has become apparent that outreach to the public and private sectors for the development of newsletter articles has also provided the IAWG with leads for future case studies of best practices in implementing partnerships.

RELATING INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE AND TRAINING PROGRAMS TO FOREIGN POLICY OBJECTIVES AND 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 international exchange and training programs to U.S. foreign policy by asking program sponsors to report the association their programs have with the strategic objectives and goals outlined in the *Department of State/USAID Strategic Plan for FY 2004-2009*.

This is a change from previous fiscal years. The framework in use by the IAWG through FY 2003 included national interests and strategic objectives, and was outlined in the Department of State's FY 1999 *International Affairs Strategic Plan*.

The following table illustrates the percentage of FY 2004 programs reported to the IAWG that addressed the revised strategic objectives and strategic goals. There are a total of four strategic objectives and 12 strategic goals. Please note that each reported program can address more than one strategic objective and/or goal. More information on these strategic objectives and goals are found in Chapter 2.

Percentages of All Reported International Exchange and Training Programs Addressing Department of State/USAID Strategic Objectives and Goals: ²			
Achieve Peace and Security Regional Stability International Crime and Drugs Counterterrorism Homeland Security Weapons of Mass Destruction American Citizens	57% 28% 26% 21% 21% 13% 8%	Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests Economic Prosperity and Security Social and Environmental Issues Democracy and Human Rights Humanitarian Response	81% 49% 47% 32% 18%
Promote International Understanding Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs	33% 19%	Strengthen Diplomatic and Program Capabilities Management and Organizational Excellence	2% 1%

SUMMARY OF IAWG FY 2005 PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

Reports

- *2005 Directory of U.S. Government-Sponsored International Visitor Programs*
- *FY 2004 Regional Reports*
 - East Asia and the Pacific
 - Eurasia
 - Europe
 - Near East
 - South Asia
 - Sub-Saharan Africa
 - Western Hemisphere
- *FY 2005 Annual Report (FY 2004 Inventory of Programs)*

Web Resources

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

IAWG Workshops and Meetings

- Alumni Issues Roundtable (October 2004)
- IAWG Plenary Meeting (November 2004)
- Consular and Border Security Issues Question-and-Answer Session (January 2005)

² Strategic objectives are in bold; strategic goals are in regular font style.

YEAR IN REVIEW

- Alumni Issues Roundtable (January 2005)
- Federal Exchanges Data System (FEDS) Training Workshops (February 2005)
- Alumni Issues Roundtable (April 2005)

Communications/Outreach

- IAWG Alerts and Announcements (see Appendix D for a full list)
- *IAWG Dispatch*
 - Spring/Summer 2005
 - Winter 2005
 - Summer/Fall 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. strategic objectives and goals.

OVERVIEW OF METHODOLOGY

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

INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

ever-increasing data reporting compliance from our partner organizations. Consequently, the *FY 2004 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 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 data collection can be a time-consuming process for program sponsors, especially for those that are short-staffed or already overburdened with their own programming responsibilities. The IAWG therefore devotes significant resources to developing and maintaining a state-of-the-art Internet-based data collection, management, and reporting system to facilitate data reporting. The IAWG staff works directly with federal data providers to guide them through the data collection process and to facilitate practices and procedures that can ease the annual reporting burden, as well as augment internal data management activities. However, internal data management practices continue to affect the quality of data collected by the IAWG. Inconsistent or incomplete data reporting by federal entities remains a problem.

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

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SUMMARY OF FY 2004 INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS INFORMATION

Total Number of Reported Programs	253
Departments/Agencies Reporting	63 (15 Departments and 48 Independent Agencies)
Total Number of Participants	801,047
U.S. Participants	41,293
Foreign Participants	759,754
Total USG Funding	\$1,589,272,259
Department/Agency Appropriations	\$1,097,639,098
Interagency Transfers	\$ 491,633,160
Total Non-USG Funding	\$ 665,169,115
Foreign Governments	\$ 516,357,635
Private Sector (U.S.)	\$ 124,238,361
Private Sector (Foreign)	\$ 21,432,591
International Organizations	\$ 3,140,528
Total All Sources of Funding	\$2,254,441,373

Federal Sponsors

For FY 2004, 15 Cabinet-level departments and 48 independent agencies/commissions reported 253 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 programs. A list of federal organizations and an indication as to whether they (a) sponsor international exchanges and training and (b) report data on sponsored programs to the IAWG is included in Appendix B. Several organizations that may possibly sponsor or participate in international exchange and training activities did not report data to the IAWG for FY 2004. 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 Institution³, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, and U.S. International Trade Commission. The IAWG will pursue further dialogue with these organizations, as appropriate, to determine if they are engaged in activities that should be included in this report.

Largely through increased outreach, the IAWG added 47 new programs to the *FY 2004 Inventory of Programs*. Forty programs reported in the *FY 2003 Inventory* are not in this year's report. The majority of these have either been discontinued or had no program activities in FY

³ 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).

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2004. Several others had previously been reported individually and are now combined with other program activities.

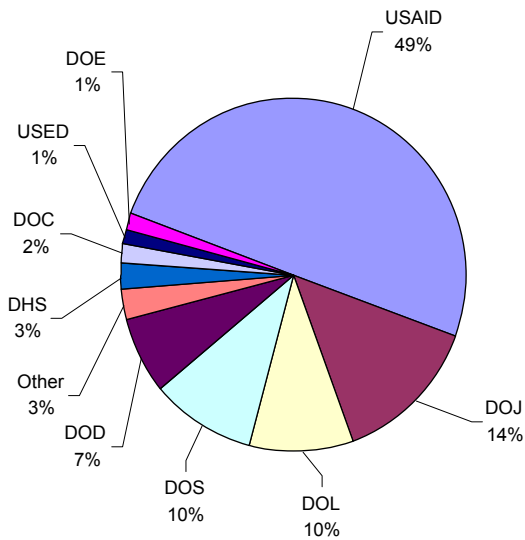
While the inventory includes 253 federally-sponsored international exchange and training “programs,” several federal sponsors, most notably the State Department’s Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA), the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), the Department of Energy, and the National Science Foundation, report data aggregates of numerous smaller programs and activities. Therefore, the scope of activities is actually much larger than it might appear.

The following charts show the primary federal program sponsors according to the number of reported program participants.⁴ Please note that U.S. technical advisers who conduct training as part of their overall program efforts may not have been included in the data reported to the IAWG in FY 2004.

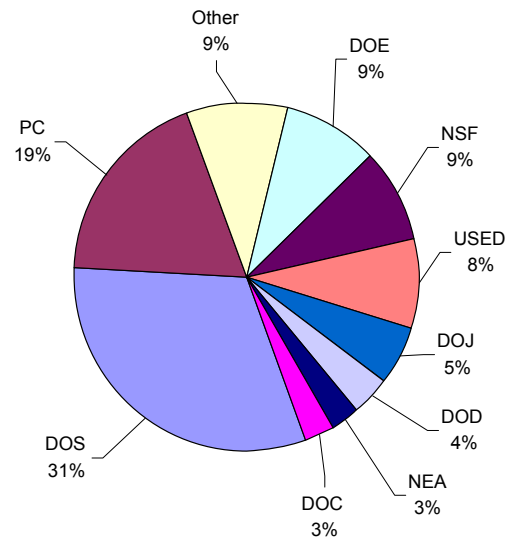
⁴ At the IAWG’s request, many federal sponsors, most notably the U.S. Agency for International Development, include data on participants trained in their home country. This more comprehensive approach to data reporting provides a much more accurate reflection of the scope of USG-sponsored programming.

INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

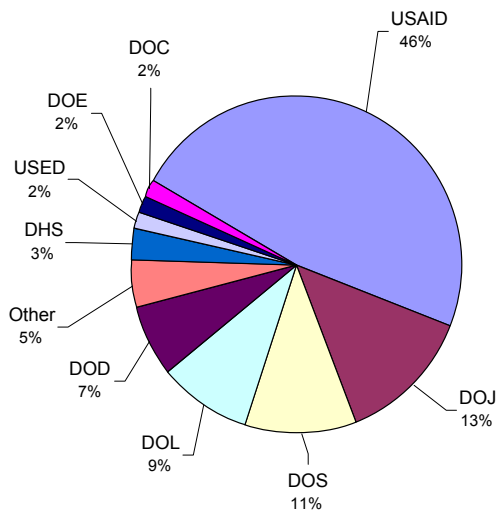
**Participants by
Federal Sponsor:
Foreign Participants**



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



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



KEY

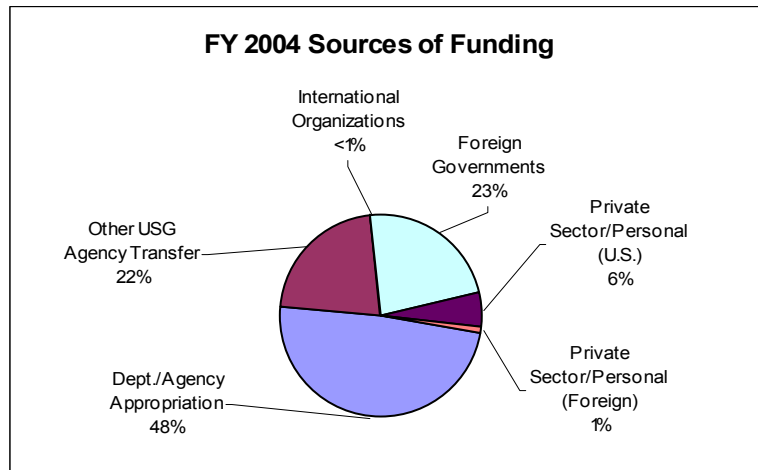
DOC	Department of Commerce
DOD	Department of Defense
DOE	Department of Energy
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
DOJ	Department of Justice
DOL	Department of Labor
DOS	Department of State
NEA	National Endowment for the Arts
NSF	National Science Foundation
OTHER	Other federal sponsors
PC	Peace Corps
USAID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

INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

Funding Data

Of the nearly \$1.6 billion in *federal* funds reportedly expended in FY 2004, 69 percent represents department/agency appropriations while 31 percent represents transfers of funds between departments and agencies. Federal investment leveraged approximately \$665 million from non-U.S. Government sources. Twenty-two percent of these *non-USG* contributions were made by the private sector (19 percent U.S. and 3 percent foreign), 78 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 lack of full information about non-USG sources of funding is consistent with previous years reporting practices.



Although the vast majority of reporting agencies associate funding information with specific countries, correlating total funding reported to total country-specific data is not possible. While approximately 87 percent of the funding reported to the IAWG is identified by geographic region, only 75 percent is identified specifically by country, and this represents a deficit of information critical to analyzing the country-specific allocation of federal resources.⁵

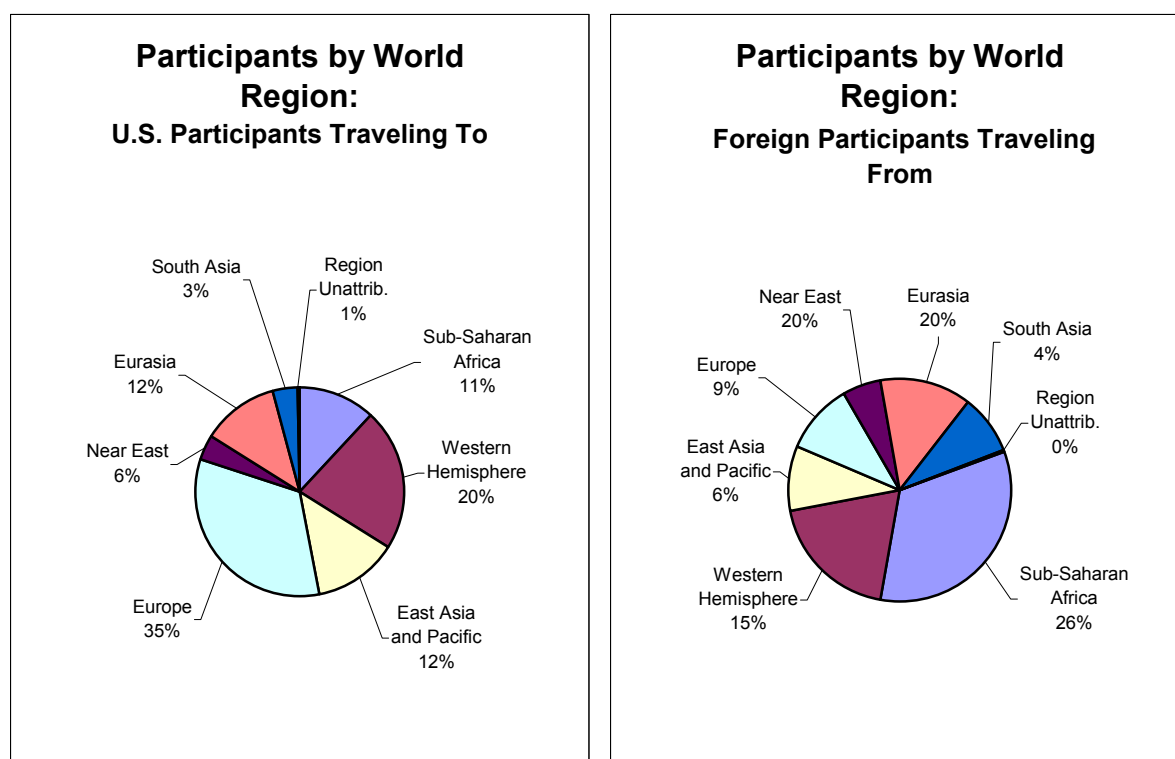
⁵ For FY 2003 data, 85 percent of the funding reported to the IAWG was identified by geographic region, and 66 percent was reported by country.

INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

Geographic Region	Reported Funding (USG and Non-USG)	Percent of Total ⁶
East Asia and Pacific (EAP)	\$288,154,952	13%
Eurasia (EA)	\$220,307,525	10%
Europe (EUR)	\$502,644,163	22%
Near East (NEA)	\$461,223,408	20%
South Asia (SA)	\$108,626,666	5%
Sub-Saharan Africa (AF)	\$162,882,379	7%
Western Hemisphere (WHA)	\$211,642,572	10%
Region Unattributable	\$298,959,707	13%

Geographic Distribution of Participants

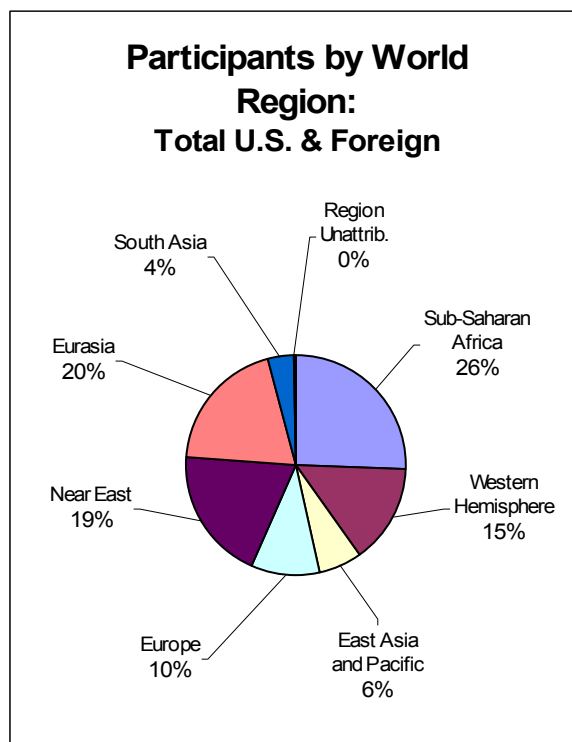
U.S. Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs are implemented in or involve participants from over 200 countries.⁷ The following charts show these participants, divided by world region.



⁶ Dollar figures and percentages have been rounded.

⁷ Includes independent states and selected dependencies and areas of special sovereignty.

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Foreign Policy Goals Addressed

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

Achieve Peace and Security - The U.S. Government seeks the sustained cooperation of traditional allies and new partners so that our combined strength and resources can bring us closer to achieving shared security. We are committed to lasting and accountable multilateral institutions, such as NATO, the United Nations, and the World Trade Organization, as well as other longstanding international financial institutions and regional organizations. We help achieve peace and security by ensuring these institutions maintain their vitality and adapt to meet the challenges of the 21st century. In FY 2004, 143 federal programs addressed this strategic objective.

- ***Regional Stability*** - Avert and resolve local and regional conflicts to preserve peace and minimize harm to the national interests of the United States. In FY 2004, 72 federal programs addressed this goal.
- ***Counterterrorism*** - Prevent attacks against the United States, our allies, and our friends, and strengthen alliances and international arrangements to defeat global terrorism. In FY 2004, 54 federal programs addressed this goal.

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- *Homeland Security* - Protect the homeland by enhancing the security of our borders and infrastructure. In FY 2004, 52 federal programs addressed this goal.
- *Weapons of Mass Destruction* - Reduce the threat of weapons of mass destruction to the United States, our allies, and our friends. In FY 2004, 34 federal programs addressed this goal.
- *International Crime and Drugs* - Minimize the impact of international crime and illegal drugs on the United States and its citizens. In FY 2004, 65 federal programs addressed this goal.
- *American Citizens* - Assist American citizens to travel, conduct business, and live abroad securely. In FY 2004, 52 federal programs addressed this goal.

Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests - Governments that are accountable, support political and economic freedoms, invest in people, and promote respect for individuals generally beget greater prosperity, healthy and educated populations, and political stability. Actions taken to achieve these goals are mutually reinforcing: (1) democratic elections and growing civil societies strengthen the resolve and robustness of economic reforms, (2) credible rule of law is essential to fighting corruption and fostering economic investment and growth, (3) environmental quality and natural resource management are prerequisites for health and sustained growth, and (4) social reform is critical to long-term development. In FY 2004, 205 federal programs addressed this strategic objective.

- *Democracy and Human Rights* - Advance the growth of democracy and good governance, including civil society, the rule of law, respect for human rights, and religious freedom. In FY 2004, 80 federal programs addressed this goal.
- *Economic Prosperity and Security* - Strengthen world economic growth, development, and stability, while expanding opportunities for U.S. businesses and ensuring economic security for the nation. In FY 2004, 124 federal programs addressed this goal.
- *Social and Environmental Issues* - Improve health, education, environment, and other conditions for the global population. In FY 2004, 119 federal programs addressed this goal.
- *Humanitarian Response* - Minimize the human costs of displacement, conflicts, and natural disasters. In FY 2004, 45 federal programs addressed this goal.

Promote International Understanding - Public attitudes directly affect our ability to achieve our foreign policy and development assistance objectives. In FY 2004, 84 federal programs addressed this strategic objective.

- *Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs* - Increase understanding for American values, policies, and initiatives to create a receptive international environment. In FY 2004, 48 federal programs addressed this goal.

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Strengthen Diplomatic and Program Capabilities - Priorities are the areas of Human Resources, e-Government, Facilities, Security, and Planning and Resources. In FY 2004, 4 federal programs addressed this strategic objective.

- *Management and Organizational Excellence* - Ensure a high quality workforce supported by modern and secure infrastructure and operational capabilities. In FY 2004, 3 federal programs addressed this goal.

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

NON-USG PROGRAM SPONSORS

The federally-sponsored activities featured in the *Inventory of Programs* represent only a fraction of the total exchange and training programs and activities initiated by U.S. organizations. Countless people participate in international exchange and training activities under the auspices of private businesses, universities, associations, nonprofit organizations, and other entities. Many of these organizations provide programming that is not initiated, funded, or implemented by the federal government. Others operate in direct partnership with the U.S. Government.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.

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 (ECA), 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.

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.

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.

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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 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 2005).

- *Alien physician exchange* – Foreign medical school graduates may pursue graduate medical education or training at accredited U.S. schools of medicine or scientific institutions. The Educational Commission for Foreign Medical Graduates (ECFMG) certifies prospective participants and is the only organization authorized to qualify physicians to work in U.S. medical institutions.¹² Number of foreign exchange participants: 1,533. 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: 12,659. Number of NGO designated sponsors: 11.

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.

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/about/catalog/aupair.pdf>

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- *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: 20,895. Number of NGO designated sponsors: 22.
- *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: 19,268. Number of NGO designated sponsors: 762.
- *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: 9,550. Number of NGO designated sponsors: 730.
- *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 - 2,279; Research scholar - 23,480. Number of NGO designated sponsors: Professor - 730; Research scholar - 830.¹⁸
- *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 school. Student participants live with host families or reside at accredited boarding schools.¹⁹ Number of foreign exchange participants: 24,608. 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,

¹⁴ See regulations for camp counselor exchanges in 22 CFR 62.30. Program sponsors are identified at <http://exchanges.state.gov/education/jexchanges/about/catalog/camp.pdf>.

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/about/catalog/student_college.pdf.

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/about/catalog/professor.pdf>.

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

¹⁹ See regulations for secondary school student exchanges in 22 CFR 62.25. Program sponsors are identified at http://exchanges.state.gov/education/jexchanges/about/catalog/student_secondary.pdf.

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labor law, public administration, and library science.²⁰ Number of foreign exchange participants: 945. Number of NGO designated sponsors: 375.

- *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: 88,557. Number of NGO designated sponsors: 52.
- *Teacher exchange* – Foreign teachers have the opportunity to teach in U.S. primary and secondary accredited educational institutions for up to three years. To be eligible to participate in this program, foreign nationals must meet the qualifications for teaching in primary or secondary schools in their country of nationality or last legal residence, have a minimum of three years of teaching or related professional experience, and satisfy the standards of the U.S. state in which they will teach.²² Number of foreign exchange participants: 2,447. 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 - 13,595; Non-specialty - 9,624. Number of NGO designated sponsors: Specialty - 108; Non-specialty - 113.²⁴

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

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/about/catalog/swt.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> and <http://exchanges.state.gov/education/jexchanges/about/catalog/teacher.pdf>.

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.

training program reported to the IAWG. The following categories of information appear in each program inventory:

Aggregated Program Data for Reporting Entities

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

- *Total USG funding* – The sum of all USG funds (agency appropriation and interagency transfers) expended for programs/activities.
- *Agency appropriation* – USG funds allocated for the implementation of programs and activities from the implementing agency's appropriated budget. This category generally excludes staff salaries and overhead costs.
- *Interagency transfers* – USG funds provided for program/activity implementation by an agency other than the implementing agency.
- *Non-USG funding* – Financial contributions or cost sharing provided by non-USG sources, such as foreign governments, the private sector (U.S. and foreign), and international organizations. (Many agencies do not quantify or collect this information.)
- *Total funding* – The combination of all reported sources of funding.
- *Total number of participants* – This figure includes the aggregated number of participants from all of the reporting entity's programs. Depending on the department/agency, these numbers may include program participants who did not travel outside their country of residence. U.S. participants can include, but are not limited to, government employees, contractors, grant recipients, and private sector partners. Several agencies did not report information on U.S. trainers and technical advisers.
- *Caveats* – The IAWG strives to present information as accurately as possible. Given that data management and reporting practices vary from agency to agency (and even from program to program within the same organization), not all data presented is comparable. Therefore, the IAWG attaches explanatory caveats to the data contained in our reports, as follows:
 - *Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.* No program within an organization trained foreigners in their home country. All of the reported participants traveled from one country to another for their exchange or training activity.
 - *Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders. In-country training recipients are not included.* While the program(s) reported included in-country training components, only those participants who traveled from one country to another for their exchange or training activity were reported.

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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.

INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

Program Specific Data

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

Foreign Policy Strategic Objectives and Goals Addressed

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

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$8,685	\$8,685	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$8,685	2

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



AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

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

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

Grassroots Development Projects

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

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$8,685	\$0	\$8,685

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	2	2

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

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,753	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$1,753	284

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



ARCHITECTURAL AND TRANSPORTATION BARRIERS COMPLIANCE BOARD (ACCESS BOARD)

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

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

Technical Assistance, Training, and Research Programs

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

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

Strategic Objectives: Advancement and Improvement in Education on Accessibility for Persons with Disabilities

USG Funding:

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

ARCHITECTURAL AND TRANSPORTATION BARRIERS COMPLIANCE BOARD (ACCESS BOARD)

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$1,753	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$1,753

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
2	282	284

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
\$911,940	\$211,940	\$700,000	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$911,940	513

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



BROADCASTING BOARD OF GOVERNORS

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

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

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

International Media Training Center Program

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

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$211,940	\$700,000	\$911,940

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
38	475	513

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
\$145,681	\$145,681	\$0	Not Tracked	\$165,587	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$311,268	191

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



CIVIL AIR PATROL

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

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

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

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

International Air Cadet Exchange Program

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

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

CIVIL AIR PATROL

received from their aviation and engineering industries, national aero clubs, youth air organizations, and private donors. Some countries with government-sponsored youth air organizations receive direct financial support for the exchange program from their governments. Visiting cadets and escorts incur no expenses in their host countries apart from private expenditures.

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

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$145,681	\$0	\$145,681

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$165,587	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$165,587

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
92	99	191

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
\$32,750	\$32,750	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$8,725	\$41,475	260

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



COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

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

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

Technical Assistance Program

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

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$32,750	\$0	\$32,750

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$8,725	\$8,725

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
32	228	260

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	27

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.

In FY 2004, six DRBC professionals hosted a delegation of seven water and power engineers, managers, and high level government officials from Uganda. A faculty member from the Georgia Institute of Technology coordinated the visit. That same year, 20 members of a flood control and management delegation from the People's Republic of China met with four DRBC professionals. DRBC officials also traveled domestically and internationally to give presentations to international visitors on federally sponsored study tours and government grants.

DELAWARE RIVER BASIN COMMISSION

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

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

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

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
\$7,694,759	\$3,960,652	\$3,734,107	\$284,000†	\$0†	\$599,100	\$0	\$8,577,859†	1,097

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

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Office of Communications
1400 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20250
www.usda.gov • 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 advisers from the United States 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.

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$211,607	\$211,607

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	0	15

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

Cochran Middle Income Fellowship Program

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

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

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$3,528,200	\$2,152,500	\$5,680,700

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$284,000	Not Tracked	\$599,100	\$0	\$883,100

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	859	859

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.

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$112,452	\$0	\$112,452

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
9	57	66

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

Faculty Exchange Programs

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

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$1,179,000	\$1,179,000

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	32	32

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

Scientific Exchange Program With China

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

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

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

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

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

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$320,000	\$0	\$320,000

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
	36	63	99

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

Seed System Development in Serbia-Montenegro

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

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

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

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$0	\$191,000	\$191,000

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	16	26

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

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$31,764,811	\$13,494,623	\$18,270,188	\$1,913,016†	\$2,590,178†	\$2,241,919†	\$987,817†	\$39,497,741†	13,286

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

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

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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

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

Bureau of Industry and Security

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

BIS International Activities

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

During FY 2004, OIP, in conjunction with other BIS organizations and other federal agencies, organized, attended, and coordinated 86 technical exchange workshops relevant to this report, including foreign multilateral regional conferences. The countries that participated in BIS/OIP bilateral cooperative activities included Armenia, Azerbaijan, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, India, Jordan, Kyrgystan, Lithuania, Moldova, Pakistan, Panama, Russia, Slovenia, Tajikistan, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, and Uzbekistan. FY 2004 also marked the third year of the Transshipment Country Export Control Initiative that aims to strengthen global transshipment hubs.

On December 8-10, 2003, BIS/OIP conducted a Legal Technical Forum with Panama in Washington, D.C. The forum provided the delegation with sufficient information to enhance Panama's legal framework governing export controls and focus on the current legal basis for its export control system. In May 2004, the Panamanian Vice Minister informed BIS/OIP that Panama intended to submit to its Ministry of Foreign Relations and Cabinet a copy of its draft export control law that will regulate the import, export, re-export, transit, and transfer of dual-use merchandise. BIS/OIP also assisted the United Arab Emirates in the first draft of its export control law.

In September 2004, Pakistan passed an export control law called the Export Control on Goods, Technologies, Material, and Equipment Related to Nuclear and Biological Weapons and Their Delivery Act, which outlines the penalties for violations under the law and a structure for the administration of export controls.

Deployment of the Internal Control Program (ICP) continued in the Czech Republic, Hungary, Russia, Slovenia, and Ukraine. BIS/OIP conducted 16 ICP deployment workshops in Russia, 5 in the Ukraine, and 1 each in the Czech Republic, Hungary, and Slovenia.

BIS/OIP continued to demonstrate its 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. At the Russian government's request, 11 PIT deployment workshops took place for Russian government officials at 11 sites in-country. BIS/OIP also made the PIT deployment workshops available to the governments of Lithuania and Moldova.

BIS/OIP also conducted seven training sessions at its own expense under the Department of State's Senior Policy Exchange. Program participants from Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Oman, Pakistan, Serbia and Montenegro, Singapore, and Thailand were introduced to the goals of the Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance Program, which led to a political commitment from their respective countries to establish comprehensive export control systems that meet international standards. These exchanges are not included in the tabulation section of this report.

FY 2004 also marked the third year of the Transshipment Country Export Control Initiative (TECI), designed to strengthen the nine global transshipment hubs. The goal of facilitating legitimate commerce through secure trade can be established on a firmer foundation by improving the indigenous trade compliance and export control systems of the companies and countries that comprise TECI.

Nations participating in the FY 2004 workshops saw major strides in the development of their national export control systems. These workshops assisted nations in focusing on the control of strategic items originating in or transiting through participating countries that could be used in the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. The continuing dialogue between the United States and nations seeking to improve their export control systems has also created an awareness and willingness within the international community to address emerging common threats and efforts to counter them.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$1,862,750	\$1,862,750

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
273	1,821	2,094

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

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, provides hands-on training in U.S. firms for managers, government and community leaders, and technical experts from the Northern Ireland region. It represents one of several USG economic initiatives announced in November 1994 to demonstrate America's interest in supporting the economic development of the region. Participants are provided with classroom training and development as well as internships in U.S. companies relating to management, e-business, and economic and community development topics.

In FY 2004, AMBIT sponsored 13 managers and directors from nonprofit community development organizations in Northern Ireland, as well as Northern Ireland government officials. The participants spent ten days in Washington, D.C., learning about best practices in the areas of advocacy, early childhood education, social deprivation, and sustainable business models for nonprofits.

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

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$35,000	\$0	\$70,000	\$105,000

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.

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.

The second MTA Program took place in August 2004 and focused on hospital administration. The program introduced 15 participants from Benin, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Swaziland, and Zambia to the hospital administration industry in the United States and exposed them to management practices, as well as new ways of doing business.

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$157,709	\$0	\$157,709

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	15	15

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

Middle East Executive Training in the United States

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.

As followup to its two training sessions held in 2003, the program planned an alumni conference, which was held in May 2004. The alumni event provided additional training in information technology and human resource development. Participants were encouraged to develop an alumni association that can serve as an ongoing network of business owners, managers, and hospital administrators throughout the region.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs); Mutual Understanding Between American and Arab Business Representatives; Improvement of Business and Leadership Skills in the Arab World

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$126,902	\$126,902

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
6	34	40

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

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.

In FY 2004, SABIT increased in-country alumni activities and training sessions. A total of 169 SABIT alumni -- 43 Armenians, 11 Kazakhs, 12 Russians, 25 Tajiks, 14 Turkmen, 50 Ukrainians, and 14 Uzbeks -- participated in follow-up activities and training sessions. A number of alumni training sessions were joint efforts with other programs, such as the Open World Program of the Open World Leadership Center.

The Standards Program discontinues after FY 2004.

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$4,960,032	\$4,960,032

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$2,480,016	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$2,480,016

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	323	323

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

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$11,799,700	\$0	\$11,799,700

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$1,531,192	\$0	\$2,149,768	\$0	\$3,680,960

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	323	323

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

NIST International Visitors Program

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

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	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	1,859	1,859

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

Standards in Trade Program

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

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

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$139,964	\$0	\$139,964

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$15,931	\$0	\$0	\$15,931

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.

National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration

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

International Turtle Excluder Device Technology Transfer Program

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

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$207,000	\$0	\$207,000

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
33	724	757

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.

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

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$386,450	\$9,700	\$396,150

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$61,660	\$41,950	Not Tracked	\$120,475	\$224,085

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
95	836	931

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

National Weather Service - 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. There is also a Pacific Training Desk in Honolulu, Hawaii, which provides six weeks of meteorological and hydrological operational on-the-job training to many small island developing states in the Pacific Region.

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.

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$33,000	\$845,873	\$878,873

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$115,400	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$12,000	\$127,400

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Participant Totals:

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

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.-China Marine and Fisheries Science and Technology Protocol

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

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$30,000	\$0	\$30,000

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$25,000	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$25,000

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
18	27	45

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.-Japan Cooperative Program in Natural Resources

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

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$22,000	\$0	\$22,000

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$31,000	Not Tracked	\$0	Not Tracked	\$31,000

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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	7	22

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

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

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

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
13	12	25

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

National Telecommunications and Information Administration

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

Information and Communication Technologies Policymaking in a Global Environment

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

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$6,000	\$0	\$6,000

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	26	26

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

Radio Frequency Spectrum Management

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

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

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

USG Funding:

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

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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
0	13	13

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 advisers with host government ministries for periods of time ranging from a week to a year, providing legal training and conducting skills workshops, and bringing policymakers, regulators, and educators to the United States for individualized consultations or educational programs.

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

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$9,083,300	\$9,083,300

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
330	3,353	3,683

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. Census Bureau

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

International Programs Center Programs

The U.S. Census Bureau began its program of international technical assistance in the 1930s; its formal training program began in 1947. Over the years, the U.S. Census Bureau's international programs have helped establish the official statistical offices of a number of countries. The U.S. Census Bureau's International Relations Program receives visitors from a large number of countries each year, including 58 different countries in 2004, to consult with their counterparts in demographic and economic census and survey areas, and to learn about support functions such as budget and management procedures, field operations and regional activities, and publication and dissemination activities. In response to requests from developing countries worldwide, the International Programs Center (IPC) provides technical assistance, training and training materials, methodological development and materials, and statistical software in all aspects of censuses, surveys, and information systems (including sample design, data collection, data processing, analysis, and dissemination).

