

# **FY 2009 Annual Report**

**(Includes FY 2008 Inventory of Programs)**



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

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## FOREWORD

President Barack Obama noted in his June 4, 2009, remarks in Cairo, Egypt, “All of us share this world for but a brief moment in time. The question is whether we spend that time focused on what pushes us apart, or whether we commit ourselves to an effort – a sustained effort – to find common ground, to focus on the future we seek for our children, and to respect the dignity of all human beings.”

President Obama spoke of a commitment to engagement with the world through partnerships with leaders, foundations, entrepreneurs, and communities around the world to deepen the ties that bring us together to address common issues and challenges. In particular, the President spoke of expanding exchange programs, like the one that brought his father to America, to open the doors to education, to communication and interaction, to mutual respect and understanding.

International exchange and training programs have long been an important component of U.S. foreign policy and outreach, but their role is now being magnified. In her July 15, 2009, address to the Council on Foreign Relations, Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton said, “Building the architecture of global cooperation requires us to devise the right policies and use the right tools.”

U.S. Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs will be a very important part of what is a comprehensive new agenda of educational exchange, outreach, and entrepreneurial ventures. Indeed, international exchange and training programs serve as vehicles for cooperation with our partners around the world, as well as for principled engagement with, in particular, those with whom we may not agree. They are effective because they enable us to communicate with people directly. As such, they will play a critical role in U.S. statecraft for the years to come in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

The *FY-2009 Annual Report of the Interagency Working Group on U.S. Government-Sponsored International Exchanges and Training* (IAWG) documents the ongoing efforts of the federal government for engagement through international exchange and training programs. Over 2.4 million people – both U.S. and foreign – now participate in these programs. The mission and focus of each program is unique, but they all touch on and address important issues, themes, and topics of great value and strategic interest. Through these activities, the likelihood of finding common ground and attaining a better future increases.

## FOREWORD

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It is with great gratitude that I recognize the vision and hard work of all who help make these programs a reality.

Sincerely,

Maura M. Pally  
Acting Chair, IAWG

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John Welch

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Jacqueline H. Mesa  
Myra Silberstein

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Jacqueline Bacchus  
Beverly S. Hill  
Adrienne Poteat

### **Delaware River Basin Commission**

Carol R. Collier  
Clarke Rupert

### **Department of Agriculture**

Natasha Acheampong, FAS  
Rao Achutuni, FAS  
Brenda Dean, Forest Service  
Ed Gerard, FAS  
Jennifer Isaacson, FAS  
Scott Lewis, FAS  
Jimmy Nguyen, FAS  
Amir Roohi, FAS  
Tom Vilsack, FAS

### **Department of Commerce**

Michael Barnette, NOAA  
David Bernhart, NOAA  
Michael Cohen, Training  
Kevin Dardorff, Census  
Courtney Draggon, NWS  
Rene Eppli, NOAA  
Joy Foster, NIST  
Stephen Gardner, CLDP  
Enrique Lamas, Census  
Carmina Londono, NIST  
Eric Madsen, NOAA  
Valerie McCreary, BIS  
John Mitchell, NOAA  
Joseph Mroz, NWS  
Linda Nancarrow, Census  
Jeffrey Newman, BEA  
Ceara O'Carroll, CLDP  
Carole L. Popoff, Census  
Anggie Reilly, USPTO  
Darlene Roberts, NWS  
Tracy Rollins, ITA  
Joe Sandillo, CLDP  
Claire Saundry, NIST  
Cathy A. Smith, NIST  
Liza Sobel, ITA  
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Brady Alsaker  
Jennifer Black  
Danielle Buchanan  
MSgt Darrin Dickens  
Christa Dove  
Tony Durant  
Lori Durham  
Kay Judkins  
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Ed McDermott  
James McGaughey  
Jennifer Moddle  
Dr. Michael Nugent  
Cathy Rodriquez  
John (Jay) Schwarzmenn  
Mark Shepard  
Robert O. Slater  
Thomas Smeder

### **Department of Education**

Sarah Beaton  
Mary Blanus  
Carly Borgmeier  
Nisan Chavkin  
Barbara DeVita  
Cynthia Dudzinski  
Frank Frankfort  
Cheryl Gibbs  
Robin Gilchrist  
Michelle Guilfoil  
Ralph Hines  
Tawny Lane  
Krish Mathur  
Rita Foy Moss  
Richard Muccio  
Carolyn Pereira  
Stephanie Schechter  
Stephen Schechter  
Sambia Shivers-Barclay  
Andrew Smith  
Amy Wilson

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Anna Bennington, FE  
Andrew Bieniawski, NNSA  
Dr. John T. Boger, OS  
Eugenia Boyle, CSA

Cristen Duncan, IMPC  
Barrett Fountos  
Don F. Freeburn, BES  
Pamela Gentel, FE  
Karen Griffin, EIA  
Timothy Hanley,  
MPC&AOMC  
Robyn Hebron, EE  
Roland Hirsch  
William Jackson, IHS  
Jay Jones, RW  
Richard Kelley, BES  
Dr. Dennis Kovar, OS  
Cheryl Lee, EM  
Steven Lee, PES  
Melanie May, DSE  
Vince McClelland, NRR  
Dennis Miotla, NE  
Don Murrell, NRR  
Jerry Packard, SPR  
Todd Perry, NNSA  
Gerald Peterson, IHS  
Nancy Peterson  
Dr. Michael Procario, OS  
Charlene Reynolds, SPR  
Suibel Schuppner, NE  
Donna Sheats, NNSA  
Ken Sprankel, NNSA  
Julie Squires, MA  
John Stirling, NSE  
Richard Talley, NNSA  
Debbie Tijani, IN  
John Uecke, NNSA  
Katie Vogler, NNSA  
Andrew Wallo, NSE  
Joseph Weiss  
Andrew Weston-Dawkes  
Linda Whitted, EE

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Charles Bloodworth,  
USSS  
Stacey Chambers, NIH  
Brian P. Daly, NIH  
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Barbara Sina, NIH  
Robin Wagner, NIH  
Dale Weiss, NIH  
Chanta Wingfield, CDC  
Candelario Zapata, NIH

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Stephen C. Adaway, ICE  
Kamaluddin Ali, ICE  
Joseph H. Arnold  
Stephanie Ataman, USCG  
Karen Baquedano, TSA  
Steven Bows, TSF,  
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Gerard Bradley, CBP  
Hillary Brand, TSA  
Kelly Burnett, FLETC  
Linda Carpenter, FEMA  
David Chaney, USSS  
Edward Haberman, CBP  
Sophia Hardee, TSA  
Marshall Heeger, ICE  
Daryl Joyner, CBP  
Desiree King, ICE  
Gary Kozlusk, ICE  
Bryant McCray, CBP  
Jeffrey Outlaw, ICE  
Ki Pak, CBP  
Doug Palmeri  
Vanessa Piepenburg, ICE  
Russel Polson, FLETC  
Nicholas Raudenski, ICE  
Eben Roberts, ICE  
Josephine Salazar  
Kenneth Saver  
Kimberly Sellers, ICE  
Merril Sollenberger, FEMA  
Marc C. Sorel, OIA  
Joyce Stadnick, USCIS  
Teresa Steele, USCG  
Jerry Turner, CBP  
Nancy Victor, TSA  
Robert Watt, CBP  
Marie Welsh, CBP  
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Kathy Wood, CDP



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Robert Gabel, USFWS  
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Reclamation  
Rosemarie Gnam, FSW  
Scott Hall, USGS  
Cheri Hunter, MMS  
Richard Ives, Reclamation  
David Krewson, NPS  
Kevin Kunkel, MMS  
Leanna Principe,  
Reclamation  
Herbert Raffaele, USFWS  
Michele Redner  
Teiko Saito, USFWS  
Kathryn Washburn

### Department of Justice

Tim Connell, FBI  
James Farnsworth, DEA  
Barry Ferguson, FBI  
Pam Goodger, FBI  
Randi Laegreid, ICITAP  
Joanna LaHaie, OPDAT  
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Leslie Miele, DEA  
Alfredo Phoenix, ATF  
John Picarelli, NIJ  
Irene Piepszak, ATF  
Margaret Poethig, ICITAP  
Andrea Price, ATF  
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ICITAP  
Dr. Beth Truebell, OPDAT  
Anne Purcell White,  
Antitrust  
Wei-ruo Xiao, Antitrust  
Edwin Zedlewski, NIJ

### Department of Labor

Patricia Butler, ILAB  
Maria Eugenio, ILAB  
Brian Graf, BLS  
Sudha Haley, ILAB  
Cathryn (Celeste) Helm,  
ILAB  
Sandra Polaski, ILAB  
Charlotte M. Ponticelli,  
ILAB  
Doris Senko, ILAB  
Robert Shepard, ILAB  
Kevin Willcutts, ILAB  
Lajuan Woodson, BLS

### Department of State

Pendleton Agnew, NEA  
David Benze, NEA  
Merrie Blocker, SCA  
Thom Browne, INL  
Sheila Casey, ECA  
Andrew Church, ISN  
Stanley S. Colvin, ECA  
Javier Cordova, INL  
John Cox, IIP  
Renata Dogan  
Patricia Ehrnman, AF  
Roberto Figueredo, DS  
Amy Forest, ECA  
Jennifer Galt, EAP  
Gerald Guilbert, ISN  
Karen Hawkins, ECA  
Ray Harvey, ECA  
Sabin Hinton, EAP  
Julie M. Johnson, INR  
Michelle Johnson, ECA  
Shalita Jones, ECA  
Richard Kyle, EUR  
Michelle Lampher, ECA  
Carolyn Lantz, ECA  
Patricia Lucas, ECA  
Heidi Manley, ECA  
Chris Miner, ECA  
Dorothy Mora, ECA  
Jessica Pfleiderer, SCA  
Michelle Proctor, WHA  
Terri Rookard, AF  
Rick Ruth, ECA  
Margaret (Lee) Shaw, DS  
Leigh Sours, ECA  
Greg Stanton, INL  
Dorothy Tapscott, EAP  
Lynnda Tibbets, DS  
Eran Williams, ECA  
Michael Ziemke, ISN

### Department of Transportation

Aysha Ahmed, NHTSA  
Bernestine Allen  
Steven Beningo, BTS  
Anita Blackman, SLSCD  
George Bouza, FHA  
Gale Brown, FTA  
Ann Buffone, USMMA  
Joe Conway, FHWA  
Rita Daguillard, FTA  
Phyllis Davis  
Roger Dean, FHWA  
David DeCarme, OST  
CDR Michael DeRosa,  
USMMA  
Greg Hall, MARAD  
Deborah Hinz, PHMSA  
Brian Holden, USMMA  
Ronald Hynes, FRA  
Deborah Johnson, BTS  
Stephen Kern, FHWA  
Timothy Klein, RITA  
Martin Koubek, NHTSA  
Kathy Lahey  
William Lyons, VOLPE  
Hana Maier, FHWA  
Mary Jo Marzinzik, FAA  
Alexandra McClenahan,  
USMMA  
TaMara McCrae, FHWA  
Andrew Newcomer, FRA  
Barbara Pelletier, FRA  
Akua Pipim, OIA  
William Quade, FMCSA  
Ian Saunders  
Raymond Smith, FAA  
Martha Soneira, FHWA  
Bob Thomasson, FMCSA  
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William Williams, FHWA  
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Ezana Wondimneh,  
NHTSA

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Gail Verley

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Art Foster  
Paola Pascual-Ferra  
Amy Pike  
Duane Pugh  
Kevin Salley

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Miriam Clayton  
Sarah McKinley  
Patricia Schaub

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Peter King  
Donna Lee

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Kimberly Y. Beg  
Eileen B. Hoffman  
Karen Pierce  
Dawn Starr  
Michael Stein

### **Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board**

Kathleen Dillard  
Gisile Goethe  
Pamela-Jeanne Moran

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James Hamill  
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Martha Dorris

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Pam Sands

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Edith Bermudez  
Eduardo Rodriguez-Frias

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Margaret Mihori

### **Library of Congress**

Giulia Adelfio  
Sylvia Amorin  
Janice S. Hyde  
Kenneth Mackie, Sr.  
Brad McCoy  
Kimberly Powell  
Jane Sargus  
John Van Oudernaren

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Cathy Jones  
Timothy J. Ragen

### **Merit Systems Protection Board**

Matthew Shannon

### **National Aeronautics and Space Administration**

Lisa Hackley  
John Hall, Jr.  
James Higgins

### **National Capital Planning Commission**

Colleen Elliott  
Barry S. Socks

### **National Credit Union Administration**

Jeffrey Carl  
Katie McDonald

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Jennifer Kareliusson  
Pennie Ojeda

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Sally Blair  
Maria Angelica Fleetwood  
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James Arena  
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Paul Schuda

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Margaret Doane  
Linda Mitchell

### **Office of Government Ethics**

Jane Ley

### **Office of Management and Budget**

Alexandra Gianinno

### **Office of Personnel Management**

Joe Enders  
Gail Oliver  
Barbara Smith  
John Stroup

### **Office of Special Counsel**

Shirine Moazed  
Anne Wohlfeld

### **Open World Leadership Center**

Vera DeBuchananne  
John O'Keefe  
Jane Sargus  
Aletta Waterhouse

### **Peace Corps**

Eric Griffin  
Samuel Taylor

### **Securities and Exchange Commission**

Robert Fisher  
Ethiopis Tafara  
Malika Williams

### **Small Business Administration**

Jane Boorman

### **Social Security Administration**

Anne Zwagil

### **Tennessee Valley Authority**

Teresa Dillard  
Katie Kline

### **United States Agency for International Development**

Joseph Carney  
James Nindel  
Ron Senykoff  
Jeffrey Shahan  
Linda Walker

### **United States Commission on Civil Rights**

Latrice Foshee  
Lenore Ostrowsky

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Jill Greenstein  
Michelle Gross  
Robin Harp  
Traci Rucker  
Paul Shapiro  
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### **United States Institute of Peace**

Michael Graham  
Raina Kim  
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George Ward

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Regina Cleofe  
Lea Emerson  
Michaela George  
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Tom Hardy  
Brenda Heggs  
Donna Thiessen  
Leocadia Zak

### **Vietnam Education Foundation**

Sandarshi Gunawardena  
Lynne McNamara

### **Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars**

Lucy Jilka  
Louisa Roussey

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

Interagency Working Group on United States Government-Sponsored International Exchanges and Training  
Staff

Erik N. Anderson, Director  
Mary O'Boyle Franko, Editor  
2200 C Street, NW, · Washington, DC 20037  
E-mail: IAWGmail@state.gov

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Interagency Working Group on U.S. Government-Sponsored International Exchanges and Training (IAWG) is pleased to present its *FY 2009 Annual Report*. The report reviews IAWG activities over the past year and includes the *FY 2008 Inventory of Programs*.

The IAWG was created by the President in 1997 and mandated by Congress the following year to improve the coordination, efficiency, and effectiveness of United States Government-sponsored international exchanges and training.

Over the course of a decade, the IAWG has adapted its mandates, as is practical, and has developed products and services to meet IAWG goals, including:

- Reporting on international exchange and training programs.
- Building a community to share ideas on best practices and challenges.
- Promoting results-based program management.
- Improving outreach to the nongovernmental sector.
- Promoting public-private partnerships and leveraging funds.
- Demonstrating the role of exchanges and training in U.S. foreign policy.

This report is divided into three primary chapters:

- *Chapter 1: Year in Review* – outlines IAWG activities in FY 2009 to meet its Congressional mandates and address the needs of the federal exchange and training community.
- *Chapter 2: FY 2008 Inventory of Programs* – provides the federal government's accounting of U.S. Government-sponsored international exchange and training activities. The inventory includes information on 250 international exchange and training programs, involving more than 2,403,000 participants and representing a federal investment of more than \$1.5 billion.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

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

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## CHAPTER 1: YEAR IN REVIEW

FY 2009 marks the twelfth year that the IAWG has served as the federal government's clearinghouse for information on U.S. Government-sponsored International Exchanges and Training. Over the course of this past fiscal year, the IAWG focused on expanding its inventory of federal exchange and training programs, engaging new IAWG member organizations, developing new international exchange program agreements with foreign governments, developing requirements for a new data collection system to serve IAWG members, and moving towards a fully on-line system. The IAWG strives to break down barriers to interagency communication and to promote a sense of community among federal program sponsors. By promoting open communication and cooperation, we can meet our primary goal: to improve the coordination, efficiency, and effectiveness of all U.S. Government-sponsored international exchange and training activities.

### IAWG MANDATE

The IAWG was established in 1997 to improve the coordination, efficiency, and effectiveness of United States Government-sponsored international exchanges and training.<sup>1</sup> Currently, a total of 15 federal departments and 51 independent agencies cooperate with the IAWG on the conduct of activities and in data submission. Additional federal organizations contribute to IAWG studies and benefit from our products and services. The statutory Chair of the IAWG is the Assistant Secretary of State for Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA). The IAWG staff is housed within ECA.

The IAWG was originally tasked to:

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

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

## YEAR IN REVIEW

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establishment of a clearinghouse for information on international exchange and training activities in the governmental and nongovernmental sectors.