Specifically, the IPC:

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

In FY 2004, the U.S. Census Bureau conducted regional workshops in Africa, Asia, and the Middle East. The regional workshops reflect a collaborative effort among different international organizations and provide a great opportunity to share experiences and learn from neighboring country practices. In each case, the workshop provided the opportunity to reach out to countries that do not normally participate in international census training, such as Benin, Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo, Iraq, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Qatar, Syria, Sudan, and Vietnam.

The U.S. Census Bureau conducted two three-week workshops in French on "Data Analysis" and "Sampling" to 49 participants from 20 French-speaking African countries. The workshops were co-funded by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities/Country Support Team.

At the request of the Arab Institute for Training and Research in Statistics and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) mission in Amman, the U.S. Census Bureau conducted an eight-day "Census Planning, Organization, and Management Workshop." Fourteen participants from nine countries made country presentations and shared the practices and recommendations of their respective countries.

The United Nations Development Programme and USAID funded a workshop in "Gender Statistics" in Turkmenistan. The objective of the workshop was to improve the production, presentation, and use of statistics to monitor gender equality through an improved dialogue between users and producers of data. Thirty-two participants from seven Eastern European countries attended the workshop.

As part of a nine-week training course for the "Third Group in Application of Information and Communications Technology to Statistical Processes," organized by the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific, the U.S. Census

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Bureau conducted a two-week workshop on the development of processing systems for censuses and surveys using the CSPro software package. Twenty-five participants from twenty-four Asian countries attended the training.

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$1,314,131	\$1,314,131

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$148,464	\$9,031	\$92,151	\$768,342	\$1,017,988

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
110	695	805

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

United States Patent and Trademark Office

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

Technical Assistance Programs

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

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

In FY 2004, the USPTO continued its participation in the Department of State-funded International Visitor Leadership Program. Five USPTO participants briefed visitors on various aspects of intellectual property law as part of this program.

The USPTO was actively engaged on a number of fronts to strengthen intellectual property administration, protection, and enforcement abroad. The USPTO focused its efforts with China in improving its intellectual property laws and developed substantial capacity-building and technical assistance programs in the Middle East, North Africa, and Southeast Asia.

The USPTO has been working extensively to improve the protection of intellectual property by Chinese authorities, especially by reducing piracy and counterfeiting activity in China. The USPTO Under Secretary led several delegations to China for consultations with senior officials at China's patent, trademark, copyright, and other intellectual property agencies. The primary focus of these trips has been to further U.S. goals of improving the intellectual property environment for U.S. rights holders in China. The USPTO also established an intellectual property rights team within the USPTO to lead the USPTO's efforts to improve the intellectual property environment in China.

In September 2004, a USPTO attorney-advisor was appointed intellectual property attache to the U.S. Embassy in China to work with government officials to improve Chinese intellectual property laws, regulations, and enforcement procedures. This is the first time the USPTO has placed an official overseas to advance improvement in intellectual property protection.

The USPTO organized and conducted a workshop in Bangkok, Thailand, for more than 90 judges, prosecutors, and intellectual property officials from ten Southeast Asian countries. The USPTO also organized and conducted a workshop on intellectual property protection and enforcement for intellectual property and trade officials from 14 South Pacific Island nations.

In coordination with Commerce's Commercial Law Development Program and the U.S. Embassy in Croatia, the USPTO participated in the "Southeast Europe Intellectual Property Rights Border Enforcement and Regional Customs Cooperation Workshop" in Croatia.

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The USPTO obtained funding to conduct capacity-building and technical assistance programs in the Middle East and North Africa region under the U.S. Department of State Middle East Partnership Initiative.

The USPTO assisted the government of Jordan in holding its second annual Intellectual Property Week workshops on intellectual property protection, enforcement, and public awareness. More than 300 participants from Jordan participated.

The USPTO also organized a workshop on the "Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights" in Johannesburg, South Africa, and a seminar on "Fostering Economic Development and Ensuring Public Safety through IPR Protection" in Kampala, Uganda. Both programs brought together high-level officials from government agencies and private sector representatives to discuss the importance of protecting and enforcing intellectual property rights.

In Southeast Asia, the U.S. Agency for International Development funded the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Cooperation Plan Program and the USPTO conducted a variety of intellectual enforcement and capacity-building activities.

The USPTO also assisted in the Iraq reconstruction effort. An attorney-adviser spent several months in the "Green Zone" and assisted Iraqi government officials with developing intellectual property laws. This program was funded by the Department of Defense.

More than 200 jurists and legal practitioners attended a major USPTO conference in Barbados called "The Symposium on the Establishment of the Caribbean Court of Justice: the Effect on Intellectual Property and International Trade."

The FY 2004 data provided for foreign participants trained in-country are lower than actual as some of the participant lists for in-country programs are not available. All participant data listed by country, employment type, and field of activity are estimates.

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$409,800	\$67,500	\$477,300

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$300	\$8,250	Not Tracked	\$17,000	\$25,550

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
50	1,716	1,766

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
\$199,290,932	\$41,019,569	\$158,271,363	\$452,756,981†	\$189,572†	\$5,900†	\$17,100†	\$652,260,485†	53,400

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

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

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

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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.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$71,794,451	\$71,794,451

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$452,626,061	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$452,626,061

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	33,648	33,648

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

International Military Education and Training

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

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$85,809,612	\$85,809,612

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Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	11,932	11,932

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.

This program is a true one-for-one exchange, i.e., if a foreign country sent four officers in one year to the United States, then the Department sent four U.S. officers to that country. In FY 2004, 90 foreign officers were trained in the United States and 90 U.S. officers were hosted by their foreign counterparts.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security; Promote International Understanding

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
90	90	180

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

Defense Threat Reduction Agency

Under the auspices of the Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA), Department of Defense resources, expertise, and capabilities are combined to ensure that the United States remains ready and able to address the present and future threat of weapons of mass destruction. DTRA performs four essential functions to accomplish its mission: combat support, technology development, threat control, and threat reduction. These functions form the basis for how DTRA is organized and performs daily activities. Together, they enable DTRA to reduce the physical and psychological terror of weapons of mass destruction, thereby enhancing the security of the world's citizens. At the dawn of the 21st century, no other task is as challenging or demanding.

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.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security; Promote International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$14,536	\$0	\$14,536

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

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

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

Bilateral/Trilateral Inspections and Escorts

The Bilateral/Trilateral Inspections and Escorts program provides the United States, as well as its partner countries, the opportunity to train new inspectors.

Bilateral Training Inspections fall within the framework of military-to-military contacts and simultaneously fulfill several additional security cooperation objectives. In addition to hands-on training, these events provide an excellent venue for exchanging ideas and broadening understanding between the verification agencies of the United States Government and other signatories to the Conventional Forces in Europe Treaty and Vienna Document 99. Relationships and contacts established during these international training events provide for improved cooperation and professionalism in treaty implementation.

In FY 2004, the United States and its partner countries trained more than 50 new inspectors. The most concrete benefit of this training is the renewed cooperation and understanding between the verification agencies of the United States and Belarus, which resulted in an invitation to continue this training in the future.

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$293,610	\$0	\$293,610

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Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
126	106	232

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

COCOM's Theater Security Cooperation Strategy

DTRA On-Site Europe Policy (DTRA-OSE) provides support to the Combatant Commanders (COCOM) in the context of various treaties, agreements, and confidence and security building measures to include military-to-military contacts. DTRA-OSE supports the USG's goals and objectives for security cooperation throughout Eurasia. Each event enables the USA and the component commands to secure strategic access to key regions while increasing U.S. influence and leadership throughout the respective areas of responsibility.

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$7,500	\$0	\$7,500

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
5	14	19

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.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Weapons of Mass Destruction); Promote International Understanding

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USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$23,200	\$0	\$23,200

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
16	0	16

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

Russian Village Language Immersion Course

This program provides students with intensive consecutive interpreting and conversation practice with native speakers of the Russian language, while immersed in day-to-day Russian culture. Each two-week session consists of formal classes eight hours a day, as well as other language and cultural-related activities for an additional six hours per day, five days each week. Once per week, students travel into Moscow to participate in a tour, for which they provide the interpretation into English. The course is designed to render the greatest linguistic benefit possible to the students within the confines of a two-week program.

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$65,674	\$0	\$65,674

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
14	0	14

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

Weapons of Mass Destruction International Counterproliferation Program

The first two training tracks of the Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) International Counterproliferation Program (CIP) focus on border security. They address WMD border incidents and focus on providing training and equipment to prepare participants to inspect and investigate effectively if WMD or related materials are detected at the border. The third training track is the Department of Defense/Federal Bureau of Investigation Program, which focuses on law enforcement. It provides training to officials responsible for investigating a WMD crime, regardless of where it occurs within the country. These programs complement each other and assist participating countries in developing an effective and consistent interdiction and response strategy for addressing crimes and incidents involving WMD materials. Several elements of the CIP Program -- including the WMD Executive Seminar and the WMD Integrated Exercise -- will benefit from having participants from the host country's law enforcement, border security, and customs organizations, and therefore support the goals of both programs.

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$10,269,000	\$0	\$10,269,000

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
224	1,439	1,663

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

In FY 2004, NSEP supported 20 NFLI Fellows including four studying in Arabic, two in Chinese, seven in Korean, and seven in Russian. NSEP continues to support the NFLI Fellows awarded in FY 2003. In FY 2005, NSEP will initiate a new NFLI program in Persian. It will also support a new initiative, the Chinese K-16 Pipeline Project, which will focus on the development of an articulated K-16 student pipeline with the goal of graduating linguistically and culturally competent students in Mandarin Chinese.

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

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
277	0	277

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

Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

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

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.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights); Closer Relationships with NATO

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$5,299,321	\$0	\$5,299,321

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
614	864	1,478

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

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.

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

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$189,572	\$0	\$0	\$189,572

Participant Totals:

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

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 integrated into the National Defense University. The Africa Center supports the Office of the Secretary of Defense/International Security Affairs, the Joint Staff, U.S. European Command, U.S. Central Command, and U.S. Pacific Command.

The Africa Center delivers a comprehensive program of seminars, symposia, conferences, research, and outreach activities designed to counter the ideological support for terrorism, and promote good governance and democratic values in the African defense and security sectors. Africa Center seminars and events unite senior African, European, and American military officers, civilian officials, and representatives of intergovernmental organizations in activities designed to generate critical thinking about Africa's security challenges. In particular, the Africa Center offers the only continent-wide, apolitical forum to examine several broad areas, including civil-military relations, security studies, defense economics, and conflict studies. The Africa Center also hosts topical and sub-regional seminars which address topics such as proliferation of small arms and light weapons, health and security, counterterrorism, capability enhancement, and conflict resolution/preemption. As events in Africa place new stresses on African leaders, the 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 achieve this goal. Over time, the Africa Center has become the Department of Defense's premier institution for strategic-level security cooperation and discussion for the region. The Africa Center hopes that practitioners and academics alike in America, Africa, and Europe will think of the Africa Center as a key resource when a question concerning African security issues or DOD's policy arises.

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$3,246,592	\$0	\$3,246,592

Non-USG Funding:

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

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	737	737

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

Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies

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

The College of Security Studies is the Center's central focus. College participants come from nearly all the nations in the region and consist of senior military and government civilian equivalents in security-related positions. They participate in one of four executive education programs: the twelve-week Executive Course (offered three times per year), the one-week Senior Executive Course geared to senior leaders at the two- to three-star level or civilian equivalent (offered twice per year), the four-week Junior Executive Course involving mid-level Asia-Pacific specialists (offered three times per year), or the three-week Comprehensive Security Responses to Terrorism Course for counterterrorism professionals (offered twice a year).

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$4,918,559	\$0	\$4,918,559

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	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	737	737

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.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,109,000	\$330,300	\$1,439,300

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$5,700	\$0	\$5,900	\$17,100	\$28,700

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	658	658

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

George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies

The mission of the George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies is to create a more stable security environment by advancing democratic defense institutions and relationships, especially in the field of defense; promoting active, peaceful, security cooperation; and enhancing enduring partnerships among the nations of 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 five 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; a 5-week Program on Terrorism and Security Studies for counterterrorism practitioners; and a 30 day Democracy Building Program for junior leaders of Bosnia-Herzegovina, UN/Kosovo, and Serbia and Montenegro.

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

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

The Conference Center organizes 24 conferences per fiscal year on a variety of security-related topics designed to engage participants in constructive discussion. The program includes multinational, regional, and bilateral conferences and seminars. 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 3,700 graduates, exclusive access to the Center's trilingual Knowledge Portal, newsletters, and support to the rapidly growing number of alumni associations (17).

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.

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

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$6,353,632	\$0	\$6,353,632

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$125,220	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$125,220

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	1,902	1,902

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

Near East-South Asia Center for Strategic Studies

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

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

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

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

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,418,945	\$337,000	\$1,755,945

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	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 DEFENSE

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
15	298	313

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
\$29,873,018	\$29,873,018	\$0	\$3,605,358†	\$0†	\$74,199†	\$10,600†	\$33,563,175†	14,423

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.

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

USG Funding:

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

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

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,600,000	\$0	\$1,600,000

Non-USG Funding:

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

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
521	511	1,032

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

Fulbright-Hays Doctoral Dissertation Research Abroad Program

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

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

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

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$4,440,774	\$0	\$4,440,774

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
150	0	150

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

Fulbright-Hays Faculty Research Abroad Program

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

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

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

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,385,649	\$0	\$1,385,649

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

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

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

Fulbright-Hays Group Projects Abroad Program

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

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

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

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$4,312,450	\$0	\$4,312,450

Non-USG Funding:

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

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
486	474	960

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

Fulbright-Hays Seminars Abroad Program

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

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

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$2,171,934	\$0	\$2,171,934

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
158	26	184

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.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

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

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$1,600,000	\$0	\$1,600,000

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
	486	474	960

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.

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.

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

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$2,039,981	\$0	\$2,039,981

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

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

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	314	307	621

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 the developing country has a democratic form of government.

Award recipients under this program make available to educators from eligible countries exemplary curriculum and teacher training programs in 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 2004 appropriated funds for this program were divided between program activities in civic education and activities in economic education.

The data submitted in this report are from programs run by four U.S. organizations: (1) the Center for Civic Education, which administers CIVITAS: An International Civic Education Exchange Program, CIVITAS Latin America Program, and the CIVITAS Africa Program, (2) Russell Sage College, which administers the Civics Mosaic Program, (3) the National Council on Economic Education, which administers the Economics International Program and (4) the Constitutional Rights Foundation Chicago, which administers the Deliberating in a Democracy (DID) program. Note: The budget period for the first year of funding for the DID program was awarded August 15, 2004. There were no major program activities conducted during this time. Major tasks, accomplishments, and other work toward the DID project goals and objectives will be conducted during FY 2005.

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. The teams of 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.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$943,810	\$0	\$943,810

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	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
39	3,368	3,407

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

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

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

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

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

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$6,422,670	\$0	\$6,422,670

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	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

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components.

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
233	202	435

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; translation, adaptation, and development of materials; organizational development; and study tours, conferences, and other exchanges. The program helps U.S. educators prepare American students to think, choose, and function effectively in a changing global economy through materials development and multilateral exchanges with colleagues from countries making the transition to a market economy.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Democracy and Human Rights)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$3,955,750	\$0	\$3,955,750

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$5,358	\$0	\$74,199	\$10,600	\$90,157

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
177	5,280	5,457

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.

Strategic Objectives: Improvement of Education

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	797	797

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
\$20,989,312	\$18,142,477	\$2,846,835	\$46,332†	\$40,370	\$82,841	\$411,221	\$21,570,076†	13,436

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 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.

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

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

Corporate Management

Overarching corporate management of DOE resources and administrative programs is the responsibility of the Office of Management, Budget, and Evaluation. In addition, the departmental oversight and accountability functions (Congressional; Fiscal; Environment, Safety, and Health; Legal; International Affairs and Policy; Public Affairs; and Internal Audits and Evaluations) fall under the umbrella of Corporate Management. These programs are managed by the following organizations: the Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs; the Office of the Chief Financial Officer; the Office of Environment, Safety, and Health; the Office of the General Counsel; the Office of Hearings and Appeals; the Office of International Affairs and Policy; the Office of Public Affairs; and the Office of the Inspector General. Several of these offices reported that they did not sponsor international exchange and training activities in FY 2004.

Office of Intelligence International Activities

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

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$76,710	\$0	\$76,710

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
37	53	90

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

Office of Management, Budget, and Evaluation

The Office of Management, Budget, and Evaluation is composed of several departmental programs with broad corporate responsibility, as follows:

- The Office of Administration is responsible for providing guidance and maintenance on DOE's corporate management and promulgation systems, including management of departmental administrative functions and policies, security, transportation, property and facilities management, mail, printing, graphics, and library services.
- The Office of Engineering and Construction Management has overall responsibility for project management in the Department of Energy.
- The Office of Procurement and Assistance Management ensures the development and implementation of Department-wide policies, procedures, programs, and management systems pertaining to procurement, financial assistance, personal property management, maintenance management, and related activities to provide procurement services to headquarters elements.
- The Office of Human Capital Management Innovations and Solutions manages the full range of DOE's 'life-cycle' of workforce programs and initiatives including corporate recruiting and diversity outreach, organizational and workforce development, workforce and succession planning, technology innovations, and Human Capital Management business solutions.
- The Office of Management, Budget, and Evaluation/Chief Financial Officer, Office of Program Analysis and Evaluation has been actively managing the Department's management tools to track performance and identify potential performance issues.

FY 2004 international exchange and training activities undertaken by the Office of Management, Budget, and Evaluation included presentations and seminars at international conferences, developmental assignments, and targeted training programs.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security); Strengthen Diplomatic and Program Capabilities (Management and Organizational Excellence)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$16,525	\$0	\$16,525

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$2,200	\$0	\$2,200

Participant Totals:

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

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

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. DOE provides a percentage of RERF's operational funds; 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 2004, DOE provided approximately 40 percent of the total operational funds for RERF. The program provided salary support for seven American and two French scientists to work at RERF in Japan.

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

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
7	2	9

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.

National Energy Technology Laboratory

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

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$731,148	\$212,316	\$943,464

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$3,117	\$0	\$940	\$4,057

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
123	515	638

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 partnerships that enhance energy efficiency and productivity; bring clean, reliable, and affordable energy technologies to the marketplace; and make a difference in the everyday lives of Americans by enhancing their energy choices and their quality of life.

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$707,600	\$73,400	\$781,000

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$22,350	\$26,800	\$49,150

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
556	0	556

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

The Fossil Energy International Program

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

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

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$233,679	\$0	\$233,679

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$37,253	\$0	\$14,575	\$51,828

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Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
125	140	265

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.

Defense Programs

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

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

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$4,379,372	\$290,876	\$4,670,248

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$2,832	\$0	\$49,691	\$91,065	\$143,588

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
1,760	3,814	5,574

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

International Nonproliferation Export Control Program

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

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

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

In FY 2004, numerous workshops were conducted under this program:

- Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Commodity Identification Training workshops were tailored to the region in which they were offered (i.e., special attention was paid to the types of commodities and shipment methods most common at the specific borders). Workshops were held in Australia, Azerbaijan, Cyprus, Georgia, Hong Kong, Israel, Japan, Malta, Turkey, Ukraine, and the United Kingdom.
- Regional Internal Compliance Program Workshops, held in Kazakhstan, Russia, and Ukraine, focused on basic export control issues and specific, technical issues such as control lists, emerging technologies, and problems with export control or internal compliance.
- Site-Specific Export Control and Internal Compliance Program Workshops, held in China, Kazakhstan, and Russia, were designed to elicit compliance with export control requirements by providing intensive training on nuclear export control and internal compliance for exporters and export control personnel from a single entity.
- End-Use/End User Training for Technical Experts, held in Armenia, Georgia, and Uzbekistan, trained technical experts on advanced aspects of the license review process.
- Commodity Identification Training Train-the-Trainer Workshops, held in Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and Ukraine, identified trainers and supplied materials for use in training academy personnel in WMD Dual-Use Commodity Identification and Internal Compliance.
- Proliferation Awareness Workshops, held in Israel, Jordan, and the United States (for Pakistani trainees), educated mid- to upper-level government officials on the significance of the proliferation threat and the measures to counter that threat.
- X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF) Operations Training, held in Lithuania, familiarized customs and border enforcement personnel with the operation of XRF-based metal analyzers.

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

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,262,643	\$984,326	\$2,246,969

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
251	1,417	1,668

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.

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$710,000	\$545,000	\$1,255,000

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	130	130

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

Nuclear Cities Initiative

The Nuclear Cities Initiative (NCI) was created to assist the Russian Federation and the ten closed Russian Nuclear Cities in the economic development and diversification of the cities as they are downsized to provide new occupational options to displaced Russian weapons scientists, engineers, and technicians. Since 1998, NCI has worked in 3 of the 10 Russian Nuclear Cities (Sarov, Snezhinsk, and Zheleznogorsk).

In 2004, training sessions and workshops were conducted in various cities in the United States and Russia. Workshops were held in three U.S. cities for representatives from two closed Russian Nuclear Cities -- Seversk and Zheleznogorsk. These included the Economic Diversity workshop, involving participants from Russia, the United States, and the United Kingdom; Nonproliferation Training for educators and students, which was conducted in Novouralsk and Zheleznogorsk, Russia; and a U.S.-based workshop providing marketing training for Novosoft Software (a software development company established in Russia under NCI).

NCI Projects, implemented through the DOE National Laboratories, provide technical expertise and experience in U.S. complex downsizing. Laboratory teams are generally augmented by business consultants and others experienced in establishing new enterprises in order to ensure viable commercial projects. Two visiting fellowships and a Critical Issues Forum were conducted to provide nonproliferation training to educators and students.

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$325,000	\$0	\$325,000

Non-USG Funding:

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

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
65	242	307

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 Global Threat Reduction

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

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

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$561,500	\$0	\$561,500

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
131	443	574

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 Programs

In September 2000, the United States and Russia signed an agreement committing each country to dispose of surplus weapons-grade plutonium in each country. The United States and Russia will dispose of their surplus plutonium by irradiating it as mixed-oxide (MOX) fuel in existing nuclear reactors. The Office of Fissile Materials Disposition assists in managing the development and implementation of technologies required to dispose of Russian surplus weapons plutonium and works directly with Russian counterparts to oversee design, construction, and operation of related facilities in Russia.

In FY 2004, the Office of International Programs sponsored five workshops in Russia in conjunction with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. Topics included: Acceptance Criteria, Accident Analysis, Environmental Review, Chemical Safety, and Fire Protection.

Activities reported by the Department of Energy under this program may also have been reported by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

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

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$685,000	\$0	\$685,000

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
73	160	233

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

Regime Building/Preventing Proliferation

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

Programs and activities include:

- Collaboration with the Cooperative Monitoring Center in bringing together global technical expertise to build confidence through transparency, support of U.S. participation in several multilateral export control organizations, and support of efforts to identify and control technologies that abet nuclear proliferation.
- International Atomic Energy Agency: NNSA supports the IAEA in applying safeguards and strengthening such safeguards through the Additional Protocol.
- Trilateral Initiative: When implemented, will enable the IAEA to verify independently that U.S. and Russian materials removed from national security programs are not returned to weapons use.
- International Nuclear Export Control: Reviews U.S. exports for nuclear proliferation concerns and supports U.S. diplomacy in the 30-member Nuclear Suppliers Group to promote uniform standards of control on nuclear and dual-use commerce.
- International Physical Protection: Expands bilateral physical protection visits, physical protection training, and the IAEA's International Physical Protection Advisory Service to help protect WMD facilities worldwide against terrorist attacks and sabotage.
- Transparency Activities: Develops and implements transparency measures to ensure compliance with international agreements and security of nuclear materials.
- Warhead Safety and Security Exchange Agreement: Forum for U.S. and Russian experts to develop technologies and procedures for nuclear warhead safety and security, warhead dismantlement, counterterrorism, and other initiatives.
- Regional Security: Applies policy, intelligence, and technical capabilities to support U.S. regional security objectives, focusing on preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction by reducing regional tensions.

During FY 2004, one technical interchange meeting (TIM) was conducted at the All-Russia Scientific Research Institute of Technical Physics in April and one workshop on hazardous environments was conducted at Sandia National Laboratory in September. The April TIM included presentations and technology demonstrations related to nuclear warhead safety, security, and nonproliferation and the development of technology to combat nuclear-related terrorism. The September workshop addressed natural hazards, such as lightening strikes and wildfires, and nuclear warhead safety.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

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

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$770,000	\$0	\$770,000

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	145	206

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.

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

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$5,419,000	\$0	\$5,419,000

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

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
144	2,348	2,492

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

International Atomic Energy Agency Fellowship Program

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

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$117,500	\$117,500

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$277,841	\$277,841

Participant Totals:

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

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

Biological and Environmental Research

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

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

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

The specific objectives of this joint research are as follows:

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

All research activities are joint activities that benefit both countries. All U.S. activities are peer reviewed research that would be conducted with or without China's cooperation, by using other venues. The costs of this program to the United States and China are only for travel to science team meetings and management team meetings.

Information exchange has been and will continue to be focused on climate and atmospheric data and model results. No technology has been transferred to China.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues)

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	9	9

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

International Student Exchange Program

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

FY 2004 data is for foreign student participants only.

Strategic Objectives: Advancement of Science

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$62,300	\$0	\$62,300

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	9	9

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

Pan-American Advanced Studies Institutes (PASI)

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

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

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

The following Pan-American Advanced Studies Institutes program topics were completed in FY 2004:

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

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$200,000	\$623,417	\$823,417

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$43,500	\$0	\$8,600	\$0	\$52,100

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
294	233	527

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

The FY 2004 data submission includes information on 25 U.S. students who received training in the United States from foreign program participants.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$120,930,503	\$120,930,503	\$0	\$222,050†	\$0†	\$43,500†	\$0†	\$121,196,053†	3,975

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

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

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

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

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

Exchange Visitor Program

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

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$2,712,725	\$0	\$2,712,725

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$222,050	\$0	\$43,500	\$0	\$265,550

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	56	56

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

National Institutes of Health

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

International Neuroscience Fellowship Program

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

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$113,072	\$0	\$113,072

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	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.

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,137,856	\$0	\$1,137,856

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	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	93	93

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

National Institute on Drug Abuse International Program

To implement the mission of the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), the International Program coordinates activities with international and regional organizations, other agencies of the U.S. Government, and nongovernmental organizations involved in research on drug abuse and its related health consequences. Through the International Visiting Scientist and Technical Exchange Program, NIDA fosters international research collaboration through technical consultation, scientific exchange, information dissemination and international communications networking, and research fellowships.

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$480,684	\$0	\$480,684

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

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

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

National Research Service Award

The National Research Service Award (NRSA) allows postdoctoral scientists, up to seven years beyond the doctoral degree, to pursue research in the United States or in a foreign institution. This program is administered by the categorical components of NIH.

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,333,866	\$0	\$1,333,866

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	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	57	57

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

NIH Exchange Scientist Program

NIH Exchange Scientists receive training, are provided a subsistence to cover their living expenses, and are expected to return to their home country upon completion of their research.

Note: The Office of Research Services does not track funding for this program. Exchange Scientists are funded by NIH through the support services contract currently held by Courtesy Associates, Inc.

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

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	100	100

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

NIH Experts (Foreign)

Experts are foreign employees who have a high level of scientific or other professional qualifications. Expert appointments are temporary in nature and may be given and renewed when needed to accomplish the goals and missions of NIH.

Note: The Office of Research Services does not track funding for this program. NIH provides funding for its Foreign Experts through individual ICs (Institutes/Centers).

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

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

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

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

NIH Guest Researchers (Foreign)

NIH Guest Researchers carry out independent research using NIH facilities and equipment, but without NIH funding. Typically, support is received from an outside organization, such as a U.S. or foreign private corporation or foundation (but not a U.S. Government source), a foreign government, or a private organization.

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

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	32	32

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

NIH Professional Services Contractors (Foreign)

Professional Services Contractors (PSCs) are NIH-funded individuals (domestic or foreign) who are invited to NIH as guest speakers, lecturers, or participants for seminars, workshops, or meetings held primarily to exchange information.

Note: The Office of Research Services does not track funding for this program. NIH provides funding for PSCs, but the individual ICs (Institutes/Centers) track how much each of them provides to their PSCs.

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

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

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

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

NIH Special Volunteers (Foreign)

NIH Special Volunteers work in collaboration with and under the direction of an NIH sponsor. They provide research services, direct patient care, clerical support, technical assistance, and any other necessary services for NIH. Typically, support is received from an outside organization, such as a U.S. or foreign private corporation or foundation (but not a U.S. Government source), a foreign government, or a private organization.

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

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	375	375

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

NIH Visiting Program

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

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$115,152,300	\$0	\$115,152,300

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	3,203	3,203

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 2004, the agency received 892 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
\$27,448,049	\$7,331,848	\$20,116,201	\$731,263†	\$0†	\$7,752†	\$4,500†	\$28,191,564†	20,078

Total number of participants includes some, but not all, of the organization's in-country training participants. Some of these individuals participated in digital video conferences, distance learning programs, or other virtual activities that did not necessitate international travel.

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

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

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

Customs and Border Protection

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

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

CBP International Visitors Program

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

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

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

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

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	0	1,355	1,355

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.

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

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$0	\$7,131,265	\$7,131,265

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.

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Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
68	1,230	1,298

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

Immigration Advisory Program

The Immigration Advisory Program (IAP) is a part of an overall layered strategy to prevent terrorists and other inadmissible aliens from boarding commercial carriers bound for the United States. The primary function of IAP officers is to use current targeting and passenger analysis information to focus on high-risk persons and make recommendations to carriers and host governments regarding persons who should not be boarded for flights bound for the United States.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (American Citizens, Regional Stability, International Crime and Drugs, Weapons of Mass Destruction, Counterterrorism, Homeland Security); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$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
4	36	40

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

International Training and Assistance Program, Law Enforcement Training Branch

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

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$625,570	\$625,570

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$20,000	\$0	\$0	\$4,500	\$24,500

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
68	1,230	1,298

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

International Training and Assistance, Assistance Projects Branch

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

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$5,047,421	\$5,047,421

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
80	1,416	1,496

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

Office of Border Patrol

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

The Border Patrol utilizes a variety of equipment and methods to accomplish its mission in such diverse terrain. Electronic sensors, video monitors, and night vision scopes are also used to detect entries. Agents patrol the border in vehicles, boats, aircraft, and on foot. In some areas, the Border Patrol employs horses, all-terrain vehicles, bicycles, and snowmobiles. In FY 2004, almost 1 million people were apprehended for illegally entering the country. Considerable success has been achieved in restoring integrity and safety to our borders by implementing our national strategy.

There are several Special Operations Units within Border Patrol: BORTAC, which is the Border Patrol Tactical unit, and BORSTAR, the Border Patrol Search, Trauma, and Rescue unit. An agreement to expand BORSTAR along the southwest border was one of the agreements reached during a series of meetings between the United States and Mexico regarding binational efforts to promote border safety. BORSTAR teams began providing binational training to Mexican officers in the year 2000. More than 400 Mexican law enforcement officials have been trained in basic search and rescue, first aid, land navigation, basic technical rescue, and aquatic safety. The BORTAC unit has participated in training law enforcement personnel in a number of international venues.

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

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (International Crime and Drugs, Counterterrorism, Homeland Security); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Humanitarian Response)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$54,700	\$54,700

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
66	611	677

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

Textile Enforcement and Operations Division

The Textile Enforcement and Operations Division (TEOD) was established within Trade Compliance and Facilitation, Office of Field Operations, to coordinate CBP's enforcement and training efforts on a national level. The Division identifies and addresses instances of non-compliance with U.S. free trade agreements, legislated preference programs such as the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), and with origin rules established by law. The TEOD is a resource for CBP personnel in the field offices and affords training to its counterparts in foreign governments.

The mission of the TEOD is to ensure compliance, within the context of textiles and apparel, with the many complex trade programs instituted by the U.S. Government with trading partners throughout the world. The TEOD's responsibilities in this area frequently involve travel to foreign locations for on-site production verifications. In these instances, the training afforded to foreign counterparts is based more on observation of, and participation in, the actual verification process. Verification visits generally last one to four weeks.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Counterterrorism, Homeland Security); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$12,004	\$0	\$12,004

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$12,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$12,000

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
27	265	292

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

Trade Capacity Building

The Office of International Affairs (OIA) offers short-term commercial training and trade capacity building assistance programs to foreign customs administrations and private sector trade groups. Trade Capacity Building programs assist foreign customs officials in the adoption and implementation of international standards, systems, and procedures, as well as in the reform and modernization of customs organizations. The program also furthers U.S. foreign policy goals aimed at the facilitation of legitimate trade by improving compliance with international rules of trade and enhancing security to increase a country's ability to offer a secure trading environment.

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$145,000	\$145,000

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$150,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$150,000

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	4	4

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

Federal Emergency Management Agency

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

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

Cooperation Program with Turkey

Because of the two catastrophic earthquakes in 1999 and the high risk for future earthquakes, the Republic of Turkey's Ministry of Public Works and Settlement and FEMA entered into an agreement on Cooperation in Prevention and Response to Natural and Technological Disasters in November 1999. This agreement is funded through the U.S. Agency for International Development's Bureau of Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA), Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance. Endorsed by the Prime Minister's Crisis Management Center, Istanbul Technical University (ITU) and FEMA established a relationship to carry out the training provisions of the agreement.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Humanitarian Response)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$5,840	\$5,840

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

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

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.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Humanitarian Response)

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$2,485	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$2,485

Participant Totals:

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

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

Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Management Digital Video Conferences

The Federal Emergency Management Agency uses Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Management Digital Video Conferences as a cost-effective complement to its Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Management Visitors Program. When large delegations of foreign officials seek information on all-hazard disaster preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation policies, programs, methods, and techniques, FEMA offers digital video conferencing as a no- to low-cost alternative to on-site briefings and training sessions.

In FY 2004, FEMA hosted a digital video conference on "Floodplain Management and the National Flood Insurance Program" for 60 Italian disaster management officials.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Humanitarian Response); Promote International Understanding

USG Funding:

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

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Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
2	60	62

Total number of participants includes only those individuals who did not cross an international border. Program activities were conducted through digital video conferences, distance learning, or other virtual means.

Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Management Visitors Program

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

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

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	322	322

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

National Emergency Training Center Visitor Briefings

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

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Humanitarian Response); Promote International Understanding

USG Funding:

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

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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	118	118

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

National Fire Academy

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

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

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Humanitarian Response)

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
\$17,904	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$17,904

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.

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.

Anti-Money Laundering and Financial Crimes Symposium

The Anti-Money Laundering and Financial Crimes Symposium was a program designed at the request of the U.S. Embassy in Kazakhstan for a large mixed audience of bankers, financial crimes investigators, financial regulators, prosecutors, attorneys, educators, government officials, and others from the Kazakh financial community. The purpose of the symposium was to better educate the audience on the topic of money laundering, to explore how financial institutions and law enforcement can better work together to combat financial crimes, and to provide an opportunity for all those in attendance to better understand each other. The long-term goal of this program is to foster better communication and understanding between the banking and financial industries and financial investigators. Among the topics discussed at the symposium were:

- What is Money Laundering?
- Impact and Implications of Financial Crimes in Kazakhstan
- Prosecuting a Money Laundering Case
- Money Laundering Methods and What Records a Financial Investigator Really Needs
- How Financial Institutions and Investigators Can Better Work Together
- Anti-Money Laundering and the Role of the Banking System
- A Bank Regulator's Perspective
- The Role of Financial Intelligence Units in Fighting Financial Crimes

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$61,709	\$61,709

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	102	102

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

Conferences on ILEA Training for Latin America

The United States Department of State (DOS), in preparation for providing training assistance to law enforcement agencies in the Caribbean, Central America, and South America, held a training needs assessment conference. The goal of the conference was to determine the types of training needed by law enforcement agencies in countries in that region. The assessment was conducted by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, with the assistance of the Police Executive Research Forum (PERF).

A total of 38 representatives from Argentina, Belize, Bermuda, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela participated in the needs assessment training.

The purpose of the needs assessment training was to identify individual country and regional law enforcement training needs that could be addressed by specialized training courses provided at the International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) in Latin America. The process was structured to gather both qualitative and quantitative input on training needs and to provide cumulative and increasingly in-depth information as the conference proceeded.

As a follow-up to the Training Needs Assessment Conference, FLETC sponsored a Key Leaders Conference. Participants at the Key Leaders Conference reviewed the results from the Training Needs Assessment Conference and examined additional analyses showing the highest priority training topics for Latin America at the regional and national levels.

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$54,582	\$54,582

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

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

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

Critical Incident Response Training Program

The Critical Incident Response Training Program (CIRTP) is a train-the-trainer program designed to deal with the full range of options available to a law enforcement agency when responding to a critical incident. The program is based on the hostage-barricade model since experience has proven that the first 30 minutes of a hostage-barricade incident are normally the most difficult and dangerous. Occurrences in the early stages may actually limit, and have an overwhelming influence on, the resolution options. The hostage-barricade model requires all elements of the law enforcement agency and other agencies such as fire, emergency management, etc. to come together to handle the incident.

Students are provided a complete training package that offers a full menu of options to allow them to tailor training to meet their agencies' needs. The training methodology could range from multiple 15-minute roll call training segments for patrol officers to a 40-hour program for managers/decision-makers with direct responsibility for managing their agencies' responses to critical incidents. The training options between these two extremes are virtually unlimited.

Courses in the CIRTP include:

- Command Post Organization and Operation (Command/Control/Communications)
- Containment/Assault Demonstration
- Contemporary Issues
- Essential Elements of Information Debriefing
- First-Line Supervisor Duties
- First Responder Duties
- First Responder Negotiations
- Introduction to Critical Incident Response
- Pre-Confrontation/Contingency Planning
- Police/Media Considerations
- Site Surveys
- Small Group Rehearsals and Presentations
- Tactical Perimeters

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$41,991	\$41,991

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	30	30

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

Financial Crimes Investigations Training Program

The Financial Crimes Investigations Training Program (FCITP) is a five and a half day training program specifically designed for investigators from the Financial Police and other Kazakh agencies that investigate financial crimes. This training program combines classroom presentations by instructors with practical applications directly involving the participants. In addition to covering financial investigative techniques used by U.S. investigators and how those investigative techniques can be applied to financial investigations being conducted in Kazakhstan, other topics pertinent to financial investigators are included as well. While covering the topics of "Computers as an Investigative Tool" and "Electronic Sources of Information," the participants have a hands-on opportunity to see for themselves how using computers can improve an investigator's efficiency and organize case information. At the beginning of day five, the participants are introduced to an extensive practical exercise involving a money-laundering scheme. Working in small groups and utilizing everything that has been covered in the previous four days, the participants are assigned to prepare a presentation based on the Expenditures Method of Proof that they make the following day to the prosecutor's office and to a judge. On day six, each group of participants makes a presentation and is evaluated by the instructors. Participants need to be able to explain fully their investigation findings as well as answer all questions posed by the instructors.

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$42,590	\$42,590

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
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.

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

USG Funding:

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

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	68	68

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

Information Technology Assessment Program

In conjunction with the regional INL officer at the U.S. Embassy in Almaty, Kazakhstan, FLETC conducted an information technology assessment for the Financial Police Academy. The purpose was to recommend appropriate hardware and software and provide training for a modern computer classroom where financial crimes investigative techniques could be taught to investigators.

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$9,834	\$9,834

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
4	0	4

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 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 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.

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$67,574	\$67,574

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	59	59

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.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (International Crime and Drugs, Homeland Security); Promote International Understanding

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

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

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

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.

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$28,197	\$28,197

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	68	68

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

Officer Safety and Survival Train-the-Trainer Program

The program is an intensive hands-on skills training in officer safety and survival. The purpose of the training is to provide law enforcement personnel with the tools necessary to stay alive during the performance of their official duties. Participants should be prepared for a physically challenging and demanding week of training. Full Simz protective gear is provided during the practical exercise portions of the training, and Simz weapons and ammo are used during the practical training sessions.

The program contains the following blocks of instructions:

- Arrest and Handcuffing Techniques
- Body Bunker Use
- High Risk Warrant Service
- Reactionary Gap
- Use of Non-Lethal Training Weapons and Ammo (Simz)
- Rapid Raid
- Tactical Planning
- Tactical Speed Shooting
- Tactics and Techniques of Slow and Deliberate Search
- Team Tactics Concept
- Weapons Clearing
- Weapons Retention

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$199,904	\$199,904

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Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	54	54

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

Undercover Operations Training Program

The Undercover Operations Training Program is designed to instruct investigators who may be involved in undercover activities as a case agent, contact agent, or operative. It focuses on critical operational elements and major administrative elements necessary to conduct successful undercover operations. The program teaches proactive investigative skills used to gather evidence of criminal operations that are not available through more conventional investigative methods. Responsibilities of the case investigator, the contact agent, and the undercover investigator are covered in detail to include: the recruitment and selection of undercover investigators, case planning and initiation, the determination of necessary equipment and resources, team concepts, electronic surveillance and equipment, operational activities, safety, mental preparation, stress management, and other psychological considerations. The program includes one nighttime and two daylight practical exercises in which role-players are provided by the U.S. embassy.

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$66,414	\$133,490	\$199,904

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	54	54

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, detention and removal, the Federal Air Marshals Service, and the Federal Protective Service. Investigative sessions include such issues as national security and counterterrorism, human rights, fraud (immigration benefit fraud, document fraud, and commercial trade enforcement), intellectual property crimes, smuggling (contraband and human), financial crimes (money laundering and currency movement laws), strategic/export enforcement (controlled high technology, weapons of mass destruction, and all items in the International Traffic in Arms Regulations), cyber crime (child exploitation, child sex tourism, child pornography, and computer crime), trafficking of women and children, and asset forfeiture.

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

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

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

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	759	759

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

International Training Program

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

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

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

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

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$2,500	\$293,600	\$296,100

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
257	2,682	2,939

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

International Affairs

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

International Training and Visitor Program

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

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

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Counterterrorism, Homeland Security); Promote International Understanding

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
15	204	219

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

Transportation Security Administration

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

TSA International Visitors Program

The Transportation Security Administration provides briefings to delegations of foreign aviation and security counterparts on the concepts and principles of managing aviation security operations, improving and maintaining aviation safety and security, and meeting International Civil Aviation Organization standards.

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

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	123	123

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

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

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

USCIS 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.

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$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	111	111

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

USCIS Training Program

Citizenship and Immigration Services' Asylum Division invites counterparts from foreign countries to attend the Asylum Officer Basic Training Course (AOBTC), a five-week residential training course for new CIS Asylum officers. The AOBTC covers international human rights law, asylum and refugee law, interviewing techniques, decision-making and decision-writing skills, and effective research skills relevant to the country of origin. The majority of the course is taught by instructors from the Asylum field offices and the headquarters' Asylum Division. In addition, outside experts in the field of international human rights law and refugee and asylum work conduct some of the classes.

In FY 2004, two protection officers from the Mexican Commission on Refugee Assistance (Comision Mexicana de Avuda a Refugiados - COMAR) attended two weeks of the AOBTC and visited the Arlington, Virginia, Asylum Office and the U.S. Department of Justice-administered immigration court.

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

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$8,326	\$8,326

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	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.

United States Coast Guard

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

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

Caribbean Support Tender

The U.S. Coast Guard Cutter GENTIAN is referred to as the Caribbean Support Tender (CST). The CST is a former Balsam class buoy tender, which was built in 1942 and was de-commissioned in 1998. In response to President Clinton's international commitments at the May 10, 1997, Caribbean/U.S. Summit in Bridgetown, Barbados, it was re-commissioned on September 27, 1999, in Miami, Florida, as a training vessel. The CST is the United States' only maritime vessel solely dedicated to international engagement with the goal of strengthening cooperating nations' maritime interdiction capabilities. The CST performs many diverse and international missions. The CST's primary missions are international engagement and training. The CST's multinational crew, consisting of U.S. Coast Guard and international personnel, has strengthened relations between the USCG and foreign coast guards and navies.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (American Citizens, Regional Stability, International Crime and Drugs, Weapons of Mass Destruction, Counterterrorism, Homeland Security); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$6,199,860	\$1,268,049	\$7,467,909

Non-USG Funding:

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

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
32	573	605

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

International Personnel Exchange Programs

The Coast Guard participates in International Personnel Exchange Programs with interested foreign countries. Formal agreements have been executed with the United Kingdom, Canada, and Argentina. Participants from other countries participate on an ad hoc basis. In addition to the experience Coast Guard officers gain, the Coast Guard derives benefits from the experience provided by officers from other countries who serve with Coast Guard units. These exchanges offer partner services and the Coast Guard a better understanding of how each operates. No special funds are allocated for these exchanges. Personnel are supported by their home organization's operational budgets.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability, International Crime and Drugs, Counterterrorism, Homeland Security); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights, Humanitarian Response); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs); 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
3	4	7

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

U.S. Coast Guard Academy Programs

The U.S. Coast Guard Academy (USCGA) offers a four-year program with an intensive undergraduate curriculum leading to a Bachelor of Science degree. This, coupled with military and leadership training, enables graduates to assume responsible roles as officers in comparable maritime services in their home countries. The academic program consists of eight majors: civil engineering, electrical engineering, marine engineering and naval architecture, mechanical engineering, operations research, marine and environmental sciences, government, and management. The professional program consists of training in navigation and law enforcement, supplemented by summer programs that include general shipboard training, seagoing experience aboard the sail training ship Eagle, military training, and other operational experience. Rigorous physical exercise is an integral part of the program. International nominees must be sponsored by their respective governments through the U.S. diplomatic mission and may apply by meeting all age, academic, language, and interview requirements. Federal Statute 14 U.S.C. 195 requires countries of accepted nominees to agree in advance to reimburse the USCG for the cost of instruction. A limited number of full or partial waivers may be granted based upon the most recent World Bank list of high income countries; however, countries may opt to pay full tuition to this prestigious military academy. The USCGA is limited statutorily to a maximum of 36 enrolled international cadets. An annual solicitation with detailed information is sent to all posts in the August-September timeframe.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability, International Crime and Drugs, Counterterrorism); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights, Humanitarian Response); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs); Maritime Safety

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$746,070	\$0	\$746,070

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$16,300	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$16,300

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.

U.S. Coast Guard Exportable Training

The U.S. Coast Guard provides training through deployable teams of Coast Guard personnel that conduct tailored training and maritime assessments in the host country via Mobile Education and Training Teams (MET/MTT). Training is available in all Coast Guard core missions and competencies of Maritime Law Enforcement, Search and Rescue, Marine Environmental Protection, Waterways Management, National Security, and the operation and maintenance of Coast Guard platforms. Courses in highest demand are in the areas of Maritime Law Enforcement, Search and Rescue, Crisis Command and Control for Managers, and professional leadership development through the International Maritime Officer Course.

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$2,070,000	\$2,070,000

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$105,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$105,000

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
225	1,959	2,184

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 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

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

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	859	859

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.

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$1,825,210	\$1,825,210

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$407,574	\$0	\$7,752	\$0	\$415,326

Participant Totals:

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

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

United States Secret Service

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

Counterfeit Detection Seminars

Counterfeit Detection Seminars are conducted approximately eight times a year for foreign law enforcement counterparts. The seminars, which are held in Washington, D.C., focus on the methods used to manufacture both genuine and counterfeit U.S. currency. They include classroom and lab-based instruction in forensic and investigative techniques.

The program is currently funded by the remaining money in the USSS Terrorism Supplement Fund (TERS).

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability, International Crime and Drugs, Counterterrorism, Homeland Security); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security); Promote International Understanding; Strengthen Diplomatic and Program Capabilities

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$158,500	\$0	\$158,500

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	66	66

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

International Counterfeit Detection Training Initiative

The International Counterfeit Detection Training Initiative (ICDTI) was piloted in 2004 in response to a demand for targeted, forensic-based counterfeit detection training that would meet the investigative needs of the USSS and operational needs of international financial institutions. Co-sponsored by global central and commercial banks, this initiative focuses on training bank and law enforcement officials on the detection of counterfeit U.S. currency. It also provides a forum within which to introduce and/or promote various counterfeit detection tools that the USSS offers.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability, International Crime and Drugs, Homeland Security); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs); Strengthen Diplomatic and Program Capabilities (Management and Organizational Excellence)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$146,500	\$0	\$146,500

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
41	3,150	3,191

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

USSS International Training Program

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

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$1,001,349	\$1,001,349

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	873	873

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	396

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



DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

451 Seventh Street, SW
Washington, DC 20410
www.hud.gov • 202-708-1112

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

Office of Policy Development and Research

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

HUD International Visitor Program

Within the Office of International Affairs, the Department of Housing and Urban Development conducts its international visitor program. Through collaboration with other nations and partnering with various stakeholder groups, HUD undertakes a variety of cooperative activities of mutual interest. HUD arranges appointments for foreign government officials and technical experts interested in the design and administration of federal housing and urban development policies. By exchanging policy and management experiences and data on topics related to housing finance and construction, urban planning, economic development, and public administration, HUD seeks to add a stronger international element to urban development policy research studies in the United States and other nations. For example, there is great international interest in America's extensive experience fostering public-private partnerships, including nongovernmental organizations and private businesses, to improve housing and job opportunities for low-income families.

International visitors to HUD are usually funded by foreign governments or through programs sponsored by the State Department and other international organizations. The Office of International Affairs receives no general program funds to support these exchange programs. Private sector participants provide their own funding.

In FY 2004 HUD, in collaboration with the State Department's International Visitor Leadership Program, hosted 396

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

representatives from various levels of government and private industry from six continents. The visitors were interested in a wide range of urban and development issues, including affordable housing development, housing finance, construction technology, urban reinvestment, community development, and the promotion of home ownership. High-level HUD officials and local level government representatives participated in the briefings.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Humanitarian Response); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs); Increase Understanding of U.S. Housing Policies and Programs

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	396	396

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
\$2,918,393	\$838,040	\$2,080,353	\$553,706†	\$69,955†	\$152,957†	\$386,161†	\$4,081,172†	1,633

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

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

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of International Affairs
1849 C Street, NW
Washington, DC 20240
www.doi.gov • 202-208-3048

The mission of the Department of the Interior (DOI) is to protect and provide access to America's natural and cultural heritage and honor the nation's federal trust responsibilities to Native American tribes. The Department manages the nation's public lands and minerals, national parks, national wildlife refuges, and western water resources and upholds federal trust responsibilities to Native American tribes. It is responsible for migratory wildlife conservation; historic preservation; endangered species; surface-mined lands protection and restoration; mapping; and geological, hydrological, and biological science. The Department has conducted international activities for almost 100 years for the following four purposes:

(1) Facilitate DOI's domestic responsibilities, including managing protected areas adjacent to international borders; sharing scientific findings, technology, and other information beneficial to domestic programs; protecting migratory wildlife; and fighting cross border fires.

(2) Meet DOI's Congressionally mandated international activities such as elephant, rhino, tiger, and great ape protection, and migratory bird preservation.

(3) Meet U.S. Treaty obligations such as:

- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)
- Convention to Combat Desertification
- Convention on Nature Protection and Wildlife Preservation in the Western Hemisphere
- 1909 U.S.-Canada Boundary Waters Treaty
- 1944 U.S.-Mexico Water Treaty
- Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar)
- 1996 U.S.-Canada Migratory Bird Convention
- Migratory Bird and Game Mammal Treaty with Mexico
- Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and other Matter (London Convention 1972)
- Migratory Bird Treaty with Japan

(4) Support U.S. foreign policy objectives at the request of the White House and the State Department. Such

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

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.

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.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues); Integrated Water Resources Development and Dam Safety; Water Conservation, Reclamation, and Reuse

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$194,791	\$0	\$15,000	\$3,000	\$212,791

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.

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.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues); Sustainable Development; Integrated Water Resources Development and Dam Safety; Water Conservation, Reclamation, and Reuse

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	438	438

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

Visiting Scholar Program

The Visiting Scholar Program provides expertise not only to Reclamation, but also to the visiting scholar as well. Visiting scholars are specifically invited by the Bureau to assist with research/study projects of mutual interest and benefit to both parties. Visiting scholars are responsible for all expenses relative to visiting the Bureau of Reclamation.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues); Integrated Water Resources Development and Dam Safety; Water Conservation, Reclamation, and Reuse

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$4,293	Not Tracked	\$0	\$0	\$4,293

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.

Minerals Management Service

The Minerals Management Service (MMS) manages the nation's natural gas, oil, and other mineral resources on the outer continental shelf. While traditionally an agency with a domestic focus, MMS regulates an industry that is global in scope. Whether it's an oil spill that could potentially harm the world's oceans or an evolutionary change from prescriptive- to performance-based regulations, MMS must be engaged in the international arena. MMS is committed to identifying and developing international initiatives that promote better integration of safety and environmental concerns into offshore development decision making.

Minerals Management Service International Program

To operate internationally, MMS focuses its efforts on providing technical advice to the State Department; monitoring, developing, and refining safety and environmental standards; and engaging in technical and information exchanges with international regulatory counterparts.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues); Creation and Implementation of a Sound Regulatory System for the Management of Oil and Gas Resources; Provision for Greater Institution Building and Contract Sanctity; Protection of Worker Safety and Environmental Protection

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$291,378	\$291,378

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
20	7	27

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

National Park Service

The National Park Service (NPS) is dedicated to conserving unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the National Park System for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. The NPS is granted authorization by the Mutual Education and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, which allows programs of cultural and educational exchange with the approval of the Department of State's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs.

The NPS also maintains international programs of communication and cooperation regarding natural resource preservation and protection in response to the Convention Concerning Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, ratified by the U.S. Senate in 1973, which provides for the identification and recognition of natural and historic properties of outstanding universal value and establishes a system whereby member nations cooperate in the protection, conservation, presentation, and rehabilitation of these properties.

Finally, as a complement to its domestic Volunteers-in-Parks Program, the NPS places foreign residents in U.S. parks to help them learn about the U.S. park system by working directly in a park, and to further international goals of biodiversity and sustainable development.

International Volunteers-in-Parks/Exchange Visitors Program and Technical Assistance Program

The National Park Service provides park-related training and development opportunities for qualified foreign trainees, foreign government visitors, and specialists to promote the general interests of international education and cultural exchange. In addition, NPS professionals travel overseas on technical assignments that typically include training components.

During FY 2004, the National Park Service International Volunteers-in-Parks (IVIP) Program faced many challenges and also celebrated many successes. Federal government initiatives to tighten visa policies and secure U.S. borders directly impacted the program. Assistance from NPS volunteer coordinators helped the NPS Office of International Affairs (OIA) successfully implement these policies into the IVIP program. National parks also helped us comply with State Department requirements by developing quality training plans for their international volunteers.

The most significant change for the IVIP program was its renewed authorization to host international volunteers for longer programs. The IVIP program developed a new training plan with the Department of State and received approval for 12-month J-1 visa programs. During FY 2004, NPS placed 110 international volunteers from 34 countries in 55 NPS units. Host NPS sites incorporated IVIPs into many program areas and created opportunities for international volunteers to gain practical experience and an understanding of American culture.

During FY 2004, IVIPs had more difficulty obtaining visas than previous years and also encountered problems at U.S. borders and ports. This, coupled with the new participant tracking responsibilities imposed on IVIP staff, contributed to the decrease in the total number of IVIPs for FY 2004 -- 110 compared to 139 in FY 2003.

NPS believes the decline in participants is temporary. The program has adapted to meet new demands and has sought out new partners. The number of national parks participating in the program grew to 55. Programs improved and IVIPs had more opportunities to participate in projects that required lengthy monitoring and research periods. NPS host sites, such as Hawaii Volcanoes National Park and Buck Island Reef National Monument, were able to fully train international volunteers in wildlife management projects, such as monitoring the Nene goose and sea turtles. Thus, IVIPs had more time to practice new skills; they returned home better equipped to assist national parks and protected areas in their countries.

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$132,879	\$0	\$132,879

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Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$6,000	\$46,045	Not Tracked	\$16,000	\$68,045

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
346	110	456

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 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, this DOI program reported receipt of USAID funds for exchanges and training that occurred (and are reported) in FY 2004.

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$518,947	\$518,947

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
74	24	98

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

Office of International Affairs International Visitors Program

The Office of International Affairs serves as a primary point of contact to work with other DOI offices and bureaus in arranging meetings and giving presentations to foreign government officials and international nongovernmental professionals. The DOI does not fund these visits; costs are typically borne by foreign governments, international organizations, or private foundations and are not tracked by the department.

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

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

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	9	9

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.

Interior Environment and Natural Resources Support Assistance Agreement

OSM supports efforts to eliminate the environmental and economic effects of acid mine drainage from abandoned coal mines, encourage reforestation of reclaimed mine land, develop techniques that can ensure reclamation of prime farmland soils, and publicly recognize outstanding reclamation by communicating the experience to others.

OSM receives requests for technical assistance and conducts formal and informal training in the United States and overseas on a variety of mining issues within its expertise. The Environment and Natural Resources Support Assistance Agreement promotes cooperation and exchange of information regarding environmental management of surface mining through the exchange of scientific resources, personnel, training, and technical knowledge. Areas of focus include management practices and application of technology to control deleterious effects on the environment of surface mining; techniques for reclamation of mined land; use of automated geological information systems to enhance mine planning, development, and reclamation; development of human resources devoted to management, mine inspection, and environmental assessment; preparation and implementation of environmental management plans and for extinguishing coal mine fires; and preparing and implementing plans for reclamation and hazard minimization on previously mined lands.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues); Improvement of Foreign Government Capacity

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$752,604	\$752,604

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
21	180	201

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.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues); Protection of Fish, Wildlife, and Plants and Their Habitats

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$278,570	\$0	\$278,570

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	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
32	40	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.

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$426,591	\$517,424	\$944,015

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$348,622	\$23,910	\$137,957	\$367,161	\$877,650

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
125	150	275

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
\$186,120,551	\$2,326,095	\$183,794,456	\$233,284†	\$0†	\$0†	\$28,880†	\$186,382,715†	107,275

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.



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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.

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$13,103	\$205,714	\$218,817

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$28,880	\$28,880

Participant Totals:

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

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.

Among its international programs in FY 2004, the Post-Blast Investigation Unit Training was provided to Iraqi investigators who completed basic criminal investigation and counterterrorism investigators courses. The courses provided comprehensive bomb blast investigative procedures and promoted a cooperative response to explosives incidents.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (International Crime and Drugs, Counterterrorism); Promote International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$1,279,760	\$1,279,760

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
100	732	832

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.

ICITAP has begun reporting its in-country training recipients in FY 2004. Over 86,000 foreign participants (494 trained as instructors) received training in El Salvador, Guatemala, Iraq, Jordan, and Nicaragua.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability, International Crime and Drugs, Counterterrorism); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Democracy and Human Rights)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$158,912,658	\$158,912,658

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	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
644	86,307	86,951

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 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 focuses its efforts on seven core areas critical to the efforts of the Criminal Division and the Department of Justice in combating international crime threatening U.S. interests: (1) terrorism, (2) organized crime, (3) money laundering and asset forfeiture, (4) corruption, (5) narcotics trafficking, (6) trafficking in persons, and (7) cybercrime and intellectual property.

OPDAT provides global assistance to 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 Advisers (RLAs), in countries where OPDAT provides long-term rule of law programs. Currently, OPDAT has 27 RLAs in 20 countries in Africa and the Middle East, Asia and the Pacific, Central and Eastern Europe and Eurasia, and Latin America and the Caribbean. RLAs are experienced federal or state prosecutors stationed in a host country for at least one year, where they provide full-time advice and technical assistance in establishing fair and professional justice sector institutions and practices.

OPDAT also conducts discrete short- and mid-term assistance programs, ranging from one week to six months, which focus on a specific aspect of criminal justice. These are implemented by Intermittent Legal Advisers (ILAs), who, like the RLAs, are experienced federal or state prosecutors.

In FY 2004, OPDAT conducted technical assistance and training programs in over 68 countries. Where appropriate, OPDAT works closely with the International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program, which provides assistance to civilian police forces throughout the world.

Albania: OPDAT and ICITAP were instrumental in the March 2004 establishment of the Organized Crime Task Force (OCTF), which is composed of elite teams of Albania's top law enforcement officials who prosecute the most important and difficult cases in the country. By the end of calendar year 2004, the OCTF had opened 387 formal investigations, of which 287 were completed. Of those 287 cases, 139 were referred to court for trial, against 267 defendants. The 287 cases include ten cases of trafficking in children, 172 of trafficking in women for prostitution, 40 for exploiting women through prostitution, 53 for narcotics offenses, and one for establishing a criminal organization. An anti-organized-crime package, containing asset forfeiture provisions and new witness protection measures, which OPDAT assisted in developing, became law on October 23, 2004.

Bosnia-Herzegovina: OPDAT and ICITAP technical assistance and training are in large part responsible for the establishment of the Bosnia-Herzegovina (BiH) anti-trafficking in persons strike force in FY 2004. Since its inception, the BiH strike force has opened 209 cases. Of those, 16 defendants have been indicted, two acquitted, and three cases were dismissed for lack of evidence. The success of the strike force played a major role in the State Department's upgrading of Bosnia-Herzegovina from Tier 3 (governments that do not fully comply with the minimum standards set by Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, as amended) to Tier 2 (governments that do not fully comply with the Act, as amended, but are making significant progress toward compliance) in FY 2004.

Colombia: Under Plan Colombia, OPDAT and ICITAP have been providing criminal procedure code reform assistance and training to assist Colombia in moving from an inquisitorial to a modern accusatory criminal justice

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system. By the end of FY 2004, OPDAT and ICITAP had provided training to 10,725 prosecutors, investigators, and judges in the trial advocacy skills needed to implement the new accusatorial style criminal procedure code, which took effect on January 1, 2005. Now that the new code has taken effect and is being applied in Bogota and three provincial cities, OPDAT and ICITAP will be stepping up efforts to provide training in oral trial skills to prosecutors, police, and judges in rural areas so that by 2008 the new system will be implemented throughout the country.

Georgia: In June 2004, OPDAT helped develop a specialized vetted anti-money-laundering unit within the Georgian Procuracy. The new unit fills a critical gap in Georgian law enforcement capacity to combat money laundering and its predicates as well as terrorist financing. In the last months of 2004, the unit's investigation into the laundering of a billion dollars by the Georgian Gamma Bank revealed a connection to major Russian organized crime figures involved in fraudulent schemes in the United States. The FBI Legatt in Tbilisi is now working with the unit in developing this case. The president of Gamma Bank has been arrested for money laundering and placed in pretrial confinement. A guilty plea with a resultant prison sentence is expected in the case; this would be the first conviction under the new money laundering law.

Iraq: OPDAT has provided assistance to the justice sector in Iraq since May 2003. The OPDAT program, often carried out in difficult and dangerous conditions, has involved establishing judicial selection criteria; the creation and operation of the Central Criminal Court of Iraq, which hears the most serious criminal cases; and the training of Iraqi judges on rule of law principles. OPDAT has trained approximately 260 Iraqi judges on principles of international human rights and criminal procedure. The programs have taken place in Baghdad and the Kurdish areas of Dohuk and Kirkuk. The OPDAT program began in 2003 with the vetting of 860 judges, which resulted in the removal of approximately 135 judges on grounds of corruption or Baathist Party affiliation.

Russia: OPDAT was instrumental in the drafting of amendments to the Russian Criminal Code criminalizing human trafficking and use of forced labor, and expanding criminal liability for pimping, organizing, and operating prostitution businesses, and distribution of child pornography. The amendments were passed in November 2003, and became effective on December 16, 2003. OPDAT also worked closely with the Russian Parliament, Presidential Administration, and law enforcement agencies in crafting fundamental reforms to the Soviet-era criminal justice system. These reforms were embodied in a groundbreaking new Code of Criminal Procedure, implemented in phases, beginning in 2002. Among other things, the new Code provides for adversarial procedures and jury trials; a form of plea bargaining; and judicial review of arrest, search, seizure, and pretrial detention.

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$16,570,115	\$16,570,115

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
527	8,269	8,796

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 (INL) and the U.S. Agency for International Development. OPDAT has been a key participant in U.S. efforts to strengthen democratic governments by helping to build justice systems that promote the rule of law and serve the public interest.

OPDAT also serves as Justice's liaison with various private and public agencies that sponsor visits by foreign officials who want to closely examine the U.S. federal legal system. Visitors with specific interests can meet with practitioners from specialized components of the Justice Department to discuss such issues as money laundering, organized crime, asset forfeiture, narcotics and other drugs, ethics and public corruption, juvenile justice and delinquency prevention, civil rights, and international judicial assistance and extradition. The opportunity for comparative law dialogue, which the International Visitors Program presents, aids the Department in its efforts to promote international legal assistance and cooperation.

Department of Justice's contributions are in-kind contributions and represent the hours that DOJ attorneys and other officials contribute out of their daily activities to meet with visitors, provide information about the U.S. justice system, and answer visitors' questions. They are not appropriated funds.

In FY 2004, 746 Department of Justice attorneys and other officials met with 1,413 international visitors. The Department estimates that the value of time contributed by the professional staff to be worth \$91,872 (in-kind contributions).

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (International Crime and Drugs); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Democracy and Human Rights)

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	1,413	1,413

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

Drug Enforcement Administration

The mission of the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) is (1) to enforce the controlled substances laws and regulations of the United States and bring to the criminal and civil justice system of the United States, or any other competent jurisdiction, those organizations and principal members of organizations involved in the growth, manufacture, or distribution of controlled substances appearing in or destined for illicit traffic in the United States, and (2) to recommend and support nonenforcement programs aimed at reducing the availability of illicit controlled substances on the domestic and international markets.

DEA International Visitor Briefings and Tours

The International Training Section conducts briefings and provides tours of the DEA Training Academy facilities to high-level international law enforcement executives. The program's major objectives include: (1) contributing to the basic infrastructure development for carrying out counternarcotics law enforcement activities in cooperating countries, (2) discussing strategies for improving technical skills of drug law enforcement personnel in these countries, and (3) increasing cooperation among high-level U.S. and foreign law enforcement officials in the training arena. The effectiveness of DEA's counternarcotics efforts overseas is viewed in terms of progress made in the establishment of effective host country enforcement training institutions. As such, officials visiting the DEA Training Academy typically receive detailed briefings and corresponding documents regarding DEA demographics; learn about the hiring practices in recruitment and selection of DEA special agents, intelligence research specialists, diversion investigators, and chemists; become aware of DEA Academy Basic Training and Worldwide In-Service Training curricula that includes performance and evaluation standards; and receive comprehensive tours of DEA training facilities.

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

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	245	245

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

International Narcotics Control Training Program

DEA's International Training Section (TRI) operates in coordination with the Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs to plan, develop, and provide counternarcotics training to police officials worldwide. The DEA Country Office/U.S. Mission and the host country collaborate with each other in order to customize training programs and maximize exposure to areas that will be most beneficial to the DEA/U.S. Mission objectives. TRI's objectives include upgrading drug law enforcement capabilities of foreign law enforcement agencies, encouraging and assisting key countries in the development of self-sufficient drug investigative training programs, and providing foreign officials with the necessary motivation, skills, and knowledge required to initiate and continue high-level drug investigations. Objectives also include increasing and fostering regional cooperation and communication between countries and between foreign police and DEA personnel.

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

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USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,024,222	\$2,153,473	\$3,177,695

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	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
396	2,563	2,959

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.

Federal Bureau of Investigation International Training Programs

The Federal Bureau of Investigation serves as the principal investigative arm of the Department of Justice. The FBI detects and investigates crimes against the United States and performs other duties connected with national security. In response to the unprecedented growth in transnational crime, the FBI now maintains an active overseas presence that fosters the establishment of effective working relationships with foreign law enforcement agencies. Additionally, the FBI trains law enforcement officers in both basic and advanced investigative techniques and principles in an effort to promote country-to-country cooperation. Besides its participation in international working groups, the FBI is involved in the exchange of mid-level supervisory personnel from police agencies. Its relationship with INTERPOL facilitates the rapid exchange of criminal investigative information on drug smuggling and other international crimes.

The International Training and Assistance Unit (ITAU) provides operational investigative support and infrastructure building for the U.S. Government by training foreign law enforcement officials in all world regions. The FBI's legal attaches, the American embassies, and foreign law enforcement representatives identify the training needs of foreign law enforcement agencies. The ITAU formulates and coordinates country-specific training and assistance.