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

Since its inception, the IAWG has worked to address these mandates, and to respond to the issues and challenges presented by its broad membership. Central to the strategy for meeting these mandates has been the recognition that federally-sponsored international exchange and training programs are as diverse as the U.S. Government organizations that sponsor them. Each program has unique goals and objectives that reflect the mandate of the sponsoring organization. Indeed, the international exchange and training programs they sponsor cover topics on every imaginable field and discipline and target populations in nearly every country of the world. And program participants represent the spectrum from youth to the seasoned professional. However, what these programs have in common is the basic mission of bringing people together in order to exchange information, share ideas, and foster mutual understanding.

This diversity strengthens the role these programs play in meeting the full range of U.S. foreign policy objectives. It also makes specific centralized strategies for coordination, program implementation, and performance measurement impractical. To account for the complexity of the federal exchange and training arena and to respond to the needs and priorities of federal program administrators, the IAWG has adapted its mandates, as is practical, and developed products and services and conducted activities to meet these goals, including:

- Reporting on international exchange and training programs.
- Building a community to share ideas on best practices and challenges.
- Promoting results-based program management.
- Improving outreach to the nongovernmental sector.

## YEAR IN REVIEW

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- Promoting public-private partnerships and leveraging funds.
- Demonstrating the role of exchanges and training in U.S. foreign policy.

Key IAWG activities and accomplishments for the past year are outlined below.

## REPORTING ON INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES AND TRAINING

A primary role of the IAWG is to collect data, analyze, and report on the activities of United States Government departments and agencies conducting international exchanges and training. This report presents consolidated data on all FY 2008 program submissions and the associated findings and analysis on this information. Key components in the data collection, information management, and reporting process are the system and tools used by the IAWG.

### Data Collection, Information Management, and Reporting

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

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

The FEDS system enables the IAWG to create reports and studies and to evaluate the potential for duplication and overlap among the reported programs. The *Inventory of Programs* and related IAWG reports serve not only members of the federal international exchange and training community, but also other federal stakeholders, nongovernmental partners, and the public at large, as a repository of U.S. Government efforts to conduct international relations through exchanges and training.

### Data Collection and FEDS System Changes

As the current system used to collect, manage, and report on U.S. Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs across the federal government, FEDS tracks programs on a fiscal year basis, including program participant counts, participant fields of employment and fields of activity, sources of funding, strategic goals, and other corollary data. Annual tabulations include hundreds of programs with a total of over two million participants and more than two billion dollars in funding.

FEDS enables the creation of the inventory of federal programs that is incorporated within this annual report. It also provides, as needed, ad hoc reports related to inquiries about U.S. Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs.



## YEAR IN REVIEW

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However, after more than a decade of use, the FEDS system is reaching the end of its service life. An independent firm was contracted this year, through a competitive process, to help establish the requirements for a follow-on system to FEDS. Desired goals outlined for the follow-on system include increased system efficiency, flexibility, reliability, and user friendliness, reduced system and process costs related to issues such as system support, data validation, and training, and compliance with all current federal IT standards.

The scope of work for the contract also included an analysis of alternative systems, including consideration of existing technologies and use of off-the-shelf products, and the development of concept designs to assist in the process of selection and development of a system that best addresses the current and future needs of IAWG members. The study was completed in the summer of 2009.

A significant part of the contracted project was devoted to identifying the requirements for a follow-on system. Members of the IAWG were surveyed and/or interviewed to help guide this endeavor. The survey was sent to a targeted pool of 216 FEDS users at 62 federal organizations. Thirty-five percent of survey recipients responded, including at least one representative from each of 40 different federal entities, for an organizational response rate of 65% from our universe of federal organizations.

Based on participant feedback from the survey and from one-on-one interviews with FEDS administrators, 59 functional requirements, 45 non-functional requirements, and 60 screen and report requirements were identified for the follow on to FEDS. Armed with this information, an analysis of possible alternatives was considered and three primary concept designs were identified. Each concept design varied in use of technologies and software, capability, as well as cost.

With cost as a driver, a component-based approach to upgrading the system has been chosen. FEDS has three main components: (1) the data entry component, (2) the administrative component, and (3) the reporting component. All three of these components can exist independently. Therefore, one component can be updated without affecting the others. This independence among components presents the opportunity to make a significant enhancement to the system while keeping the cost low.

Of the three components to FEDS, the data entry system causes users the most difficulty. Incorporation of a new data entry system with consolidated data screens would greatly improve user functionality. However, the most significant recommended upgrade to the system is to move the FEDS data entry system from a client-server application to a web-based one.

Use of web-based architecture would enable FEDS to provide users with significantly better service because database information would be available from any location that has web access. It would eliminate the current need to create a separate application for each distinct platform. And when system upgrades and primary releases are deployed, they would be sent to a single target, the web server, rather than to every user's individual computer. This would save time and improve system maintainability. It would also eliminate any potential data integrity issues that can arise due to the construct of the current system. In addition, because data would be stored in a single, centralized location, analysts would have immediate access to real-time data. Processing speed can then also be better addressed. Finally, it would remove a primary source of

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customer support calls, thereby providing a reduction in user support and software maintenance costs.

An enhancement to restructure the data entry portion of the system and to convert it into a web-based application is now planned. It will be designed, developed, and tested, for implementation in 2010. Once complete, the other components of the FEDS system will be addressed in turn.

### **Clearinghouse Website**

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

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

For most of the past decade, the IAWG website has served as a point of entry to get information on international exchanges and training as well as a point of access for members to download FEDS software for data submission. The need to download FEDS software will be eliminated with this iteration of the FEDS enhancement process and so that section of site will be removed. However, it is also anticipated that this site will be further modified to incorporate the planned new data entry section. A review of the current IAWG website will therefore be conducted as part of the overall modification of the FEDS system to accommodate a new dashboard design.

A single sign-on to FEDS is planned with the conversion of the client-server application to a web-based system. Once implemented, users will no longer have to login to separate locations to access the FEDS Data Entry and Reports components. Instead, access to both these components will be made available through the same web application. The structure of reports won't change during this iteration of the enhancement process. However, by integrating the current reporting component into the new online web application, any confusion that may currently exist on where and how to print FEDS reports will be eliminated.

The goal is to streamline data submission and collection processes, eliminate the data upload delay that is inherent in the current system, increase data accuracy by eliminating the need to re-key information to transfer data, and increase user friendliness by enabling members to use the website as a single point of entry for all actions, from data submission to report generation, that is not inherent in the current system. In addition, the IAWG website will likely include new links that provide access to regulations and issues relevant to the administration of exchange and training programs.

The use of interactive media to enable users to get instructions and participate in training at a time and pace of their own choosing is also likely to be incorporated. Another

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consideration is the use of social media to create a community of practice that would enable public dialogue on issues of mutual interest between or among members. These concepts will be considered for application, contingent on resource and funding availability.

## BUILDING A COMMUNITY OF PRACTICE

The IAWG strives to build a strong community of practice through which innovative ideas can be explored, best practices can be shared, and common challenges can be addressed. Building international exchange and training programs through partnerships with the private sector is an important way to leverage limited resources. Partnerships are a key tenet of this Administration's foreign engagement efforts.

### Promoting Public-Private Partnerships and Leveraging Resources

Partnering with the U.S. Government is of significant interest to many organizations. There is also clear recognition that the challenges of the 21<sup>st</sup> century cannot be met by government alone. However, there is great variance in organizational needs, priorities, and capabilities, as well as in the general understanding of how to partner with the U.S. Government.

The U.S. Department of State defines a partnership as "a collaborative working relationship with nongovernmental partners in which the goals, structure, and governance, as well as roles and responsibilities, are mutually determined and decision-making is shared. Successful partnerships are characterized by complementary equities, openness and transparency, mutual benefit, shared risks and rewards, and accountability."<sup>2</sup>

The Department has worked hard at creating avenues of outreach to private sector organizations and developing public-private partnerships. As Secretary of State Hillary Clinton stated at her Senate confirmation hearing on January 13, 2009, "I want more partnerships. That's how I see the role of State Department... working, where possible, in partnership and coordination with the private sector and the not-for profit sector."

The Global Partnership Center was launched in December of 2007 to lead efforts to increase the Department of State's capacity to improve methods for building partnerships in Bureaus and at Posts. The Center supports existing hubs of partnership activity by (1) building partnerships that can serve as examples for the rest of the Department of State, (2) providing needed information, guidance, training, and practical tools that assist Department practitioners, and (3) serving as a point of contact for outside partners' inquiries while building and stewarding multi-sector relationships.

To further open the doors to the private sector, Secretary of State Clinton appointed Ambassador Elizabeth Frawley Bagley as her Special Representative for Global

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<sup>2</sup> The definition may be found in the *Guide to Partnering* section of the Global Partnership Initiative website located at <http://www.state.gov/s/partnerships/guide/index.htm>.

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Partnerships. At her swearing in ceremony on June 18, 2009, Ambassador Bagley said, “We are entering into a new Era of Partnerships, an era where we all must play our parts in collaboration with others. We must tap the potential that is inherent in our private sector – our companies, our educational institutions, NGOs, foundations, investors, religious leaders, Diaspora communities, and every single individual.”

A diverse array of partnerships has already been developed through the U.S. Department of State, with activities that target issues from energy policy and climate change to security and counterterrorism.

Partnerships have long been, and will continue to be, a mainstay in the arena of international education, exchanges, and training because partnering can help an organization do more with less. Partnering enables the accomplishment of goals, especially those that no one entity can accomplish alone, by combining the core competencies, skills, and resources of each partner.

Certainly this is the case when an agency has a mandate that is broader than what it has either manpower or funding to do. It often requires both creativity and the leveraging of funds to create a multiplier effect. Partnerships can help provide that multiplier effect. For example, the Department of State’s Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs annually sponsors over 30,000 exchanges worldwide and nearly all of them are based on a partnership. At any one time, the Bureau is in partnership with hundreds of organizations and thousands of volunteers to help make these exchange programs come alive.

The new Office of Private Sector Outreach within the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs helps the Bureau to engage in and develop collaborative public-private partnerships that focus investment in educational and cultural exchanges. They help to amplify the expanse and reach of educational and cultural exchange programs. Outreach staff not only conduct outreach, but they also conduct training to better educate potential partners on the many different aspects of partnering and how to do it.

In fact, the U.S. Department of State is actively looking for more partners. The Department is open to public-private partnerships with U.S. and foreign government agencies, UN organizations, international/regional finance institutions, donor agencies, multinational corporations, small- and medium-sized enterprises, trade associations, unions, nongovernmental and civil society organizations, foundations, religious and faith-based organizations, academic institutions, professional societies, and individual major donors or investors.

The U.S. Department of State recommends that potential partners look for partnering opportunities that present the best fit with their organization’s core business objectives, interests and overseas investments. Assessment of fit includes a clear and jointly designed partnership agenda, good timing, a collection of partners whose strengths and resources are complementary, combined resources sufficient to achieve desired outcomes, and the presence of an effective broker and champion.

Interested parties can learn more about the Department’s Global Partnership Initiative by clicking on <http://www.state.gov/s/partnerships/>. Through this link, contact can be made

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with staff engaged in facilitating and building model partnerships. The site also provides tools and resources for interagency practitioners, including links to other networks.

## PROMOTING GREATER EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS

The IAWG's mandate calls for the organization to develop means for promoting greater efficiency and effectiveness in the conduct of international exchanges and training. The IAWG works to provide organizations with guidelines and resources on developing measures that can be tailored to program goals and objectives. It also works to promote greater understanding and cooperation among concerned United States Government departments and agencies of common issues and challenges in conducting international exchange and training programs.

### Improving Outreach to the Nongovernmental Sector

The Department of State's Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Private Sector Exchanges, within which the staff of the IAWG resides, leverages existing investment in the Exchange Visitor (J-Visa) Program to better advocate for programs and policies that support private sector contributions to the mission of promoting mutual understanding between the people of the United States and the people of other countries worldwide through educational and cultural exchange.

The Exchange Visitor Program facilitates the entry of some 350,000 private sector program participants into the United States annually, contributing over \$6 billion to the U.S. economy each year. This function provides a critical institutional foundation for expanding outreach to the private sector. The U.S. Department of State designates, monitors, and partners with United States organizations to administer the Exchange Visitor Program, including government agencies, academic institutions, educational and cultural organizations, and corporations.

The Office of Designation is specifically responsible for designating U.S. federal, public, and private organizations to conduct educational and cultural exchange programs, in fifteen different categories, through which qualified foreign nationals can come to the United States to study, teach, train, conduct research, and work. Information on these programs is available at <http://exchanges.state.gov/jexchanges/designation.html>.

The recently created Office of Exchange Coordination and Compliance monitors regulatory compliance of Department-designated Exchange Visitor Program sponsors. It also evaluates program, category, and sponsor-specific data from the Student and Exchange Visitor Information System (SEVIS), annual management audits, surveys of exchange visitor participants, and data requests to track program statistics, identify systemic compliance issues, and detect program trends. This Office provides critical oversight of designated programs, and responds to and investigates any program irregularities to help ensure the safety and security of all program participants. However, it also works with program sponsors to assist them in improving and/or developing effective and well-run exchange programs.

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### **Promoting Results-Based Program Management**

In past years, the IAWG has provided guidelines and resources on evaluation and performance measurement regarding international exchange and training programs. The IAWG continues to work on issues related to evaluation and performance measurement.

This year the IAWG met with agency stakeholders, served on panels, and responded to inquiries to discuss approaches to the conduct of evaluations and performance measurement, including the use and development of tools and metrics. The IAWG has also responded to inquiries from the private sector, providing data and findings on U.S. Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs for the purpose of program analysis and statistics.

The IAWG has also worked closely with U.S. and foreign embassies in the development of exchange programs to help ensure that clear program missions and goals were established and that program tenets were compliant with U.S. regulations. This included the provision of guidelines and resources on evaluation and performance measures.

## **MEETING U.S. FOREIGN POLICY GOALS AND OBJECTIVES**

International exchange and training programs provide opportunities for people from different cultures to explore common interests, transfer knowledge and skills, and enhance mutual understanding. They can serve as a foundation for improved international relations and partnerships and are therefore an important component of U.S. foreign policy.

The IAWG works to expand partnerships in and leverage support for international exchange and training programs that further U.S. foreign policy goals and objectives.

### **Section 108A of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act**

The staff of the IAWG continues to take on an administrative role for establishing international exchange programs funded by foreign governments for members of the U.S. Government, including Members of Congress and their staffs. This includes fielding inquiries about section 108A of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, as amended (MECEA), from representatives of foreign governments, Members of Congress and their staffs, other members of the U.S. Government, as well as from the general public.

Section 108A provides the U.S. Department of State with the authority to approve cultural exchange programs of foreign governments in which U.S. federal employees, including Members of Congress and their staffs, may be authorized to participate at the expense of the foreign government.

A section 108A MECEA agreement is intended to set in place a formal long-term exchange program between the requesting government and the United States, with

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established purposes, goals, activities, and other tenets. Approved cultural exchange programs typically include visits and interchanges of leaders, experts in fields of specialized knowledge or skill, and other influential or distinguished persons. These programs are conducted to assist in increasing mutual understanding between the people of the United States and the people of other countries.

The IAWG worked closely with U.S. and foreign embassies in the development of exchange programs authorized under section 108A. The staff also worked with country desk officers from all the regional offices at the Department of State when working through inquiries and formal requests, vetted decisions with a legal component through the Office of the Legal Adviser at the Department of State, and often discussed program requests, program issues, and/or specific visits with members of the House and Senate Ethics Committees.

There are currently almost 80 approved section 108A programs in place representing over 50 different countries and governments (some governments have multiple agreements), with more requests under consideration. Others are in the process of a formal modification of the agreement, renewal, or termination.

### **Strategic Goals Addressed by Exchange and Training Programs**

The IAWG relates international exchange and training programs to U.S. foreign policy by asking federal program sponsors to report the association that their government programs have with the strategic framework outlined in the joint U.S. Department of State/U.S. Agency for International Development *Strategic Plan for FY 2007-2012*.<sup>3</sup>

The following table illustrates the percentage of FY 2008 programs reported to the IAWG that address the plan's strategic goals.<sup>4</sup> Please note that each reported program can address more than one strategic goal.

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<sup>3</sup> Document in its entirety can be viewed at <http://www.state.gov/s/d/rm/rls/dosstrat>. This Joint Strategic Plan is in accordance with the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993 (GPRA).

<sup>4</sup> The framework consists of seven key goals (and 26 strategic priorities) that represent the core of the plan's transformational diplomacy efforts. The IAWG acknowledges the revised framework, although the Federal Exchanges Database System reflects the FY 2004 -2009 strategic goals and objectives in the Inventory of Programs section of Chapter 2.

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Percentages of Reported International Exchange and Training Programs Addressing Department of State/USAID Strategic Goals:			
Strategic Goal 1: <b>Achieving Peace and Security</b>	50%	Strategic Goal 5: <b>Providing Humanitarian Assistance</b>	20%
Strategic Goal 2: <b>Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	31%	Strategic Goal 6: <b>Promoting International Understanding</b>	46%
Strategic Goal 3: <b>Investing in People</b>	43%	Strategic Goal 7: <b>Strengthening Consular and Management Capabilities</b>	2%
Strategic Goal 4: <b>Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity</b>	45%		



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## CHAPTER 2: INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

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

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

### OVERVIEW OF METHODOLOGY

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

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

## FY 2008 DATA – INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

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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. Most agencies contacted by the IAWG work diligently to submit the most accurate and complete data that is available. Many of them, however, note that data collection can be a time-consuming process for program sponsors, especially for those that are short-staffed or already overburdened with their own programming responsibilities. The IAWG therefore devotes significant resources to developing and maintaining an 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.