International training opportunities include in-country training, practical case training, U.S.-based training (at the FBI Academy in Quantico, Virginia), and overseas training at the International Law Enforcement Academies (ILEAs) in Gaborone, Botswana; Budapest, Hungary; and Bangkok, Thailand.

Working under the auspices of the Department of State's Antiterrorism Assistance Program (ATA), the ITAU provides training in terrorist crime scene investigation and major case management. With the Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs program, the ITAU provides training in terrorism financing and money laundering, the supervisor's role in counterterrorism, cybercrimes, and undercover operations.

The ITAU also works in conjunction with the Department of Defense's Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) to provide instructors in support of the Weapons of Mass Destruction, Counterproliferation Training Program.

FBI special agents, other federal law enforcement officers, and state/local police officers with specific course expertise travel to the ILEAs, as well as other countries worldwide, for on-the-ground in-country training to instruct foreign law enforcement officials in short courses, one- to two-week training seminars, and an eight-week course. Training usually focuses on the areas of financial crime, organized crime, violent crime, and counterterrorism.

The ITAU also provides assistance to international students who have been selected to attend the National Academy program at the FBI Academy in Quantico, Virginia.

In FY 2004, the FBI was tasked with providing training to police officers in the emerging Iraq Government under an agreement with the Department of State. The Iraqi Training Initiative included training in intelligence gathering, organized crime, and counterterrorism. The funding amounts for these training courses were not available at the time of this report.

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,237,270	\$4,672,736	\$5,910,006

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$233,284	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$233,284

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Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
530	5,414	5,944

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

Office of Justice Programs

Since 1984, the Office of Justice Programs (OJP) has provided federal leadership in developing the nation's capacity to prevent and control crime, improve the criminal and juvenile justice systems, increase knowledge about crime and related issues, and assist crime victims. OJP's senior management team -- comprised of the Assistant Attorney General (AAG), the Deputy Assistant Attorney General (DAAG), and the five bureau heads -- works together with dedicated managers and line staff to carry out this mission.

National Institute of Justice International Activities

The international activities of the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) foster cooperation and collaboration between researchers and practitioners in the United States and its companion criminal justice agencies in other countries in the research, development, evaluation, and operational use of law enforcement technologies and allow participants to share ideas, develop skills, and foster mutual understanding in areas of mutual interest. Program activities include six different areas: terrorism, human trafficking, organized crime and corruption, emerging issues, international justice systems issues, and fostering transnational criminal justice research and dissemination.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (International Crime and Drugs, Counterterrorism); Promote International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$51,500	\$0	\$51,500

Non-USG Funding:

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

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	104	104

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
\$15,996,671	\$14,996,671	\$1,000,000	\$43,185†	Not Tracked	\$0†	\$12,015†	\$16,051,871†	74,588

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.



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The purpose of the Department of Labor is to foster, promote, and develop the welfare of the wage earners of the United States, to improve their working conditions, and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment. In carrying out this mission, the Department administers a variety of federal labor laws guaranteeing workers' rights to safe and healthful working conditions, a minimum hourly wage and overtime pay, freedom from employment discrimination, unemployment insurance, and workers' compensation. The Department also protects workers' pension rights; provides for job training programs; helps workers find jobs; works to strengthen free collective bargaining; and keeps track of changes in employment, prices, and other national economic measurements. As the Department seeks to assist all Americans who need and want to work, special efforts are made to meet the unique job market problems of older workers, youths, minority group members, women, the handicapped, and other groups.

Bureau of International Labor Affairs

The Bureau of International Labor Affairs (ILAB) carries out the 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 Technical Cooperation Program

The Office of Foreign Relations (OFR) administers the Bureau's international technical cooperation program to developing countries and countries in transition from communism, through the awarding of contracts, grants, and cooperative agreements that support the organization and delivery of U.S. experts, resources, and technology to ministries of labor and nongovernmental organizations to promote innovative workforce development programs, adherence to international core labor standards, acceptable conditions of work, and employment and training services to disadvantaged workers. Program objectives include advancing U.S. international labor policy initiatives, protecting the basic rights of workers, and strengthening the ability of developing countries to create and institutionalize social safety net policies and programs. Several types of activities, such as study tours, training, information exchanges, and consultations, are used depending on the needs of a country.

In FY 2004, OFR was involved in international exchanges and training in countries in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Central America, South America, Eastern Europe, and Eurasia. The technical cooperation program supported training that assisted countries in these regions of the world in improving labor market information services, pensions, and social insurance programs; addressing nondiscriminatory employment opportunities; promoting occupational safety and health; and holding workplace discussions on HIV/AIDS prevention, as well as labor law compliance, labor inspection systems, skills training, and workforce development.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights); Promote International Understanding; Labor Standards; Social Safety Net

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$14,898,237	\$1,000,000	\$15,898,237

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	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
60	74,236	74,296

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

National Administrative Office Programs/Office of Trade Agreement Implementation

The Office of Trade Agreement Implementation (OTAI), formerly designated as the National Administrative Office (NAO) in the Bureau of International Labor Affairs, was established as mandated by the North American Agreement on Labor Cooperation (NAALC), a supplemental agreement to the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). The NAALC promotes cooperative activities between the signatories in many labor areas including, but not limited to, workers' rights, occupational safety and health, human resource development, labor statistics, and labor-management relations. In addition to its many other functions under the NAALC, the OTAI coordinates trilateral labor cooperative activities with Canada and Mexico. These activities consist of seminars, training sessions, working groups and conferences, joint research projects, technical assistance projects, and any other such activities agreed upon by the Agreement signatories. The OTAI administers the labor chapters of the U.S.-Chile and U.S.-Singapore Free Trade Agreements.

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

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$98,434	\$0	\$98,434

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	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
44	231	275

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.

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

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$43,185	Not Tracked	\$0	\$12,015	\$55,200

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.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$514,771,138	\$428,170,821	\$86,600,317	\$52,250,095†	\$115,623,271†	\$16,510,045†	\$975,314†	\$700,129,863†	87,042

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

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

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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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.

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

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,020,747	\$203,050	\$1,223,797

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	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
79	1,286	1,365

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

Bureau of Diplomatic Security

The Bureau of Diplomatic Security (DS) is a unique organization that plays an essential role within the Department of State. The Bureau's personnel, who include special agents, engineers, diplomatic couriers, Civil Service specialists, and contractors, work together as a team to ensure that the Department can carry out its foreign policy missions safely and securely.

Diplomatic Security has a broad scope of global responsibilities, with protection of people, information, and property as its top priority. Overseas, DS develops and implements effective security programs to safeguard all personnel who work in every U.S. diplomatic mission around the world. In the United States, the Bureau protects the Secretary of State, the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, and foreign dignitaries below the head-of-state level who visit the United States. DS develops and implements security programs to protect all domestic State Department facilities, which number more than 90, as well as the residence of the Secretary of State.

Antiterrorism Assistance Program

The goal of the Antiterrorism Assistance Program (ATA) is to improve the capabilities of foreign countries to overcome terrorist threats while promoting democratic and human rights values essential for free and stable societies. ATA training enhances the antiterrorism skills of foreign police, law enforcement, and security officials while adhering to and fostering human rights standards and providing a vehicle for continued contact and dialogue between U.S. and foreign security officials.

ATA programs achieve multiple objectives in the war on terrorism. They improve the operational and tactical capabilities that partner nations need to confront and defeat the threat of terrorism. ATA training enhances and sustains partner nations' capacities to take strong, effective, and decisive measures to destroy terrorist networks and prevent attacks. Partner countries' improved capabilities serve as force multipliers to bolster the United States' efforts to defend American citizens, U.S. business and civic interests, and U.S. Government interests abroad. This is a key part of the nation's first line of defense in protecting the American homeland.

ATA programs foster cooperative efforts between U.S. law enforcement officers and those of partner countries engaged in the front lines in the global war on terrorism. ATA-provided training and equipment play a key role in maintaining and increasing partners' capabilities to find and arrest terrorists. Nearly all terrorists captured overseas were apprehended by the security or police authorities of partner nations, either unilaterally, or in close cooperation with the United States.

ATA programs also advance U.S. foreign policy goals by strengthening bilateral relationships. ATA training plays a vital role in the Administration's efforts to build and sustain the global coalition of partner nations prosecuting the war on terrorism.

FY 2004 proved to be another highly productive and successful year for the ATA program and its training participants. In addition to proceeding with existing antiterrorism training and assistance efforts, the ATA program introduced a number of new initiatives to help partner nations combat and eliminate the threat of terrorism. ATA also expanded its training platforms in order to maximize training benefits, minimize training costs, and expedite programmatic details. While effectively conducting needs assessments and program reviews, developing curriculum, and managing training, ATA continued to coordinate and rely on the expertise of both federal and state law enforcement agencies. This synergy is essential to the success of the ATA program.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability, International Crime and Drugs, Counterterrorism, Homeland Security); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Democracy and Human Rights)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$88,834,000	\$0	\$88,834,000

Non-USG Funding:

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

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
193	2,220	2,413

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.

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$3,199,104	\$0	\$3,199,104

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$100,035	\$0	\$16,000	\$4,304	\$120,339

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
193	2,220	2,413

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

Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs

The Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA) promotes mutual understanding between the United States and other nations by conducting educational and cultural exchange activities. The mission of educational and cultural exchange is to promote friendly, sympathetic, and peaceful relations between the United States and other countries by fostering mutual understanding through a wide range of international programs, as authorized by the Fulbright-Hays Act. Mutual understanding is achieved by exposing foreign participants to U.S. values, language, ideas, and policies, and by increasing Americans' knowledge about foreign societies and cultures, as well as international issues important to U.S. interests.

Since September 11, 2001, ECA has placed increased focus on younger and more diverse audiences, particularly countries with significant Muslim populations, in order to engage the successor generation in a dialogue for greater understanding through expanded academic, cultural and professional exchange programs. It builds on the values we hold in common with all societies, strengthens voices of moderation, reinforces U.S. commitment to education and opportunity, and provides a platform for positive dialogue. It is a long-term strategy, using both new and traditional models. ECA's core programs, including Fulbright, the International Visitor Leadership Program, the Youth Exchange and Study Program, CultureConnect, and other exchanges, empower U.S. citizens, reach the younger generation and engage under-represented sectors of foreign societies.

The Bureau's programs are administered overseas in cooperation with State Department posts, Fulbright binational commissions, and U.S.-based nongovernmental organizations (NGOs). These institutions are essential to fulfilling the Bureau's mission.

Citizen Exchange Programs

The Office of Citizen Exchanges funds and manages professional, youth, and cultural programs and exchanges designed to create mutual understanding and promote U.S. interests. These programs enable emerging leaders, young professionals, and motivated students from foreign countries to create long-term relationships with American counterparts.

Citizen Exchange Programs are, for the most part, managed through grants to U.S. nonprofit institutions, including community organizations, professional associations, and universities, which are encouraged to partner with in-country organizations, professional associations, and universities to conduct the project.

Citizen Exchange grants generate an exchange of ideas and develop common approaches to shared international problems; create sustainable professional and institutional linkages between the United States and other countries; enhance U.S. and foreign audiences' knowledge of each other's problem solving approaches, cultural traditions and value systems; increase the international awareness and involvement of the American nonprofit NGO community; and generate public-private sector partnerships that, in turn, leverage private sector funding.

Strategic Communities projects support professional programs that generally involve two-way exchanges, in many cases taking place over a two-to-three year period. Exchanges may include U.S.-based internships, seminars and site visits, in-country workshops, conferences, and consultancies. Individualized internships provide practical experience in such fields as media, public administration, business development, and NGO management. Home stays with American families and enrichment activities provide a well-rounded learning experience for the foreign participants in a Citizen Exchange Program. Thematic priorities for grant solicitations are developed from the Department's Bureau Program Plans and in close consultation with regional bureau public diplomacy offices and embassy public affairs sections. They include opportunity for youth, media development, judicial process and reform, public administration, development of nonprofit organizations, women's leadership, conflict resolution and prevention, cultural heritage and cultural property (copyright), good governance, religious tolerance and diversity, public health, and HIV/AIDS awareness.

Cultural programs and exchanges managed by the Cultural Programs Division address major policy challenges in building mutual understanding, reaching priority audiences, and building institutional relationships through programs in the visual and performing arts, film, arts management, and arts education. Programs include CultureConnect Ambassadors and Envoys, American Music Abroad, Film Service Presentations, and Paper Shows. In addition, the division solicits grant proposals from American nonprofit organizations to support international exchanges of artists, arts managers, and arts educators in projects that address key policy issues, and assist in developing relationships and linkages between American museums, performing artists, and visual artists and their counterparts in other countries.

The Youth Programs Division seeks to identify future leaders in key countries, provide them with leadership skills and an understanding of democratic principles, and motivate them to work toward the transformation of their societies. Youth Programs also engage in projects that help teachers motivate their students, improve teaching methodologies, especially in the areas of English instruction and civic education, and foster mutual understanding. Programs supported through this division include Academic Year/Semester Study, Global Connections and Exchange Programs, and Thematic Group Projects.

Please note that the German American Partnership Program (GAPP) accounts for the significant number of participants related to Germany in the submitted data.

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$32,574,262	\$142,278	\$32,716,540

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$1,450,812	\$5,564,763	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$7,015,575

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
57	814	871

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.

Economic Support Fund Programs

The Economic Support Fund (ESF) addresses economic and political foreign policy interests of the United States by providing assistance to allies and countries in transition to democracy, supporting the Middle East peace process, and financing economic stabilization programs, frequently in a multi-donor context. ESF furthers U.S. foreign policy interests by:

- Increasing the role of the private sector in the economy, reducing government controls over markets, enhancing job creation, and improving economic growth.
- Assisting in the development of effective and accessible independent legal systems operating under the rule of law, as measured by an increase in the use of the courts to decide allegations of human rights abuses or abuses of government authority.
- Developing and strengthening institutions necessary for sustainable democracy through support for the transformation of the public sector, including assistance and training to improve public administration; promote decentralization; and strengthen local governments, parliaments, independent media, and nongovernmental organizations.

The Cyprus-America Scholarship Program (CASP) is now included in the Economic Support Fund Programs.

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$19,942,000	\$19,942,000

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$4,241,575	\$446,892	\$10,800	\$0	\$4,699,267

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
57	814	871

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.

FREEDOM Support Exchange Programs

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

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

ECA programs targeted high school, university, postgraduate, and professional audiences to embrace the widest possible number of emerging leaders. The length and scope of these programs ranged from short-term visits to full academic degree programs. Programs still operating in FY 2004, through carryover funds, include: the Armenian Connectivity Program, the Edmund S. Muskie/Graduate Fellowship Program, Educational Information Centers, the Eurasia Professional Exchanges and Training Program, Educational Partnerships, the Georgian Model School, the International Visitor Leadership Program, the Junior Faculty Development Program, the Future Leaders Exchange Program, the Community Connections Program, the English Language Fellows Program, the Civics for Secondary Education Program, the Internet Access and Training Program, and the Exchange Alumni Programs.

The FREEDOM Support Exchange Programs ended in FY 2003 and the carryover amounts were recorded in fiscal year 2004.

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$34,490,222	\$34,490,222

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$2,500	\$2,944,614	\$207,201	\$0	\$3,154,315

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
242	1,262	1,504

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

Fulbright Program

The J. William Fulbright Educational Exchange Program was established in 1946, in the aftermath of World War II, and has become an integral part of U.S. bilateral relations with some 150 countries. The Fulbright Program remains our country's premier vehicle for intellectual engagement with the rest of the world. With policy guidance from the Presidentially-appointed J. William Fulbright Foreign Scholarship Board, the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs plans and administers the Fulbright Program in cooperation with the bilateral Fulbright commissions and foundations operating in 51 countries, private cooperating agencies, the U.S. academic community, NGOs, U.S. diplomatic missions, foreign governments, and educational institutions. Cooperating private institutions play a critical role in the administration of the program and help secure private sector collaboration and financial support.

Fulbright Academic Exchanges include Fulbright Students, Fulbright Scholars, Fulbright Teachers, and the Hubert H. Humphrey Fellowship Program. The Fulbright Program annually awards about 6,000 fellowships and scholarships to U.S. and foreign graduate students, university professors and professionals and secondary school teachers to study, lecture, teach, or conduct research abroad and in the United States.

The Fulbright Program is noted for its binationalism. The program is meant to support bilateral priorities and host governments to join with the United States in shaping goals and contributing to the costs of the program. In many countries, the support of the host government equals or exceeds the U.S. financial contribution. Consequently, the Fulbright Program generates nearly half of its gross support through private sector and NGO partnerships and cost-sharing by foreign governments and other USG agencies. The long-term Bureau goal is to achieve parity of contributions from all foreign governments.

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$153,489,831	\$3,711,859	\$157,201,690

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$37,564,731	\$45,690,023	\$14,397,990	Not Tracked	\$97,652,744

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
2,523	4,167	6,690

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

Global Educational Programs

The Educational Information and Resources Branch (ECA/A/S) is a branch of the Office of Global Educational Programs under Academic Programs within the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs. Programs administered and funded by the Educational Information and Resources Branch develop, support, and strengthen the professional infrastructure for educational exchanges between the United States and other countries. Through its support of research and data collection on international educational exchanges, the Branch also contributes to the increasingly important public policy debate on such issues as the involvement of foreign scholars in academic research and teaching and the importance of American students studying overseas.

The professional exchanges infrastructure, which includes overseas educational advisers and U.S. professionals working in international education, enhances the ability of the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs to conduct government-sponsored academic exchanges, provides assistance to international students and scholars interested in studying in the United States, and bolsters U.S. study abroad programs. The Branch's programs are designed to help participants in educational exchange at every academic level, whether publicly or privately financed, receive professional assistance that will lead to an appropriate, positive international educational experience.

More specifically, the Educational Information and Resources Branch promotes the international exchange of students and scholars by providing support for a network of educational advising centers located in nearly every country of the world. Collectively known as EducationUSA advising centers, these centers promote study in the United States.

The Office of English Language Programs promotes and supports English language programs sponsored by U.S. embassies and host country institutions to improve the teaching and learning of English. State Department English Language Officers are posted at 16 embassies to assist with these programs. The Washington office manages the English Language Fellows Program, which places about 104 teachers and teacher-trainers around the world each year, sponsors U.S. academics as English Language Specialists to conduct four- to six-week programs for English teaching professionals, and supervises the English ACCESS Microscholarship program, which provides English language instruction and an American-style classroom experience to non-elite Muslim young people. The office also publishes teaching materials and a quarterly journal for English teaching professionals.

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$11,859,303	\$1,011,500	\$12,870,803

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$265,000	\$0	\$0	\$223,500	\$488,500

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
231	137	368

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

International Visitor Leadership Program

The International Visitor Leadership Program brings over 4,500 participants to the United States from all over the world each year to meet and confer with their professional counterparts and to experience America firsthand.

International Visitors are current or potential leaders in government, politics, the media, education, NGOs, and other fields, selected by American Embassy officials overseas in support of U.S. foreign policy priorities as articulated in the Mission Performance Plan. Programs are designed to address issues ranging from international security, democracy, governance, and the rule of law and civil society, to trade, economic development, the environment, HIV/AIDS, diversity and tolerance, international crime, trafficking in humans, freedom of the press, and the arts. More than 230 current and former heads of state, 1,500 cabinet-level ministers, and many other distinguished world leaders in government and the private sector have participated in the International Visitor Leadership Program.

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

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$57,730,470	\$1,115,514	\$58,845,984

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$200,000	\$40,000,000	\$500,000	Not Tracked	\$40,700,000

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	4,730	4,730

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 the nations of Asia and the Pacific through cooperative study, training and research." To support this mission, the Center's programs focus around a specific institutional goal: "to help achieve a peaceful, prosperous and just Asia-Pacific community of fully committed partner nations." Research, dialogue, educational activities, and public outreach incorporate both the Center's mission and programmatic focus of building an Asia-Pacific community.

The Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships (EEF) Program, created in 1953 to honor President Dwight D. Eisenhower, promotes international understanding and productivity through the exchange of information, ideas, and perspectives among emerging leaders throughout the world. The Eisenhower Fellowship Act of 1990 authorized a permanent endowment for the program and established a trust fund. The 1992 Appropriations Act provided \$5 million to establish the endowment and to appropriate the interest and earnings to Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships, Inc. In 1995, the Appropriations Act made an additional payment of \$2.5 million to the endowment. In nominating candidates for this program, eminent citizens select individuals from their countries whom they believe will have considerable impact on their communities.

The Israeli-Arab Scholarship Program is funded by an interest-paying, Congressionally-mandated endowment established in 1991. The program provides highly qualified Arab citizens of Israel with opportunities to pursue graduate education in the United States, while experiencing American society and culture. Students are selected through a merit-based competition administered by the Public Affairs Section of the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv. The program is a multi-year activity.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security; Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights, Humanitarian Response); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$18,369,403	\$9,887,950	\$28,257,353

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$497,000	\$10,190,884	\$794,005	\$719,000	\$12,200,889

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
114	742	856

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

Special Academic Exchange Programs

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

The Edmund S. Muskie Fellowship Program selects outstanding citizens from Eurasia to receive scholarships for master's degree work in business administration, economics, public policy, education, journalism, library science, and environmental studies. Fellows return home after the conclusion of the M.A. degree to pursue careers in government, the private sector, and the NGO community.

ECA supports American Overseas Research Centers (AORCs) through a grant to the Council of American Overseas Research Centers. This grant provides support for graduate and post-graduate study by U.S. scholars at these centers.

Special exchanges for the South Pacific, East Timor, and Tibet provide scholarships for undergraduate and graduate exchanges at U.S. universities.

The Disability Exchange Clearinghouse was developed through a cooperative agreement with Mobility International USA to help ensure that international exchange opportunities are promoted among individuals with disabilities.

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$31,043,000	\$4,614,240	\$35,657,240

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$263,361	\$7,951,086	\$0	\$0	\$8,214,447

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
493	507	1,000

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.

Special Professional and Cultural Exchange Programs

Special Professional and Cultural Exchanges expose citizens of other countries to American policy, values, and systems and allow Americans to share their expertise and to broaden U.S. society's participation in global issues and events. Themes address policy goals, bilateral and regional objectives of U.S. missions, and the concerns of Congress.

Special Professional and Cultural Programs are those programs of special interest to the Congress. The Congress-Bundestag Youth Exchange Program, for example, is an official exchange program of the governments of the United States and Germany. Since FY 1983, both national legislatures have provided funding to enable the participation of more than 10,700 American and German high school students and young professionals to improve career skills through formal study and work experience in each other's country. Other special programs include the Mike Mansfield Fellowship Program, the Irish Institute, the Special Olympics and Paralympics, and the National Youth Science Camp of the Americas.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability, Counterterrorism); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights, Humanitarian Response); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs)

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$9,451,603	\$0	\$9,451,603

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	\$3,000,000	\$1,550,134	\$521,176	\$0	\$5,071,310

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	575	913	1,488

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

Support for East European Democracy Exchanges

The primary goal of the Support for East European Democracy (SEED) Act of 1989 is to promote democratic and free market transitions in the former communist countries of Central and Eastern Europe, enabling them to overcome their past and become reliable, productive members of the Euro-Atlantic community of Western democracies. ECA administered a host of programs geared towards meeting this mandate

The Support for East European Democracy Exchanges Program ended in FY 2003 and the carryover amounts were recorded in FY 2004.

Programs still operating in FY 2004, through carryover, included: the Ron Brown Fellowship Program, the Hubert H. Humphrey Fellowship Program, Citizen Exchanges, Educational Information Centers, the International Visitor Leadership Program, the Junior Faculty Development Program, English Language Fellows, and Exchange Alumni Programs.

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

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$0	\$9,248,962	\$9,248,962

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	\$13,850	\$1,235,175	\$0	\$0	\$1,249,025

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	96	203	299

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 European and Eurasian Affairs

The Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs is responsible for advising the Secretary of State regarding countries within the region, and guiding the operation of U.S. diplomatic establishments in the countries of the region while implementing foreign policy throughout Europe and Eurasia.

Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs

Post-generated exchange and training programs in the European and Eurasian region consist of a variety of exchanges, seminars, training programs, master classes, and conferences that promote U.S. interests on issues such as national security, mutual understanding, regional stability, NATO enlargement, strengthening democracy, human rights, civil society, economic prosperity, the war on terrorism, and nonproliferation.

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$9,676,513	\$960,740	\$10,637,253

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$4,651,231	\$24,700	\$40,934	\$28,510	\$4,745,375

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
1,705	10,969	12,674

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.

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$500,000	\$500,000

Non-USG Funding:

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

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
265	700	965

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.

INL-funded training and technical assistance has helped governments engage national institutions, communities, and resources to reduce demand for illegal drugs. An outcome-based evaluation of INL-funded training treatment programs in Peru revealed that the training reduced overall drug use from 90% to 34%, and INL-funded, school-based drug prevention training in Colombia showed that drug use was reduced from 54% to 10% in targeted cities participating in the program. INL-funded technical assistance enabled Chile and Brazil to extend school-based prevention programs to over one million students, while Thailand's prevention program increased its reach to 500,000 students. INL funded two regional demand reduction symposia in Malaysia that resulted in 500 Afghan mullahs agreeing to cooperate with the United States on providing mosque-based, drug intervention services that provide alternatives to radical schools that recruit young terrorists and to reduce drug consumption that fuels the coffers of terrorists groups. Likewise, leading Indonesian mullahs developed plans to collaborate with the United States on providing drug prevention and outreach services through mosques and madrassahs.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (International Crime and Drugs, Counterterrorism); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$2,587,000	\$0	\$2,587,000

Non-USG Funding:

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

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
18	12,248	12,266

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.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (American Citizens, Regional Stability, International Crime and Drugs); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs); Strengthen Diplomatic and Program Capabilities (Management and Organizational Excellence)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$602,710	\$0	\$602,710

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
244	3,590	3,834

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.

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$451,841	\$11,220	\$463,061

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
89	2,968	3,057

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 Exchanges and Training Programs

Post-generated exchanges in the Western Hemispheric region consist of a variety of exchanges, seminars, workshops, and conferences that promote the United States' interests in democracy, trade, and sustainable economic development. Programs also foster cooperation on issues such as drug trafficking and crime, poverty reduction, and environmental protection.

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$2,896,295	\$154,037	\$3,050,332

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$25,000	\$21,939	\$0	\$46,939

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
671	14,204	14,875

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 Bureau of International Information Programs is the principal U.S. Government organization responsible for informing and influencing international audiences about U.S. policy and American society. Through the U.S. Speaker/Specialist Programs, IIP recruits speakers and specialists from both the public and private sectors to speak and to serve as consultants, or to conduct workshops and seminars for professional audiences, on such topics as international security, trade policy, democracy, issues of civil society, education, free and fair elections, the environment, the rule of law, and the free press. Annually, IIP programs recruit over a thousand U.S. speakers/specialists to discuss with foreign audiences issues that have been identified by U.S. embassies. While most speakers travel abroad to a foreign country for multiday programs, others participate electronically via digital videoconferencing (a two-way audio and visual link) or teleconferencing (a two-way telephone conversation).

The program operates on the principle that a free society is its own best witness. Selected from among the best in their fields and representing the broad range of informed opinion within the United States, participants express their own views as experts in foreign policy, government, economics, business, education, humanities, science and technology, law, and other fields. One speaker may be programmed in multiple countries and on several topics.

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$4,384,739	\$606,745	\$4,991,484

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	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
818	0	818

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
\$1,838,287	\$622,387	\$1,215,900	\$825,129†	\$1,853,522†	\$226,246†	\$20,459†	\$4,763,643†	2,315

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

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

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The Department of Transportation (DOT) is a Cabinet-level executive department commissioned to serve the United States by ensuring a fast, safe, efficient, accessible, and secure transportation system that meets vital national interests and enhances the quality of life of the American people, today and into the future.

Leadership of the DOT is provided by the Secretary of Transportation, who is the principal adviser to the President in all matters relating to federal transportation programs. The Office of the Secretary (OST) oversees the formulation of national transportation and international policy. Other responsibilities range from promoting intermodal transportation, to negotiation and implementation of international transportation agreements and science and technological matters, and to ensuring the fitness of U.S. airlines and enforcing airline consumer regulations.

The Department of Transportation includes 10 individual operating administrations: the Federal Aviation Administration, the Federal Highway Administration, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, the Federal Railroad Administration, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, the Federal Transit Administration, the Maritime Administration, the Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation, the Research and Innovative Technology Administration, and the Surface Transportation Board.

A number of the Department's operating 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.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (American Citizens, Counterterrorism); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues); Promote International Understanding; Operation of Safe, Secure, and Efficient International Airspace

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	586	586

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.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (American Citizens, Homeland Security); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues); Operation of Safe, Secure, and Efficient International Airspace

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$3,900	\$15,900	\$19,800

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$819,129	\$41,190	\$45,488	\$20,459	\$926,266

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	381	381

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.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs); Advancement of Science

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	101	101

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 58 reviews have been completed.

-- Exchange Program: The Office of International Programs assists its foreign counterparts with setting up long-term exchange programs for their employees who would like to spend 6 to 12 months with the FHWA. Generally speaking, the FHWA does not spend USG funding on these long-term exchange programs. Support comes from foreign sources.

-- Visitors Program: The Office of International Programs also provides short-term, ad hoc international visitor programs for its foreign counterparts who would like to meet with officials in other elements within FHWA and the Department of Transportation. The FHWA also refers such requests to appropriate associations and state and local transportation organizations.

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$542,307	\$0	\$542,307

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$38,448	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$38,448

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
180	246	426

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

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security; Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Humanitarian Response); Transportation of People and Goods/Improved Mobility of Defense Forces

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$56,000	\$0	\$56,000

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	37	37

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.

In addition to the reported programming, the FRA also conducted briefings for representatives from several diplomatic missions in Washington, D.C. At the request of the IAWG, this programming has not been included in the FY 2004 data submission.

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

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	132	132

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

The FRA's FY 2004 data submission reflects calendar year 2004 visitors to FRA.

Federal Transit Administration

The Federal Transit Administration (FTA) provides leadership, technical assistance, and financial resources for safe, technologically advanced public transportation that enhances all citizens' mobility and accessibility, improves America's communities and natural environment, and strengthens the national economy.

FTA Foreign Visitors

The International Mass Transportation Program organizes and hosts delegations of foreign visitors to examine U.S. best practices in transit goods and services. Visit requests are often the result of contacts made during FTA fact-finding missions. Visits are also requested by foreign embassies located in the United States. Programs for developing countries are designed to assist in creating mass transit systems. Programs for developed countries usually focus on specific technical areas of interest, intelligent transportation systems, and increasing access for people with disabilities.

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$20,180	\$0	\$20,180

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	6	6

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.

Global Maritime and Transportation School

The Global Maritime and Transportation School (GMATS) at the United States Merchant Marine Academy is the professional education and training arm of the U.S. Maritime Administration. GMATS offers leading edge programs that benefit professionals from the public- and private-sector maritime and transportation industry. Through its education, training, and research initiatives, GMATS is dedicated to optimizing America's economic and strategic intermodal transportation system and its global transportation interests. Further, GMATS seeks to encourage worldwide trade by providing mariners and international transportation and business professionals with the requisite skills needed to operate intermodal transportation systems in the worldwide economy that are safe, efficient, and environmentally compliant.

GMATS international activities fall into four broad categories: (1) development and delivery of customized education and training (including train-the-trainer) programs, (2) technical assistance, including maritime education and training, and maritime operations, intermodal systems, and transportation security, (3) hosting U.S. study tours for foreign transportation officials through the State Department's International Visitor Leadership Program, and (4) facilitating study tours for U.S. professionals overseas.

GMATS is a fee-for-service organization. Revenues to operate GMATS are generated through reimbursable and interagency agreements, contracts, Memoranda of Agreement/Memoranda of Understanding, tuition, and lodging fees.

In FY 2004, GMATS sponsored the Indonesian Train-the-Trainer Program, which provided a six-month U.S. Merchant Marine Academy residency for 34 professors and administrators from the six federal maritime institutions in Indonesia. The residency included International Maritime Organization (IMO) Standards for Training, Certification, and Watchkeeping for Seafarers (STCW) nautical science and marine engineering training; instructional techniques; and maritime academy operations, management, and administration.

GMATS, in conjunction with P&O Ports (which is based in London, England, and is the fourth largest global container terminal operator), initiated a 10-week blended learning program for senior marine terminal managers from around the world. The program, which consists of two five-week residencies (split between fiscal years 2004 and 2005), helps participants understand, plan, and design terminals and manage, improve, and optimize terminal operational performance. At the conclusion of the 10-week program, participants are awarded P&O Ports Operations Management Diplomas.

GMATS provides briefings and hosts study tours for foreign transportation officials, many of which are hosted by the State Department's International Visitor Leadership Program. When appropriate, GMATS also facilitates study tours for U.S. professionals overseas.

Also in FY 2004, GMATS continued its involvement with the Nigeria Transportation Project by providing two- and six-week intensive short courses at the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy in Seaport and Marine Terminal Operations, Maritime Security and International Ship and Port Security Code, and Railroad Operations and Intermodal Management. Data for these activities are reported by the Office of the Secretary, Office of International Transportation and Trade and are not included in the data below.

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$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
\$6,000	\$1,773,884	\$40,000	Not Tracked	\$1,819,884

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	79	79

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

United States Merchant Marine Academy Programs

The United States Merchant Marine Academy educates professional officers and leaders who are dedicated to serving the economic and national defense interests of the United States in our armed forces and merchant marine, and who will contribute to an intermodal transportation system that effectively ties America together. The Academy also opens its courses to qualified foreign students. Foreign students attending the Academy are funded entirely from personal resources or by foreign governments. The government of Panama, through the Instituto para la Formacion y Aprovechamiento de Recursos Humanos (IFARHU), provides Panamanian students with loans to facilitate their attendance at the Academy. These loans are forgiven if students return to Panama to work for the Panamanian government or in the maritime or transportation industry.

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

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$0	\$140,758	Not Tracked	\$140,758

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.

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.

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

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	99	99

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 (USAID), established a transportation program to carry out technical assistance and training activities to address some of the more pressing issues hindering the reinvigoration of Nigeria's transportation sector, focusing on the enhancement of all Nigeria's transportation modes, including aviation safety and security, maritime training, technical assistance, port privatization, railroad and intermodal operations, and oversight.

In FY 2004, the DOT assisted Nigeria in reinvigorating its rail system, assessing the east rail line leading from Lagos to Port Harcourt. DOT also explored opportunities for rail privatization. In addition, the DOT continued to develop options for a commuter service in Lagos to support reducing congestion. Thirty Nigerian students, nominated by the Ministry of Transportation, attended rail security training at the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy in Kings Point, New York.

DOT continues to cooperate with Nigeria's Port Authority in an effort to improve that country's environmental and security practices. DOT assessed Nigeria's ports, which impact Nigeria's trading capabilities, and developed strategies for port privatization. As a result of DOT's efforts, 20 Nigerian students, nominated by the Managing Director of the Nigeria Port Authority, also received maritime security training from the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Counterterrorism, Homeland Security); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$300,000	\$300,000

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

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

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

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 in improving their air navigation services, aviation safety, and airport security. The United States Government acts as a technical adviser and facilitator of actions to be taken by African states, with assistance from the private sector, regional institutions, and international civil aviation organizations.

Training activities occur at the Federal Aviation Administration Academy in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, and on the African continent.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

In FY 2004, the program trained nearly 400 participants from 17 African nations. DOT also began critical aviation English-language training for those countries where English is not the primary language, such as Angola, Cameroon, Cape Verde, and Mali.

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

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
29	371	400

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
\$1,072,923	\$571,507	\$501,416	\$979,487	\$0	\$0	\$81,939	\$2,134,349	605

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.



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

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

The mission of the Department of the Treasury is to promote prosperous and stable American and world economies, manage the U.S. Government's finances, safeguard our financial systems, protect our nation's leaders, ensure a safe and drug-free America, and continue to build a strong institution. The Department carries out this mission by performing four basic functions: formulating and recommending economic, financial, tax, and fiscal policies; serving as financial agent for the U.S. Government; enforcing the law; and manufacturing coins and currency.

Internal Revenue Service

The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) is responsible for administering and enforcing internal revenue laws and related statutes, except those relating to alcohol, tobacco, firearms, and explosives. Its mission is to collect the proper amount of tax revenue at the least cost to the public, and in a manner that warrants the highest degree of public confidence in the Service's integrity, efficiency, and fairness.

IRS International Visitor Programs

The Tax Administration Advisory Services Division (TAAS) supports U.S. foreign policy by sharing IRS managerial and technical expertise with foreign governments. The long-term goal is to assist foreign governments in improving their tax administrations as a means of developing their economic infrastructure. The IRS provides a variety of training courses and other types of short-term and long-term assistance for foreign officials, which lays the groundwork for encouraging the ratification of tax treaties and exchange of information, facilitating mutual compliance efforts, detecting noncompliance, and improving U.S. knowledge of global tax administration.

The TAAS assistance program includes needs assessments of tax administration organizational and functional areas, as well as specialized, in-country advisers under short-term or long-term contracts. All costs are borne by the foreign government or international agency funding sources.

The IRS conducts stateside training programs that represent a range of technical and management areas. However, the current emphasis is to conduct training and facilitations programs in the foreign country. The Management and Executive Leadership Curriculum is designed to address each individual contracting country's needs. The courses vary in length from two to eight weeks. The IRS does not budget for participant funding to support these programs. The participant's government or an international agency must cover course fees and all other related expenses.

The International Visitor 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.

TAAS organized approximately 50 International Visitor Programs for participants from more than 30 different countries. TAAS provided subject matter experts for 1 Inter-American Center for Tax Administration (CIAT) program, 1 Intra-European Organization of Tax Administration (IOTA) program, and 23 Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) events. These covered a wide range of topics including Taxation of Electronic Commerce, International Tax Evasion/Avoidance, and Transfer Pricing Guidelines. TAAS also delivered portions of its executive and leadership curriculum for Tanzania (in-country) and Thailand (stateside) funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and/or the country itself.

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$571,507	\$217,814	\$789,321

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$979,487	\$0	\$0	\$16,403	\$995,890

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
188	182	370

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:

- Establish, build, and maintain relationships with foreign supervisory organizations.
- Provide a platform for the OCC to present its supervisory views and philosophies to the international supervisory community.
- Enhance the global reputation of the OCC.
- Enhance foreign supervisory organizations' knowledge, supervisory practices, and compliance with international standards and best practices.

The OCC does not have any specific funding or appropriations for any of the activities captured in this report. Each request is evaluated on a case-by-case basis with full reimbursement required.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security); Safety and Soundness of Global Banking System

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$283,602	\$283,602

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$65,536	\$65,536

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	214	235

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
\$20,189	\$20,189	\$0	Not Tracked	\$65,572	\$24,728	Not Tracked	\$110,489	45

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



DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

Office of Human Resources Management
810 Vermont Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20420
www.va.gov • 202-273-4967

The Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) operates programs to benefit veterans and members of their families. Benefits include compensation payments for disabilities or death related to military service; pensions; education and rehabilitation; home loan guaranty; burial; and a medical care program incorporating nursing homes, clinics, and medical centers.

Veterans Health Administration

The Veterans Health Administration provides hospital, nursing home, and domiciliary care, as well as outpatient medical and dental care, to eligible veterans of military service in the Armed Forces.

Training Activities

The Department of Veterans Affairs employs more than 200,000 personnel in a network of 163 medical centers, 58 regional offices, and 120 national cemeteries across the United States. Each year some VA employees travel to other countries to participate in conferences, symposia, and various types of training activities. A significant majority of these individuals are health care professionals (physicians, dentists, nurses, medical researchers, etc.) attending the conferences or symposia to present papers, meet with peers, and advance their professional knowledge. VA does not itself administer the conferences, symposia, and other activities that VA employees attend in other countries. These programs are administered by various non-VA entities, including professional organizations, institutions of higher learning, international organizations, and government agencies. Each year some 50-100 VA employees, however, do receive funding support from the VA to travel abroad to attend conferences, symposia, and other job-related activities. Generally, this support covers transportation and/or lodging. In some instances, the employees may attend the conferences on government time; in others, they must use personal leave.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues); Honor, Care for, and Compensate U.S. Veterans

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$20,189	\$0	\$20,189

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$65,572	\$24,728	Not Tracked	\$90,300

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
45	0	45

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

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	1,783

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

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

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	1,783	1,783

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	113

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

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

organizations include the U.S. Agency for International Development, the U.S. Trade and Development Agency, and the World Bank.

The FCC did not submit required data for FY 2004. Instead, the FCC provided a list that showed the number of meetings (113) by country with foreign visitors in calendar year 2004. It did not, however, specify the number of visitors who participated in each meeting. Therefore, the IAWG can report only that the FCC hosted at least 113 foreign visitors during calendar year 2004.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security); Communications Services

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	113	113

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	370

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.

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

The Visitors and Information Program coordinates FDIC staff and resources in meeting with foreign visitors and providing requested information to make the most effective use of FDIC resources and to provide a quality learning experience for the visitor. The FDIC fulfills requests for meetings and information to the extent that resources are available. The requests should also promote U.S. interests, enhance foreign banking systems and supervisory mechanisms, or develop relationships with foreign counterparts. Criteria for acceptance are the same as for the Technical Assistance Program. Most visits occur on FDIC premises.

The Examiner Training Program provides appropriate, constructive assistance and technical training to countries that are committed to developing and maintaining a highly-skilled examiner work force. FDIC's Training and Consulting Services Branch of the Division of Administration invites foreign central banks and supervisory authorities to send participants to specified FDIC examiner training schools held at the Seidman Center in Arlington, Virginia. Students are charged tuition and lodging fees. Costs are reviewed annually and are specified in the solicitation materials.

Among its programming activities for FY 2004, the FDIC held approximately 51 meetings with representatives from foreign countries. FDIC professionals provided technical assistance to countries in Africa, Eurasia, Europe, the Near East, South Asia, and the Western Hemisphere. FDIC trainers conducted a course called "Banking Crisis and Resolution" at the Association of Supervisors of Banks of the Americas' Continental Training Program in Paraguay.

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

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
164	206	370

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	294

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.

In FY 2004, 53 FERC employees participated in meetings with 294 international visitors to the United States. Most meetings occurred at FERC headquarters in Washington, D.C. In addition, 31 FERC employees traveled overseas for meetings and conferences. The U.S. participants are not reflected in this report.

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

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	294	294

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	40

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



FEDERAL EXECUTIVE BOARDS

Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. Federal Building
10 Causeway Street, Suite 178
Boston, MA 02222
www.boston.feb.gov • 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.

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE BOARDS

As a major sponsor of this program, the Greater Boston Federal Executive Board offers a range of services for both the project management and individual participants. The GBFEB markets the program to local federal agencies and obtains hosts; identifies appropriate placements for participants that will maximize their experiences; provides mentors for participants; and arranges site visits, special presentations, and meetings with professional counterparts.

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

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

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	30

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 visits, training, and other expertise both through other executive agencies and from foreign governments directly. FMC shares its regulatory approach and lessons learned with professional counterparts from around the world. All international visitors to FMC are funded by their home governments, international organizations, or other USG programs. The Office of the General Counsel, which is primarily tasked with the international affairs functions of the agency, coordinates the visitor program.

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

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

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

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

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$53,900	\$0	\$53,900	\$9,953†	\$15,510†	\$2,600†	\$47,143†	\$129,106†	1,206

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. Visitors include labor, management, and government professionals. Briefings are requested by the Department of Labor's Bureau of International Labor Affairs, the American Council for International Labor Solidarity, and international labor organizations. FMCS does not receive any specific appropriations to conduct international briefings.

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

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
31	1,094	1,125

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

International Labor Conflict Management Program

An important goal of the International and Dispute Resolution Services Division is to strengthen democratic institutions by helping labor, management, and government professionals in foreign countries develop their capacity to engage in collective bargaining and other forms of labor-management cooperation. This goal is accomplished by providing training and mentoring to foreign professionals in mediation and various forms of workplace collaboration, as well as cooperation, on an institutional level. The program also furthers this goal by assisting stakeholders in friendly foreign countries in the design of systems to permanently institutionalize such cooperation. In response to increasing requests from abroad for training in the application of FMCS' dispute resolution techniques beyond the labor-management context, FMCS has also provided training in conflict management to assist foreign governments and individuals in resolving inter-ethnic and other public-policy related disputes.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights); Promoting Stable Labor Relations Throughout the World

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$53,900	\$53,900

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$9,953	\$15,510	\$2,600	\$47,143	\$75,206

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.



FEDERAL RETIREMENT THRIFT INVESTMENT BOARD

1250 H Street, NW
Washington, DC 20005-3952
www.tsp.gov • 202-942-1600

The Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board is an independent federal agency established under the Federal Employees' Retirement System Act of 1986. The Board is responsible for administering the Thrift Savings Plan (TSP), a federal government equivalent to 401(k) plans in the private sector. The Board has established training activities for federal agency personnel and payroll representatives and it provides briefings, upon request, at federal agencies for their civilian employees and uniformed service members.

International Visitor Activities

The Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board does not have a formal foreign delegation program. However, on an ad hoc basis, the Board has become involved in providing insight into the implementation of government defined contribution plans to international groups visiting the United States, usually upon the request of other federal agencies who are directly involved in the activities of the visiting foreign delegation. Upon request and coordination, the foreign delegations, primarily consisting of government representatives, are escorted by the federal agency representative who is hosting the visit. When meeting with the delegation, Board representatives distribute TSP materials, along with a handout describing the establishment of the TSP and the various program features. If requested, a Board representative can provide a briefing to address the information contained in the handout. However, most foreign delegations are familiar with the concept of a defined contribution plan, so Board representatives spend most of the meeting time answering specific questions delegation members may have regarding the statutory setup of the TSP, or providing insight on the coordinating efforts among other federal or private sector entities to implement and maintain the defined contribution plan.

The Board meets with several delegations each fiscal year. Meetings last approximately 30 to 90 minutes, depending on the level of detail of the questions.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues); Providing Insight into the Implementation of Government Defined Contribution Plans

FEDERAL RETIREMENT THRIFT INVESTMENT 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	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
\$2,413,500	\$0	\$2,413,500	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$2,413,500	287

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



FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Office of Public Affairs
600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20580
www.ftc.gov • 202-326-2180

The objective of the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) is to maintain competitive enterprise as the keystone of the American economic system and to prevent the free enterprise system from being fettered by monopoly or restraints on trade or corrupted by unfair or deceptive trade practices. The Commission is charged with keeping competition both free and fair.

FTC International Programs

The Federal Trade Commission helps to keep competition in the free enterprise system fair.

The Bureau of Competition's International Antitrust Division supports the FTC's mission of maintaining competition by promoting cooperation among competition enforcement agencies and international convergence toward sound competition law enforcement principles and policies. It assists the Bureau's litigating staff with investigations having an international component, engages in antitrust cooperation with foreign governments, and arranges visits by foreign antitrust officials. Together with the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice, it represents U.S. antitrust interests in international fora such as the International Competition Network, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the World Trade Organization (WTO), and the negotiation of free trade and bilateral antitrust agreements.

The Bureau of Consumer Protection International Division aims to (1) develop cooperative relationships with foreign law enforcement authorities, (2) provide advice and a point of liaison to litigating staff when international issues arise in investigations and enforcement actions, (3) contribute to U.S. foreign policy initiatives in areas within the FTC's expertise, and (4) offer outreach to visitors from abroad, particularly with respect to ongoing FTC activities and policies.

The Bureau of Economics provides economic support to the Commission's antitrust and consumer protection activities. Through international technical assistance, FTC attorneys and economists work with competition and 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

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

protection laws, train counterparts in investigative techniques, offer advice about pending cases in host countries, and assist in establishing consumer education systems. The international technical assistance program receives funding from the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID).

FTC does not receive any specific appropriations to conduct International Programs. However, FTC does receive funds through interagency agreements with other U.S. Government agencies for international technical assistance.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$2,413,500	\$2,413,500

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
105	182	287

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
\$2,590	\$2,590	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$2,590	164

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

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



GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Office of Intergovernmental Solutions, Office of Citizen Services and Communications
1800 F Street, NW
Washington, DC 20405
www.gsa.gov • 202-501-0291

The General Services Administration (GSA) establishes policy for, and provides economical and efficient management of, federal government property and records, including the construction and operation of buildings; procurement and distribution of supplies; utilization and disposal of real and personal property; management of transportation, traffic, and communications; and management of the governmentwide automatic data processing resources program. Its functions are carried out at three levels of organization: the central office, regional offices, and field activities.

Office of Intergovernmental Solutions, Office of Citizen Services and Communications

Part of the mission of the Office of Intergovernmental Solutions (OIS) in GSA's Office of Citizen Services and Communications is to facilitate worldwide sharing of information and experiences regarding intergovernmental management and e-Government issues. In support of this mission, OIS plays a key role in three international programs: the Government Online International Network (GOL-IN: www.governments-online.org); the International Council for Information Technology in Government Administration (ICA: www.ica-it.org); and North American Day, the annual e-Government summit for Mexico, Canada, and the United States. OIS also hosts foreign visitors from countries around the world for short sessions with their U.S. Government counterparts in public administration. In these sessions, the foreign visitors learn about the U.S. Government's experiences and share their own experiences in topics as diverse as electronic procurement, government reinvention, and electronic delivery of social services.

Strategic Objectives: Sharing Information Technology, e-Government, and Public Administration Experiences

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$2,590	\$0	\$2,590

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Non-USG Funding:

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

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
2	162	164

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	\$425,000	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$100,000	\$525,000	22

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,

GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE

Fellows have opportunities to observe interviews, review work papers, attend Congressional hearings, sit in on report conferences, and examine draft and final reports. During visits to field offices, Fellows have an opportunity to compare and contrast field operations with those at headquarters and develop an understanding of the scope of the work done through the field offices.

As an extension of the training program provided during the International Auditor Fellowship Program, six-week placements in field offices are provided to selected Fellows. Through this placement, Fellows have an opportunity to observe the application of GAO policies and methodologies, to participate in a job assignment, and to sharpen the skills learned in the classroom.

Several former Fellows have moved into policy development and senior management positions and many are now the Auditors General in their country. In some cases, they have written audit guidelines, standards, and handbooks to be used in their offices. Others have established training programs for their organizations. Many former Fellows are now conducting training classes sponsored through the International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions Development Initiative. As they continue to assume roles of increasing responsibility within their offices, this worldwide network of former Fellows represents GAO's commitment to fostering professional standards and improving financial management throughout the international auditing community.

Since GAO cannot legally provide salary, travel, or subsistence expenses for Fellows, sponsoring countries provide their funds. Funding assistance is often provided by the U.S. Agency for International Development, the United Nations Development Program, the World Bank, regional development banks, and the Fellows' governments.

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

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$425,000	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$100,000	\$525,000

Participant Totals:

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

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

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$2,309,900	\$2,234,900	\$75,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,309,900	136

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.

Funding for JUSFC cultural affairs programs has decreased by \$236,829 from FY 2003 to FY 2004. In the same timeframe, the number of participants decreased by two. The proportionately larger funding decrease is due to less labor-intensive projects impacting a larger number of participants; a lower percentage of funding to support cultural affairs due to less compelling project proposals; and a decrease in overall commission funding.

Strategic Objectives: Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs); Present U.S. Culture in All Its Diversity to Overseas Audiences

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$345,000	\$75,000	\$420,000

JAPAN-UNITED STATES FRIENDSHIP COMMISSION

Non-USG Funding:

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

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
24	12	36

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

The National Endowment for the Arts included funding and participant data from this program in its U.S.-Japan Creative Artists Fellowship Program.

Education and Training Programs

The Commission believes that American public understanding of Japan, as well as a more balanced relationship between Japan and the United States in terms of economic, political, and security matters, requires the development and strengthening of the next generation of American area specialists on Japan, trained to a high level of linguistic and disciplinary competence, and adequately represented in both the scholarly and the nonacademic professions.

The Commission 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.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (American Citizens, Regional Stability); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs); Competence in a Critical Foreign Language (Japanese); Training for Members of Congress

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,889,900	\$0	\$1,889,900

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.

JAPAN-UNITED STATES FRIENDSHIP COMMISSION

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
65	35	100

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	\$0†	\$603,550†	\$104,200†	\$0†	\$707,750†	28

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

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Office of Public Affairs
101 Independence Avenue, SE
Washington, DC 20540
www.loc.gov • 202-707-2905

The Library of Congress (LOC) is the world's largest library, serving the Congress and the public for more than 200 years. Founded in 1800 to serve the reference needs of Congress, the Library has grown into an unparalleled treasure house of information and creativity, gathering and sharing knowledge for America's good. As the chief copyright deposit library of the United States, the Library of Congress receives about one million new items each year, half of which are selected for the permanent research collections. Additional items come through gifts and donations, exchanges with national and international institutions, and purchases. The systematic acquisition, preservation, organization, and service of Library of Congress collections is an immense undertaking.

The Library provides numerous free services to U.S. libraries, including books for the blind and physically handicapped and the creation of catalog records which, distributed to all U.S. states, save American libraries hundreds of millions of dollars. Through the National Digital Library Program, the Library of Congress is creating free online access to its catalog, exhibitions, unique American collections, and Congressional information on its website. In the year 2000, the Library began making accessible electronically millions of items from its collections and those of its institutional partners. The goal of the Library's digital program is a public-private partnership that will create an informed citizenry through universal access to knowledge and through the generous support of the U.S. Congress and the private sector.

Global Legal Information Network

Electronic access to primary sources of the law of all nations is becoming a worldwide imperative. To that end, the Law Library of the Library of Congress and a group of similarly interested legislative information centers around the world have joined to share their expertise and know-how in the hope of making this access a reality.

The Global Legal Information Network (GLIN) is a cooperative not-for-profit federation of government agencies or their designees that contribute national legal information to the GLIN database. This automated database contains statutes, regulations, and related material that originate from countries in the Americas, Europe, Africa, and Asia. A central server at the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C., stores the data temporarily. All participating national

GLIN stations can access the data.

GLIN envisions a distributed network. The database will reside on servers in other member nations as well as the Law Library of the Library of Congress. When completed, the national GLIN stations will capture, process, and distribute legal information in electronic format. This may include statutes, constitutions and codes, regulations and selected ordinances, judicial decisions, and scholarly writings, as well as related material such as statistics. The original sources are protected to preserve authenticity. Consequently, these texts are available in the official languages of authorized users.

The standards for selecting the texts, analyzing them, producing summaries, assigning index terms, and testing applicable hardware and software were developed originally as an international initiative with contributions of the Law Library of the Library of Congress. Agencies and institutions, including the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the World Bank, and the Inter-American Development Bank, have provided support for various aspects of the project.

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

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

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

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

LOC Exchange Visitor Program

The Exchange Visitor Program, coordinated by the Library's Office of Scholarly Programs/John W. Kluge Center, supports the exchange of scholars, librarians, collections specialists, and conservation professionals, for the sharing of expertise, development of collections and services, professional training in specialized skills, and promotion of materials preservation techniques. The program also fosters the advancement of knowledge through original research at the John W. Kluge Center, supporting scholarly use of the Library's vast collections. It promotes open discussion through public lectures and colloquia and conveys new perspectives to the federal government by bringing the intellectual resources of academe to the public policy arena of Capitol Hill and the city of Washington, D.C.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability, Homeland Security); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights, Humanitarian Response); Promotion of Foreign Language Skills; Preservation of the National Patrimony and Heritage

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	\$603,550	\$104,200	\$0	\$707,750

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	23	23

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

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.

In FY 2004, the Chairman, senior staff, members of the Office of Policy and Evaluation, and the Counsel to the Clerk of the Board met with international visitors from Canada and Japan.

Strategic Objectives: Protection of Federal Employees Against Management Abuse

USG Funding:

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

MERIT SYSTEMS PROTECTION 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	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
\$8,892,839	\$8,892,839	\$0	\$0†	\$0	\$0†	\$0†	\$8,892,839†	137

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

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

Public Information
300 E Street, SW
Washington, DC 20546
www.hq.nasa.gov • 202-358-0330

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) conducts research to advance and communicate scientific knowledge about the Earth, the solar system, and the universe; to explore and enable the development of space for human enterprise; and to conduct research and development in aeronautics, space, and related technologies. NASA enters into international agreements and conducts international exchange and training programs that complement and enhance its space programs and support U.S. space policy objectives.

NASA Exchange Visitor Program

Through the Exchange Visitor Program, NASA enters into appropriate arrangements with foreign governments or research organizations to host foreign research or technical specialists at NASA facilities from one to three years. Each researcher brings unique qualifications in his/her field of expertise; the work or research to be accomplished contributes directly to the achievement of NASA mission objectives. The foreign organization is responsible for all financial support for the visitor.

Strategic Objectives: Supports U.S. Space Research Goals; Advancement of Science

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	115	115

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

Resident Research Associate Program

The Resident Research Associate Program places international researchers in summer intern positions or one- to three-year assignments at U.S. research facilities. From its appropriations and pursuant to a contractual arrangement between NASA and the National Research Council (NRC), NASA provides funding to NRC to support program administration and to provide stipends for researchers assigned to NASA facilities. The NRC program also places research associates in several other government agencies, including the Department of Defense, Environmental Protection Agency, National Institutes of Health, National Institute of Standards and Technology, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and U.S. Geological Survey.

Strategic Objectives: Supports U.S. Space Research Goals; Advancement of Science

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$8,892,839	\$0	\$8,892,839

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	115	115

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
\$105,247	\$105,247	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$105,247	1,198

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



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.

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$105,247	\$0	\$105,247

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	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
7	1,191	1,198

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	22

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



NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION

1775 Duke Street
Alexandria, VA 22314
www.ncua.gov • 703-518-6300

The National Credit Union Administration (NCUA) is an independent federal agency that supervises and insures 6,566 federal credit unions and 4,062 state-chartered credit unions. Headquartered in Virginia, NCUA has six regional offices in California, Georgia, Illinois, New York, Texas, and Virginia. Working with the cooperative credit union system, NCUA provides service to all segments of American society and enables credit unions and their members to thrive in the twenty-first century.

NCUA International Visitors Program

The Office of Public and Congressional Affairs (PACA) provides information to the public, credit unions, Congress, the media, and NCUA employees about the National Credit Union Administration and its functions, Board actions, and other matters. PACA keeps the NCUA Board and staff informed about pending national legislation and serves as a liaison with members of Congress and Congressional committee staff members. NCUA welcomes foreign delegations who come to learn more about credit unions and credit union administration and policies. No funds are specifically appropriated for this activity.

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

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	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
\$702,484	\$702,484	\$0	\$0	\$17,000	\$0	\$0	\$719,484	18

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



NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY

1101 15th Street, NW, Suite 800
Washington, DC 20005
www.ned.org • 202-293-9072

The National Endowment for Democracy (NED) is a nonprofit grantmaking organization established by Congress in 1983 and funded by an annual Congressional appropriation. The Endowment seeks to strengthen democratic electoral processes in cooperation with indigenous democratic forces; foster cooperation with those abroad dedicated to the cultural values, institutions, and organizations of democratic pluralism; and encourage the establishment and growth of democratic development in a manner consistent both with the broad concerns of U.S. national interests and with specific requirements of democratic groups in other countries.

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.

During FY 2004, the program hosted Reagan-Fascell Democracy Fellows from 17 countries. This dynamic group of committed men and women included activists from Armenia, Oman, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Bulgaria, Kyrgyz Republic, Uganda, Mongolia, Sudan, Czech Republic, West Bank/Gaza, and Uzbekistan; a diplomat and journalist from Azerbaijan and Guatemala; and scholars and research analysts from Pakistan, Ukraine, and the United States. The program brings together a mix of both younger professionals and experienced practitioners and

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY

scholars who can teach each other -- and the policy and academic communities in Washington and the United States -- about current realities and lessons learned in the field.

In FY 2004, the Fellows engaged in a broad range of activities during their time at NED. Their level of productivity was very high. They produced a variety of published articles, book chapters, and op-eds; confidential memoranda; and professional handbooks, readers, and other materials.

The Reagan-Fascell Democracy Fellows Program contributes to the work of the National Endowment for Democracy (NED) by deepening the knowledge, enriching the skills, broadening the perspectives, and reviving the energy and morale of some of the world's most creative and courageous democratic practitioners and scholars.

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$669,984	\$0	\$669,984

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

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

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

Visiting Fellows Program

The Visiting Fellows Program offers scholars and practitioners who have outside funding an opportunity to carry out research and other projects at the International Forum for Democratic Studies. Depending on office availability, Visiting Fellows may be in residence at the Forum for up to 12 months, during which time they are expected to carry out a written or other project related to democracy. Visiting Fellows are encouraged to use the Forum's Democracy Resource Center and Library and to participate in the many collegial activities and events at the National Endowment for Democracy.

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$32,500	\$0	\$32,500

Non-USG Funding:

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

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY

Participant Totals:

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

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

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$1,023,990	\$1,023,990	\$0	\$1,600†	\$582,127†	\$5,500†	\$0†	\$1,613,217†	1,400

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

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



NATIONAL
ENDOWMENT
FOR THE ARTS

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

Office of Communications
1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Room 614
Washington, DC 20506
www.arts.gov • 202-682-5570

The National Endowment for the Arts (NEA) supports the visual, literary, and performing arts to benefit all Americans by fostering artistic excellence, preserving and transmitting our diverse cultural heritage, making the arts more accessible to all Americans, and making the arts intrinsic to education.

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.

Strategic Objectives: Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs); Appreciation of Cultural Diversity; Artistic and Cultural Exchange

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$125,298	\$0	\$125,298

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$102,190	\$0	\$0	\$102,190

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
1,163	0	1,163

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

Open World Cultural Leaders Program

The aim of the Open World Cultural Leaders Program is to forge better understanding between the United States and Russia by giving talented Russian artists and managers the opportunity for dialogue and collaboration with artists and U.S. nonprofit arts organizations, including performance possibilities or other public programs with American artists. The new generation of Russian artists and arts administrators can observe new techniques and have access to libraries, educational materials, and professional contacts in the United States. In addition, they share their artistic expression, heritage, and expertise with their counterparts and audiences here.

Strategic Objectives: Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs); Appreciation of Cultural Diversity; Artistic and Cultural Exchange

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$500,000	\$0	\$500,000

Non-USG Funding:

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

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.

Data for this program has also been reported by the Open World Leadership Center.

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.

Strategic Objectives: Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs); Appreciation of Cultural Diversity; Artistic and Cultural Exchange

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$193,126	\$0	\$193,126

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$406,722	\$0	\$0	\$406,722

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
41	60	101

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.

Strategic Objectives: Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs); Appreciation of Cultural Diversity; Artistic Exchange

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$75,000	\$0	\$75,000

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
5	5	10

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

Information for this program has also been reported by the Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission under its "Cultural Affairs Program."

U.S.-Mexico Binational Regional Arts Organization Alliance

The U.S.-Mexico Binational Regional Arts Organization Alliance links 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.

Strategic Objectives: Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs); Artistic and Cultural Exchange

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$130,566	\$0	\$130,566

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$1,600	\$73,215	\$5,500	\$0	\$80,315

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
41	60	101

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
\$1,011,637	\$1,011,637	\$0	\$0†	\$85,368†	\$0†	\$0†	\$1,097,005†	60

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

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



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 2004 awards for fellowship programs included grants to four U.S. international research organizations; the increased funding will allow these institutions to offer the equivalent of approximately 14 year-long fellowships over the next three years.

During FY 2004, NEH funds awarded in previous years supported 45 humanities scholars conducting research in libraries, archives, and museums in 21 countries. Private gifts generated by NEH offers of matching funds

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

supported the equivalent of an additional five and two-thirds full-year fellowships. NEH Fellows have pursued research on topics in history, literature, archaeology, anthropology, the history of religion, the history of art, the history of music, and political science and have published numerous books and articles. Recent publications by NEH Fellows include: "The Origin of Roman Historical Commemoration in the Visual Arts" by Eugene Cooper; "The Circle of Seasons: A Selection from Old Tamil, Prakrit, and Sanskrit Poetry" by Martha Ann Selby; "Japan's Colonization of Korea: Discourse and Power" by Alexis Dudden; "Managing Egypt's Poor and the Politics of Benevolence, 1800-1952" by Mine Ener; and "Orthodox Russia: Studies in Belief and Practice" by Valerie Kivelson and co-edited with Robert H. Greene.

Strategic Objectives: Promote International Understanding; The Advancement and Dissemination of Knowledge in the Humanities

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,002,537	\$0	\$1,002,537

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$85,368	\$0	\$0	\$85,368

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
49	0	49

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

Recovering Iraq's Past: Request for Proposals to Preserve and Document Iraq's Cultural Heritage

In FY 2003, the National Endowment for the Humanities issued a special request for proposals for projects to preserve and document cultural resources in Iraq's archives, libraries, and museums or to disseminate information relating to the materials and bibliographic records of civilization in Iraq from the earliest times to the present. Projects focus on resources, which, because of their intellectual content and value as cultural artifacts, are considered important for research, education, and public programming in the humanities. Activities supported through this special initiative include: the stabilization, conservation, or preservation of cultural collections held by public institutions in Iraq; the preparation of inventories or catalogs and the arrangement and description or cataloging of collections in Iraq; the digitization of records or objects relating to Iraq's cultural heritage located in Iraqi or U.S. institutions; preservation surveys or assessments of humanities resources as well as of historic and archaeological sites in Iraq; and preservation education and training of Iraqi nationals. Collaboration between Iraqi and American professionals has been encouraged whenever appropriate. U.S. nonprofit organizations or institutions, as well as state and local government agencies, were eligible for support; individuals and for-profit organizations were not.

Eight awards relating to this initiative were made in FY 2004. Two of the projects supported by these grants included training activities. One was a training program for Iraqi librarians and archivists; the other was a cultural heritage inventory of Iraqi archaeological and historic sites, which included training activities as one component of the larger project.

Strategic Objectives: The Advancement and Dissemination of Knowledge in the Humanities

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$9,100	\$0	\$9,100

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	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

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 for Fellowship Programs at Independent Research Institutions is the agency's allocation of funds for this purpose. The funding shown reflects the amount granted to institutions in previous fiscal years for fellowships for research conducted in the reported fiscal year. The number of participants reported represents individuals participating in programs during the reported fiscal year, but funded under previous fiscal year grants.

Private Sector (U.S.) funding 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 through independent research institutions may be slightly lower than the number reported because each year approximately 5 to 10 percent of the NEH Fellows conduct research in more than one country.

Similarly, there is no separate appropriation for the special initiative, "Recovering Iraq's Past: Request for Proposals to Preserve and Document Iraq's Cultural Heritage." The amount shown is the portion of the agency's allocation of funds that supported the costs of the FY 2004 training activities included in some of the projects funded through this initiative.

Activities connected to training for Iraqis were conducted in Amman, Jordan, by U.S. and Italian library and museum professionals.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	77

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



NATIONAL RAILROAD PASSENGER CORPORATION

60 Massachusetts Avenue, NE
Washington, DC 20002
www.amtrak.com • 202-906-3960

The National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak) was created by the Rail Passenger Service Act of 1970, as amended, and was incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia to provide a balanced national transportation system by developing, operating, and improving U.S. intercity rail passenger service. Although no rail passenger system in the world makes a profit, Amtrak has made significant progress in reducing its dependence on federal support, while at the same time improving the quality of service.

Amtrak Foreign Visitors

Amtrak hosts international delegations interested in learning about the corporation's activities within the U.S. public transportation sector. Amtrak does not conduct any formal exchange and training programming but does welcome international visitors on a flexible, ad-hoc basis. Requests for foreign visitor briefings come from the Department of State, embassy personnel overseas, and private and other government officials.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Homeland Security); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs); Mutual Understanding of Railroad Industry and Operations

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

NATIONAL RAILROAD PASSENGER CORPORATION

Participant Totals:

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

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
\$26,789,444	\$26,789,444	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$26,789,444	3,577

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



NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

NSF Information Center
4201 Wilson Boulevard
Arlington, VA 22230
www.nsf.gov • 703-292-5111

The National Science Foundation (NSF) promotes the progress of science and engineering through the support of research and education programs. Its major emphasis is on high-quality, merit-selected research -- the search for improved understanding of the fundamental laws of nature upon which our future well-being as a nation depends. NSF support of international activities is an integral part of its mission to promote the progress of U.S. science and engineering. In particular, the NSF recognizes the importance of (1) enabling U.S. researchers and educators to advance their work through international collaboration, and (2) helping to ensure that future generations of U.S. scientists and engineers gain international research experience early in their careers. Consistent with the international character of science and engineering, disciplinary programs throughout the NSF offer support to U.S. scientists and engineers for the international aspects of their research. The NSF spends approximately \$350 million on international activities.