## FY 2008 DATA – INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

### SUMMARY OF FY 2008 INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS INFORMATION

<b>Total Number of Reported Programs<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>250</b>
<b>Departments/Agencies Reporting</b>	<b>66</b> (15 Departments and 51 Independent Agencies)
<b>Total Number of Participants<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>2,403,256</b>
<b>U.S. Participants</b>	55,298
<b>Foreign Participants</b>	2,347,958
<b>Total USG Funding</b>	<b>\$1,568,424,057</b>
<b>Department/Agency Appropriations</b>	\$1,290,360,774
<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	\$ 278,063,283
<b>Total Non-USG Funding</b>	<b>\$ 585,569,638</b>
<b>Foreign Governments</b>	\$ 513,461,786
<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	\$ 45,263,444
<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	\$ 24,673,977
<b>International Organizations</b>	\$ 2,170,431
<b>Total All Sources of Funding<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>\$2,153,993,695</b>

#### Federal Sponsors

For FY 2008, 15 Cabinet-level departments and 51 independent agencies/commissions reported 250 international exchange and training programs to the IAWG. In an effort to present the most complete inventory possible, the IAWG continued to canvass independent agencies, boards, commissions, and quasi-official agencies to determine whether they sponsor international exchange and training programs. A list of federal

<sup>5</sup> Please note that while the inventory includes 250 federally sponsored international exchange and training “programs,” several federal sponsors, most notably the Department of State, the Department of Energy, the National Science Foundation, and the United States Agency for International Development, report data aggregates of numerous smaller programs and activities. Therefore, the scope of activities is actually much larger than it might appear.

<sup>6</sup> Some federal entities have additional participants that are explained in their program submissions, but for a variety of reasons, these participants are not entered into the FEDS database. For example, various components of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) provided briefings for foreign visitors who came to the United States on exchange programs and their numbers do not appear in this report. The Peace Corps estimated that more than 2.1 million foreign individuals benefited from various forms of training provided by Peace Corps Volunteers. In addition, 148,565 service providers and 25,590 organizations and agencies benefited from the various forms of training provided. These participant numbers are not counted in FEDS because they do not fall within the IAWG’s definition of international exchange and training participants.

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

## FY 2008 DATA – INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

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organizations and 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 2008. These organizations are as follows: Appalachian Regional Commission, Commission on Fine Arts, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Federal Reserve System, Postal Rate Commission, Smithsonian Institution,<sup>8</sup> and U.S. International Trade Commission. The IAWG will pursue further dialogue with these organizations, as appropriate, to determine if they are engaged in activities that should be included in this report.

Thirty-nine programs reported in the *FY 2007 Inventory* are not in this report. Many of these have either been discontinued or had no program activities in FY 2008. Several others had previously been reported individually and are now combined with other program activities.

Although some programs have terminated and a number of programs had no data to report to us, the IAWG added programs to its *FY 2008 Inventory of Programs*. In addition to programs that had started back up or had been reported in a different format from previous years, some of the new or reinstated programming included:

- Department of Agriculture, United States Forest Service
  - USFS International Visitor Program

- Department of Commerce, National Telecommunications and Information Administration
  - Building Cybersecurity Awareness

- Department of Energy, Assistant Secretary for Environmental Management
  - Environmental Management Program

- Department of Energy, Office of Nuclear Energy
  - Nuclear Energy

- Department of Energy, Office of Science
  - Italian Student Exchange Program
  - Third International Accelerator School for Linear Colliders

- Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency
  - Center for Domestic Preparedness
  - Cooperation Program With the Russian Federation
  - Foreign Seminars Program

- Department of Homeland Security, Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
  - Basic Counterterrorism Workshop
  - Financial Forensic Techniques Training Program
  - Law Enforcement Advanced Interviewing Training Program

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<sup>8</sup> The IAWG's FY 1997 Annual Report included a statement from the Smithsonian Institution indicating that "...in light of the unique status of the Smithsonian in the federal structure...its international programs should not be included" in reports to Congress on U.S. Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs (p.68).

## **FY 2008 DATA – INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS**

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- Law Enforcement Control Tactics Instructor Training Program
- Leading Law Enforcement Organizations in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century
- National Investigative Interviewing Training Program
- Task Force Development to Combat Human Trafficking

Department of Homeland Security, Immigration and Customs Enforcement

- Human Smuggling and Trafficking Unit

Department of Homeland Security, United States Coast Guard

- International Personnel Exchange Program

Department of State, Bureau of Diplomatic Security

- Antiterrorism Assistance Program

Department of State, Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation

- Export Control and Related Border Security Program

Department of Transportation, Federal Transit Administration

- International Mass Transportation Foreign Visitor Program

Department of Veterans Affairs

- Training Activities

Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia

- Community Supervision Program

Inter-American Foundation

- IAF Travel Grants

Library of Congress

- Professional Visitors Program

National Credit Union Administration

- NCUA International Visitors Program

National Endowment for the Arts

- American Film Institute Project: 20/20

Office of the Special Counsel

- OSC International Visitor Activities

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum

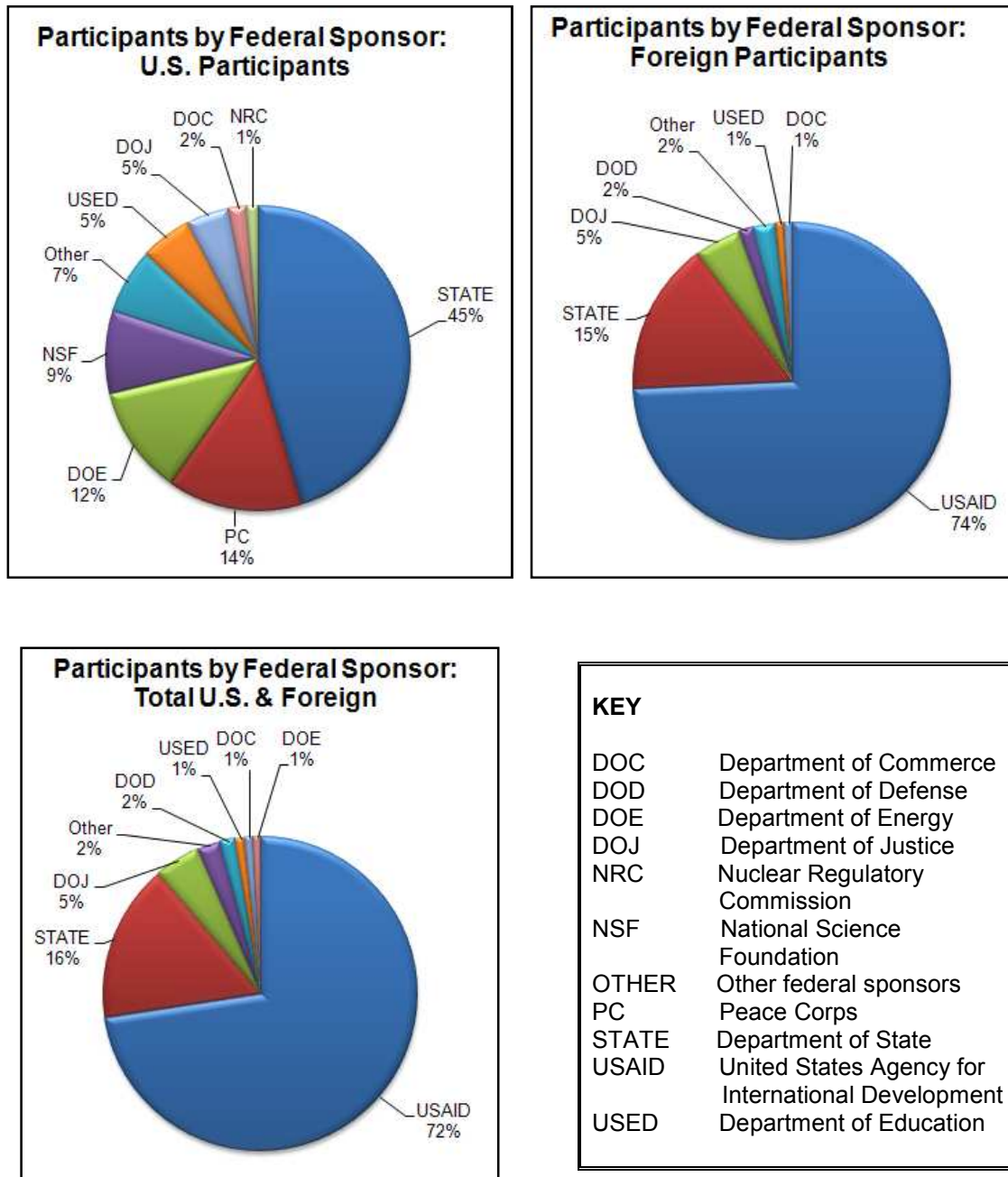
- Survivors Registry

Vietnam Education Foundation

- Capacity Building Program
- VEF Fellowship Program
- VEF U.S. Faculty Scholar Grants Program
- Visiting Scholar Program

## FY 2008 DATA – INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

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



<sup>9</sup> Participant data in this section is rounded.

## FY 2008 DATA – INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

### Funding Data<sup>10</sup>

With over \$1.5 billion in *federal* funds reportedly expended in FY 2008, 82 percent represents department/agency appropriations while 18 percent represents transfers of funds between departments and agencies.

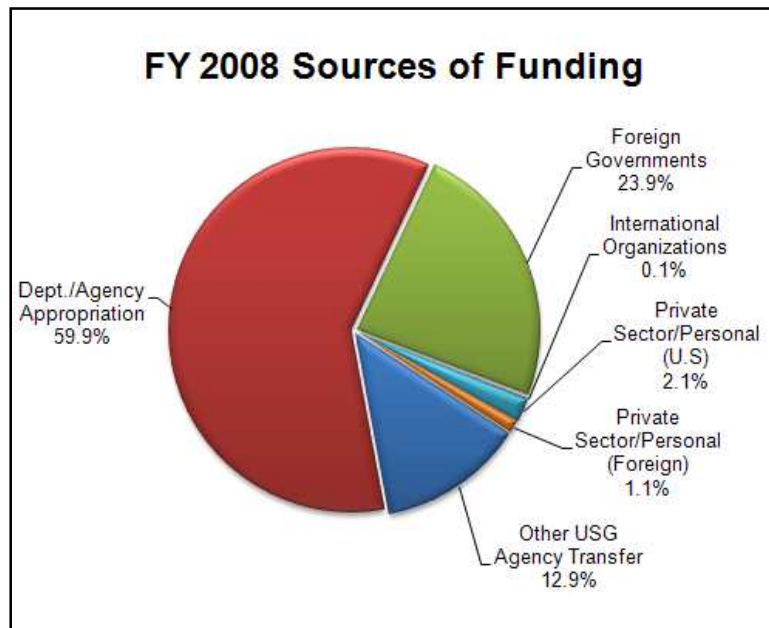
Federal investment leveraged nearly \$586 million from non-U.S. Government sources. Twelve percent of these *non-USG* contributions were made by the private sector (8 percent U.S. and 4 percent foreign), 88 percent by foreign governments, and less than 1 percent by international organizations.

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.

More than half of the federal organizations providing data to the IAWG do not fully track or report non-USG contributions to their programs. For example, if all monies do not funnel through programming offices, organizations are not always fully informed of total programming costs.

Thus, the actual sum of non-USG contributions to exchange and training programs is much higher than the reported figures. This lack of full information about non-USG sources of funding is consistent with reporting practices for previous fiscal years.

The IAWG presents the following chart to illustrate the six sources of program funding reported by federal data contributors in FY 2008.



<sup>10</sup> Funding data in this section is rounded.

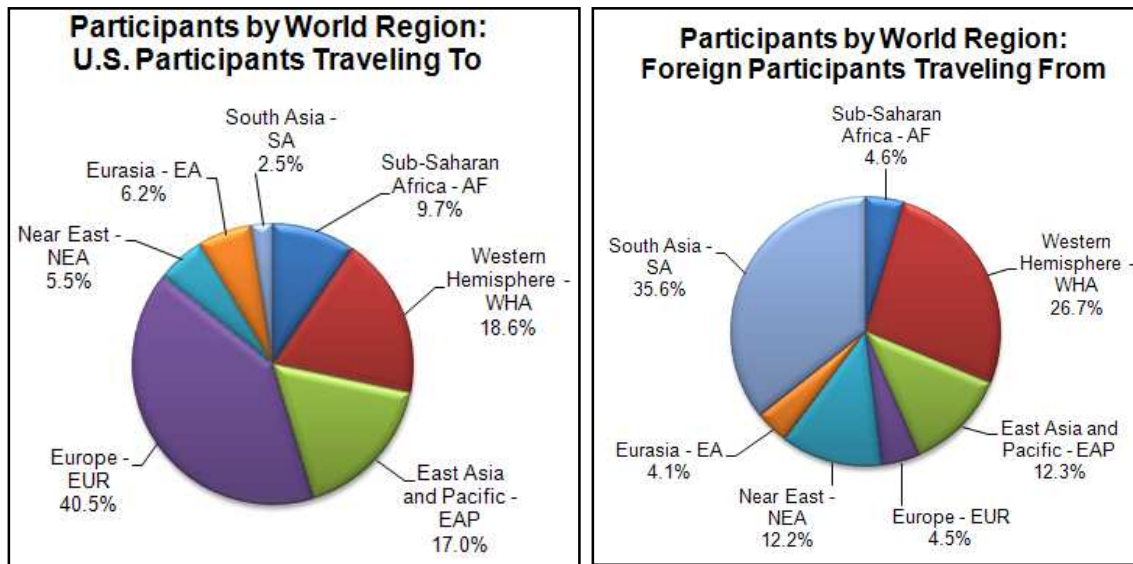
## FY 2008 DATA – INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

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

Geographic Region	Reported Funding (USG and Non-USG)	Percent of Total <sup>11</sup>
East Asia and Pacific (EAP)	\$376,849,048	18%
Eurasia (EA)	\$212,510,379	10%
Europe (EUR)	\$432,592,235	20%
Near East (NEA)	\$303,258,276	14%
South Asia (SA)	\$160,977,220	8%
Sub-Saharan Africa (AF)	\$202,108,018	9%
Western Hemisphere (WHA)	\$286,531,553	13%
Region Unattributable	\$179,166,965	8%

### Geographic Distribution of Participants

U.S. Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs are implemented in or involve participants from over 200 countries.<sup>12</sup> The following charts show these participants, divided by world region.

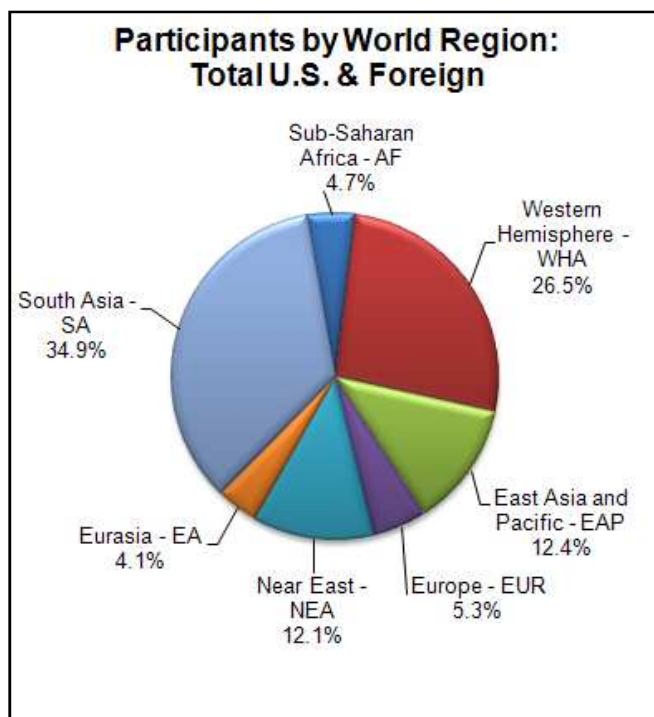


<sup>11</sup> Dollar figures and percentages have been rounded.

<sup>12</sup> List includes independent states and selected dependencies and areas of special sovereignty.



## FY 2008 DATA – INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS



### 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. (See Chapter 1, updated Strategic Goals Addressed by Exchange and Training Programs.)

**Achieve Peace and Security** - The U.S. Government seeks the sustained cooperation of traditional allies and new partners so that our combined strength and resources can bring us closer to achieving shared security. We are committed to lasting and accountable multilateral institutions, such as NATO, the United Nations, and the World Trade Organization, as well as other longstanding international financial institutions and regional organizations. We help achieve peace and security by ensuring these institutions maintain their vitality and adapt to meet the challenges of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. In FY 2008, 126 federal programs addressed this strategic objective.

- *Regional Stability* - Avert and resolve local and regional conflicts to preserve peace and minimize harm to the national interests of the United States. In FY 2008, 60 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 2008, 49 federal programs addressed this goal.