Office of International Science and Engineering

The Office of International Science and Engineering (OISE) supports an array of targeted programs worldwide to promote new partnerships between U.S. scientists and engineers and their foreign colleagues. OISE programs have three principal objectives: (1) expanding collaborative research opportunities, (2) providing international research experiences for students and junior researchers, and (3) ensuring U.S. involvement in advanced research worldwide.

In FY 2004, more than \$26 million was spent on targeted regional programs and the International Research Fellows Program. The data include only participants in programs that are supported by OISE. Other NSF programs that involve international exchanges, but which are administered and supported by NSF divisions other than OISE, are not included here as those data are not available.

-- Graduate student activities receive support from the Office of International Science and Engineering in a number of ways. In addition to providing assistance to graduate students in cooperative research projects, the Office funds a small number of special programs for U.S. graduate students in science and engineering. The Graduate Research Summer Institutes in Australia, China, Japan, Korea, and Taiwan provide graduate students in science and engineering (including bio-medical sciences for Japan) with firsthand experience in an international research environment, intensive language training, and an introduction to science and science policy infrastructure in these

countries. OISE support for the Integrative Graduate Education and Research Traineeship Program encourages current grantees and new applicants to develop international activities that benefit both the education and research aspects of their programs, while developing international experience, competence, and outlook among new generations of U.S. scientists and engineers.

-- International research postdoctoral fellowship awards are designed to introduce scientists and engineers in the early stages of their careers to opportunities abroad for periods of 3 to 24 months, thereby furthering NSF's goal of establishing productive, long-term relationships between U.S. and foreign science and engineering communities. These awards are available in any field of science or engineering supported by NSF. Award recipients must be U.S. citizens or permanent residents who have earned a doctoral degree within three years before the date of application, who expect to receive the doctoral degree by the award date, or who have equivalent experience beyond the master's degree level.

-- Pan American Advanced Studies Institutes are short courses which are modeled on the NATO Advanced Studies Institutes, but take place in the Americas. Approximately 8-12 lecturers of international standing at the advanced graduate and postgraduate level participate, as well as 40-50 students. The Department of Energy and NSF support a limited number of these Institutes each year.

-- Active research experience is one of the most effective techniques for attracting talented students to, and retaining them in, careers in mathematics, science, and engineering. International Research Experiences for Students involve students in meaningful ways in ongoing research programs or in research projects specially designed for this purpose. Projects provide opportunities for undergraduate and graduate students to participate in research opportunities in non-U.S. settings.

-- Planning visits offer U.S. researchers the opportunity to consult with their prospective foreign partners to finalize plans for a cooperative activity eligible for consideration for support by NSF. This mechanism is used sparingly. Evidence of substantive prior communication and preparation is required. Applicants should consult with the appropriate OISE program officer before submitting a planning visit proposal.

-- Joint workshops and seminars are usually small and focused on a specific, well-defined research area. They are designed to identify common research priorities and to explore possible areas of joint research cooperation. Workshops/seminars typically involve a U.S. co-organizer and an international co-organizer, who collaboratively design and implement the meeting, which can be held at either a U.S. or foreign location. OISE provides support for 10-15 U.S. participants, with no more than two from the same U.S. institution. When workshops/seminars are held in the United States, support may also be provided for participants from developing countries or from those countries whose currency is not convertible. Requests for such support should be discussed with the OISE program officer prior to proposal submission. Workshops/seminars normally involve a total of 25 to 35 participants. Foreign participants may come from more than one country. The pool of U.S. participants should include junior researchers, women and members of underrepresented groups, and/or graduate or undergraduate students. Participant diversity will be considered in making award decisions for support of workshops. The results should be broadly disseminated and, wherever possible, displayed in a workshop/seminar website.

-- The Partnerships for International Research and Education program enables U.S. institutions to establish collaborative relationships with foreign groups or institutions in order to advance specific research and education objectives and to make possible a research effort that neither side could accomplish on its own. As science and engineering become increasingly global, U.S. scientists and engineers must be able to operate in teams composed of partners from different nations and cultural backgrounds. International partnerships are, and will be, increasingly indispensable in addressing many critical global scientific problems. The program is intended to catalyze a cultural change in U.S. institutions by establishing innovative new models for international collaborative research and education. It is also intended to facilitate greater variety in student participation and preparation, and to contribute to the development of a diverse, globally-engaged science and engineering workforce.

-- Dissertation enhancement projects support dissertation research conducted by graduate students at a foreign site. Students are expected to work in close cooperation with a host country institution and investigator. The applicant is responsible for making all necessary arrangements with the host country institution and scientist. The doctoral faculty adviser, on behalf of the student, submits the dissertation enhancement proposal. Eligible students 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

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

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$26,789,444	\$0	\$26,789,444

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	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
	3,577	0	3,577

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
\$11,212	\$11,212	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$11,212	158

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 116,000 aviation accidents and thousands of railroad, marine, highway, and pipeline accidents.

NTSB International Visitor Briefings

The National Transportation Safety Board provides visitors from abroad with briefings on NTSB policies and procedures and arranges technical exchanges between visitors and investigation experts. Additionally, visitors may perform on-the-job training with NTSB experts on various aspects of accident investigation, aircraft performance, flight recorder analysis, safety recommendations, and transportation disaster assistance.

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

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD

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.

The NTSB's FY 2004 data submission reflects calendar year 2004 visitors to NTSB.

NTSB Training Program

The National Transportation Safety Board has conducted NTSB Investigator Training Courses for many years, inviting and/or allowing foreign government investigators to participate. Involvement of foreign investigators promotes worldwide aviation safety and enables the NTSB to provide technical support to the safety efforts of other countries.

The NTSB Academy, the Safety Board's training center and laboratory in Ashburn, Virginia, provides the Board with even greater opportunities to interact with the international investigative community.

In addition to hosting foreign investigators in its U.S.-based training programs, NTSB also responds to requests for on-site training of groups of investigators overseas.

In FY 2004, the NTSB Academy held 18 courses, forums, and symposia in which 1,008 individuals participated, including 25 representatives from 16 foreign countries. 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.

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$11,212	\$0	\$11,212

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	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	25	25

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

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$5,228,000	\$626,000	\$4,602,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	\$5,228,000	468

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

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



NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

Office of Public Affairs
1555 Rockville Pike
Rockville, MD 20852
www.nrc.gov • 301-415-8200

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) licenses and regulates civilian use of nuclear energy to protect public health and safety and the environment. This is achieved by licensing persons and companies to build and operate nuclear reactors and other facilities and to own and use nuclear materials. The Commission makes rules and sets standards for these types of licenses. It also carefully inspects the activities of the persons and companies licensed to ensure that they do not violate the safety rules of the Commission.

Regional Programs

The NRC maintains a program of international nuclear safety activities that support U.S. domestic and foreign policy interests in nuclear nonproliferation as well as in the safe, secure, and environmentally acceptable use of nuclear materials and energy. Cooperation with foreign countries in the area of nuclear safety provides a considerably larger operational experience base than exists in the United States alone, enables the NRC to identify and resolve safety issues in an economical manner, and supports and enhances nuclear safety worldwide.

The NRC participates in a wide range of mutually beneficial programs involving information exchange with counterparts in the international nuclear community. NRC currently maintains arrangements with regulatory authorities in 36 countries. These arrangements provide communications channels which ensure the prompt reciprocal notification of power reactor safety problems that could affect both U.S. and foreign power plants. They are an important component of NRC's public health and safety and national security mandates, and provide the foundation for bilateral cooperation with other nations in nuclear safety, physical security, materials control and accounting, waste management, environmental protection, and other areas to which the parties agree. Finally, they establish the means through which the NRC provides health and safety information and assistance to other countries attempting to develop or improve their regulatory organizations and their overall nuclear safety cultures.

In addition to its program of bilateral cooperation with other countries, NRC also works closely in the area of nuclear safety with organizations such as the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna, Austria, and the Nuclear Energy Agency of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris, France.

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

-- New Independent States of the Former Soviet Union

NRC conducts programs with Armenia, Kazakhstan, Russia, and Ukraine. These programs have been funded through interagency agreements between the NRC and the U.S. Agency for International Development. NRC coordinates a range of safety and safeguards assistance and some cooperative activities, as appropriate, to develop and strengthen independent nuclear regulatory authorities through training, information exchanges, cooperative efforts, and equipment purchases.

-- Advanced Nuclear Countries

The NRC ensures cooperation with advanced nuclear countries through bilateral regulatory exchange arrangements and international visits. These exchanges obtain information on foreign regulatory approaches and operational experience that will assist NRC's domestic nuclear regulation. NRC also participates in activities to enhance domestic and global nuclear safety, both through bilateral and multilateral organizations such as the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Nuclear Energy Agency.

-- Developing Nations

NRC conducts a range of safety and safeguards assistance and cooperative activities with countries with less well-established nuclear programs in Asia, Latin America, and Africa for the purpose of developing and strengthening independent nuclear regulatory authorities through training, information exchange, and cooperative efforts.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security; Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues); Scientific/Technical/Energy/Engineering/Regulatory Systems for Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$626,000	\$4,602,000	\$5,228,000

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
468	0	468

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

The NRC received about 100 foreign visitors in FY 2004 at its headquarters and regional offices. These visitors included high-ranking individuals and technical delegations. The purpose of these visits is to advance bilateral cooperative agreements and assistance programs. The primary foci of these visits are nuclear reactor safety, regulations, and research; nuclear materials safety; and radioactive waste. NRC does not provide funding for these visitors. Data on these visitors are not reflected in this report.

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

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



NUCLEAR WASTE TECHNICAL REVIEW BOARD

2300 Clarendon Boulevard, Suite 1300
Arlington, VA 22201
www.nwtrb.gov • 703-235-4473

The Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board (NWTRB), created in 1987 by Congress in the Nuclear Waste Policy Amendments Act of 1987, is an independent federal agency whose sole purpose is to provide independent scientific and technical oversight of the U.S. energy program for management and disposal of defense high-level radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel from civilian nuclear power plants.

NWTRB International Activities

Since its inception, the Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board has been involved in international activities that help it to stay up-to-date on the most current developments pertinent to its legislative mandate. Each year the NWTRB approves an international travel/activities plan, which is subject to approved modifications during the course of the year. International travel objectives and guidelines are to get up-to-date information and to visit facilities where new scientific and technical work has been completed; help refine and clarify NWTRB thinking on the Department of Energy's scientific and technical work in the United States and to the international community; establish and maintain personal contact with key personnel in the research and development programs of selected countries; present papers and/or speeches at international conferences; invite international experts to participate and present at meetings and to arrange meetings and scientific tours for international guests as necessary; provide expertise and/or information upon request to nuclear waste organizations in other countries; and respond to requests for information when the requests are pertinent to NWTRB's legislative mandate and areas of expertise.

In FY 2004, the NWTRB hosted a meeting with representatives from counterpart organizations in the United Kingdom to focus on how non-technical issues have affected the course of waste management programs in both countries. The NWTRB also met with French Embassy officials and French Parliamentarians and staff to share information and expertise on how to construct a new law pertaining to nuclear waste management. In addition, a NWTRB delegation traveled overseas and met with representatives of the Swedish and Finnish nuclear waste disposal programs and visited most of their facilities. The exchange visit included discussions with the leadership and scientists/engineers involved in managing and researching disposal methodologies, and with regulatory authorities.

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

NUCLEAR WASTE TECHNICAL REVIEW BOARD

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

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

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

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$15,945	\$0	\$15,945	\$0†	\$0†	\$0†	\$4,654†	\$20,599†	1,706

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 2004, representatives of OGE traveled to Ecuador, Paraguay, Brazil, Slovenia, France, Turkey, and Russia 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

OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT ETHICS

aimed at diverse audiences in Ecuador, Brazil, and Paraguay. Those programs also included smaller meetings with various groups and organizations. In Slovenia, OGE provided information and technical assistance to the newly created Commission for the Prevention of Corruption. In France, OGE participated in meetings with officials from other Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) countries to discuss assessment of the effectiveness of corruption prevention programs. In Turkey, OGE participated in numerous meetings and seminars to build public awareness of and support for the establishment of an Office of Government Ethics in that country. Participants included government officials, members of nongovernment organizations, academics, and the media. In Russia, OGE worked with government officials from the Samara Oblast to draft a code of conduct for public employees. OGE also continued to provide technical assistance and support to the Network of Government Institutions of Public Ethics in the Americas.

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$15,945	\$15,945

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,654	\$4,654

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
8	1,408	1,416

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

OGE International Visitor Technical Assistance Briefings

OGE hosts visitors from foreign countries to discuss corruption prevention measures -- particularly codes of conduct, ethics education and training, ethics advice and counseling, and financial disclosure systems -- and the relationships between the ethics program and other government transparency and integrity programs. Most of the visitors are civil servants. Other visitors include business leaders, journalists, leaders of nongovernmental organizations, attorneys, academicians, judges, legislators, and military leaders. The ongoing program gives foreign visitors an increased awareness and understanding of OGE's functions and activities, which can help them to develop or improve ethics programs in their home countries.

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

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT ETHICS

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	290	290

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	\$54,750	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$54,750	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.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Democracy and Human Rights); Executive Development; Promotion of Civil Society; Democratic Institutions; Public Sector Leadership

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$54,750	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$54,750

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	39

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.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Democracy and Human Rights); Upholding Civil Service Laws, Rules, and Regulations; Enforcing Provisions of the Hatch Act

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

OFFICE OF SPECIAL COUNSEL

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	39	39

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
\$14,000,000	\$13,500,000	\$500,000	\$0	\$100,000	\$500,000	\$0	\$14,600,000	1,655

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



OPEN WORLD LEADERSHIP CENTER

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 8,500-plus visitors have come from Lithuania, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, and all of Russia's 89 regions and stayed in more than 1,200 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.

OPEN WORLD LEADERSHIP CENTER

Some FY 2004 accomplishments appear below:

- A new program theme, " Social and Economic Development," was created. Continued reform and development of Russia's social and economic sectors is key to the country's long-term stability and emergence as a civil society.
- Under Open World's Cultural Leaders Initiative, Russian cultural administrators, visual and performing artists, and creative writers were welcomed for the first time.
- American hosts greeted the first Open World participants from Lithuania, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan. The overarching theme for the first year of these pilot program exchanges was "civil society."
- A multimedia Russian version of the Library of Congress publication, "To Make All Laws: The Congress of the United States, 1789-1989," was issued. The book accompanied a major exhibition at the Library that later toured 30 U.S. cities.
- More than 1,600 alumni participated in 255 conferences, professional development workshops, meetings, and seminars focusing on the environment, health, judicial administration, librarianship, youth policy, corporate social responsibility, and women's leadership.

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$13,500,000	\$500,000	\$14,000,000

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$100,000	\$500,000	\$0	\$600,000

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	1,655	1,655

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

Data related to the Cultural Leaders Initiative has also been reported by the National Endowment for the Arts, under that organization's "Open World Cultural Leaders Program."

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$312,272,708	\$308,171,000	\$4,101,708	Not Tracked	\$930,265	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$313,202,973	7,712

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 2004, 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.

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$308,171,000	\$4,101,708	\$312,272,708

PEACE CORPS

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$930,265	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$930,265

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
7,712	0	7,712

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	41

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.

PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs); Mutual Understanding - Pensions and Pension Law

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

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

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
\$429,045	\$0	\$429,045	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$429,045	887

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



SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Office of Public Affairs
100 F Street, NE
Washington, DC 20549
www.sec.gov • 202-551-4120

The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) administers federal securities laws that seek to provide protection for investors; ensure that securities markets are fair and honest; and, when necessary, provide the means to enforce securities laws through sanctions. The SEC's four strategic goals are as follows:

- (1) Enforce Compliance with Federal Securities Laws -- The Commission seeks to detect violations quickly, publicize misconduct where appropriate to alert investors to possible wrongdoing, and take prompt action to halt the misconduct and its effects. SEC staff uncover securities violations through many sources, including surveillance activities, research and data analysis, tips and complaints from the public, the media, and the agency's examination and disclosure review functions.
- (2) Sustain an Effective and Flexible Regulatory Environment -- Federal securities laws seek to promote fair, orderly, and competitive markets that protect investors from undisclosed risk while fostering innovation and market access.
- (3) Encourage and Promote Informed Investment Decisionmaking -- The federal securities laws place great emphasis on ensuring that issuers of securities provide clear, complete, and truthful information to the investing public because an educated investor ultimately provides the best defense against fraud and abuse.
- (4) Maximize the Use of SEC Resources -- An efficient, well-managed, anticipatory SEC is critical to protecting investors and the markets. As such, the Commission concentrates on enhancing organizational effectiveness, as well as investing in staff, new technologies, and new internal controls.

SEC International Training Program

The mission of SEC's International Training Program is to assist emerging securities markets in developing the regulatory infrastructure necessary to promote investor confidence in their markets. The SEC's program is composed primarily of courses offered at the SEC's headquarters, where a broad range of topics are addressed to a wide audience in a cost-effective manner. SEC experts travel overseas to train as well. The SEC's Office of International

Affairs is responsible for coordinating the program.

Each spring the SEC hosts the International Institute for Securities Market Development (Market Development Institute), an intensive two-week, management-level training program covering a full range of topics relevant to the development and oversight of securities markets. The Market Development Institute is intended to promote market development, capital formation, and the building of sound regulatory structures in emerging market countries.

Each fall the SEC offers a one-week International Institute for Securities Enforcement and Market Oversight (Enforcement Institute) for foreign securities regulators. This program promotes market integrity and the development of closer enforcement cooperation, and includes practical training sessions on SEC enforcement investigations, investment company and adviser inspections, broker-dealer examinations, and market surveillance.

In addition, 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 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.

Among its international training activities in FY 2004, the SEC conducted the fourteenth annual Market Development Institute in April 2004, with 104 delegates from 58 countries in attendance.

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$429,045	\$429,045

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	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
23	864	887

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	615

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



SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

409 Third Street, SW
Washington, DC 20416
www.sba.gov • 202-205-6600

Congress established the Small Business Administration (SBA) in 1953. SBA provides financial, technical, and management assistance to help Americans start, run, and grow businesses. With a portfolio of business loans, loan guarantees, and venture capital instruments worth more than \$45 billion -- in addition to a disaster loan portfolio of \$5 billion -- SBA is the nation's largest single financial backer of small businesses.

SBA International Visitors Program

SBA's International Visitors Program (IVP) is a courtesy service provided by the agency to foreign visitors and dignitaries. The IVP provides briefings on the SBA's programs and services. These briefings cover a variety of topics, including SBA's establishment, Congressional mandate, and legislative history; its organizational structure, delivery systems, and initiatives; and SBA's four technical programmatic functions in providing small businesses with (1) access to capital, (2) technical assistance, (3) federal procurement opportunities, and (4) representation and advocacy within the federal government's rule-making and legislative bodies. Detailed briefings for specific program areas are also provided by appropriate senior executive staff upon special request.

SBA generally receives between 700 to 1,000 foreign visitors annually. Many of these visitors are participants in the Department of State's International Visitor Leadership Program. Others come as a result of direct requests from resident embassies, foreign ministries, members of Parliament, foreign Chambers of Commerce, counterpart small and medium enterprise institutions from around the world, and bilateral and multilateral institutions such as the World Bank. The SBA is considered a key economic democratic institution and showcase for international visitors interested in studying the "American model."

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

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	615	615

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	147

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.

For FY 2004, SSA developed programs of consultation and observation for a total of 147 international visitors from 24 countries.

Strategic Objectives: 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	147	147

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	11

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



STATE JUSTICE INSTITUTE

1650 King Street, Suite 600
Alexandria, VA 22314
www.statejustice.org • 703-684-6100

The State Justice Institute (SJI) was established by federal law in 1984 to award grants to improve the quality of justice in state courts, facilitate better coordination between state and federal courts, and foster innovative, efficient solutions to common problems faced by all courts. Since becoming operational in 1987, SJI has awarded over \$120 million to support more than 1,000 projects benefiting the nation's judicial system and the public it serves. Institute matching requirements have also enabled these projects to benefit from more than \$40 million in support from other public and private sources. The Institute is unique both in its mission and how it seeks to fulfill it. Only SJI has the authority to assist all state courts -- criminal, civil, juvenile, family, and appellate -- and the mandate to share the success of one state's innovations with every state court system and with the federal courts as well. Key areas of interest include responding to the needs of children and families in court, applications of technology in the court, access to the courts, judicial branch education, and the relationship between state and federal courts.

SJI International Visitors

SJI maintains national resource centers where judges and court staff obtain expert guidance, test new technologies, and learn from each other. The Institute routinely hosts visiting foreign judges for the purpose of sharing information.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (International Crime and Drugs); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Democracy and Human Rights)

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

STATE JUSTICE INSTITUTE

Participant Totals:

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

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

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	247

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



TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

Corporate Communications Office
400 West Summit Hill Drive
Knoxville, TN 37902-1499
www.tva.gov • 865-632-6000

The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) is the nation's largest public power system. Wholly owned by the U.S. Government, TVA was established by Congress in 1933 primarily to provide flood control, navigation, and agricultural and industrial development, as well as to promote the use of electrical power in the Tennessee Valley region. TVA is a strong presence in the region, delivering value to the Valley economy by promoting economic growth; supplying affordable, reliable power; and supporting a thriving river system. As the nation's largest public power system, TVA delivers electricity to more than eight million people in the Valley through 158 local power companies. TVA's most important contribution is keeping power rates competitive while providing multiple public benefits -- power supply, flood control, navigation, land use, water quality, water supply, and recreation.

TVA International Visitors Program

Program activities at TVA focus on 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.

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

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	247	247

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
\$2,431,965	\$2,347,439	\$84,526	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$2,431,965	258

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.



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.

The USTDA orientation visits benefit both international participants as well as their U.S. partners. The U.S. associates provide and receive substantive information during these exchanges. In FY 2004, USTDA estimates that 932 U.S. Government representatives, nonprofit organization professionals, private business professionals, and university staff and researchers provided information to program participants while benefiting from knowledge provided by their international guests.

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,747,439	\$84,526	\$1,831,965

U.S. TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	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	148	148

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

The number of participants reported represents individuals participating in programs during the reported fiscal year, but funded using FY 2004 appropriations, as well as carry-over funding from previous fiscal years.

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.

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$600,000	\$0	\$600,000

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
6	104	110

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

The number of participants reported represents individuals participating in programs during the reported fiscal year, but funded using carry-over funding from previous fiscal years.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$48,268,803	\$48,268,803	\$0	\$1,420,693	\$1,041,259	\$798,938	Not Tracked	\$51,529,693	379,617

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



UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Office of Education
Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade
1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20523-3901
www.usaid.gov • 202-712-4273

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) was established as an independent government agency that, under overall policy guidance from the Secretary of State, provides social and economic development and humanitarian assistance to advance U.S. economic and political interests overseas. USAID's participatory development activities lead to many direct benefits here in the United States. The participation of women and the expanded use of the Millennium Challenge Account are considered critical to the success of sustainable development across all areas of USAID's Strategic Plan.

Homeland security issues are important to USAID. USAID reviewed the data related to its foreign participants and changed its database reporting system so that it now complies with all existing regulations. USAID recently issued new guidelines related to data and security screening for all foreign participants who will travel to the United States under USAID sponsorship.

USAID's FY 2004 participant data includes 354,572 individuals trained in their home country, 20,734 individuals trained in a third country, and 4,311 individuals trained in the U.S

In addition to the non-U.S. Government contributions listed in the chart at the top of the page, USAID also leveraged an additional \$1,917,160 in non-USG support from training providers and other private sources, bringing its total non-U.S. Government funding to \$3,357,852.

Readers are encouraged to review the "FY 2004-2009 Department of State and USAID Strategic Plan" for a detailed review of where and how USAID works and its goal areas. This is the first time that the Department of State and USAID have worked together to prepare a joint strategic plan. The two agencies also will collaborate on the execution of this strategic plan.

Democracy and Governance Programs

As a part of the Conflict Prevention and Development Relief Pillar, USAID sustains its short-term transition investments by strengthening institutions of good governance and democratic participation, both of which are critical to long-term development that responds to citizen needs, promotes social and economic gains, and prevents conflict. USAID's democracy programs also are conflict preventative in that they build trust and legitimacy for government, which helps prevent political destabilization and, in extreme cases, state failure.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security; Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Democracy and Human Rights)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$7,502,996	\$0	\$7,502,996

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$182,383	\$36,888	\$8,133	Not Tracked	\$227,405

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	76,149	76,149

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

USAID strengthens world economic growth, development, and stability through programs that encourage expanded trade and investment. USAID works to ensure that its efforts effectively target women, who constitute the majority of the world's poor. Programs assist in promoting agricultural development and work within emerging public and private sectors, international financial institutions, and others to prevent, contain, and resolve financial disruptions that threaten economic stability, especially in states on the frontline of the war on terrorism.

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$14,775,784	\$0	\$14,775,784

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$699,610	\$181,302	\$759,272	Not Tracked	\$1,640,184

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	46,257	46,257

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

Education and Training

Broadly accessible, high-quality education is a powerful instrument for reducing poverty and inequality, improving health and social well being, building democratic societies, and laying the foundation for sustained economic growth. USAID promotes improved education globally, with a particular focus on the Muslim world. Development goals of the United Nations' Millennium Declaration call for universal primary education by 2015. Working toward this goal, USAID supports programs that promote equal access to quality basic education with special efforts to reduce barriers to education for girls. USAID works with donor partners to implement commitments made during a number of international meetings. It also works with developing countries to address capacity gaps and to achieve goals set forth in the Global Education for All initiative.

The Department of State and USAID will also promote international educational and professional exchanges by bringing emerging foreign leaders, students, and younger influential leaders from communities at risk to the United States.

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$19,090,215	\$0	\$19,090,215

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$70,542	\$641,133	\$25,087	Not Tracked	\$736,762

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	55,367	55,367

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

Environment Programs

Sound management of the environment is an essential component of sustainable development. USAID promotes and implements programs that address issues such as ozone depletion, endangered species, over fishing, ocean pollution, forest management, climate change, and chemicals management. In addition USAID addresses the needs of people who still lack access to safe drinking water, basic sanitation, and modern energy services. USAID also expands international cooperation in the area of environmental governance.

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,898,576	\$0	\$1,898,576

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$162,387	\$18,800	\$0	Not Tracked	\$181,187

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	182,064	182,064

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 in response to natural disasters, man-made disasters, complex emergencies, and economic and political transitions. To reduce the intensity of emergencies and crises, a concerted effort is 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. USAID works to provide life-saving assistance and support for the transition to development, uphold international standards, promote durable solutions for displaced persons, and improve disaster prevention and response capabilities.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Humanitarian Response)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$866,923	\$0	\$866,923

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$300	\$161,736	\$0	Not Tracked	\$162,036

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	8,257	8,257

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

Population, Health, and Nutrition Programs

Healthy citizens are essential for healthy economies and societies. USAID emphasizes capacity building and programs that reduce the threat of infectious diseases, reduce infant and child mortality, and support reproductive and maternal health care. USAID works with those foreign governments that are already providing leadership to combat HIV/AIDS, as well as countries that have not yet stepped up to do so.

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$4,134,310	\$0	\$4,134,310

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$305,470	\$1,400	\$6,445	Not Tracked	\$313,315

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	182,064	182,064

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

The most accurate data available were used to calculate breakouts among these reporting areas for U.S.-based training for each country. Where data was not available, USAID-wide averages were used. In the aggregate, participant counts for each country, and for USAID as a whole, are believed to be accurate.

USAID funds a number of individuals (including, but not limited to, contractors, grantees, university professors, and employees seconded from other federal agencies) who provide specific technical expertise for USAID-supported projects abroad. USAID classifies these people as technical experts/advisers, not as "trainers," "trainees," or "exchangeers." "Training Moments" occur through their normal course of activity, but such events cannot be isolated or captured in a meaningful way within the parameters for data collection established by the IAWG. Therefore, the data submitted by USAID for this report does not include figures related to the work of U.S. technical experts/advisers.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0†	\$265,255†	\$0†	\$0†	\$265,255†	678

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

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

100 Raoul Wallenberg Place, SW
Washington, DC 20024-2126
www.ushmm.org • 202-488-0400

The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum is America's national institution for the documentation, study, and interpretation of Holocaust history, and serves as America's memorial to the millions of people murdered during the Holocaust.

The Museum's primary mission is to advance and disseminate knowledge about this unprecedented tragedy; to preserve the memory of those who suffered; and to encourage its visitors to reflect upon the moral and spiritual questions raised by the events of the Holocaust as well as their own responsibilities as citizens of a democracy.

External Affairs

The Division of External Affairs coordinates the national and international outreach programs of the Museum. In terms of international outreach, the Division works with the Department of State's International Visitor Leadership Program to arrange visits, programs, and consultations with visitors from around the world. In addition, the Division serves the wider international community as a whole on an ad hoc basis. The numbers of visitors reported includes those that came through this office for organized visits and programs.

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

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	23	23

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

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 Teacher Fellowship Program of the Museum's Department of Education.

Established in 1998, the Museum's Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies supports scholarship and publications in the field of Holocaust studies, promotes the growth of Holocaust studies at American universities, seeks to foster strong relationships between American and international scholars, collects Holocaust-related archival documents worldwide, and organizes programs to ensure the ongoing training of future generations of scholars. The Center's goal is to provide institutional support for scholars at all stages of their scholarly careers -- from graduate students and junior faculty to postdoctoral researchers and senior scholars. Fellowships are given on an invitational and competitive basis, and granted to scholars working in a variety of disciplines and professional fields.

In addition to the Center's international scholarly exchange programs, the Museum's Teacher Fellowship Program accepts a few foreign participants in its secondary educational training campaign. The Program requires that its Fellows teach at secondary schools in the United States. The Fellows are selected on a competitive basis to join a growing national corps of Holocaust educators. The Fellows participate in a "Summer Institute" at the Museum where they are instructed in Holocaust history and pedagogy over a two- to three-week period. They are also advised how to link their Holocaust educational efforts at their home schools to local community programs. About nine months after the "Summer Institute," the Fellows return to the Museum to report on the results of their Holocaust-related educational activities and projects.

Additionally, a number of U.S. Fellows and 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.

In FY 2004, 13 U.S. Fellows participated in the Visiting Scholars Program.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Democracy and Human Rights); 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	\$265,255	\$0	\$0	\$265,255

UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	23	23

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

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$771,806	\$771,806	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$771,806	185

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



UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE

Public Affairs
1200 17th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20036
www.usip.org • 202-457-1700

The United States Institute of Peace is an independent, nonpartisan federal institution created by Congress to promote the prevention, management, and peaceful resolution of international conflicts. Established in 1984, the Institute meets its Congressional mandate through an array of programs, including research grants, fellowships, professional training, education programs from high school through graduate school, conferences and workshops, library services, and publications. The Institute's Board of Directors is appointed by the President of the United States and confirmed by the Senate.

The Institute's legal counsel does not consider the Institute to be an agency, establishment, or instrumentality falling within the parameters of Executive Order 13055. However, the Institute's policy is to cooperate to the extent possible with governmental requests for information.

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.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Democracy and Human Rights, Humanitarian Response); Conflict Resolution

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$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.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability, International Crime and Drugs); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Democracy and Human Rights, Humanitarian Response); Conflict Resolution

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$480,000	\$0	\$480,000

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.

Religion and Peacemaking

The goal of the program is to help facilitate the resolution of international disputes through aiding the efforts of faith-based organizations. The program expands knowledge about the actual and potential roles of religious organizations in international peacemaking. The principal goal is to aid American faith-based organizations in their international peacemaking work, which they usually undertake in partnership with communities of faith abroad.

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

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
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
3	68	71

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

Rule of Law Program

The Rule of Law Program builds upon and refines principles of the rule of law articulated by various international bodies and provides governments and policy makers with practical guidance for their implementation.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability, International Crime and Drugs); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Democracy and Human Rights, Humanitarian Response)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$58,950	\$0	\$58,950

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
16	5	21

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

Training Program

The Training Program develops and presents training seminars for government, military, public security, and humanitarian professionals, both American and international. The seminars, which are offered both in the United States and abroad, help participants improve their skills, strategies, and tools for preventing, managing, and resolving international conflicts. Participants work together through discussions, working groups, case studies, and simulation exercises, applying a range of skill sets and the most current theory in the field.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Humanitarian Response); Conflict Resolution

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$94,456	\$0	\$94,456

Non-USG Funding:

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

UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
3	68	71

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

Note: The Institute's Grant Program has two principal grantmaking components (solicited and unsolicited grants). Through this program the Institute offers financial support for research, education, and training, and the dissemination of information on international peace and conflict resolution. It is not feasible to extract funding and participant information targeting only the international exchange and training components of USIP grants. Therefore, the inventory does not include data regarding grants for this program.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$52,600	\$25,000	\$27,600	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$52,600	672

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



UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE

The mission of the United States Postal Service (USPS), as defined in the Postal Reorganization Act of 1970, is to bind the nation together through the correspondence of the people, to provide access in all communities, and to offer prompt, reliable postal services at uniform prices. The USPS provides affordable, readily accessible postal services and infrastructures to the American public. It is also the responsibility of the United States Postal Service to protect the mail from loss and theft. Today's United States Postal Service is striving to improve performance and affordability and to find flexible, responsive solutions to the challenges raised by technology in the global postal business environment.

USPS Training Program

Through its Training Program, the USPS provides training in the United States and in-country for foreign postal representatives. The length of the training varies.