## FY 2008 DATA – INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

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- *Counterterrorism* - Prevent attacks against the United States, our allies, and our friends, and strengthen alliances and international arrangements to defeat global terrorism. In FY 2008, 46 federal programs addressed this goal.
- *Homeland Security* - Protect the homeland by enhancing the security of our borders and infrastructure. In FY 2008, 37 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 2008, 19 federal programs addressed this goal.
- *American Citizens* - Assist American citizens to travel, conduct business, and live abroad securely. In FY 2008, 19 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 2008, 196 federal programs addressed this strategic objective.

- *Economic Prosperity and Security* - Strengthen world economic growth, development, and stability, while expanding opportunities for U.S. businesses and ensuring economic security for the nation. In FY 2008, 112 federal programs addressed this goal.
- *Social and Environmental Issues* - Improve health, education, environment, and other conditions for the global population. In FY 2008, 108 federal programs addressed this goal.
- *Democracy and Human Rights* - Advance the growth of democracy and good governance, including civil society, the rule of law, respect for human rights, and religious freedom. In FY 2008, 77 federal programs addressed this goal.
- *Humanitarian Response* - Minimize the human costs of displacement, conflicts, and natural disasters. In FY 2008, 50 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 2008, 114 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 2008, 65 federal programs addressed this goal.

## FY 2008 DATA – INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

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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 2008, 38 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 2008, 28 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.<sup>13</sup>

Whether it's an organization arranging appointments for a labor leader from Germany, a university hosting a South African professor or a medical institution facilitating the training of an Afghan doctor, nongovernmental organizations play a vital role in international exchanges and training. The non-USG sector provides important resources for educational and cultural programming of Americans and foreign nationals, and creates a healthy synergy that ultimately contributes to the furthering of U.S. strategic goals and national interests.

Within the private sector community is a large and thriving subset of organizations that implement exchange and training programs through the U.S. Government's Exchange Visitor Program. The Exchange Visitor Program, administered by the State Department's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, promotes the interchange of persons, knowledge, and skills in the fields of education, arts, and the sciences.<sup>14</sup>

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<sup>13</sup> The IAWG has written extensively on public-private partnerships in exchanges and training. The IAWG defines U.S. Government "partners" in exchanges and training as any entities that have a formal relationship with, or are funded by, a U.S. Government agency to cooperate on a specific training activity, exchange, research project, or joint mission that seeks to promote the sharing of ideas, develop skills, stimulate human capacity development, or foster mutual understanding and cooperation.

<sup>14</sup> The Exchange Visitor Program is authorized by the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (Public Law 87-256) as amended, 22 U.S.C. § 2451, et. seq. which is also known as the Fulbright Hays Act. The Act's purpose is to increase mutual understanding between the people of the United States and the people of other countries through educational and cultural exchanges. Activities specified in the Act are facilitated, in part, through the designation of public and private entities as sponsors of the Exchange Visitor Program.

## FY 2008 DATA – INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

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ECA designates certain governmental and nongovernmental organizations as sponsors of the Exchange Visitor Program. These “designated sponsors” facilitate cultural and educational exchanges between the United States and other countries by offering foreign nationals opportunities to come to the United States on a temporary basis to teach, lecture, study, observe, conduct research, consult, train, or demonstrate special skills.

The IAWG’s annual *Inventory of Programs* includes programs sponsored and implemented by designated government organizations and their nongovernmental partners. It has not included detailed information on programs implemented by nongovernmental organizations that are directly designated to implement non-USG exchange and training programs. The IAWG may be able to include this information in the future.

As of August 2003, information on foreign students and exchange visitors in the United States must be entered into the Student and Exchange Visitor Information System (SEVIS). This electronic database enables the federal government to track and report data on *all* foreign students and exchange visitors entering the United States on the J-Visa – those sponsored by USG and non-USG entities alike.<sup>15</sup> SEVIS enables schools and Exchange Visitor Program sponsors to collect, maintain, and share data on international students and exchange visitors from the time they receive their visa documentation through the duration of the U.S.-based program.

Since all participant data is maintained electronically, the federal government is able to capture up-to-date information on all exchange visitor programs and their participants nearly instantly. SEVIS enables the IAWG to provide a broader picture of the extensive number of private sector programs that make such an important contribution to achieving U.S. foreign policy goals.

Summary information on the various categories of designated exchange visitors, the number of participants within each category, and the number of designated sponsors for each category follows.<sup>16</sup>

### Exchange Visitor Program Participant Categories

The Exchange Visitor Program has specific categories for designated sponsors. Organizations may apply for (and receive) designation status in more than one category. Following is the list of these categories, along with the number of foreign exchange participants and the number of NGO designated sponsors for each category as of September 30, 2009.

- *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

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<sup>15</sup> Information on SEVIS can be found at the following website: <http://www.ice.gov/graphics/sevis/index.htm>.

<sup>16</sup> The information contained in this report is extracted from SEVIS, which reflects data provided by the program sponsors for Exchange Visitor (J-1) Status. The data contained in SEVIS is fluid and may change because data collection and entry are ongoing.

## FY 2008 DATA – INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

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- institutions.<sup>17</sup> Number of foreign exchange participants: 2,038. Number of NGO designated sponsors: 1.
- *Au pair exchange* – Foreign nationals between the ages of 18 and 27 may participate directly in the home life of a host family by providing child care services. In turn, they are provided the opportunity to complete at least six credit hours of schooling at an accredited U.S. postsecondary educational institution.<sup>18</sup> Number of foreign exchange participants: 14,160. Number of NGO designated sponsors: 12.
  - *Camp counselor exchange* – Foreign university students, youth workers, and other specially qualified individuals at least 18 years of age may work as counselors at U.S. camps for up to four months during the summer season. All program participants must be placed prior to their arrival in the United States at camping facilities which are either accredited; a member in good standing of the American Camping Association; affiliated with a nationally recognized nonprofit organization; or inspected, evaluated, and approved by the sponsor.<sup>19</sup> Number of foreign exchange participants: 18,354. Number of NGO designated sponsors: 25.
  - *College and university exchange* – Foreign students enter the United States to study at a degree granting postsecondary accredited educational institution. Students may participate in degree and non-degree programs.<sup>20</sup> Number of foreign exchange participants: 39,023. Number of NGO designated sponsors: 768.
  - *Intern exchange* – Foreign students or recent graduates participate in a structure and guided work-based learning program that reinforces their academic studies; recognizes the need for work-based experience; provides on-the-job exposure to American techniques, methodologies, and expertise; and enhances the intern's knowledge of American culture and society. Number of foreign exchange participants: 15,047. Number of NGO designated sponsors: 84.<sup>21</sup>
  - *Professor and research scholar exchange* – Foreign professors and research scholars visit the United States to engage in research, teaching, lecturing, observing, or consulting at research institutions, corporate research facilities, museums, libraries, post-secondary accredited institutions or similar types of institutions for a maximum of five years.<sup>22</sup> Number of foreign exchange

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<sup>17</sup> See regulations for alien physician exchanges at 22 CFR § 62.27. The program sponsor ECFMG has a website at <http://www.ecfmq.org>.

<sup>18</sup> See regulations for au pair exchanges at 22 CFR § 62.31. Additional pertinent material is at <http://exchanges.state.gov/jexchanges/programs/aupair.html>.

<sup>19</sup> See regulations for camp counselor exchanges at 22 CFR § 62.30. Program sponsors are identified at <http://exchanges.state.gov/jexchanges/programs/camp.html>.

<sup>20</sup> See regulations for college and university student exchanges at 22 CFR § 62.23. Additional pertinent material is at <http://exchanges.state.gov/jexchanges/programs/ucstudent.html>.

<sup>21</sup> See regulations for interns at 22 CFR § 62.22. Additional information is located at <http://exchanges.state.gov/jexchanges/programs/trainee.html>.

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

## FY 2008 DATA – INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

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participants: Professor - 1,398; Research scholar - 26,658. Number of NGO designated sponsors: Professor - 738; Research scholar - 830.<sup>23</sup>

- *Secondary student exchange* – Foreign secondary school students enter the United States to complete up to one year of academic study at an accredited public or private secondary school. Student participants live with host families or reside at accredited boarding schools.<sup>24</sup> Number of foreign exchange participants: 26,601. Number of NGO designated sponsors: 94.
- *Short-term scholar exchange* – Foreign participants visit the United States for a period of up to six months to engage in short-term visits for the purpose of lecturing, observing, consulting, training, or demonstrating special skills at research institutions, museums, libraries, post-secondary accredited institutions or similar types of institutions.<sup>25</sup> Number of foreign exchange participants: 18,225. Number of NGO designated sponsors: 758.
- *Specialist exchange* – Foreign experts with specialized knowledge or skills visit the United States for up to one year in order to observe, consult, or demonstrate special skills. Among the fields represented are mass media communications, environmental science, youth leadership, international educational exchange, museum exhibitions, labor law, public administration, and library science.<sup>26</sup> Number of foreign exchange participants: 2,406. Number of NGO designated sponsors: 388.
- *Summer work/travel exchange* – Foreign university students 18 years of age and older may enter the United States to work anywhere in the United States during their summer holidays for up to four months. While most student participants enter the United States with pre-arranged employment, sponsors are required to place only 50 percent of their participants each year. For those participants for whom employment has not been pre-arranged, sponsors must ensure that participants have sufficient financial resources to support themselves during their search for employment; provide participants with pre-departure information that explains how to seek employment and secure lodging in the United States; prepare and provide a job directory that includes at least as many job listings as the number of participants entering the United States without pre-arranged employment; and undertake reasonable efforts to secure suitable employment for participants unable to find jobs on their own after one week.<sup>27</sup> Number of foreign exchange participants: 116,387. Number of NGO designated sponsors: 73.
- *Teacher exchange* – Foreign teachers have the opportunity to teach in U.S. primary and secondary accredited educational institutions for up to three years.

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<sup>23</sup> There is an overlap of sponsors that hold both the professor and research scholar categories.

<sup>24</sup> See regulations for secondary school student exchanges at 22 CFR § 62.25. Program sponsors are identified at <http://exchanges.state.gov/jexchanges/programs/hsstudent.html>.

<sup>25</sup> See regulations for short-term scholar exchanges at 22 CFR § 62.21. Additional pertinent material is at <http://exchanges.state.gov/jexchanges/programs/shortterm.html>.

<sup>26</sup> See regulations for specialist exchanges at 22 CFR § 62.26. Professor and research scholars, short-term scholars, and alien physicians are excluded from this category. Additional pertinent material is at <http://exchanges.state.gov/jexchanges/programs/specialist.html>.

<sup>27</sup> See regulations for summer work/travel exchanges at 22 CFR § 62.32. Program sponsors are identified at <http://exchanges.state.gov/jexchanges/programs/swt.html>.

## FY 2008 DATA – INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

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To be eligible to participate in this program, foreign nationals must meet the qualifications for teaching in primary or secondary schools in their country of nationality or last legal residence, have a minimum of three years of teaching or related professional experience, and satisfy the standards of the U.S. state in which they will teach.<sup>28</sup> Number of foreign exchange participants: 1,509. Number of NGO designated sponsors: 64.

- *Trainee exchange* – Foreign visitors have the opportunity to enhance their skills in their chosen career field through participation in a structured training program in the United States and to expand their knowledge of American techniques, methodologies, or expertise within the field.<sup>29</sup> Number of foreign exchange participants: Trainees - 8,122; Non-specialty - 373. Number of NGO designated sponsors: Trainees - 109; Non-specialty (Flight Schools) - 8.

## U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAM INVENTORIES

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

### Aggregated Program Data for Reporting Entities

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

- *Total USG funding* – The sum of all USG funds (agency appropriation and interagency transfers) expended for programs/activities.
- *Agency appropriation* – USG funds allocated for the implementation of programs and activities from the implementing agency's appropriated budget. This category generally excludes staff salaries and overhead costs.
- *Interagency transfers* – USG funds provided for program/activity implementation by an agency other than the implementing agency.
- *Non-USG funding* – Financial contributions or cost sharing provided by non-USG sources, such as foreign governments, the private sector (U.S. and foreign), and international organizations. (Many agencies do not quantify or collect this information.)

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<sup>28</sup> See regulations for teacher exchanges at 22 CFR § 62.24. Additional pertinent material is at <http://exchanges.state.gov/jexchanges/programs/teacher.html>.

<sup>29</sup> See regulations for the trainee category at 22 CFR § 62.22. List of trainee occupations are at <http://exchanges.state.gov/jexchanges/programs/trainee.html>. Current program sponsors are at <http://exchanges.state.gov/jexchanges>.



## FY 2008 DATA – INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

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- *Total funding* – The combination of all reported sources of funding.
- *Total number of participants* – This figure includes the aggregated number of participants from all of the reporting entity's programs. Depending on the department/agency, these numbers may include program participants who did not travel outside their country of residence. U.S. participants can include, but are not limited to, government employees, contractors, grant recipients, and private sector partners. Several agencies did not report information on U.S. trainers and technical advisers.
- *Caveats* – The IAWG strives to present information as accurately as possible. Given that data management and reporting practices vary from agency to agency (and even from program to program within the same organization), not all data presented is comparable. Therefore, the IAWG attaches explanatory caveats to the data contained in our reports, as follows:
  - *Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.* No program within an organization trained foreigners in their home country. All of the reported participants traveled from one country to another for their exchange or training activity.
  - *Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders. In-country training recipients are not included.* While the program(s) reported included in-country training components, only those participants who traveled from one country to another for their exchange or training activity were reported.
  - *Total number of participants includes those who crossed international borders AND those who were trained in-country.* All of an organization's programs reported individuals who participated in an exchange or training activity in either the United States, their home country, or a third country. (For example, if a U.S. trainer traveled to Bosnia and conducted training for 50 foreign nationals in Bosnia, the U.S. trainer and the foreign nationals would be reported in the participant data.)
  - *Total number of participants includes some, but not all, of the organization's in-country training participants.* Programs within the same organization reported data in different ways. Some programs included participants trained in-country, while others did not. Thus, the data reflects the mixture of reportage among the various programs within the same organization.
  - *Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.* Only a portion of the organization's program activity meets the IAWG definition of exchanges and training. Reported program funding data includes expenditures for items or activities that are not related to exchanges and training (e.g., equipment, buildings). Therefore, the reported



## FY 2008 DATA – INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

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funds exceed the actual cost of the exchanges and training components.

- *Dollar figures include some expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.* The organization's programs reported data differently: some programs reported funds expended solely on exchanges and training; others reported funding for activities that include, but are not limited to, exchanges and training activities.
- *Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.* The IAWG differentiates between data indicating "0" (dollars) and data indicating that funding information is "Not Tracked." Programs that report zero declare explicitly that they do not receive funds from one of the six IAWG-recognized funding sources. "Not Tracked" refers to programs that may receive or benefit from funds in one of the six categories but do not track the sources and amounts of those funds. This caveat appears if any of the programs reported by an organization have not explicitly reported funding in a given category.

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

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

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

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

### **Program Specific Data**

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

**FY 2008 DATA**

<b>Total USG Funding</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
\$172,390	\$172,390	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$172,390	44

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.



## AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

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

The United States African Development Foundation provides grants of up to \$250,000 to community groups and small enterprises that benefit underserved and marginalized groups in Africa. Marginalized groups are people that have significant needs that are not being currently addressed by existing government programs, NGOs, or other international development efforts. ADF's nongovernmental partner organizations in Africa help applicants develop viable investments and provide technical and managerial assistance. ADF's country representatives screen proposals and monitor investments.

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### Grassroots Development Projects

The Foundation's purposes are to strengthen the bonds of friendship and understanding between the peoples of Africa and the United States; to support self-help development activities at the local level designed to promote opportunities for community development; to stimulate and promote effective and expanding participation of Africans in their development process; and to encourage the establishment and growth of development institutions that are indigenous to particular countries in Africa and that can respond to the requirements of the poor in those countries.

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

**USG Funding:**

<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
\$172,390	\$0	\$172,390

FY 2008 DATA

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

Non-USG Funding:

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

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
6	38	44

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

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# FY 2008 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,000	Not Tracked	\$4,500	Not Tracked	\$6,500	461

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



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

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

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

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### Technical Assistance, Training, and Research Programs

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

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

**FY 2008 DATA**

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

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**Strategic Objectives:** Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues); Sharing Expertise to Advance Accessibility of Buildings, Facilities, Transportation, and Telecommunications

**USG Funding:**

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

**Non-USG Funding:**

<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Non-USG Funding</b>
\$2,000	Not Tracked	\$4,500	Not Tracked	\$6,500

**Participant Totals:**

<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
3	458	461

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

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# FY 2008 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$620,008	\$65,008	\$555,000	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$620,008	372

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



## BROADCASTING BOARD OF GOVERNORS

330 Independence Avenue, SW  
 Washington, DC 20237  
[www.ibb.gov](http://www.ibb.gov) • 202-203-4545

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

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

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### International Media Training Center Program

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

**FY 2008 DATA**

**BROADCASTING BOARD OF GOVERNORS**

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

**USG Funding:**

<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
\$65,008	\$555,000	\$620,008

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
14	358	372

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

\*\*\*\*\*

# FY 2008 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$38,253	\$38,253	\$0	Not Tracked	\$97,320	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$135,573	156

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



## CIVIL AIR PATROL

105 South Hansell Street, Building 714  
Maxwell Air Force Base, AL 36112-6332  
www.capnhq.gov • 334-953-7748 x405

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

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

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

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## International Air Cadet Exchange Program

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



## CIVIL AIR PATROL

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 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
\$38,253	\$0	\$38,253

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$97,320	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$97,320

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
76	80	156

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

\*\*\*\*\*

# FY 2008 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$101,600	\$101,600	\$0	\$16,200	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$25,000	\$142,800	327

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
\$101,600	\$0	\$101,600

FY 2008 DATA

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

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Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$16,200	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$25,000	\$41,200

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
36	291	327

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

\*\*\*\*\*

# FY 2008 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$20,841	\$20,841	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$20,841	9

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



## COURT SERVICES AND OFFENDER SUPERVISION AGENCY FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

633 Indiana Avenue, NW  
Washington, DC 20004-2902  
www.csosa.gov • 202-220-5300

The Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia (CSOSA) is committed to providing effective community supervision to all adult offenders on parole or probation in the District of Columbia. The CSOSA's mission is to increase public safety, prevent crime, reduce recidivism, and support the fair administration of justice in close collaboration with the community. CSOSA is a performance-based organization, with its management and program activities directly linked to strategic goals and operational strategies that reflect the community safety and security interests of the District of Columbia.

\*\*\*\*\*

### Community Supervision Program

The Community Supervision Program provides supervision and enforcement activities aimed at strict accountability and compliance with conditions of release. This is done through:

- Effective and Efficient Facilitation of Referral and Treatment
- Risk Assessment and Case Management
- Appropriate Treatment and Wraparound Service Programs
- Partnerships With Criminal Justice and Social Service Agencies
- Outreach and Involvement in the Community

**Strategic Objectives:** Achieve Peace and Security (International Crime and Drugs); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Democracy and Human Rights)

**FY 2008 DATA**

**COURT SERVICES AND OFFENDER SUPERVISION AGENCY FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

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**USG Funding:**

<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
\$20,841	\$0	\$20,841

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
9	0	9

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

\*\*\*\*\*

# FY 2008 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	22

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 the commander of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers North Atlantic Division who serves as the federal representative. Commission programs include water quality protection, water supply allocation, regulatory review (permitting), water conservation initiatives, watershed planning, drought management, flood loss reduction, recreation, and public outreach/education. The 13,539-square-mile Delaware River Watershed is of vital interest to the federal government and the four basin states. It provides water for the lives and economy of 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, flood loss reduction, and water supply/drought operations. The fact that five separate governmental bodies with their own sovereign powers can successfully work together on an equal footing in managing a common resource has caught the eye of other river managers not only in the United States, but also in other countries around the world.

During FY 2008, DRBC hosted eighteen visitors from China -- six from the Department of Water Resources of Jianxi Province Government and twelve from the Department of Water Resources of Liaoning Province

## DELAWARE RIVER BASIN COMMISSION

Government. DRBC also hosted one professor from the Department of Public Administration at Semyung University in South Korea. Fourteen DRBC staffers provided briefings and assisted these visitors to the commission. In addition, three staffers visited the Netherlands as part of a climate change project undertaken by graduate students from the University of Pennsylvania's School of Design.

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

**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	19	22

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## FY 2008 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$8,266,275	\$5,179,655	\$3,086,620	\$469,300†	\$62,500†	\$316,400†	\$0†	\$9,114,475†	924

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

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

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



# DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Office of Communications  
 1400 Independence Avenue, SW  
 Washington, DC 20250  
[www.usda.gov](http://www.usda.gov) • 202-720-4623

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## Foreign Agricultural Service

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



## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## Cochran Fellowship Program

The Cochran Fellowship Program provides short-term training in the United States for agriculturalists from eligible countries (middle income, emerging democracies, and emerging markets) all over the world. Training opportunities are for senior- and mid-level specialists and administrators working in agricultural trade and policy; agribusiness development; management; animal, plant, and food sciences; extension services; agricultural marketing; and many other areas. Individuals selected for training come from both the public and private sectors. All training occurs in the United States. Training programs are designed and organized in conjunction with U.S. universities, USDA and other government agencies, agribusinesses, and consultants. The Cochran Fellowship Program is part of the United States Department of Agriculture's Foreign Agricultural Service, Office of Capacity Building and Development, Trade and Scientific Exchanges Division (USDA/FAS/OCBD/TSE). Since its start in 1984, the Cochran Fellowship Program has provided U.S.-based training for over 13,500 international participants from 122 countries worldwide. The program is administered in collaboration with USDA Agricultural Affairs Officers in American embassies abroad. The program's major Government Performance and Results Act goal is to enhance the international competitiveness of American agriculture by supporting international economic development and trade capacity building and improving sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) systems to facilitate agricultural trade.

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

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$3,813,930	\$820,340	\$4,634,270

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$442,300	\$0	\$316,400	\$0	\$758,700

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	520	520

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## Embassy Science Fellows Program

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

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

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$54,500	\$0	\$54,500

**FY 2008 DATA**

**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

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

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	6	0	6

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

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$170,000	\$630,000	\$800,000

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

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	0	24	24

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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

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

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

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

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$329,500	\$769,700	\$1,099,200

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$27,000	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$27,000

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	88	88

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## Scientific Cooperation Exchange Program With China

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

The aim of the program is to promote U.S. agriculture priorities, encourage long-term cooperation in agricultural science and technology, create a positive atmosphere for agricultural trade, and enhance overall relations with the United States and the People's Republic of China. The agricultural protocol has facilitated the exchange of more than 1,700 American and Chinese scientists since its inception in 1978. Each year 20 projects are exchanged, 10 from the United States and 10 from China.

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

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

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

**Strategic Objectives:** Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues); Promote International Understanding

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$230,000	\$0	\$230,000

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$62,500	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$62,500

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
36	36	72

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## United States Forest Service

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

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

### USFS International Visitor Program

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

International visitors work closely with USFS leadership, land managers, and researchers on critical areas of land use and conservation practices and policies. These include: climate change with a special emphasis on reducing emissions from deforestation and degradation (REDD); ecosystem services; invasive species; migratory species, including both birds and butterflies; protected area management; watershed management; rangeland management; fire management; illegal logging; recreation; and disaster mitigation and response.

The majority of USFS international visitors are participants in short-term programs, although a number of longer-term research scholars are also sponsored. Programs are hosted on national forest lands, in USDA research stations, and in the field. Participants interact with natural resource management professionals, state foresters, private landowners, land-grant university staff, and other federal agency professionals.

For some of these exchanges the USFS partners with federal entities, including the Agricultural Research Service, the Bureau of Land Management, the U.S. Agency for International Development, and the State Department. These partnerships further the mission of each agency through cooperation on issues of mutual importance. The partnerships help to leverage funds so that more overseas colleagues are able to participate in these important training and research exchanges.

Program participants bring valuable information back to their home countries and colleagues through the information they collect, and they often implement different management practices as a result of their training in the United States. Researchers typically continue their joint research with U.S. colleagues since many of the subject areas, like climate change, are of vital importance to the future of the world's forests.

**Strategic Objectives:** Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues); Strengthen Diplomatic and Program Capabilities

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$581,725	\$866,580	\$1,448,305

FY 2008 DATA

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	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	214	214

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

\*\*\*\*\*

# FY 2008 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$17,962,640	\$11,017,266	\$6,945,374	\$521,334†	\$339,842†	\$941,878†	\$205,158†	\$19,970,852†	20,220

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

Office of Public Affairs  
1401 Constitution Avenue, NW  
Washington, DC 20230  
www.doc.gov • 202-482-4883

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

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

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## Bureau of Economic Analysis

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) is the nation's economic accountant -- integrating and interpreting a variety of source data to draw a complete and consistent picture of the U.S. economy. A principal federal statistical agency, BEA produces the national, international, and regional economic accounts of the United States, including such statistics as the gross domestic product, the input-output accounts, state personal income, and the balance of payment accounts.

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

**BEA Foreign Visitors Briefings**

The BEA arranges, upon request, for international visitors to meet with BEA staff in relevant program areas. These informal meetings are without charge. BEA programs are conducted in English. Sponsors provide interpreters/translation services when needed.

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

**USG Funding:**

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

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

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

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

\*\*\*\*\*

**BEA Overseas Training and Presentations**

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

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

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$52,632	\$0	\$52,632

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
15	1,050	1,065

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, 100 domestic Commercial Service Offices, and 140 worldwide posts and commercial centers in 70 countries.

ITA further ensures that U.S. business has equal access to foreign markets by advocating on behalf of U.S. exporters who are competing for major overseas contracts and by implementing major trade agreements, such as the World Trade Organization (WTO), North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), and various other free trade agreements.

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

## Special American Business Internship Training Program

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

SABIT offers training programs to high-level managers from Eurasia. SABIT's programs support the goal of enabling market-based economic growth and stability. They provide industry specific training in U.S. businesses on market-economic principles, business development, identifying and attracting financial capital, quality and standards issues, and fair business practices. Most of these themes are applied by the program participants in their home companies, which will lead to increased productivity and efficiency, and assist them in attracting investment and growing their companies. The training, which is highly leveraged by American organizations and companies, also promotes greater trade and investment between the United States and Eurasia. SABIT programs also provide concrete examples of how the rule of law, transparency, and civil society function in a market economy. The programs also serve as an opportunity to promote greater regional cooperation between leading business and civil society representatives. Many SABIT alumni return to their home countries and establish business contacts with program participants from other countries in their region.

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

During FY 2008, SABIT implemented 11 programs in the following sectors: hospital management, hotel management, road construction, water resource management, energy, maritime port development, fruits and vegetables processing and packaging, timber, dairy processing and packaging, energy efficiency, and intellectual property rights. SABIT also held a number of alumni training sessions in Georgia, Moldova, and Turkmenistan and sponsored a Central Asian-wide food processing conference in Kyrgyzstan.

In FY 2008, the program trained 301 participants.

**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 (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs); Strengthen Diplomatic and Program Capabilities (Management and Organizational Excellence); Market Access and Compliance Issues for U.S. Companies/Commercial Development

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**USG Funding:**

<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
\$321,992	\$2,095,000	\$2,416,992

**Non-USG Funding:**

<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Non-USG Funding</b>
\$0	\$324,700	\$0	\$0	\$324,700

**Participant Totals:**

<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
0	301	301

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

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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

## 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
\$7,529,360	\$0	\$7,529,360

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$490,198	\$0	\$941,878	\$0	\$1,432,076

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	380	380

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

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### 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

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**USG Funding:**

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

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
0	2,680	2,680

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

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## Standards in Trade Program

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

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

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

**USG Funding:**

<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
\$262,506	\$0	\$262,506

**Non-USG Funding:**

<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Non-USG Funding</b>
\$0	\$10,891	\$0	\$0	\$10,891

**Participant Totals:**

<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
0	273	273

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

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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

## 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
\$113,500	\$250,000	\$363,500

**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

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
46	161	207

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

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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

## 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 (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Humanitarian Response); Advancement of Science

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$181,599	\$0	\$181,599

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$3,251	Not Tracked	\$22,414	\$25,665

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
615	555	1,170

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

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## National Weather Service International Exchange and Training Program

NOAA's National Weather Service provides weather, hydrologic, and climate forecasts and warnings for the United States, its territories, adjacent waters, and ocean areas; for the protection of life and property; and the enhancement of the national economy. NWS data and products form a national information database and infrastructure which can be used by other governmental agencies, the private sector, the public, and the global community.

NWS gains from international exchanges and training. These international partnerships contribute to more accurate weather predictions and the safety and protection of U.S. interests. Hundreds of flights (national and international carriers), for example, depend on proper aviation weather support, as provided by our international cooperation.

Through multilateral and bilateral relationships, the NWS collaborates on common international issues in air quality, climate, water, and weather, thus ensuring the highest caliber of prediction and detection of droughts, floods, hurricanes, tornadoes, winter storms, tsunamis, and other weather events.

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**Strategic Objectives:** Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Humanitarian Response); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs)

**USG Funding:**

<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
\$415,546	\$264,463	\$680,009

**Non-USG Funding:**

<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Non-USG Funding</b>
\$31,136	\$0	Not Tracked	\$0	\$31,136

**Participant Totals:**

<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
78	5,137	5,215

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

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## National Telecommunications and Information Administration

The National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) serves as the principal adviser to the President 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.

### Building Cybersecurity Awareness

The NTIA Critical Infrastructure Protection Program offered a tuition-free training course on Building Cybersecurity Awareness in FY 2008. The course was provided in parallel with other regulatory and policy courses offered by the United States Telecommunications Training Institute (USTTI), particularly those offered by NTIA, so that participants could maximize their opportunities in each training city they were visiting.

The course focused on the cooperative roles of government and industry engaged in building cybersecurity capacity in developing countries. To strengthen each nation's cybersecurity awareness, the major facilitating tools were: The Framework for National Security Efforts; The Report on Best Practices for a National Approach to Cybersecurity: A Management Framework for Organizing National Cybersecurity Efforts; and the Cybersecurity Self-Assessment Tool, which had been presented by an International Telecommunication Union Development Bureau (ITU-D) annual meeting in Geneva, Switzerland, in September 2007. These documents were prepared by an interagency U.S. Government working group, with input from ITU-D members, to help national policy makers analyze issues, assess progress, and organize a national strategy. The documents identify five goals for policy makers in order to build cybersecurity capacity in their respective countries. These goals include formulating a national strategy for cybersecurity, building national government-industry partnerships, deterring cyber crime, setting up national incident management organizations, and fostering a national culture of cybersecurity, with specific steps and reference documents provided to help achieve these goals. The course built on initiatives in several international fora, including APEC, Inter-American Telecommunication Commission, ITU, and the OECD, to promote cybersecurity worldwide based on shared experiences involving a two-way flow of information.

**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	\$0	\$0

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	8	8

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

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## Information and Communication Technologies Policymaking in a Global Environment

The NTIA Office of International Affairs conducts training in policymaking for Information and Communications Technology (ICT) for decision makers in developing countries, under the auspices of the USTTI. Participants come from the ranks of governmental telecommunications ministries and regulatory entities, from telecommunications/wireless/Internet operators, and from ICT teaching academies. The participants focus on basic concepts in ICT policy development to improve decision making, such as stakeholder analysis and consensus development, with an emphasis on policymaking processes in the regional and global environment during technology transitions.

In FY 2008, the one-day course was offered three times. It is generally provided in parallel with other regulatory and policy courses by the USTTI, particularly those offered by NTIA, so that participants can maximize their opportunities in each training city they are visiting. For example, in FY 2008 NTIA launched a complementary course in cybersecurity best practices. NTIA considers the course to be of high value, providing exposure to the concerns of policy and regulatory practitioners. At the same time, NTIA is able to explain the historical context and the groundings for our policy principles, facilitating USG efforts to build consensus on complex U.S. positions taken in a variety of international ICT fora. NTIA does not provide funds to the students. USTTI students may either seek financial assistance from their home agencies or companies, from USTTI, or from other sources.

**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	\$0	\$0

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	8	8

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

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## Radio Frequency Spectrum Management

The NTIA Office of Spectrum Management (OSM) 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, engineers, 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, totals over 80 hours and usually is conducted in the March-April time frame. The training course facilitates future negotiations, fosters support for U.S. policy positions on international spectrum management issues, and offers real, practical, hands-on spectrum management experience for its participants. NTIAOSM does not provide any funds to the students, directly. However, it does provide a grant to the USTTI for the publishing of the course catalog; NTIA also provides the use of its facilities, a facilitator and assistant, and more than 32 presenters, and supplies all training course materials. Some students pay their own way, while others obtain assistance from the nonprofit USTTI or from 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); 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
\$9,500	\$0	\$9,500

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**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.

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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

## 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

Established in 1992, the Commercial Law Development Program (CLDP) is a division of the U.S. Department of Commerce that helps achieve U.S. foreign policy goals in developing and post-conflict countries through commercial legal reforms.

CLDP's unique, government-to-government technical assistance draws upon highly-experienced regulators, judges, policy makers, business leaders, and attorneys from both the public and private sectors to deliver results that make meaningful and lasting changes to the legal and judicial environments of our host countries.

Both the United States and foreign countries benefit from CLDP's efforts. Working closely with U.S. embassies, CLDP has helped develop the legal infrastructure to support domestic and international businesses alike through programs in more than 40 countries. U.S. businesses benefit from growing overseas markets that have transparent legal systems and fair regulations. CLDP's work to help countries increase compliance with international and bilateral trade obligations levels the playing field for U.S. businesses to compete. CLDP serves as a technical assistance catalyst to help developing countries make the reforms they seek to modernize the laws and regulations that will lead to economic growth and opportunity for their people.

CLDP lawyers, resident advisers, program specialists, and administrative personnel are multicultural and have expertise in international business, commercial law, trade relations, and development assistance.

Most members of CLDP's staff speak at least two languages fluently, and much of CLDP's work is conducted in the language of the host country. Partnering with many Commerce Department bureaus, the federal judiciary, and many other U.S. Government agencies, CLDP designs and implements conferences and workshops, utilizes long and short-term advisers and trains foreign delegations in the United States and other countries to improve commercial legal frameworks.