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$25,000	\$27,600	\$52,600

Non-USG Funding:

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

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
316	204	520

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

USPS Visitors Program

Through its Visitors Program, the United States Postal Service arranges appointments, briefings, and technical discussions and coordinates visits to its postal facilities for representatives of foreign postal administrations interested in studying USPS policies and programs and in getting information on technical developments in the area of postal automation. The foreign postal representatives come from all parts of the world, with a majority coming from the East Asia/Pacific, Western Hemisphere, and European areas. The average length of stay is from one to two days. Additionally, the USPS sends its employees abroad to learn more about other countries' postal operations.

There are no specific funds allocated for the United States Postal Service Visitors Program. Funding is part of the regular operating budget.

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

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
316	204	520

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
\$656,050	\$457,250	\$198,800	\$0	\$0	\$52,166	\$44,000	\$752,216	55

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, ethnic conflict, and national security.

In 2002, the Kennan Institute announced the establishment of a new Fulbright-Kennan Institute Research Scholarship Program at the Woodrow Wilson Center for researchers and scholars from Ukraine and the Russian Federation. In FY 2004, the Institute awarded ten 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

WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS

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 FY 2004, the Kennan Institute awarded three three-month Galina Starovoitova fellowships.

The Mexico Institute, in conjunction with the Mexico Council on Foreign Affairs, also brings Mexican scholars to the Center to perform research on various topics of interest to the United States and Mexico.

The Canada Institute hosts an annual Fulbright-Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars Chair in Canada-U.S. relations.

The East European Studies Program cooperates with the Central European University to host Short-Term Scholars (one-month grants for advanced Ph.D. students) and, with the Open Society Institute, to host Junior Public Policy Scholars for three-month grants.

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$457,250	\$198,800	\$656,050

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$52,166	\$44,000	\$96,166

Participant Totals:

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

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 2004 DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

The Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, as amended, (22 USC 2460 (f) and (g)), requires the IAWG to assess the degree of duplication that exists among reported U.S. Government-sponsored international exchanges and training. The IAWG defines programmatic duplication as *activities sponsored by different organizations that direct resources toward the same target audiences, using similar methodologies to achieve the same goals, and which result in duplicative – as opposed to complementary – outcomes*. Duplicative programming differs from complementary/overlapping programming in that elimination of one or more “duplicative” programs would not adversely affect the ability of the U.S. Government to achieve its overarching objectives.

To meet this mandate, the IAWG conducts an annual review of all activities included in the *Inventory of Programs* using information submitted by program sponsors during the IAWG’s annual data collection process. More detailed duplication assessments place an undue burden on program sponsors because they require collection of significant additional data. Therefore, the IAWG will only conduct in-depth reviews of program areas that show specific evidence of possible duplication and undesirable overlap.

METHODOLOGY

The IAWG framework for assessing duplication among U.S. Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs includes five areas through which varying degrees of duplication and complementarity can be identified and addressed. For any given group of international exchange and training programs, the level of duplication is proportionate to the degree in which overlap occurs in these areas, which are listed in order of decreasing importance:

- (1) *Topic* – the theme of the program, such as business development, public administration, women’s leadership, criminal investigations, etc. This is the critical factor and the most basic element in assessing duplication.

- (2) *Target country/region* – where foreign participants are from or where U.S. participants are traveling to in order to participate in the activity.
- (3) *Target population* – those for whom the program activities are geared, such as students, young professionals, government representatives, military representatives, etc.
- (4) *Intended results* – what the activity is intended to achieve. Intended results for a given type of program can vary significantly from one sponsoring institution to another. For instance, foreign 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, which are listed in order of increasing size of programming.

- Cultural Programs
- International 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. That said, some programs are listed in several categories and are so noted.

CULTURAL PROGRAMS

For the purpose of this duplication assessment, the IAWG defines cultural programs as those programs and activities that deal specifically with the arts, cultural preservation, and research in the humanities. Some program sponsors interpret cultural programming as that which provides opportunities for exposure to a different culture and values. This type of cross-cultural benefit exists throughout all international exchange and training activities and is highly desirable in that it promotes mutual understanding and cooperation. However, the narrower definition used here is more practical for assessing programmatic duplication.

Using the IAWG's narrower definition, cultural programs represent the smallest and most limited subset of the U.S. Government's international exchange and training portfolio. Of the 253 FY 2004 programs reported to the IAWG, ten programs from five federal entities fit within our definition of cultural programs, and are included in the following chart.

DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

Department of State	Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs	Special Professional and Cultural Exchange Programs
Japan-United States Friendship Commission (JUSFC)		Cultural Affairs Programs
National Endowment for the Arts (NEA)		ArtsLink
		Open World Cultural Leaders Program
		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		External Affairs (International Outreach)
		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 and cultural programs.

As noted in previous annual assessments, the likelihood of duplication among cultural programs is low, in large part because these programs are so limited and because they reflect the specific mandate or mission of the sponsoring organization. For example, the programs of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum are strictly focused on the documentation, study, and interpretation of Holocaust history.

In administering programs that are not unique to a specific sponsor, organizations often coordinate and collaborate to maximize resources and ensure complementarity. For instance, the NEA and the Department of State's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs work with various private sector organizations to support the 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. In fiscal year 2004, NEA initiated a federal partnership with the Open World Leadership Center to create the Open World Cultural Leaders Program, which provides short-term residencies for Russian artists and

arts managers in disciplines ranging from jazz to creative writing to film. (See article in Spring/Summer 2005 *IAWG Dispatch*.)

INTERNATIONAL VISITOR PROGRAMS/BRIEFINGS

The IAWG broadly defines international visitor programs as those programs in which participants meet with, or observe the operations of, professional counterparts and/or tour relevant facilities with the goal of learning more about U.S. policies, programs, and activities, while sharing ideas, experiences, and approaches. Mutual understanding is enhanced through exposure to U.S. culture and values. International visitor programs can include, but are not limited to, meetings, briefings, tours, and opportunities for professional observation. They generally do not include direct training, internships, classroom study, or on-the-job training. In some instances, we have included international symposia and conferences in this category if the emphasis appears to be on sharing information and meeting professional counterparts as opposed to skills acquisition. International activities that were part of larger technical assistance projects or which had overt training elements are included under Professional Exchanges and Training.

The majority of international visitor programs do not use USG funds to cover program expenses. For these programs, the only USG contributions are staff time (program oversight, meeting time) and agency resources (conference/meeting facilities, briefing materials).

In general, the risk of duplication among international visitor programs is quite low. While the methodologies used (meetings, briefings, and observation tours) are very similar, the topics covered by the program directly reflect the focus and expertise of the sponsoring organization and the hosting facility. Visitors are welcomed from all over the world and are often professional counterparts of personnel from the hosting organization. Intended results vary program by program, but all have in common the desire to increase understanding and develop professional relationships. These programs are also recognized for their importance in the critical area of public diplomacy.

The 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 the International Visitor 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.

The *FY 2004 Inventory of Programs* includes 86 international visitor programs or programs with significant international visitor components. The following federal organizations host some type of international visitor program or activity:

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Architectural and Transportation Barriers
Compliance Board (Access Board)
Commodity Futures Trading Commission
Delaware River Basin Commission
Department of Agriculture
~Foreign Agricultural Service
Department of Commerce
~National Institute of Standards and Technology
~U.S. Census Bureau
~United States Patent and Trademark Office
Department of Defense
~Defense Threat Reduction Agency
~Regional Centers for Security Studies
Department of Education
~Office of the Under Secretary, International Affairs
Department of Energy
Department of Health and Human Services
Department of Homeland Security
~Citizenship and Immigration Services
~Customs and Border Protection
~Federal Emergency Management Agency
~Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
~Immigration and Customs Enforcement
~U.S. Coast Guard
Department of Housing and Urban Development
~Office of Policy and Research
Department of the Interior
~Bureau of Reclamation
~National Park Service
Department of Justice
~Criminal Division
~Drug Enforcement Administration
~Federal Bureau of Investigation
~Office of Justice Programs
Department of Labor
~Bureau of International Labor Affairs
Department of State
~Bureau of African Affairs
~Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs
~Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs
~Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs
~Bureau of Western Hemispheric Affairs
Department of Transportation
~Federal Aviation Administration
~Federal Highway Administration
~Federal Railroad Administration
~Federal Transit Administration
~Maritime Administration
~National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
Department of the Treasury
~Internal Revenue Service
~Office of the Comptroller of the Currency
Environmental Protection Agency
Federal Communications Commission

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service
Federal Trade Commission
General Services Administration
Merit Systems Protection Board
National Archives and Records Administration
National Credit Union Administration
National Railroad Passenger Corporation
National Transportation Safety Board
Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Office of Government Ethics
Office of Special Counsel
Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation
Small Business Administration
Social Security Administration
State Justice Institute
Tennessee Valley Authority
U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum
U.S. Postal Service

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Ninety-four federal programs reported a scientific component to their programs. In tackling this list, approximately one-third of the programs better fit within other duplication assessment categories described within this chapter. For the purposes of definition, scientific/technological programming involves members of the scientific community and/or other professionals engaged in scientific or technical activities; it includes all medical programs. Sixty-one programs have been identified that fit within this narrower category.

The Department of Energy had the largest number of reported programs (16) in this category, followed by Commerce (12), Health and Human Services (11), and Interior (8). Other longstanding sponsors include the Department of Agriculture, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the National Science Foundation, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID).

While the IAWG does not have the necessary scientific expertise to assess duplication among these programs, we can note trends and apparent commonalities among scientific programs. The majority of scientific/technological research and development programs focus very specifically on the mandate of the sponsoring agency and therefore appear to be at low risk for duplication with other federally-sponsored programs. For instance, the Department of Commerce's programs concentrate not only on research and support for the increased use of scientific, engineering, and technological development, but also on the understanding and benefits of the Earth's physical environment and oceanic resources. With similar specificity, programs sponsored by the Department of the Interior focus on protecting and providing access to the nation's public lands and minerals, national parks, national wildlife refuges, western water resources, and provide technical assistance abroad to share their knowledge and expertise.

Two focal areas continue to cross department/agency boundaries. The IAWG recommends that federal organizations pay careful attention to ensuring that both nonproliferation and environmental programs are complementary and not duplicative.

Some programs (such as those of the Department of Agriculture and USAID, for example) are also listed in the Professional Exchanges and Training section. The IAWG also notes that the majority of the scientific and technological programs have a professional and/or practical experience component, which is indicated in the following chart.²⁵

Department of Agriculture (continued on next page)	Foreign Agricultural Service	Agricultural Trade Enhancement Project – Egypt*
		Cochran Middle Income Fellowship Program*
		CODEX Outreach*

²⁵ Programs in the scientific research and development category that are marked with an asterisk (*) also contain a professional and/or practical experience component.

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		Faculty Exchange Program*
		Scientific Exchange Program with China
		Seed System Development in Serbia-Montenegro*
Department of Commerce	Bureau of Industry and Security	BIS International Activities*
	National Institute of Standards and Technology	NIST Exchange Visitors Program
	National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration	International Turtle Excluder Device Technology Transfer Program*
		National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service's International Activities*
		National Weather Service-World Meteorological Organization's Technical Cooperation Program*
		U.S.-China Marine and Fisheries Science and Technology Protocol*
		U.S.-Japan Cooperative Program in Natural Resources*
		U.S.-Russia Memorandum of Understanding on World Oceans and Polar Regions
	National Telecommunications and Information Administration	Information and Communication Technologies Policymaking in a Global Environment*
		Radio Frequency Spectrum Management Program*
	U.S. Census Bureau	International Programs Center Programs*
	U.S. Patent and Trademark Office	Technical Assistance Programs*
Department of Energy (continued on next page)	Corporate Management	Office of Intelligence International Activities*
		Radiation Effects Research Foundation Program*
	Energy Resources	National Energy Technology Laboratory*
		Office of Distributed Energy and Electricity Reliability
		The Fossil Energy International Program
	National Nuclear Security Administration	Defense Programs*
		Mitigating Risks at Nuclear Facilities Worldwide*

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		Nuclear Cities Initiative*
		Office of Global Threat Reduction*
		Office of International Programs
		Regime Building/Preventing Proliferation*
		Securing Nuclear Materials, Weapons, and Expertise and Bolstering Border Security*
	Office of Science	Biological and Environmental Research
		International Atomic Energy Agency Fellowship Program*
		International Student Exchange Program
		Pan-American Advanced Studies Institutes*
Department of Health and Human Services	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	Exchange Visitor Program*
	National Institutes of Health	International Neuroscience Fellowship Program
		National Cancer Institute Programs*
		National Institute on Drug Abuse International Program
		National Research Service Award*
		NIH Exchange Scientist Program*
		NIH Experts (Foreign)*
		NIH Guest Researchers (Foreign)*
		NIH Professional Services Contractors (Foreign)*
		NIH Special Volunteers (Foreign)*
		NIH Visiting Program*
Department of the Interior	Bureau of Reclamation	Training Programs
		Visiting Scholar Program
	Minerals Management Service	Minerals Management Service International Program
	National Park Service	International Volunteers in Parks/Exchange Visitors Program and Technical Assistance Program
	Office of International Affairs	International Technical Assistance Program
	Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement	Interior Environment and Natural Resources Support Assistance Agreement
	United States Fish and Wildlife Service	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service International Programs
	United States Geological Survey	Visiting Scientist and Participant Training Programs

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National Aeronautics and Space Administration	NASA Exchange Visitor Program
	Resident Research Associate Program
National Science Foundation	Office of International Science and Engineering
National Transportation Safety Board	NTSB Training Program
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	Regional Programs
United States Agency For International Development	Economic Growth and Agricultural Development Programs
	Environment Programs
	Population, Health, and Nutrition Programs

ACADEMIC/EDUCATION PROGRAMS

The IAWG defines academic/education programs as those in which the primary focus of participants is to attend educational institutions or contribute to the development of such institutions and their curricula. We also include programs that are designed to improve educational systems in developing countries. The IAWG further classifies academic programs by the targeted level and type of the program, from elementary student/staff exchanges and training through post-doctoral research and mid-career development programs. Programs reported to the IAWG are listed below by their academic level classification. Programs that address multiple levels of academic activities appear under all applicable category headings. By grouping programs in this way, potential areas of duplication or complementarity can be highlighted. Additionally, this assessment can serve as a snapshot of international academic/educational exchange and training programs throughout the federal government.

Elementary- and Secondary-Level Programs

Five federal entities have 15 programs that contain elementary and secondary education programming initiatives focused on teacher training and curriculum development in their international exchange and training portfolios. Few programs actually involve the exchange of students, 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 (continued on next page)	Office of Postsecondary Education	Fulbright-Hays Group Projects Abroad	Modern foreign language and area studies programs, including training, research, and curriculum development for teachers at the K-12 level
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		Fulbright-Hays Seminars Abroad Program	Opportunities for teachers and curriculum specialists to participate in short-term seminars in social sciences, humanities, or host-country languages
	Office of Safe and Drug-Free Schools	Civics and Government Education (CIVITAS): International/Latin America and Africa Program	International civics education exchange
		Civics Mosaic Program	Comparative civic education, teacher training, and curriculum development that builds on CIVITAS/Russia
		Economics International Program	Training in content and pedagogy for educators in countries in transition to market economies
Department of State (continued on next page)	Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs	Citizen Exchange Programs	Professional, cultural, and youth exchanges supported through nonprofit organizations
		Economic Support Fund Programs	Programs that aid U.S. countries in transition to democracy by developing and strengthening of institutions necessary for sustainable democracy
		FREEDOM Support Exchange Programs	Exchanges for students from the former Soviet Union
		Fulbright Academic Exchanges	Exchanges between U.S. and foreign teachers and administrators
		Other Appropriations Programs	Separately appropriated exchange programs and educational outreach activities at the secondary and university levels, including programming at the East-West Center, the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships, and Israeli-Arab Scholarships
		Special Professional and Cultural Exchange Programs	Secondary-level student and teacher exchanges with the former Soviet Union and Germany

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	Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs	Variety of exchanges, seminars, training programs, master classes, and conferences promoting U.S. interests in region
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
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 23 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 most programming is thematically and/or geographically specific and therefore, with a few exceptions, is 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
		Russian Village Language Immersion	Language and cultural immersion program for military linguists and other personnel
	National Defense University	National Security Education Program	Undergraduate and graduate scholarships for area studies, language programs, and other relevant studies
Department of Education (continued on next page)	Office of Postsecondary Education	European Community-United States of America Cooperation Program in Higher Education and Vocational Education	EU-U.S. improvements in higher and vocational education

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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 Seminars Abroad Program	Short-term seminars in social sciences, humanities, or host-country languages for schoolteachers, curriculum specialists, and college faculty
		Program for North American Mobility in Higher Education	Grants for the development of higher education consortia
		U.S.-Brazil Higher Education Consortia Program	Grants for bilateral curricular development and student exchanges
	Office of Safe and Drug-Free Schools	CIVITAS:International/Latin America and Africa Program	International civics education exchange
Department of Homeland Security	United States Coast Guard	U.S. Coast Guard Academy Programs	Undergraduate degree program for foreign students
Department of State (continued on next page)	Bureau of African Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs	Variety of programming including seminars, conferences, workshops, speakers programs, training courses focusing on topics of regional interest
	Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs	Economic Support Fund Programs	Development and strengthening of institutions necessary for sustainable democracy
		FREEDOM Support Exchange Programs	Exchanges for students from the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe
		Fulbright Academic Exchanges	Undergraduate degree program for foreign students
		Global Educational Programs	English language programs focusing on teaching, teacher-training, and curriculum development

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		Other Appropriations Programs	Separately appropriated exchange programs and educational outreach activities at the secondary and university levels, including programming at the East-West Center, the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships, and Israeli-Arab Scholarships
		Special Academic Exchange Program	Fellowship grants, scholarships for students from South Pacific, East Timor, and Tibet, and support to various organizations promoting exchange opportunities
		Support for East European Democracy Exchanges	Educational fellowships in fields supporting democratic practices and free market economies, and special group projects in the region
	Bureau of Europe and Eurasian Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs	Variety of exchanges, seminars, training programs, master classes, and conferences promoting U.S. interests in region
Department of Transportation	Maritime Administration	United States Merchant Marine Academy Programs	Undergraduate degree program for foreign students
U.S. Agency for International Development		Education and Training	Various initiatives designed to improve pre-primary, primary, secondary, and higher education
U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum		International Scholarly Programs and Exchanges	Summer seminars for professors of college-level Holocaust courses
U.S. Institute of Peace		Education Program	Educational activities and development of curricula on conflict resolution for teachers and students

Graduate-Level University Programs

Nine federal entities have 25 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

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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 in military staff schools abroad for officers
	National Defense University	National Security Education Program	Undergraduate and graduate scholarships for area, language, and other relevant study
	Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff	Olmsted Scholar Program	Grants to career officers for graduate study abroad
Department of Education	Office of Postsecondary Education	European Community-United States of America Cooperation Program in Higher Education and Vocational Education	EU-U.S. improvement in higher education and vocational education
		Fulbright-Hays Doctoral Dissertation Research Abroad Program	Fellowships to doctoral candidates for dissertation research in modern foreign languages and area studies
		Fulbright-Hays Faculty Research Abroad Program	Institutional grants to support fellowships that aim to strengthen area studies and language programs in academia
		Fulbright-Hays Group Projects Abroad Program	Modern foreign language and area studies programs
		Fulbright-Hays Seminars Abroad Program	Short-term seminars in social sciences, humanities, or host-country languages for schoolteachers, curriculum specialists, and college faculty
		U.S.-Brazil Higher Education Consortia Program	Grants for bilateral curricular development and student exchanges
	Office of Safe and Drug-Free Schools	CIVITAS:International/Latin America and Africa Program	International civics education exchange
Department of State (continued on next two pages)	Bureau of African Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs	Variety of programming including seminars, conferences, workshops, speakers programs, training courses focusing on topics of regional interest

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	Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs	Fulbright Academic Exchange Programs	Fellowships and scholarships to graduate students
		Global Educational Programs	English language programs focusing on teaching, teacher-training, and curriculum development
		Other Appropriations Programs	Separately appropriated exchange programs and educational outreach activities at the secondary and university levels, including programming at the East-West Center, the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships, and Israeli-Arab Scholarships
		Special Academic Exchange Programs	Muskie Doctoral Fellowship grants, scholarships for students from South Pacific, East Timor, and Tibet, and support to various organizations promoting exchange opportunities
		Support for East European Democracy Exchanges	Educational fellowships in fields supporting democratic practices and free market economies, and special group projects
	Bureau of Europe and Eurasian Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs	Variety of exchanges, seminars, training programs, master classes, and conferences promoting U.S. interests in region
	Bureau of Intelligence and Research	Research and Training Program on Eastern Europe and the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union	Advanced research, graduate, and language training
	Bureau of South Asian Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs	Exchanges, seminars, training programs and conferences promoting U.S. national interests in the region

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	Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs	Exchanges, training, seminars, and conferences in the region that foster democracy, trade, and sustainable economic development, cooperation on drug trafficking and other crime issues, poverty reduction, and environmental protection
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
United States Institute of Peace		Jennings Randolph Program for International Peace	Fellowships for foreign policy scholars and policy makers and doctoral dissertation fellowships for university students to conduct research and write on international peace and conflict resolution issues
Library of Congress		Exchange Visitor Program	Scholarly research in the humanities and social sciences

Post-Doctoral Research Programs

Eight federal entities report 17 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.

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Department of Education	Office of Postsecondary Education	American Overseas Research Centers Program	Grants to establish and operate overseas research centers with one focus being area studies
		Fulbright-Hays Faculty Research Abroad	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, training courses focusing on topics of regional interest
	Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs	Fulbright Academic Exchange Programs	Variety of research fellowships and research oriented activities
		Other Appropriations Program	
		Special Academic Exchange Programs	
		Support for East European Democracy Exchanges	
	Bureau of Europe and Eurasian Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs	Variety of exchanges, seminars, training programs, master classes, and conferences promoting U.S. interests in region
	Bureau of Intelligence and Research	Research and Training Program on Eastern Europe and the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union	Advanced research, graduate, and language training
Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission	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
		Education and Training Programs	Seed money for projects and institutional grants to promote area studies

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National Science Foundation	Office of International Science and Engineering	International research fellowship awards, support for cooperative research activities, and joint workshops and seminars
U.S. Agency for International Development	Education and Training	Various initiatives designed to establish higher education and research partnerships, alliances, and networks with developing countries
United States Holocaust Memorial Museum	International Scholarly Programs and Exchanges	Research fellowships for graduate, post-doctoral, and senior researchers
United States Institute of Peace	Jennings Randolph Program for International Peace	Fellowships for foreign policy scholars and policy makers and doctoral dissertation fellowships for university students to conduct research and write on international peace and conflict resolution issues
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 19 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 (continued on next page)	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
		Russian Village Language Immersion Course	Language and cultural immersion program for military linguists and other personnel

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	National Defense University	National Security Education Program	Undergraduate and graduate scholarships for area, language, and other relevant study
	Regional Centers for Securities Studies	--Africa Center for Strategic Studies --Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies --Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies --George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies --Near East-South Asia Center for Strategic Studies	Five regional centers sponsor graduate-level academic programs, professional seminars and workshops, research opportunities, and other activities that promote understanding and study of security-related issues by U.S. and foreign participants
Department of Education	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, curriculum specialists in social sciences, humanities, or host-country languages
Department of State (continued on next page)	Bureau of African Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs	English teaching is a component of varied democracy building activities for the region
	Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs	Global Educational Programs	English language programs focusing on teaching, teacher-training, and curriculum development

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	Bureau of Intelligence and Research	Research and Training Program on Eastern Europe and the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union	Advanced research, graduate, and language training
Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission		Education and Training Programs	Seed money for projects and institutional grants to promote area studies
Peace Corps		Peace Corps Volunteer Service Program	Program component is community-based English teaching overseas

PROFESSIONAL EXCHANGES AND TRAINING

Of the 253 international exchange and training programs reported to the IAWG in FY 2004, the majority include professional exchange and training activities. If we eliminate from consideration the large number of these programs that are more suitably addressed under one of the other duplication assessment categories (notably in the scientific/technological category) we are still left with approximately 100 programs. These include training programs, personnel and citizen exchanges, cooperative programs, and technical assistance programs that include international exchange and training components.

The sheer volume of professional exchanges and training programs reported, along with the varied topics they address, targeted countries and populations, program approaches, and intended results make assessing duplication among these programs a challenge. As with the other program subsets, sponsoring organizations tend to focus program activities on the organization's mission and areas of expertise, which limits, to some degree, the possibility for duplication. For example, personnel exchanges or training programs limited strictly to representatives of foreign counterpart organizations are not duplicative because they are unique to each participating organization.

Topically and geographically specific programs are also less likely to duplicate other programs because of their narrow focus. The program's specific subject matter and target audience limit the number of other organizations that would potentially engage in similar programming and also provide other organizations with enough information to avoid developing duplicative initiatives. Multi-themed programs or program groupings that contain a wide variety of initiatives, such as the State Department's Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs, are harder to assess and may yield a greater potential for duplication of other federal initiatives.

Professional exchange and training programs that have not been addressed in previous sections can, for the most part, be divided among four primary categories:²⁶

²⁶ 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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- (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 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
		Seed System Development in Serbia-Montenegro
Department of Commerce	Bureau of Industry and Security	BIS International Activities
	International Trade Administration	American Management and Business Internship Training 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
African Development Foundation		Grassroots Development Projects
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

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. Some of the programs listed also include trade and economic development activities.²⁷

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
		Weapons of Mass Destruction International Counterproliferation Program
	Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff	Military Contacts Program
Department of Homeland Security (continued on next page)	Customs and Border Protection	Export Control and Border Security Program
		Immigration Advisory Program
		International Training and Assistance, Assistance Projects Branch
		International Training and Assistance Program, Law Enforcement Training Branch
		Office of Border Patrol
		Textile Enforcement and Operations Division
		Trade Capacity Building*
	Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	Anti-Money Laundering and Financial Crimes Symposium
		Conferences on ILEA Training for Latin America

²⁷ Programs in the law enforcement and security category that are marked by an asterisk (*) also include trade and economic development activities.

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		Financial Crimes Investigations Training Program
		Information Technology Assessment Program
		International Banking and Money Laundering Training Program
		International Individual Students Program
		Interview Training
		Officer Safety and Survival Train-the-Trainer Program
		Undercover Operations Training Program
Department of Justice	Immigration and Customs Enforcement	International Training Program
	U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services	USCIS Training Program
	Antitrust Division	Antitrust Division International Technical Assistance Programs*
	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives	ATF International Training
	Criminal Division	International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program
		Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance, and Training Program
	Drug Enforcement Administration	International Narcotics Control Training Program
Department of State	Federal Bureau of Investigation	International Training Program
	Office of Justice Programs	National Institute of Justice International Activities
	Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	International Demand Reduction Training and Technical Assistance
	Bureau of Diplomatic Security	Antiterrorism Assistance Program

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

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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 Technical Cooperation Program
		Office of Foreign Relations
Broadcasting Board of Governors		International Media Training Center Program
Federal Executive Boards		Leaders for Tomorrow Program
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service		International Labor Conflict Management Program
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
Library of Congress		Global Legal Information Network
U.S. Institute of Peace		Religion and Peace Making Program
		Rule of Law Program
		Training Program

Multi-Themed Programming

A large number of professional exchange and training programs reported to the IAWG address a wide array of themes, topics, and audiences. Because of their diversity and scope, they may be the most prone to duplicate other programs and should be carefully monitored. Close coordination among the Department of State, the U.S. Agency for International Development, and the Peace Corps is necessary to ensure that their programs complement and build on each other to collectively achieve the foreign policy goals of the U.S. Government.

As noted in previous sections, geographically specific programs such as those sponsored by the Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission and thematically specific programs such as those sponsored by the U.S. Coast Guard (which specializes in maritime law enforcement, search and rescue, marine environmental protection, waterways management, and other Coast Guard operational areas) have a low potential for duplicating other programs. IAWG also notes that the U.S. Coast Guard includes trade and economic development activities in their programming.

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Department of Homeland Security	U.S. Coast Guard	Caribbean Support Tender
		International Personnel Exchange Program
		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
	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
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
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars		Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars Programs

CONCLUSION

The number and scope of the federal government's international exchange and training programs make assessing duplication among them difficult. Several larger programming agencies aggregate information on various discrete activities before providing it to the IAWG, so

specific detail on topics, audiences, methodologies, and intended results is not always available. However, based on the information we do have, the IAWG is able to develop overarching duplication assessments that identify areas with higher levels of risk and areas where coordination is crucial to avoid duplication.

As noted earlier, programs that are specific in their theme, geographic focus, and target audience are at very low risk of duplication. As a general rule, highly specialized sponsoring organizations implement or participate in highly specialized exchange and training programs. For example, it is unlikely that any other organization would duplicate the exchange and training programs of the U.S. Postal Service. Organizations with broader mandates and numerous programming initiatives are at a greater risk of duplicating the initiatives of another federal organization. When you couple the size and scope of an organization with the aggregation of program information, which makes program initiatives less transparent to other federal administrators, the risk becomes even greater. Several mechanisms are in place to address this challenge.

Statutory and Contractual Mechanisms

Congress, in providing for specific exchange and training activities, often incorporates coordination requirements into the authorizing legislation. For example, the “No Child Left Behind Act of 2001” requires that in the implementation of the Department of Education’s cooperative civic and economic education exchange programs 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...”²⁸ 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.²⁹ 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 typically involve reporting requirements that promote program transparency and enhance coordination. Funding for the International Military Education and Training Program (IMET), for example, is provided by the International Affairs Budget and transferred to the Department of Defense by the Department of State. Detailed information on the program, as provided by the Department of Defense, is included in the State Department’s annual Congressional Budget Justification for Foreign Operations.³⁰ Because the State Department is the funding organization, it is kept abreast of IMET’s activities and can avoid duplicating efforts.

In FY 2004, more than \$491 million was transferred among federal agencies to fund international exchange and training activities.

²⁸ No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 (PL 107-110), Title II, Subpart 3, Section 2345 (f)(1).

²⁹ Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2004 (PL 108-199), Division D, Title IV, Section 579.

³⁰ FY 2004 Congressional Budget Justification for Foreign Operations, Military Assistance, p. 149. (<http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/17783.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 Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development. To promote coordination between them, the State Department and USAID adopted a joint State/USAID Strategic Plan for FY 2004-2009 and, in November 2003, established a Joint Policy Council (JPC). In February 2004, the Council published its coordination plan and timelines to ensure the maximum coordination and collaboration between the two agencies. Among key crosscutting issues being addressed by the JPC are Muslim Outreach, Law Enforcement Assistance, and Aid Effectiveness and Strategic Use of Resources.

Overseas Coordination

Embassies overseas are in the best position to ensure that duplicative programming is avoided because overseas personnel can make informed needs assessments that can be adjusted based on political priorities and changing host-country environments. The majority of USAID projects and all Peace Corps local programming is developed and implemented in-country. Therefore, limiting coordination efforts to a Washington-based mechanism is neither completely reliable nor efficient. Many posts overseas have working groups and committees dedicated to specific areas of programming. Regular country team meetings provide opportunities to discuss initiatives and share general information. And the Mission Performance Plan (MPP) process provides a means for interagency collaboration to develop and articulate mission priorities that can then be communicated to planning entities in Washington and incorporated in central policy and program planning.³¹

Agencies can ensure the effectiveness of these and more ad hoc approaches to coordination by sharing program information from the planning stages through implementation and results assessments. Agencies need to commit to working together domestically and overseas to ensure that they are aware of the full range of U.S. Government and private sector exchange and training initiatives and then adjust programming to ensure that the wide range of U.S. Government activities form a coherent and complementary effort to achieve U.S. foreign policy goals.

³¹ The MPP process involves input from all USG agencies represented at U.S. Missions overseas. It is the single budget-related planning process that defines U.S. national interests and coordinates efforts to achieve performance goals in foreign countries. Missions use the MPP to define policy priorities, establish the Mission's most important performance goals and indicators, and justify the resources needed to achieve these goals. The collaborative nature of the MPP framework enables individual country teams and agency representatives in Washington to work together to define priorities, articulate goals, and request/allocate resources accordingly.

APPENDIX A: IAWG MANDATE – SECTION 112 (G) OF THE MUTUAL EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE ACT OF 1961 (P.L. 87-256), AS AMENDED (22 USC 2460 (G))

(g) WORKING GROUP ON UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES AND TRAINING (1) In order to carry out the purposes of subsection (f) and to improve the coordination, efficiency, and effectiveness of United States Government-sponsored international exchanges and training, there is established within the United States Information Agency a senior-level interagency working group to be known as the Working Group on United States Government-Sponsored International Exchanges and Training (in this section referred to as the “Working Group”).

(2) For purposes of this subsection, the term “Government-sponsored international exchanges and training” means the movement of people between countries to promote the sharing of ideas, to develop skills, and to foster mutual understanding and cooperation, financed wholly or in part, directly or indirectly, with United States Government funds.

(3) The Working Group shall be composed as follows:

(A) The Associate Director for Educational and Cultural Affairs of the United States Information Agency, who shall act as Chair.

(B) A senior representative of the Department of State, who shall be designated by the Secretary of State.

(C) A senior representative of the Department of Defense, who shall be designated by the Secretary of Defense.

(D) A senior representative of the Department of Education, who shall be designated by the Secretary of Education.

(E) A senior representative of the Department of Justice, who shall be designated by the Attorney General.

(F) A senior representative of the Agency for International Development, who shall be designated by the Administrator of the Agency.

(G) Senior representatives of such other departments and agencies as the Chair determines to be appropriate.

(4) Representatives of the National Security Adviser and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget may participate in the Working Group at the discretion of the Adviser and the Director, respectively.

(5) The Working Group shall be supported by an interagency staff office established in the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the United States Information Agency.

(6) The Working Group shall have the following purposes and responsibilities:

(A) To collect, analyze, and report data provided by all United States Government departments and agencies conducting international exchanges and training programs.

(B) To promote greater understanding and cooperation among concerned United States Government departments and agencies of common issues and challenges in conducting international exchanges and training programs, including through the establishment of a clearinghouse for information on international exchange and training activities in the governmental and nongovernmental sectors.

(C) In order to achieve the most efficient and cost-effective use of Federal resources, to identify administrative and programmatic duplication and overlap of activities by the various United States Government departments and agencies involved in Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs, to identify how each Government-sponsored international exchange and training program promotes United States foreign policy, and to report thereon.

(D)(i) Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1998 and 1999, the Working Group shall develop a coordinated and cost-effective strategy for all United States Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs, including an action plan with the objective of achieving a minimum of 10 percent cost savings through greater efficiency, the consolidation of programs, or the elimination of duplication, or any combination thereof.

(ii) Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1998 and 1999, the Working Group shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees setting forth the strategy and action plan required by clause (i).

(iii) Each year thereafter the Working Group shall assess the strategy and plan required by clause (i).

(E) Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1998 and 1999, to develop recommendations on common performance measures for all United States Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs, and to issue a report.

(F) To conduct a survey of private sector international exchange activities and develop strategies for expanding public and private partnerships in, and leveraging private sector support for, United States Government-sponsored international exchange and training activities.

(G) Not later than 6 months after the date of the enactment of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1998 and 1999, to report on the feasibility and advisability of transferring funds and program management for the Atlas or the Mandela Fellows programs, or both, in South Africa from the Agency for International Development to the United States Information Agency. The report shall include an assessment of the capabilities of the South African Fulbright Commission to manage such programs and the cost effects of consolidating such programs under one entity.

(7) All reports prepared by the Working Group shall be submitted to the President, through the Director of the United States Information Agency.

(8) The Working Group shall meet at least on a quarterly basis.

(9) All decisions of the Working Group shall be by majority vote of the members present and voting.

(10) The members of the Working Group shall serve without additional compensation for their service on the Working Group. Any expenses incurred by a member of the Working Group in connection with service on the Working Group shall be compensated by that member's department or agency.

(11) With respect to any report issued under paragraph (6), a member may submit dissenting views to be submitted as part of the report of the Working Group.

APPENDIX B: U.S. GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS SPONSORING AND REPORTING INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE AND TRAINING PROGRAMS

	Administers Int'l Exchanges & Training			Reports Data to IAWG		Comments
	Yes	No	Unknown	Yes	No	
EXECUTIVE BRANCH						
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT						
Council of Economic Advisors		X			X	
Council on Environmental Quality		X			X	
National Security Council		X			X	
Office of Administration		X			X	
Office of Management and Budget		X			X	
Office of National Drug Control Policy		X			X	
Office of Policy Development		X			X	
Office of Science and Technology Policy		X			X	
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative		X			X	
Office of the Vice President of the United States		X			X	
The White House Office		X			X	
EXECUTIVE AGENCIES						
Cabinet-Level Departments						
Agriculture	X			X		
Commerce	X			X		
Defense	X			X		
Education	X			X		
Energy	X			X		
Health and Human Services	X			X		
Homeland Security	X			X		
Housing and Urban Development	X			X		
Interior	X			X		
Justice	X			X		
Labor	X			X		
State	X			X		
Transportation	X			X		
Treasury	X			X		
Veterans Affairs	X			X		
Independent Establishments and Government Corporations						
African Development Foundation	X			X		
Central Intelligence Agency			X		X	IAWG does not collect classified information
Commodity Futures Trading Commission	X			X		
Consumer Product Safety Commission		X			X	
Corporation for National and Community Service		X			X	

	Administers Int'l Exchanges & Training			Reports Data to IAWG		Comments
	Yes	No	Unknown	Yes	No	
Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board		X			X	
Environmental Protection Agency	X			X		
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	X				X	
Export-Import Bank of the United States		X			X	
Farm Credit Administration		X			X	
Federal Communications Commission	X			X		
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	X			X		
Federal Election Commission		X			X	
Federal Housing Finance Board		X			X	
Federal Labor Relations Authority		X			X	
Federal Maritime Commission	X			X		
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service	X			X		
Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission		X			X	
Federal Reserve System	X				X	
Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board	X			X		
Federal Trade Commission	X			X		
General Services Administration	X			X		
Institute of Museum and Library Services		X			X	
Inter-American Foundation	X				X	
Merit Systems Protection Board	X			X		
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	X			X		
National Archives and Records Administration	X			X		
National Capital Planning Commission		X			X	
National Credit Union Administration	X			X		
National Endowment for the Arts	X			X		
National Endowment for Democracy	X			X		
National Endowment for the Humanities	X			X		
National Labor Relations Board		X			X	
National Mediation Board		X			X	
National Railroad Passenger Corporation (AMTRAK)	X			X		
National Science Foundation	X			X		
National Transportation Safety Board	X			X		
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	X			X		
Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission		X			X	
Office of Government Ethics	X			X		
Office of Personnel Management	X			X		
Office of Special Counsel	X			X		
Overseas Private Investment Corporation		X			X	
Peace Corps	X			X		

	Administers Int'l Exchanges & Training			Reports Data to IAWG		Comments
	Yes	No	Unknown	Yes	No	
Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation	X			X		
Postal Rate Commission	X				X	
Railroad Retirement Board		X			X	
Securities and Exchange Commission	X			X		
Selective Service System		X			X	
Small Business Administration	X			X		
Social Security Administration	X			X		
Tennessee Valley Authority	X			X		
U.S. Agency for International Development	X			X		
U.S. Commission on Civil Rights	X				X	
U.S. International Trade Commission			X		X	
U.S. Postal Service	X			X		
U.S. Trade and Development Agency	X			X		
Boards, Committees, and Commissions						
Administrative Committee of the Federal Register			X		X	Part of National Archives and Records Admin.
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation		X			X	
American Battle Monuments Commission		X			X	
Appalachian Regional Commission	X				X	
Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board	X			X		
Arctic Research Commission		X			X	
Arthritis and Musculoskeletal Interagency Coordinating Committee		X			X	Part of Health & Human Services/NIH
The Asia Foundation	X			X		Submits data under DOS
Barry M. Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation		X			X	
Broadcasting Board of Governors	X			X		
Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board		X			X	
Citizen's Stamp Advisory Committee		X			X	
Commission on Fine Arts	X				X	
Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States			X		X	Part of Treasury
Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements		X			X	Part of Commerce
Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled		X			X	
Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention		X			X	Part of Justice
Delaware River Basin Commission	X			X		
Endangered Species Committee		X			X	Part of Interior

	Administers Int'l Exchanges & Training			Reports Data to IAWG		Comments
	Yes	No	Unknown	Yes	No	
Export Administration Review Board		X			X	
Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council		X			X	
Federal Financing Bank		X			X	Part of Treasury
Federal Interagency Committee on Education		X			X	Part of Education
Federal Laboratory Consortium on Technology Transfer		X			X	
Federal Library and Information Center Committee		X			X	Part of Library of Congress
Harry S. Truman Scholarship Foundation		X			X	
Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor Commission		X			X	
Indian Arts and Crafts Board			X		X	Part of Interior
Interagency Committee on Employment of People with Disabilities			X		X	Part of Equal Employment Opportunity Commission
Interagency Savings Bond Committee		X			X	
J. William Fulbright Foreign Scholarship Board	X			X		Data submitted via State/ECA
James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation		X			X	
Japan-United States Friendship Commission	X			X		
Joint Board for the Enrollment of Actuaries			X		X	Part of Treasury
Marine Mammal Commission	X			X		
Medicare Payment Advisory Commission		X			X	
Migratory Bird Conservation Commission		X			X	
Mississippi River Conservation Commission		X			X	Part of Defense/ACE
Morris K. Udall Scholarship and Excellence in National Environmental Policy Foundation		X			X	
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science		X			X	
National Council on Disability		X			X	
National Park Foundation		X			X	
Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation, Office of		X			X	
Northwest Power Planning Council		X			X	
Panama Canal Commission		X			X	Dissolving
Permanent Committee on the Oliver Wendall Holmes Device		X			X	Part of Library of Congress
President's Committee on Employment of People with Disabilities			X		X	Part of Dept. of Labor
President's Council on Integrity and Efficiency		X			X	Part of Office of Management and Budget
President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board		X			X	

	Administers Int'l Exchanges & Training			Reports Data to IAWG		Comments
	Yes	No	Unknown	Yes	No	
Presidio Trust			X	X		Part of Interior - Activities would be submitted by Nat'l Park Service
Social Security Advisory Board		X		X	X	
Susquehanna River Basin Commission	X					
Textile Trade Policy Group		X			X	Part of U.S. Trade Representative
Trade Policy Staff Committee		X			X	Part of U.S. Trade Representative
U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum	X			X		
U.S. Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board	X			X		
Veterans Day National Committee		X			X	Part of Veterans Affairs
White House Commission on Presidential Scholars		X			X	Part of Education
QUASI-OFFICIAL AGENCIES						
Legal Services Corporation		X			X	
Smithsonian Institution	X				X	
State Justice Institute	X			X		
U.S. Institute of Peace	X			X		
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars	X			X		
MISCELLANEOUS						
Civil Air Patrol	X			X		Civilian Auxiliary of U.S. Air Force
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	X			X		Independent org. within Energy
Federal Executive Boards	X			X		Interagency orgs. under oversight of Office of Personnel Management
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH						
Architect of the Capitol		X			X	
Congress			X		X	
Congressional Budget Office		X			X	
Government Accountability Office	X			X		
Government Printing Office			X		X	
Library of Congress	X			X		
Open World Leadership Center	X			X		
U.S. Botanic Gardens			X		X	Operates under auspices of Architect of the Capitol

	Administers Int'l Exchanges & Training			Reports Data to IAWG		Comments
	Yes	No	Unknown	Yes	No	
JUDICIAL BRANCH						
Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts			X		X	
Federal Judicial Center			X		X	
Lower Courts			X		X	
Special Courts			X		X	
Supreme Court of the United States			X		X	
U.S. Sentencing Commission		X			X	

APPENDIX C: FY 2004 INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE AND TRAINING PARTICIPANTS BY COUNTRY

East Asia and Pacific – EAP

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Australia	262	1,552	1,814
Brunei	0	35	35
Cambodia	60	1,478	1,538
China	1,218	6,263	7,481
Cook Islands	1	7	8
East Asia and Pacific Regional	79	285	364
East Asia and Pacific Unspecified	17	322	339
East Timor	40	9	49
Fiji	49	57	106
French Polynesia	1	2	3
Hong Kong (Special Administrative Region)	114	1,342	1,456
Indonesia	261	1,710	1,971
Japan	973	5,818	6,791
Kiribati	44	14	58
Korea (North)	11	40	51
Korea (South)	305	3,051	3,356
Laos	49	751	800
Macau	1	119	120
Malaysia	145	954	1,099
Marshall Islands	13	32	45
Micronesia, Federated States of	89	84	173
Mongolia	119	1,543	1,662
Myanmar (Burma)	17	298	315
Nauru	0	1	1
New Zealand	94	369	463
Niue	2	1	3
Palau	64	56	120
Papua New Guinea	2	171	173
Philippines	258	6,715	6,973
Samoa (Formerly Western Samoa)	50	15	65
Singapore	65	1,709	1,774
Solomon Islands	0	18	18
Taiwan	126	2,702	2,828
Thailand	363	1,926	2,289
Tonga	58	24	82
Tuvalu	1	6	7
Vanuatu	73	55	128
Vietnam	121	2,630	2,751
TOTAL	5,145	42,164	47,309

FY 2004 PARTICIPANTS BY COUNTRY

Eurasia – EA

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Armenia	222	3,422	3,644
Azerbaijan	231	25,392	25,623
Belarus	49	605	654
Eurasia Regional	196	936	1,132
Eurasia Unspecified	0	0	0
Georgia	249	4,080	4,329
Kazakhstan	261	32,870	33,131
Kyrgyzstan	270	921	1,191
Moldova	315	1,472	1,787
Russia	2,101	15,990	18,091
Tajikistan	62	696	758
Turkmenistan	137	393	530
Ukraine	700	64,719	65,419
Uzbekistan	286	1,113	1,399
TOTAL	5,079	152,609	157,688

FY 2004 PARTICIPANTS BY COUNTRY

Europe – EUR

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Albania	194	3,459	3,653
Andorra	0	2	2
Austria	318	759	1,077
Belgium	150	652	802
Bosnia-Herzegovina	439	2,803	3,242
Bulgaria	403	1,843	2,246
Croatia	151	2,121	2,272
Cyprus	85	1,044	1,129
Czech Republic	263	2,134	2,397
Denmark	83	496	579
Eastern Europe Regional	145	954	1,099
Estonia	80	774	854
Europe Unspecified	177	526	703
European Union	538	569	1,107
Finland	175	309	484
France	737	1,438	2,175
Germany	4,559	9,199	13,758
Greece	78	1,581	1,659
Greenland	1	0	1
Guernsey	0	1	1
Hungary	517	1,534	2,051
Iceland	33	716	749
Ireland	146	473	619
Isle of Man	0	1	1
Italy	417	2,140	2,557
Jersey	0	3	3
Kosovo	75	435	510
Latvia	253	1,992	2,245
Liechtenstein	0	5	5
Lithuania	205	1,550	1,755
Luxembourg	19	13	32
Macedonia (Former Yugoslav Republic of)	171	1,854	2,025
Malta	22	346	368
NATO	0	6	6
Netherlands	206	1,063	1,269
Northern Ireland	0	6	6
Norway	86	630	716
Poland	349	1,780	2,129
Portugal	132	840	972
Romania	409	9,409	9,818
Serbia and Montenegro	116	1,251	1,367
Slovakia	220	5,045	5,265
Slovenia	143	648	791
Spain	303	1,676	1,979
Sweden	104	384	488
Switzerland	285	356	641
Turkey	499	2,899	3,398
United Kingdom	631	2,077	2,708
Vatican (Holy See)	2	0	2
Western Europe Regional	195	141	336
TOTAL	14,114	69,937	84,051

FY 2004 PARTICIPANTS BY COUNTRY

Near East – NEA

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Algeria	59	357	416
Bahrain	24	365	389
Egypt	430	43,517	43,947
Iran	77	26	103
Iraq	330	71,510	71,840
Israel	106	2,081	2,187
Jordan	337	21,479	21,816
Kuwait	16	777	793
Lebanon	51	406	457
Libya	0	12	12
Morocco	410	3,679	4,089
Near East Regional	12	90	102
Near East Unspecified	18	10	28
Oman	31	350	381
Qatar	15	147	162
Saudi Arabia	45	1,522	1,567
Syria	39	74	113
Tunisia	178	785	963
United Arab Emirates	291	3,059	3,350
West Bank and Gaza	19	980	999
Yemen	41	829	870
TOTAL	2,529	152,055	154,584

South Asia – SA

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Afghanistan	83	1,208	1,291
Bangladesh	214	21,248	21,462
Bhutan	16	53	69
India	749	5,327	6,076
Maldives	6	37	43
Nepal	54	568	622
Pakistan	178	2,157	2,335
South Asia Regional	6	535	541
South Asia Unspecified	0	0	0
Sri Lanka	87	344	431
TOTAL	1,393	31,477	32,870

Sub-Saharan Africa – AF

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Angola	22	120	142
Benin	135	79	214
Botswana	137	674	811
Burkina Faso	100	57	157
Burundi	0	17	17
Cameroon	174	177	351
Cape Verde	47	76	123
Central African Republic	0	2	2
Chad	39	146	185
Comoros	4	14	18
Congo (Brazzaville)	5	76	81
Cote d'Ivoire	9	43	52
Democratic Republic of the Congo	3	33	36
Djibouti	6	142	148
Equatorial Guinea	5	54	59
Eritrea	7	4,298	4,305
Ethiopia	64	161,240	161,304
Gabon	39	97	136
Gambia, The	118	29	147
Ghana	252	1,353	1,605
Guinea	108	503	611
Guinea-Bissau	1	3	4
Kenya	231	650	881
Lesotho	106	91	197
Liberia	3	13	16
Madagascar	162	351	513
Malawi	112	286	398
Mali	244	13,424	13,668
Mauritania	92	138	230
Mauritius	16	203	219
Mozambique	143	1,158	1,301
Namibia	99	516	615
Niger	138	98	236
Nigeria	104	2,259	2,363
Rwanda	33	708	741
Sao Tome and Principe	18	76	94
Senegal	256	204	460
Seychelles	0	51	51
Sierra Leone	14	311	325
South Africa	454	2,314	2,768
Sub-Saharan Africa Regional	19	116	135
Sub-Saharan Africa Unspecified	69	307	376
Sudan	3	64	67
Swaziland	83	252	335
Tanzania	366	1,422	1,788
Togo	136	83	219
Uganda	139	4,688	4,827
Zambia	153	909	1,062
Zimbabwe	20	110	130
TOTAL	4,488	200,035	204,523

FY 2004 PARTICIPANTS BY COUNTRY

Western Hemisphere – WHA

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Antigua and Barbuda	2	179	181
Argentina	340	4,407	4,747
Aruba	6	3	9
Bahamas	11	228	239
Barbados	17	245	262
Belize	93	425	518
Bermuda	0	4	4
Bolivia	205	11,791	11,996
Brazil	730	14,559	15,289
British West Indies	0	1	1
Canada	1,205	2,176	3,381
Caribbean Regional	128	416	544
Cayman Islands	0	8	8
Chile	241	1,758	1,999
Colombia	202	3,850	4,052
Costa Rica	227	1,101	1,328
Cuba	7	27	34
Dominica	0	74	74
Dominican Republic	233	1,967	2,200
Ecuador	326	2,576	2,902
El Salvador	239	5,609	5,848
French Antilles (Martinique, Guadeloupe, French Guiana)	7	0	7
Grenada	0	44	44
Guatemala	300	33,460	33,760
Guyana	87	488	575
Haiti	24	492	516
Honduras	400	1,295	1,695
Jamaica	249	1,320	1,569
Mexico	1,118	12,892	14,010
Montserrat	2	3	5
Netherlands Antilles	1	20	21
Nicaragua	237	687	924
Panama	243	1,250	1,493
Paraguay	259	721	980
Peru	242	1,603	1,845
St. Kitts and Nevis	5	100	105
St. Lucia	2	94	96
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	4	62	66
Suriname	85	309	394
Trinidad and Tobago	98	280	378
Turks and Caicos Islands	0	1	1
Uruguay	122	403	525
Venezuela	182	3,384	3,566
Virgin Islands, British	0	1	1
Western Hemisphere Regional	186	264	450
Western Hemisphere Unspecified	126	11	137
TOTAL	8,191	110,588	118,779

FY 2004 PARTICIPANTS BY COUNTRY

Region Unattributable

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Unattributable	354	889	1,243
TOTAL	354	889	1,243

APPENDIX D: FY 2005 IAWG ALERTS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

10-15-2004 – IAWG Alert: Haiti Placed on Authorized Departure Status
12-06-2004 – IAWG Alert: Travel Warning Cote d'Ivoire
01-04-2005 – IAWG Alert: Sri Lanka and Thailand
01-24-2005 – IAWG Alert: Guyana Authorized Departure
02-08-2005 – IAWG Alert: Cote d'Ivoire Authorized Departure Cancelled; Re-establishment of U.S. Diplomatic Presence in CAR Announced
03-02-2005 – IAWG Alert: Guyana Authorized Departure Lifted
04-05-2005 – IAWG Alert: DOS & DHS Announce Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative
04-13-2005 – IAWG Alert: Authorized Departure - Yemen
04-13-2005 – IAWG Alert: Avian Flu Fact Sheet
05-02-2005 – IAWG Alert: Student and Exchange Visitor Visa Update
05-20-2005 – IAWG Alert: Visa Waiver Program
05-27-2005 – IAWG Alert: Haiti Ordered Departure; U.S. Missions in Indonesia Closed
06-03-2005 – IAWG Alert: Authorized Departure - Uzbekistan
06-09-2005 – IAWG Alert: Authorized Departure - Bolivia
06-14-2005 – IAWG Announcement: Extension of J Visa (Professor and Research Scholar Categories)
06-15-2005 – IAWG Alert: Update on Biometric Passport Requirements for Visa Waiver Program Countries
06-21-2005 – IAWG Alert: Travel Warning and Restrictions for Israel, the West Bank, and Gaza
06-22-2005 – IAWG Alert: SEVIS Notice - Release 5.0 Deployment Schedule: RTI & Batch
07-07-2005 – IAWG Alert: Uzbekistan and Bolivia Authorized Departure Cancelled

APPENDIX E: FY 2005 IAWG MEETING, ROUNDTABLE, AND WORKSHOP OVERVIEWS

Alumni Issues Roundtable – October 28, 2004

In attendance: Approximately 12 representatives from 10 USG departments and agencies.

Synopsis: This session focused on building alumni associations. The featured presenter was Kevin Quigley, President of the National Peace Corps Association (NPCA). The presentation was followed by a discussion on tracking and managing association members, obtaining funding and development activities, and affiliations. The session also included a presentation on the National Security Education Program Alumni Association's new website.

IAWG Plenary Meeting – November 9, 2004

In attendance: Approximately 25 representatives from 18 USG departments and agencies.

Synopsis: This session featured a review of the IAWG's *Annual Report*, updates on agency-specific programming and new initiatives, and resulted in a review of the impact of border security initiatives on federally-sponsored international exchange and training programs.

Consular and Border Security Issues Question-and-Answer Session – January 12, 2005

In attendance: More than 90 federal employees representing numerous USG departments and agencies.

Synopsis: The session provided members of the federal exchange and training community with the opportunity to interact with subject matter experts in border security and related consular programs. The session not only provided the opportunity to discuss areas of common concern, but also to dispel common misperceptions about policies and procedures. Panelists included Vicki Rose, from ECA's Office of Exchange Coordination and Designation; Martin Tatuch, Bureau of Consular Affairs; Susan Geary, DHS' Student and Exchange Visitor Program; Kim Weissman, DHS' US-VISIT; Kris Line, DHS'

Office of Investigations/Compliance Enforcement Unit; Cheryl Becker, DHS' Customs and Border Protection.

Alumni Issues Roundtable – January 27, 2005

In attendance: Approximately 10 representatives from 6 USG departments and agencies.

Synopsis: This session provided an opportunity for Roundtable members to continue discussions from a previous session on incentive programs for alumni. Discussion specifically targeted challenges to engaging alumni and keeping them involved.

Federal Exchanges Data System (FEDS) Training Workshops – February 2005

In attendance: Approximately 35 federal employees representing numerous USG departments and agencies attended one of five 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. The IAWG offers small-group, hands-on training sessions using computer-based training facilities. Each participant has access to a computer during his or her training session. After each session, the participants are asked to fill out an evaluation form to assist the IAWG in planning future FEDS training.

Alumni Issues Roundtable – April 7, 2005

In attendance: Approximately 12 representatives from 8 USG departments and agencies.

Synopsis: This session focused on performance measurement. The featured presenter was Ted Kniker, Chief, Evaluation Division, Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, Department of State. Topics included the role of alumni in measuring and demonstrating results and how performance measurement can be used to support and strengthen alumni programming.

APPENDIX F: *IAWG DISPATCH* ISSUES

Spring/Summer 2005

- Department of State Reaches Out to Youth
- A Program with an Escape Hatch
- Innovative USAID Program Combines Public and Private Resources to Improve Lives
- Training International Crime Fighters
- NEA Interagency Partnerships Support International Arts Exchange

Winter 2005

- US-VISIT, One Year Later
- Peace Match Enhances the Education of American Students
- Leading the Way Toward Disability Inclusion
- Worldwide Centers Advance the Education of Scholars
- IAWG Releases FY 2004 Annual Report

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 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 202-453-8834 or at IAWGMail@state.gov

APPENDIX G: GLOSSARY

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AAG - Assistant Attorney General
AASHTO - American Association of State Highway Transportation Officials
ADA - Americans with Disabilities Act
ADF - African Development Foundation
AGOA - African Growth and Opportunity Act
AIDS - Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AMBIT - American Management and Business Internship Training Program
AOBTC - Asylum Officer Basic Training Course
AORC - American Overseas Research Centers
APCSS - Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies
ATA - Antiterrorism Assistance Program
AT&T - American Telephone and Telegraph Company
ATBCB - Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board (Access Board)
ATF - Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms
BBG - Broadcasting Board of Governors
BER - Biological and Environmental Research
BiH - Bosnia-Herzegovina
BIS - Bureau of Industry and Security
BLS - Bureau of Labor Statistics
BORSTAR - Border Patrol Search, Trauma, and Rescue
BORTAC - Border Patrol Tactical
BP - Border Patrol
CAP - Civil Air Patrol
CASP - Cyprus-America Scholarship Program
CBP - Customs and Border Protection
CDC - Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CFTC - Commodity Futures Trading Commission
CIRTP - Critical Incident Response Training Program
CITES - Convention of International Trade in Endangered Species

CIV - Councils for International Visitors
CLA - CIVITAS Latin American Consortium
CLDP - Commercial Law Development Program
COCOM - Combatant Commanders
COL - Colonel
CST - Caribbean Support Tender
DA - Development Assistance
DAAG - Deputy Assistant Attorney General
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
DDRA - Fulbright-Hays Doctoral Dissertation Research Abroad
DEA - Drug Enforcement Administration
DHS - Department of Homeland Security
DID - Deliberating in a Democracy
DNN - Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation
DOC - Department of Commerce
DOD - Department of Defense
DOE - Department of Energy
DOI - Department of the Interior
DOJ - Department of Justice
DOL - Department of Labor
DOS - Department of State
DOT - Department of Transportation
DP - Defense Programs
DRBC - Delaware River Basin Commission
DS - Diplomatic Security
DTRA - Defense Threat Reduction Agency
EA - Eurasia
ECA - Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs
EEF - Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships
EEERE - Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy
EIA - Energy Information Administration
EMI - Emergency Management Institute
EORTC - European Organization for Research and Treatment of Cancer
EPA - Environmental Protection Agency

GLOSSARY

ESF	- Economic Support Fund	ICDTI	- International Counterfeit Detection Training Initiative
EXBS	- Export Control and Border Security	ICE	- Immigration and Customs Enforcement
FAA	- Federal Aviation Administration	ICITAP	- International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program
FAS	- Foreign Agricultural Service	ICP	- Internal Control Program
FBI	- Federal Bureau of Investigation	ICs	- Institutes/Centers
FCC	- Federal Communications Commission	ICT	- Information and Communication Technologies
FCITP	- Financial Crimes Investigations Training Program	ICTA	- Inter-American Center for Tax Administration
FDA	- Food and Drug Administration	IEPS	- International Nonproliferation Export Control Program
FDIC	- Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	IFARHU	- Instituto para la formacion y Aprovechamiento de Recursos Humanos
FEB	- Federal Executive Boards	IIP	- Office of International Information Programs
FEDS	- Federal Exchanges Data System	ILA	- Intermittent Legal Advisors
FEI	- Federal Executive Institute	ILAB	- Bureau of International Labor Affairs
FEMA	- Federal Emergency Management Agency	ILEA	- International Law Enforcement Academy
FEP	- Faculty Exchange Programs	ILSC	- International Labor Statistics Center
FERC	- Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	IMET	- International Military Education and Training
FHWA	- Federal Highway Administration	IMO	- International Maritime Organization
FIC	- Fogarty International Center	IMTC	- International Media Training Center
FinCEN	- Financial Crimes Enforcement Network	INECP	- International Nonproliferation Export Control Program
FIPSE	- Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education	INL	- Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement
FLETC	- Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	INR	- Bureau of Intelligence and Research
FMC	- Federal Maritime Commission	INS	- Immigration and Naturalization Service
FMCS	- Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service	INTERPOL	- International Criminal Police Organization
FMF	- Foreign Military Financing Program	IOTA	- Intra-European Organization of Tax Administration
FMS	- Foreign Military Sales Program	IPC	- International Programs Center
FRA	- Federal Railroad Administration	IPP	- Initiative for Proliferation Prevention
FRA	- Fulbright-Hays Faculty Research Abroad	IRS	- Internal Revenue Service
FREEDOM	- Freedom for Russia and Emerging Eurasian Democracies and Open Markets Act of 1992	ISEP	- International Student Exchange Program
FRTIB	- Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board	ITA	- International Trade Administration
FSA	- FREEDOM Support Act	ITAU	- International Training and Assistance Units
FTA	- Federal Transit Administration	ITSC	- International Training Services Center Program
FTA	- Foreign Technical Assistance	ITU	- Istanbul Technical University
FTC	- Federal Trade Commission	IVIP	- International Volunteers-in-Parks
FY	- Fiscal Year	IVLP	- International Visitor Leadership Program
GAO	- Government Accountability Office	JCS	- Joint Chiefs of Staff
GAPP	- German American Partnership Program	JFCR	- Japanese Foundation for Cancer Research
GBFEB	- Greater Boston Federal Executive Board	JUSFC	- Japan-United States Friendship Commission
GLIN	- Global Legal Information Network	LEU	- Low Enriched Uranium
GMATS	- Global Maritime and Transportation School	LOC	- Library of Congress
GOL	- Government Online Project	LT	- Lieutenant
GOL-IN	- Government Online International Network	LTC	- Lieutenant Colonel
GPA	- Fulbright-Hays Group Projects Abroad Program	MEPI	- Middle East Partnership Initiative
GPRA	- Government Performance Results Act	MET	- Mobile Education Team
GSA	- General Services Administration	MHLW	- Ministry of Health, Labour, and Welfare
GTR	- Global Threat Reduction	MMS	- Minerals Management Service
HEA	- Higher Education Act	MOX	- Mixed-Oxide
HEU	- Highly Enriched Uranium	MSPB	- Merit Systems Protection Board
HHS	- Department of Health and Human Services	MTA	- Management Training for Africa
HIV	- Human Immunodeficiency Virus		
HUD	- Department of Housing and Urban Development		
IAEA	- International Atomic Energy Agency		
IAP	- Immigration Advisory Program		
IAWG	- Interagency Working Group on U.S. Government-Sponsored International Exchanges and Training		

GLOSSARY

NAALC	- North American Agreement on Labor Cooperation	OPM	- Office of Personnel Management
NAFTA	- North American Free Trade Agreement	OSC	- Office of Special Counsel
NAO	- National Administrative Office	OSE	- On-Site Policy
NARA	- National Archives and Records Administration	OSMRE	- Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement
NAS	- National Academy of Sciences	OST	- Office of the Secretary
NASA	- National Aeronautics and Space Administration	OTAI	- Office of Trade Agreement Implementation
NATO	- North Atlantic Treaty Organization	OWLC	- Open World Leadership Center
NCEP	- National Centers for Environmental Prediction	P4L	- Partnerships for Learning
NCI	- National Cancer Institute	PACA	- Office of Public and Congressional Affairs
NCUA	- National Credit Union Administration	PART	- Program Assessment Rating Tool
NEA	- National Endowment for the Arts	PASAs	- Participating Agency Service Agreements
NED	- National Endowment for Democracy	PASI	- Pan American Advanced Studies Institutes
NEH	- National Endowment for the Humanities	PBGC	- Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation
NESA	- Near East-South Asia	PC	- Peace Corps
NFA	- National Fire Academy	PERF	- Police Executive Research Forum
NFLI	- National Flagship Languages Initiative	PIT	- Product Identification Tool
NGO	- Nongovernmental Organization	PL	- Public Law
NHI	- National Highway Institute	PME	- Professional Military Education Exchanges
NHTSA	- National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	PSC	- Professional Services Contractors
NIDA	- National Institute on Drug Abuse	RERF	- Radical Effects Research Foundation
NIH	- National Institutes of Health	RLA	- Resident Legal Advisers
NIJ	- National Institute of Justice	SA	- Fulbright-Hays Seminars Abroad
NINDS	- National Institute on Neurological Disorders and Strokes	SA	- South Asia
NIST	- National Institute of Standards and Technology	SABIT	- Special American Business Internship Training
NMFS	- National Marine Fisheries Service	SBA	- Small Business Administration
NNSA	- National Nuclear Security Administration	SEC	- Securities and Exchange Commission
NOAA	- National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration	SEED	- Support for East European Democracy Act of 1989
NPS	- National Park Service	SJI	- State Justice Institute
NPT	- Nonproliferation Treaty	SMEE	- Subject Matter Expert Exchange
NRC	- National Research Council	SSA	- Social Security Administration
NRC	- Nuclear Regulatory Commission	STCW	- Standards for Training Certification and Watchkeeping
NRPC	- National Railroad Passenger Corporation (AMTRAK)	TAAS	- Tax Administration Advisory Services
NRSA	- National Research Service Award	TECI	- Transshipment Country Export Control Initiative
NSEP	- National Security Education Program	TED	- Turtle Excluder Device
NSF	- National Science Foundation	TEDD	- Textile Enforcement and Operations Division
NTIA	- National Telecommunications and Information Administration	TERS	- Terrorism Supplement Fund
NTSB	- National Transportation Safety Board	TFHRC	- Turner-Fairbank Highway Research Center
NWS	- National Weather Service	TIM	- Technical Interchange Meeting
NWTRB	- Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board	TRB	- Transportation Research Board
OCC	- Office of the Comptroller of the Currency	TREAS	- Department of the Treasury
OCTF	- Organized Crime Task Force	TRI	- International Training Section
OECD	- Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development	TRIPS	- Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights
OFR	- Office of Foreign Relations	TSA	- Transportation Security Administration
OGC	- Office of General Counsel	TSP	- Thrift Savings Plan
OGE	- Office of Government Ethics	TVA	- Tennessee Valley Authority
OIA	- Office of International Affairs	UJNR	- U.S.-Japan Cooperative Program in Natural Resources
OIS	- Office of Intergovernmental Solutions	US	- United States
OISE	- Office of International Science and Engineering	USAID	- United States Agency for International Development
OJP	- Office of Justice Programs	USBR	- Bureau of Reclamation
OJT	- On-the-Job Training	USCG	- United States Coast Guard
OPDAT	- Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance, and Training	USCGA	- U.S. Coast Guard Academy
		USCIS	- U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Service
		USDA	- Department of Agriculture

GLOSSARY

USED	- Department of Education
USG	- United States Government
USGS	- United States Geological Survey
USHMM	- United States Holocaust Memorial Museum
USIP	- United States Institute of Peace
USPS	- United States Postal Service
USSS	- United States Secret Service
USTDA	- United States Trade and Development Agency
USTTI	- United States Telecommunications Training Institute
VA	- Department of Veterans Affairs
VCP	- Voluntary Cooperation Program
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
XRF	- X-Ray Fluorescence

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
- Staff 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.