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

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$3,249,258	\$3,249,258

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	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
162	2,147	2,309

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

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## U.S. Census Bureau

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

### Population Division: Training and Technical Assistance

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

Specifically, the Population Division:

- Offers short- and long-term technical assistance to developing countries.
- Provides practical, applied training in statistics and related topics to participants from developing country statistical offices around the world.
- Distributes statistical software designed and developed by the U.S. Census Bureau to meet the needs of statistical agencies.
- Develops and distributes training and methodological material to other countries.
- Evaluates, analyzes, and produces demographic estimates and projections, and makes available demographic data for all countries of the world.
- Compiles and assesses data on HIV/AIDS prevalence in countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America.
- Exchanges statistical publications with over 175 countries and several international organizations.

**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	\$811,631	\$811,631

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$182,744	\$182,744

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
42	398	440

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

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## U.S. Census Bureau International Relations Office: International Visitors Program

The U.S. Census Bureau receives visitors from a large number of countries each year to consult with their counterparts in demographic and economic census and survey areas, and to learn about support functions such as budget and management procedures, field operations and regional activities, and publication and dissemination activities.

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

**USG Funding:**

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

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	455	455

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

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## United States Patent and Trademark Office

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

### Technical Assistance Programs

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

A Global Intellectual Property Academy (GIPA) was created allowing the USPTO to increase its training and capacity building initiatives on intellectual protection and enforcement. This Academy also encompasses the USPTO Visiting Scholars Program that was created in 1985 and provides participants from foreign countries with classroom and hands-on study of the United States' system for protecting intellectual property. Through GIPA, USPTO brings foreign government officials, including judges; prosecutors; police; customs officials; patent, trademark, and copyright officials; and policy makers, to the United States to learn, discuss, and strategize about global IPR protection and enforcement. The goals of the program are to foster a better understanding of international intellectual property obligations and norms, to expose participants to at least one method of providing TRIPs (Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights) level protection for a variety of intellectual property disciplines, and to promote discussion of intellectual property issues in a friendly and supportive environment.

In FY 2008, the USPTO signed a Memorandum of Agreement with the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) to administer a "Funds in Trust" for providing services to implement projects relating to conducting regional training workshops on enforcement of intellectual property rights. The USPTO and WIPO are to cosponsor up to 10 workshops over the next five years for government and industry representatives in one or more of the WIPO member states.

The Enforcement Group partnered with numerous international and nongovernmental organizations in designing and delivering technical assistance programs, including the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), World Intellectual Property Organization, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL), and Caribbean Community (CARICOM); it carried out a range of capacity-building programs under the auspices of the Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI).

In Latin America, the USPTO participated in a border enforcement program conducted by Honduran customs. The USPTO partnered with the U.S. Embassy in Santiago, Chile, to deliver a two-city program for Chilean judges covering the issue of IP enforcement in March 2008. Also, an enforcement workshop for Latin American judges and prosecutors was held at the USPTO's headquarters in May 2008, which focused on a variety of enforcement issues. Through partnership with INL, the USPTO held an enforcement workshop for judges in Colombia in June 2008. In August 2008, through partnership with INL, the USPTO conducted an enforcement program for Brazilian judges.

USPTO partnered with MEPI to provide the following programs that focused on a variety of law enforcement issues: MEPI-funded USPTO IPR Enforcement Workshops in Muscat, Oman, in February 2008, for Oman law

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enforcement, customs, and judicial officials; a MEPI-funded USPTO Copyright Enforcement Workshop in Tunis, Tunisia, in March 2008, for Tunisian law enforcement, customs, and judicial officials; and a MEPI-funded USPTO Study Tour Program in April 2008, for various Middle Eastern judges and public prosecutors. In July 2008, the USPTO conducted a customs workshop in Amman, Jordan, for Jordanian customs officials.

In Asia, the USPTO conducted intellectual property protection and enforcement programs that included an ASEAN-USPTO Workshop on IP Border Enforcement held in Bangkok, Thailand, in November 2007, for regional law enforcement and customs officials. The USPTO also conducted a program in Taipei, Taiwan, in conjunction with Taiwan Ministry of Education on Copyright Protection Over Campus Networks, in February 2008. In May 2008, the USPTO conducted, in conjunction with the U.S. Embassy and the Intellectual Property Office of Mongolia, an IP Criminal Trial Procedures for judges and prosecutors in Mongolia.

The Foreign Commercial Service at the U.S. Embassy in Egypt, in conjunction with the USPTO, cosponsored a seminar on Border Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights in Cairo and Port Said in April 2008. Close to 200 customs officers were trained from those two cities.

In Africa, the USPTO, together with WIPO and the South African Department for Trade and Industry, conducted a customs regional workshop in Pretoria, South Africa. Additionally, the USPTO, in cooperation with CARICOM, conducted a regional workshop in IP enforcement in Barbados in July 2008.

In the European Union, the USPTO conducted an IP border enforcement program in Estonia in March 2008. Through partnership with INL, the USPTO conducted a workshop on IP border enforcement for Turkish customs officials in Turkey in May 2008. Likewise, in July 2008, the USPTO conducted a workshop focused on protection and enforcement of copyrights for Greek government officials, in Greece, in June 2008. Through partnership with WIPO, the USPTO conducted an IP enforcement workshop for prosecutors, in Alexandria, Virginia, in July 2008.

The USPTO planned and carried out a border enforcement workshop in Moscow, Russia, in November 2007, in conjunction with the Russian Federal Customs Service (RFCS). This two-part project pairs Federal Customs Service officers with U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) officers. The RFCS officers will be exposed to the different disciplines within CBP's IPR enforcement regime. The team(s) will be accompanied by at least one person from the USPTO and possibly someone from CBP. The team will view all facets of enforcement, from manual entry and manifest review to the more sophisticated targeting procedures. We foresee the teams working side-by-side with their CBP counterparts in reviewing, selecting, and examining shipments. The teams will also be exposed to the advantages of right holder liaising, detention, seizure, forfeiture, and destruction activities, as well as recordations and IT solutions.

In FY 2008, the USPTO conducted over 20 GIPA programs at its headquarters. This number included several enforcement programs conducted in the Washington D.C., area for foreign officials, including six enforcement programs on intellectual property enforcement.

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

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$2,130,631	\$275,022	\$2,405,653

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

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Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
126	5,539	5,665

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

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# FY 2008 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$231,711,193	\$139,095,664	\$92,615,529	\$417,073,658†	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$648,784,851†	38,187

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 DEFENSE

Public Affairs  
601 North Fairfax Street  
Alexandria, VA 22314  
www.defenselink.mil • 703-428-0711

The mission of the Department of Defense (DOD) is to provide the forces needed to deter war and protect the security of the United States. The Department of Defense maintains and employs armed forces to support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies; ensures, by timely and effective military action, the security of the United States, its possessions, and areas vital to its interests; and upholds and advances the national policies and interests of the United States. The major elements of these forces are the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps. Under the President, who is also Commander in Chief, the Secretary of Defense exercises authority, direction, and control over the Department, which includes the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Military Departments, Unified Combatant Commands, the DOD Inspector General, Defense Agencies, and DOD Field Activities. To accomplish this mission, the Department employs approximately 1.4 million military and some 724,000 civilian employees. In addition, there are 1.35 million National Guard and Reserve personnel that are fully integrated into the National Military Strategy as part of the total force.

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## Defense Security Cooperation Agency

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

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

## Foreign Military Financing Program

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

Total funding in FY 2008 (articles and training) totaled \$4.8 billion, with the vast majority of funds earmarked to support stability in the Middle East. FMF is also being used to support Pakistan, to enhance and strengthen its counterterrorism and self-defense capabilities, and to safeguard borders and coastal areas. In Africa, the bulk of the funds support counterterrorism programs and provide security for borders and territorial waters. The majority of FMF funds in the East Asia and Pacific region support Indonesia for defense reform, and improve maritime security, counterterrorism, mobility, and disaster relief capabilities. In Europe and Eurasia, FMF funding supports modernization and interoperability programs in Poland and other coalition partners. Funding will also continue the integration of new NATO members into the Alliance, support prospective NATO members and coalition partners, and assist critical coalition partners in Iraq and Afghanistan. In South Central Asia, FMF will continue to be used for Operation Enduring Freedom sustainment, countering regional and international terrorism, and enhancing counterinsurgency programs/peace support programs. Finally, in the Western Hemisphere, FMF for Colombia will continue operational support of counternarcotics and counterterrorism efforts, and maritime interdiction programs.

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

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$92,615,529	\$92,615,529

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	4,919	4,919

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

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## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

## Foreign Military Sales Program

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

Total FMS sales in FY 2008 (articles and training) were approximately \$36.4 billion. Military training and education, which includes Professional Military Education as well as technical training related to equipment purchases, is sold to foreign countries via FMS. Total military training and education sold to foreign countries reported through the FMS program in FY 2008 was over \$194.1 million.

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

**USG Funding:**

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

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$417,073,658	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$417,073,658

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	15,452	15,452

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

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## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

## International Military Education and Training

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

The overall objectives of the program are to:

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

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

IMET objectives are achieved through a variety of technical training and professional military education activities conducted by DOD for foreign military and civilian officials. These activities include formal instruction that involves over 4,000 courses taught at approximately 150 military schools and installations to roughly 7,000 foreign students annually.

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

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

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

In FY 2008, the United States provided approximately \$86 million in training to students from 137 allied and partner nations.

**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
\$78,835,865	\$0	\$78,835,865

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

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	0	6,000	6,000

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

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## Professional Military Education Exchanges

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

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

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

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

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	0	26	26

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

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**Regional Centers for Security Studies - Africa Center for Strategic Studies**

The Africa Center for Strategic Studies (ACSS) supports the development of collaborative partner strategic policies by providing high quality, relevant academic-style programs; fostering awareness and dialogue on U.S. strategic priorities and African security issues; building networks of African, American, European, and other international military and civilian leaders; assisting U.S. policy makers in formulating effective security policy; and articulating African perspectives to U.S. policy makers.

These dynamic missions are accomplished by the ACSS's two core missions:

- The Academic Affairs faculty members develop conferences, seminars, and other programs that enhance U.S.-African relationships and the ability of key personnel to be effective contributors to the policy development process.
- Through its Community and Public Affairs Directorate, the ACSS maintains contacts with graduates via traditional means, and provides regular updates to Community Chapters in over 20 African countries. These chapters also provide a ready audience for visiting U.S. officials.

The ACSS's mission has been further enhanced by establishing an internal environment of open dialogue, as well as maintaining a dialogue with the Office of the Secretary of Defense, AFRICOM, the Department of State, Congress, and other key stakeholders in Africa policy development; the ACSS strives to keep its programs relevant and responsive.

The ACSS programs produce a dynamic, integrated program of study. The Center's resident and in-region events include courses and outreach programs paired with mini-courses, conferences, and focused research to support U.S. security cooperation goals.

The Senior Leaders Seminar is the ACSS's flagship program. It is offered annually to approximately 100 participants from the highest levels of African military and civilian leadership. The two-week program focuses on the nature of civil-military relations in democracies, the formulation of security strategy and defense budgets, and governmental force structures. The program includes four modules: security studies, counterterrorism, civil-military relations, and defense economics.

The Next Generation of African Military Leaders Course is an annual program for approximately 55 mid-level African officers with significant command experience or staff responsibilities, and recognized leadership potential. The four-week course focuses on enhancing professionalism, ethics, and leadership. The course includes three modules: defense economics, civil-military relations, and security/terrorism studies.

Sub-Regional Seminars include approximately 75 participants who explore regionally pertinent issues in greater depth. The Topical Seminar format consists of a focused examination of a specific topic and its implications across a broad range of fields.

The ACSS outreach programs include a variety of communications and other events designed to develop and maintain long-term relations with the approximately 3,500 former participants of ACSS programs. The Topical Outreach Program updates participants on ACSS plans and activities with lectures on topics of interest to the members and their invited guests.

**Strategic Objectives:** Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability, Counterterrorism); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (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
\$4,899,276	\$0	\$4,899,276

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

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	0	1,771	1,771

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

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

The mission of the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies (APCSS) is to foster and advance Asia-Pacific security cooperation and partnership capacity via focused executive and leader development, regional outreach, professional exchanges at conferences, and policy-relevant research. The APCSS addresses regional and global security issues, inviting military and interagency civilian representatives of the United States and Asia-Pacific nations to its comprehensive program of executive workshops, both in Hawaii and throughout the Asia-Pacific region to identify "whole-of-government" solutions to pressing security challenges.

The APCSS supports the U.S. Pacific Command objective of developing professional and personal ties among national security establishments throughout the region. With its non-warfighting mission, the Center focuses on a multilateral and multi-dimensional approach to defining and addressing regional security issues and concerns. One of the most beneficial outcomes is to build relationships of trust and confidence among future leaders and decision makers within the region.

Recent APCSS transformational efforts have been aimed at increasing interaction among interagency, international coalition partners, nongovernmental organizations, regional "influencers," and other U.S. and regional counterpart centers. The core objective is to help develop skilled security practitioners who are action-oriented and routinely demonstrate an ability to apply knowledge gained, skills improved, and networks expanded as the result of their participation while engaged in APCSS programs and activities.

During FY 2008, the APCSS greatly contributed to an improved regional capacity to advance Asia-Pacific security by exchanging ideas, connecting, and empowering security practitioners. Graduating 602 fellows over the year, the Center laid the foundation for future improvements and collaborative efforts in addressing security challenges.

Among its outreach programs, the APCSS hosted a workshop to assist Timor Leste in laying the framework to develop a National Security Strategy that culminated in briefing the Deputy Prime Minister. In addition, the APCSS network of security leaders continued to demonstrate its value.

The APCSS addresses regional and global security issues, inviting military and civilian representatives of the United States and Asia-Pacific nations to its comprehensive program of executive development and workshops, in Hawaii and throughout the Asia-Pacific region. Recognizing that many regional issues are global in nature, nations beyond the Asia-Pacific region also send representatives to the APCSS.

The APCSS offers several courses emphasizing a multi-dimensional and linked mix of political, diplomatic, economic, environmental, informational, technological, social and military agendas and factors. The Center's resident courses and outreach events, including mini-courses, conferences, workshops and research, are integrated to produce a more dynamic program of study.

These programs include:

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- The Advanced Security Cooperation Executive Course (211 graduates in FY 2008). This intensive six-week course focuses on building relationships among mid-career security-practitioner leaders and decision makers within the region.
- The Transnational Security Cooperation Senior Executive Course (48 graduates in FY 2008) which emphasizes the impact of change in the region and the evolving military roles and capabilities.
- The Asia-Pacific Orientation Course (90 graduates in FY 2008) focuses on U.S. policy and introduces participants to the security culture, politics, protocols, and challenges of key countries in the Asia-Pacific region. This course is designed primarily to assist new U.S. Pacific Command (PACOM) and PACOM Component staff officers. A similar course for senior officers added this year is the Senior Executive Asia-Pacific Orientation Course (SEAPOC), whose inaugural session included 11 fellows.
- The Comprehensive Crisis Management Course, formerly Stability, Security, Transition, and Reconstruction (SSTR), (112 graduates in FY 2008) addresses basic definitions and types of stability operations, SSTR task coalition-building and operations, interagency coordination, interventions and occupations, post-conflict/post complex-emergency reconstruction steps, transition planning, and strategic communications.

**Strategic Objectives:** Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability, Counterterrorism); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Democracy and Human Rights); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs); Strengthen Diplomatic and Program Capabilities (Management and Organizational Excellence)

**USG Funding:**

<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
\$4,412,882	\$0	\$4,412,882

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
0	688	688

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

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## Regional Centers for Security Studies - Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies

The Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies (CHDS) is a regional strategic studies institute that utilizes academic-style outreach programs in defense and security communication, research, and dialogue for the strategic-level promotion of effective security policies within the Western Hemisphere. The civilian and military graduates and partner institutions comprise communities of mutual interest and support that work toward a more cooperative and stable international security environment.

The CHDS activities focus on three critical tasks, as directed by the Secretary of Defense: (1) countering ideological support for terrorism, (2) harmonizing views on common security challenges, and (3) building the capacity of partners' national security institutions consistent with the norms of civil-military relations.

The CHDS programs form a three-tiered approach toward the region that includes foundational, sustainment, and strategic interaction activities tailored to the needs of emerging regional civilian, military, and police leaders, as well as senior U.S. policy makers. In carrying out its work, CHDS supports U.S. Southern and Northern Commands (SOUTHCOM and NORTHCOM), the National Defense University, and the Inter-American Defense College (through the Amistad (Friendship) Program).

Foundational activities are tailored to the needs of mid-level government and military security and defense professionals, and interested parties from civil society, including the media and academia. Sustainment activities for CHDS graduates (courses, seminars, conferences, and workshops) are designed to build upon foundational activities with topic-specific advanced courses and regionally-focused academic-style events.

The CHDS core program consists of a series of courses, seminars, conferences, workshops, and research activities. In addition to the enriching value of these endeavors, the CHDS is developing a significant, diverse network of regional leaders and decision makers upon whom the United States can rely to candidly discuss regional and hemispheric defense and security issues.

The scope and power of this network is poignantly exemplified by the award, in September 2008, of CHDS's 2nd annual William J. Perry individual Award for Excellence in Defense Education, to the President of Colombia, Alvaro Uribe. Significantly, this was not the first interaction with President Uribe in 2008. Direct access to the Colombian president was a factor in the selection of Colombia to host the next CHDS Sub-Regional Conference in July 2009, an event President Uribe plans to attend.

By nurturing personal relationships at the early stages of emerging leaders' development, and sustaining them through multi-faceted programs, the CHDS sets favorable conditions to enhance future U.S. bilateral and regional relationships. As graduates of CHDS foundational and sustainment programs attain national prominence, access to senior leaders is further enhanced. At the top end of the spectrum, CHDS Strategic Influence activities promote direct access to presidents and cabinet members through the National Security Planning Workshop program and Defense Minister Workshops.

In 2008, two more CHDS graduates were selected to be their countries' Ministers of Defense (Uruguay and Guatemala), while three other CHDS graduates also became ministers (Education - Paraguay; Justice - Suriname; Government and Justice - Panama). In addition, the recent selection of a multi-course graduate as the Chief of Armed Forces of Paraguay highlights how CHDS has relationships that extend to the highest echelons of civilian and military leadership.

**Strategic Objectives:** Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability, Counterterrorism); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (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
\$3,021,777	\$0	\$3,021,777

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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	2,502	2,502

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

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

The George C. Marshall Center (GCMC) is a leading international defense and security studies institute located in Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany. Since its dedication in 1993, its mission has been to create a more stable security environment by advancing democratic institutions and relationships, especially in the field of defense; promoting active, peaceful security cooperation; and enhancing enduring partnerships among the nations of Europe, Eurasia, North America, and beyond. By promoting dialogue and understanding among these nations, the GCMC carries Marshall's vision and ideals into the 21st century, while addressing the challenges of a post-9/11 world.

The GCMC supports the U.S. European Command, U.S. Central Command, and the German Ministry of Defense, providing a means to work with partner nations on pressing security issues. As directed by the U.S. Under Secretary of Defense's Policy Guidance to the Regional Centers (January 2008) and the Combined German American Policy Guidance (2004), the GCMC's efforts focus on three critical tasks: (1) countering ideological support for terrorism, (2) harmonizing views on common security challenges, and (3) building the capacity of national security institutions consistent with the norms of civil-military relations.

The GCMC accomplishes its mission by transforming thinking on national security issues, teaching participants the benefits of cooperative approaches to security challenges, touching key members of national, regional, and international security communities through conferences, tutorials, and Regional Education Teams, and supporting an extensive network of alumni associations.

The GCMC offers five resident programs, each conducted two or three times a year and lasting one to twelve weeks. The three core programs are the Senior Executive Seminar (SES), the Program on Terrorism and Security Studies (PTSS), and the Program in Advanced Security Studies (PASS). Two new resident programs, the Program for Security, Stability, Transition, and Reconstruction (SSTAR) and the Seminar on Transatlantic Civil Security (STACS) were introduced this year at the request of stakeholders. In addition to resident programs, the GCMC conducts more than 100 outreach events a year, including conferences, workshops, seminars, tutorials, and roundtables.

This fiscal year, the GCMC conducted a study of all alumni (over 5,000) who attended GCMC resident courses between 1994 and 2006. The findings illustrate evidence of positive change in the knowledge, skills, and attitudes of the participants. Alumni are writing books and papers, lecturing, and developing new curricula and policy documents. The survey has shown that the alumni are influencing those around them, effecting changes in their work places, as well as improving inter-ministerial relations and fostering security cooperation across Europe, Eurasia, and beyond.

Noted additional benefits of the GCMC include:

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- Improved institutional capacity: Numerous defense academies have replicated the GCMC's methodology and curriculum model. Representatives from several of these visited the GCMC this year to benchmark their performance.
- Building alliance capacity: The GCMC has played a significant role in building the capacity of new and aspiring NATO members. Since 1994, NATO has admitted ten new countries -- all of which are within the GCMC area of responsibility. Nearly 2,000 participants from these 10 countries attended GCMC resident programs (28% of total participants).
- Alumni are force multipliers: The impact of the GCMC experience far exceeds the 7,000 participants who have attended resident programs.
- Enabling factors: It has been shown that achieving strategic outcomes begins by selecting the right participants and fostering recognition of the value of attending the GCMC. Several GCMC alumni are serving in high-level positions (e.g., prime ministers, ministers of defense, ministers of foreign affairs, chiefs of defense, ambassadors, and parliamentarians), where they are poised to effect positive change in their countries, provide increased access for U.S. personnel, and serve as a bridge to foreign public opinion for U.S. policy makers.
- Enhanced security communities: There are 24 GCMC alumni associations, many of which actively promote security cooperation in their home countries. Ninety one percent of GCMC alumni state they have been active in their alumni association at some time.

**Strategic Objectives:** Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability, Counterterrorism); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (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
\$7,602,063	\$0	\$7,602,063

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	3,350	3,350

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

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

The Near East and South Asia (NESA) Center mission is to enhance security in the Near East and South Asia by building sustained, mutually beneficial relationships, fostering regional cooperation on security issues, and promoting effective communications and strategic capacity through free and candid interaction in an academic environment. Through programs in Washington, D.C., and in the region, the NESA Center provides a forum for national security professionals engaged in the region to rigorously examine the challenges that shape the regional security environment.

Through seminars and outreach programs, leaders address strategic issues; develop enduring relationships and partnerships; and strengthen defense-related decision-making skills and cooperation. Such collaborative understanding and communication forms the heart of the NESA Center's mission.

The NESA Center is the only U.S. Government program that promotes strategic thinking and dialogue between and among all countries of the NESA region, specifically between the Middle East and South Asia, and among countries that do not have formal diplomatic relations, such as many Arab countries and Israel.

The Center provides a focal point where these national decision makers can gather to exchange ideas and explore cooperative problem solving.

The NESA Center is advancing in new directions to achieve its mission, and its audiences and breadth of activities are in the midst of significant growth. The Department of Defense has set the following priorities for the NESA Center through FY 2015:

- Establish an in-region presence that increases the ability of the Center to execute requirements.
- Increase participation in transformative, regional security foundational courses.
- Add short-term conferences and events in support of building partner capacity.
- Increase participation in issue-focused courses (e.g., stability operations or homeland defense).

As the NESA Center continues to meet these priority objectives, the overarching goal will remain to build sustained, engaged communities of influence and partnerships among security professionals and opinion makers in the NESA region.

FY 2008 program highlights include:

- NESA continued to directly shape the opinions of U.S. and international leaders on a variety of issues germane to the region. The leadership of the Center was instrumental in shaping U.S. and partner policies in Afghanistan. The expansion of its engagement and support of issues pertaining to Afghanistan is a CENTCOM priority for NESA.
- Continued demand for the Combating Terrorism (CT) and Senior Executive Seminars (SES) has led to an additional resident offering of the CT course and the addition of a short-duration in-region offering of the SES in FY 2009.
- Increased cohesion and productivity from the Regional Network of Security Studies Centers (RNSSC), an informal group of government entities that meet periodically to discuss common security challenges and solutions.
- NESA was instrumental in helping the Lebanese Armed Forces establish a strategic studies center and engaging the Lebanese in broader regional discourse on Middle East security issues with Israel and other neighbors.
- The NESA Center also promotes relationships among diplomats based in Washington, D.C. Newly arrived diplomats attend the Washington Embassy Orientation Seminar, which provides a springboard for long-term engagement with the embassy community.

**Strategic Objectives:** Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability, Counterterrorism); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Democracy and Human Rights); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs); Strengthen Diplomatic and Program Capabilities (Management and Organizational Excellence)

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**USG Funding:**

<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
\$4,251,597	\$0	\$4,251,597

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
0	684	684

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

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The Defense Regional Centers for Security Studies are academic-style venues for the exchange of ideas among nations. Through courses, seminars, workshops, research, and outreach, the five centers build partner human and institutional capacity. The Regional Centers develop, sustain, and facilitate an empowered international and interagency network of current and future security-sector influencers who share common values and perspectives, strive to increase their national capacity to meet internal security needs while contributing to the security of others, and act to promote greater international cooperation.

The five Defense Regional Centers for Security Studies are:

- Africa Center for Strategic Studies (Washington, D.C., Ethiopia, and Senegal)
- Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies (Honolulu, HI)
- Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies (Washington, D.C.)
- George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies (Germany)
- Near East-South Asia Center for Strategic Studies (Washington, D.C.)

The statutory mission of the Regional Centers for Security Studies is to study security issues relating to specified geographic regions of the world and to serve as forums for bilateral and multilateral communication and military and civilian exchanges with nations in that region. The centers develop and implement activities in accordance with policy guidance and oversight from the Office of the Secretary of Defense (Policy) and operational direction from the geographic combatant commanders. As executive agent, the Defense Security Cooperation Agency exercises administrative authority and supports the Regional Centers through programming, budgeting, financial management of operation and maintenance costs, human resources services support, and personnel management.

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

## 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 David L. Boren Scholarships and Fellowships to American undergraduate and graduate students for the international study of foreign areas, languages, and other fields crucial to U.S. national security. On average, undergraduates use NSEP awards to study abroad for four months to one year, while graduates study for one year or more.

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

**Strategic Objectives:** Achieve Peace and Security (American Citizens, Regional Stability, International Crime and Drugs, Counterterrorism, Homeland Security); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights, Humanitarian Response); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs); NSEP Addresses Areas/Languages of the World Critical to U.S. National Security and Underrepresented in U.S.; Study.

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$14,700,000	\$0	\$14,700,000

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
266	0	266

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

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## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

## Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

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

## Olmsted Scholar Program

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

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

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

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

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

**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
\$547,805	\$0	\$547,805

FY 2008 DATA

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

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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
49	0	49

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

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## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

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

### Reserve Officer Foreign Exchange Program

The primary purpose of the Department of Defense Reserve Officers Foreign Exchange Program is to provide National Guard and reserve officers training associated with mobilization duties while enhancing their ability to work and communicate with the military individuals of the host nation. This program provides the opportunity for reserve officers to complete annual training pertinent to their mobilization assignment while they gain understanding of the training, doctrine, and operations of a major alliance partner.

The Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Reserve Affairs) plays the lead role in coordinating the reserve component administrators, establishing program policy, and interfacing with the participating nations' defense ministries. The reserve components are each responsible for administration of the program for their reservists. The reserve components select highly qualified officers for participation in the program. Each reserve component identifies a host reserve unit where a visiting reserve officer will find substantial, high-quality training opportunities related to their military specialties.

Reserve officers who participate in the exchange program receive valuable training, which they are able to share with their home units. They gain an appreciation of allied reserve forces, which facilitates an effective working relationship with those forces upon mobilization.

As our forces withdraw from their forward presence missions, the opportunities to establish personal and professional relationships between the reserves of the respective nations is significantly reduced. Programs like this maintain the health of our military relationships and enhance our understanding of each other's reserve components and the alliances we collectively serve.

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

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$577,398	\$0	\$577,398

**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
91	85	176

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

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## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

## Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy

## Regional Defense Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program

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

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

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

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$20,247,001	\$0	\$20,247,001

**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	2,304	2,304

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

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# FY 2008 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$29,906,378	\$29,906,378	\$0	\$6,614,903†	\$0†	\$59,093†	\$0†	\$36,580,374†	22,549

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

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

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

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### Office of Postsecondary Education

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

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

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

Five programs are conducted overseas. Four of these programs are authorized by the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (Fulbright-Hays Act): Doctoral Dissertation Research Abroad, Faculty Research

## DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

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
\$1,197,122	\$0	\$1,197,122

**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
601	0	601

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

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## DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

**European Union-United States Atlantis Program**

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

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

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$3,060,432	\$0	\$3,060,432

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$3,060,432	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,060,432

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
326	300	626

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

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**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

**FY 2008 DATA**

**DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION**

**USG Funding:**

<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
\$4,925,225	\$0	\$4,925,225

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
146	0	146

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

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## **Fulbright-Hays Faculty Research Abroad Program**

The Fulbright-Hays Faculty Research Abroad 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:**

<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
\$1,418,044	\$0	\$1,418,044

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
20	0	20

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

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## DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

**Fulbright-Hays Group Projects Abroad Program**

The Fulbright-Hays Group Projects Abroad (GPA) Program provides educational opportunities overseas for American teachers, pre-service teachers, faculty, and students 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. school systems at all levels.

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
\$4,613,000	\$0	\$4,613,000

**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
799	0	799

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

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**Fulbright-Hays Seminars Abroad Program**

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

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

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

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,599,414	\$0	\$1,599,414

**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
96	0	96

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

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## Program for North American Mobility in Higher Education

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

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

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

## USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,327,542	\$0	\$1,327,542

## Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$1,300,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,300,000

## Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
237	194	431

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

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## DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

## 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:** 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; Improvement of Undergraduate Education

## USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,522,000	\$0	\$1,522,000

## Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$1,500,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,500,000

## Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
303	255	558

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

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## U.S.-Russia Program

The U.S.-Russia Program aims to improve research and education activities in higher education by providing grants that demonstrate partnerships between Russian and American institutions of higher education that contribute to the development and promotion of educational opportunities between the two nations, particularly in the areas of mutual foreign language learning and advancement of education in science, technology, and the humanities.

**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

## USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$599,493	\$0	\$599,493

## Non-USG Funding:

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

FY 2008 DATA

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

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Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
24	21	45

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

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## Office of Safe and Drug-Free Schools

The Office of Safe and Drug-Free Schools (OSDFS) provides support for international program activities in civic education and economic education through the Cooperative Civic Education and Economic 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 cooperative 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).

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

The Cooperative Civic Education and Economic Education Exchange Program is carried out in coordination 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 2008 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 funded by the OSDFS and administered by four nonprofit organizations in the United States: (1) Russell Sage College, which administers the Civics Mosaic Program, (2) Center for Civic Education, which administers CIVITAS: An International Civic Education Exchange Program, (3) Constitutional Rights Foundation Chicago, which administers the Deliberating in a Democracy (DID) Program, and (4) the National Council on Economic Education, which administers the Economics International Program.

## DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

## Civics Mosaic II: Issues Facing Our World

Civics Mosaic II is a three-year initiative which expands work of Mosaic I from Russia to include five more countries of Eurasia: Armenia, Bulgaria, Georgia, Kazakhstan, and Mongolia.

The goals, objectives, and outcomes of Civics Mosaic: Issues Facing Our World (Mosaic II) are consistent with research-based best practices in civic education. In addition, based on our prior experiences administering programs in international civic education (Mosaic I), they are meaningful yet realistic. Though interconnected, we have organized four major goals into four complementary sets of objectives and outcomes that apply to participants in the United States, Russia, and Eurasia.

Goal 1 aims to improve teachers' civic content knowledge and pedagogical expertise. Through professional development, exchange visits, and independent research, participating teachers will: (1) increase their content knowledge of core civic concepts and current civic issues in comparative perspective, (2) improve their understanding of history, culture, government, and civic education of their partner country, and (3) effectively utilize research-based best practices in civic education.

Goal 2 aims to improve students' civic knowledge, skills, dispositions, and engagement. Through their participation in Mosaic I, Mosaic II, and Project Citizen, participating students will: (1) increase their understanding of core civic concepts and enduring civic issues, (2) improve their National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP)-defined intellectual and participatory skills, and (3) enhance their NAEP-defined civic dispositions.

Goal 3 aims to improve partners' capacity to build, sustain, and connect civic education programs. Through their participation in professional development, exchange visits, and interactions with international colleagues, Mosaic II partners will: (1) develop a better understanding of effective civic education projects and (2) strengthen their networks of key teachers, administrators, and organizations.

Goal 4 aims to deliver tangible products such as the creation of a Civics Mosaic website and student survey.

During FY 2008 new partners were building foundations for civic education with their national and/or regional Ministries of Education, NGOs, and regional consortiums of schools by hosting professional development (PD) and training for teachers, school administrators, government officials, and others. They built teams of teachers through PD to train in their home schools and regions and sent pairs of teaching fellows to partner regions in the United States for 12-day exchanges in November 2008. The exchange themes of citizenship, political culture, and civic identity guided the co-teaching and PD conducted in November in the United States. Those themes also framed co-teaching when U.S. teams traveled to Eurasian partner countries in April 2009.

Four of the five new partners organized their first National Project Citizen Showcase. All of them held extensive training for teachers and administrators in Mosaic themes, Active School, and Project Citizen. Teams of Russian, Bulgarian, and American civic education specialists traveled to and conducted professional development in the partner countries. Some partners visited Russia to observe training activities. Training conferences for the 2009-2010 Eurasian teaching fellows will be held during June in Bulgaria and for American fellows in the United States during July.

**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 Civic Education in the Partner Countries and the United States

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$982,421	\$0	\$982,421

FY 2008 DATA

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
18	9,846	9,864

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

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**CIVITAS: An International Civic Education Exchange 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 60 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 were 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. This project will end in fiscal year 2008.

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

During the 2008 fiscal year, the Center for Civic Education addressed five central goals, as defined in the authorizing legislation for the Cooperative Civic Education Exchange Program, the Education for Democracy Act, section 2345: (1) to make available to educators from eligible countries exemplary curriculum and teacher training programs in civics and government education, and economic education, developed in the United States, (2) to assist eligible countries in the adaptation, implementation, and institutionalization of such programs, (3) to create and implement civics and government education, and economic education, programs for students that draw upon

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the experiences of the participating eligible countries, (4) to provide a means for the exchange of ideas and experiences in civics and government education, and economic education, among political, educational, governmental, and private sector leaders of participating eligible countries, and (5) to provide support for independent research and evaluation to determine the effects of educational programs on students' development of the knowledge, skills, and traits of character essential for the preservation and improvement of constitutional democracy. The primary participants in the cooperative education exchange programs assisted under this project were educational leaders in the areas of civics and government education, and economic education, including teachers, curriculum and teacher training specialists, scholars in relevant disciplines, educational policy makers, and government and private sector leaders from the United States and eligible countries.

## Project Goals and Activities Highlights

1. Making available exemplary curriculum and teacher training programs. During the reporting period (March 1, 2008 to February 27, 2009), 177 professional development events occurred as a result of the Civitas International Exchange Program. In addition, the Center continued to include an international participant in its National Academy on Civics and Government. A civic educator from the Philippine Center for Civic Education and Democracy joined 24 U.S. educators from public and private high schools, middle schools, and upper elementary schools in Los Angeles, California, for this seminar on the political theories, values, and principles underlying American constitutional democracy.

2. Assisting eligible countries in the adaptation, implementation, and institutionalization of civic education programs. Nineteen new international sites were added to the Civitas Exchange Program during the 2008-2009 program year. Kenya piloted the Project Citizen civic education curricular program for the first time, and the program partner in Ghana developed a Braille adaptation of Project Citizen. The Active Classroom program, originally developed by Civitas/Russia, was translated and adapted in Armenia, Bulgaria, Georgia, Kazakhstan, and Mongolia. The Croatia program, in partnership with Oregon, organized its first mock trial competition. Efforts are also underway in developing and utilizing online communication platforms, such as [www.civnet.org](http://www.civnet.org), to exchange best practices in civic education implementation.

3. Creating and implementing civics and government education programs for students that draw upon the experiences of the participating eligible countries. The Los Angeles County, California, site introduced Africa Lessons to Los Angeles County teachers. These lessons were originally developed through the New Jersey partnership with Senegal and recently adapted by the Los Angeles County site to align with California state standards. The Idaho, Republic of Ireland, and Northern Ireland sites have jointly developed lessons and training programs for teachers to implement Project Citizen within a human rights framework.

4. Providing a means for the exchange of ideas and experiences in civics and government education among political, educational, governmental, and private sector leaders of participating eligible countries. Based on data collected by the Center and its sub-recipients, 363 individuals participated in 29 delegation exchanges. Delegations to the United States included educational leaders from Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Colombia, Costa Rica, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Morocco, Panama, Peru, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Serbia, South Africa, and Ukraine.

Over 170 educators representing 66 countries and 30 U.S. states met in Casablanca and Ifrane, Morocco, for the 12th Annual World Congress on Civic Education, entitled "Sustaining Civic Education: Achievements and Challenges." From May 24-30, 2008, the participants shared best practices in civic education and their experiences in securing the sustained commitment of educators, policy makers, and civil society actors to civic education programs around the world.

The Center and its partners also organized a meeting of all U.S. Civitas program directors and two regional workshops. The U.S. Leaders Meeting was held in Washington, D.C., in September 2008 with the goal of exchanging best practices among U.S. program directors and facilitating the transition into the newly expanded partnership structures. The Civitas Latin America/Africa regional workshop, held in the Dominican Republic March 12-16, 2008, focused on implementing and promoting civic education programs in a social change environment. The Europe/Asia regional workshop in Russia, held April 26-30, 2008, brought together program directors from the two regions to share best practices during small, interactive sessions.

## DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

5. Providing support for independent research and evaluation. Gary Marx, an independent evaluator, has been contracted to provide external evaluation for the Civitas program. Marx is focusing his evaluation on the program in Peru. The purpose of the evaluation is to assess programmatic impact and verify written reports previously provided by the sub-recipient by conducting interviews with program directors, teachers, students, education authorities/administrators, and parents. Marx has begun collecting data on the program and will make a site visit to Peru in April 2009.

In addition to Center-initiated research, the Civitas partner in Ukraine conducted a national civic education survey of high school seniors aimed at measuring students' civic competencies as a result of civic education programs like Project Citizen, We Are Learning to be Citizens, We Are Citizens of Ukraine, and Live by the Rules. Among the study's findings were that students from the experimental classes (Project Citizen, adaptation of We the People, Live by the Rules) showed much better results in the areas of democratic attitudes and opinions according to all characteristics in comparison to students who had not participated in the aforementioned civic education programs.

\*A note on IAWG impact reporting: The Center collects reports from our sub-recipients on the number of program participants crossing borders as part of the program. These numbers have been reported as part of the FY 2008 impact data. The number of teachers and students participating in the program in each country has not been reported.

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

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$4,447,913	\$0	\$4,447,913

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	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
232	116	348

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

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## DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

## Deliberating in a Democracy Program

The goal of the Deliberating in a Democracy Program is to improve the quality of civic education and democratic engagement in the United States and in post-Soviet countries: Azerbaijan, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Lithuania, Macedonia (Former Yugoslav Republic of), Romania, Russia, Serbia and Montenegro, and Ukraine.

Teams of civic educators from the partner countries, the participating U.S. major metropolitan school districts, the collaborating U.S. civic education projects, and consultants select issues facing both the partner countries and the United States (such as diversity, immigration, crime, and the media), and plan institutes and adapt materials for teachers and their classrooms on civic deliberation. Teams from the partner countries -- composed of teachers, scholars, government officials, the legal community, and/or the media -- visit U.S. sites; teams from each U.S. site visit partner countries. Visits include seminars on constitutional democracy demonstrating the use of civic deliberation, visits to classes conducting deliberations, and deliberations with NGOs and elected officials.

Professional development conducted at each site stresses a collaborative learning community. Lessons are adapted from the U.S. civic education projects sites. The evaluation is based on the work of Dr. Thomas Guskey (staff development) and Dr. Fred Newmann (student learning). Sites conduct a conference for students where students from the participating teachers' classrooms engage in a discussion with one another and outside resource people either in person or via video or Skype connections. Sites also participate in on-line discussions.

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

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$581,000	\$0	\$581,000

**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
60	165	225

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

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## Economics International Program

Through the Economics International Program, the National Council on Economic Education (NCEE) brings together U.S. economic educators with their counterparts from transition and developing market economies, and helps U.S. students and teachers better understand the global economy. The NCEE program helps international partners reform their educational systems and educate their citizens through professional development for teachers; materials translation, adaptation, and development; organizational development; and study tours, conferences, and other exchange activities. The program helps U.S. educators prepare U.S. students to think, choose, and function effectively in a changing global economy through materials development and multilateral exchanges with colleagues from developing countries or countries making the transition to a market economy.

More than 2,080 classroom teachers from 17 countries, including the United States, participated directly in NCEE-conducted or supported workshops, seminars, research projects, study tours, and other exchanges during the

## DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

grant period.

Approximately 5,000 U.S. K-12 teachers were impacted by the program through participation in study tours to the United States and overseas, International Education Showcase activities, NCEE-sponsored training programs, conferences, or through the materials they received for use in their classrooms. It is estimated that these educators reach almost 270,000 students each year.

Program evaluation focused on the ways in which different elements of the program contribute to changes in knowledge, skills, and attitudes on the part of teachers, teacher trainers, and students.

**Strategic Objectives:** Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs); Support for Educational Reform in Emerging Market Economies

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$3,632,772	\$0	\$3,632,772

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$154,471	Not Tracked	\$59,093	\$0	\$213,564

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
100	7,421	7,521

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

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## DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

## Office of the Secretary, International Affairs Office

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

### USED International Visitors Program

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

**Strategic Objectives:** Improvement of Education

**USG Funding:**

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

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	1,269	1,269

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

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# FY 2008 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$54,162,481	\$53,679,681	\$482,800	\$181,788†	\$0†	\$23,283†	\$347,801†	\$54,715,353†	18,402

Total number of participants includes some, but not all, of the organization's in-country training participants.

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

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



## DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

1000 Independence Avenue, SW  
Washington, DC 20585  
www.energy.gov • 202-586-5000

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

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

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

The Department of Energy's Exchange Visitor Program in the Office of Management is the focal point for international exchanges supporting scientific research and development in energy sciences, technological

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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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## Assistant Secretary for Environmental Management

### Environmental Management Programs

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

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

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$13,500	\$0	\$13,500

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

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

**Participant Totals:**

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

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

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## DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

## Corporate Management

Overarching corporate management of DOE resources and administrative programs is the responsibility of the Office of Management and Office of Chief Financial Officer. In addition, the departmental oversight and accountability functions (Congressional; Fiscal; Environment, Safety, and Health; Legal; International Affairs and Policy; Public Affairs; and Internal Audits and Evaluations) fall under the umbrella of Corporate Management. These programs are managed by the following organizations: the Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs; the Office of the Chief Financial Officer; the Office of Health, Safety, and Security; the Office of the General Counsel; the Office of Hearings and Appeals; the Office of International Affairs and Policy; the Office of Public Affairs; and the Office of the Inspector General.

## Office of Intelligence and Counterintelligence

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

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

**Strategic Objectives:** Achieve Peace and Security; Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests; Promote International Understanding

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$317,107	\$0	\$317,107

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	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
80	91	171

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

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## Energy Information Administration

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

### Energy Information Administration Programs

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

In FY 2008, EIA participated in a number of international energy working group meetings to discuss data reporting and energy related collaboration. EIA presented the International Energy Outlook at an Asia-Pacific Economic Research Centre meeting in Japan and participated in the United Nations consultancy on the Development and Operations of Power Reactor Information System in Austria.

EIA participated in several seminars and conferences including the United Nations' Statistical Commission and Economic Commission for Europe, presented two papers at the Work Session on Statistical Data Editing describing EIA's approach to data editing in a common Internet data collection system and development of a macro editing approach, served on the planning committee for the work session, and participated as a discussant for the work session in Vienna, Austria. An EIA representative served as a guest speaker at European Oil Refinery Conferences in Brussels, Belgium, and as the keynote speaker for the annual meeting of the International Energy Workshop to discuss bridging the gap between the policy debate and the modeling community held in Paris, France.

The EIA Administrator was the guest speaker at several conferences and seminars including the Oil and Money 2007 Conference held in London, England; the First Emirates Association for Energy Economics Conference, where he presented information on the International Energy Outlook to 2030 and the implications for the Gulf region, held in Dubai, United Arab Emirates; the 5th International Energy Forum Lecture Series held at the International Energy Forum in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia; and the RISK Conference at the University of Groningen in Amsterdam, Netherlands. The Administrator also met with U.S. Embassy officials and Saudi officials in the Ministry of Petroleum, and accompanied the Secretary of Energy to Saudi Arabia to speak with Saudi Arabian officials regarding the view on world oil markets and represent the department in a meeting with the International Energy Forum Secretariat.

The EIA Deputy Administrator was the guest speaker at the 2008 Annual Meeting of the Industrial Minerals Association in Montreal, Canada, and a guest lecturer at the Energy and Environmental Systems Research Seminar at the University of Calgary in Calgary, Canada.

EIA hosted technical workshops at DOE headquarters including the Technical Workshop and Overview for eight delegates from organizations within the Iraq Ministry of Oil, including the Studies Directorate, State Oil Marketing Organization (SOMO), Oil Products Distribution Company, South Refineries Company, South Oil Company, North Oil Company, State Company for Oil Projects (SCOPE), and the Economics Directorate. The workshop, held December 3-5, 2007, and hosted by the U.S. Department of Energy's Office of Policy and International Affairs, was part of a two-week Iraq Study Tour. The workshop is part of an MOU with Iraq and the U.S. Department of Energy to learn about energy data collection and analysis, policy making, and the industry. EIA hosted a Technical Workshop on Data Quality on October 4-5, 2007, for 14 delegates from India's Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MPNG) and seven oil and gas companies, including Bharat Petroleum Corporation, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd., Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Ltd., Petrofed, Indian Oil Corporation Ltd, GAIL India Ltd., and Oil India Ltd. The workshop came out of the MOU on Energy Information Exchange between the EIA and the MPNG

**FY 2008 DATA**

**DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY**

that was signed on February 9, 2006, and part of the U.S.-India Bilateral Energy Dialogue (Oil and Gas Working Group). EIA hosted and coordinated the 19th Meeting of Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) technical and statistical working body, the Expert Group on Energy Data Analysis (EGEDA), held January 12-16, 2008, in Honolulu, Hawaii. The conference was attended by representatives of 11 member economies, as well as various nongovernmental organizations, including the International Energy Agency (IEA), the Institute of Energy Economics (IEEJ), the Asia-Pacific Economic Research Centre, and experts from the East-West Center, the meeting venue.

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

**USG Funding:**

<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
\$63,293	\$0	\$63,293

**Non-USG Funding:**

<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Non-USG Funding</b>
\$1,049	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$91,945	\$92,994

**Participant Totals:**

<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
26	0	26

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

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## National Nuclear Security Administration

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

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

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

- Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation
- Defense Programs
- Naval Reactors

The mission of the Office of Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation (DNN) is to detect, prevent, and reverse the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, while mitigating the risks from nuclear operations.

The National Nuclear Security Administration Act of the fiscal year 2000 made DNN the organization within NNSA responsible for preventing the spread of materials, technology, and expertise relating to weapons of mass destruction; and for eliminating inventories of surplus fissile material.

DNN accomplishes its mission by working closely with its international and regional partners as well as key federal agencies. The unique and invaluable expertise of the U.S. National Laboratories further supports DNN mission activities.

In today's volatile, unpredictable, and dangerous international environment, there is no mission more important than stemming proliferation and terrorist threats. DNN is proud of its contribution to U.S. efforts to address these national and international security challenges.

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## Defense Programs

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

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

**Strategic Objectives:** Advancement of Science

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,969,608	\$0	\$1,969,608

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$27,874	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$27,874

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
3,342	7,466	10,808

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

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## DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

## International Material Protection and Cooperation Program

The mission of the Nuclear Materials Protection, Control, and Accounting (MPC&A) program is to work cooperatively with the Russian Federation and other countries of concern to secure nuclear weapons and weapons material that may be at risk of theft or diversion. The MPC&A program security enhancements include efforts to improve physical protection capabilities and strengthen material accounting and control. In addition, the MPC&A program provides technical assistance and professional collaboration at the national level on cross-cutting issues such as transportation security, equipping and training protective forces, and developing a regulatory infrastructure. The Second Line of Defense Program (SLD) contributes to this mission by equipping border crossings, airports, and seaports with radiation detection equipment. SLD also provides training in the use of the systems for appropriate law enforcement officials and system sustainability support as the partner government assumes operational responsibility for the equipment.

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

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$8,680,200	\$0	\$8,680,200

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
641	1,246	1,887

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

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## DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

## 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.

INECP Accomplishments for FY 2008:

- First industry outreach in Thailand, 120 company representatives
- First two industry outreach events in Taiwan, in Taipei and Taichung
- Completed translation of Nuclear Suppliers Group Trigger List Guide for China's nuclear licensors
- First industry outreach (Track 1.5) in China with 50 nuclear manufacturers
- Signed Memorandum of Understanding with the Korea Institute of Nuclear Nonproliferation and Control
- First two "indigenous" Commodity Identification Training (CIT) seminars in Argentina
- Largest event in program history: Proliferation Awareness and Analysis of Strategic Commodity Transfers workshop for roughly 200 Mexican officials and Department of Commerce representatives
- Brazil launched a National Training Program with CIT serving as the base of the national initiative
- EU-wide CIT conducted in Brussels under EU's Project Douane
- First EU-wide End Use/End User Analysis Seminar conducted jointly with EU's Joint Research Centre
- Established and trained 100 technical experts in Italy to support Customs and other export control functions
- Provided x-ray fluorescence metal analyzers to Luxembourg, which reports that stepped-up enforcement efforts successfully deterred Iranian charter (cargo) flights
- Launch of Slovakia's and Italy's domestic CIT programs
- First Internal Compliance Program workshop for Russian Roscosmos enterprises
- Completed training center at Russian Institute for Physics and Power Engineering
- Ukrainian and Azeri nuclear dual use commodities guidebooks both went to print
- Weapons of Mass Destruction-Commodity Identification Training with Pakistan
- First engagement with Sri Lanka
- Trilateral CIT with Argentina and South Africa
- First industry outreach event (Track II) for Indian missile industry

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

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$7,062,124	\$0	\$7,062,124

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	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
278	2,577	2,855

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

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## Office of Global Threat Reduction

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

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

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

## USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$3,315,272	\$0	\$3,315,272

## Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	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
602	0	602

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

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## Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management

### Civilian Radioactive Waste Management Program

The Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management is responsible for the development, construction, and operation of a system for spent nuclear fuel and high-level radioactive waste disposal, including a permanent geologic repository, interim storage capability, and a transportation system.

Site characterization activities were completed at Yucca Mountain, Nevada, as a possible permanent repository, and a license application for construction authorization was submitted to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission in FY 2008.

**Strategic Objectives:** Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues); Promote International Understanding

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$60,510	\$767	\$61,277

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	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
51	0	51

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

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## DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

## Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy

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

### Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Programs

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

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

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$3,146,072	\$0	\$3,146,072

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$23,283	\$0	\$23,283

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
451	0	451

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

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## DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

## Office of Health, Safety, and Security

## Chernobyl Research and Service Program

The Chernobyl Research and Service Program (CRSP) was a one-year Congressional earmark issued as a cooperative agreement with a consortium consisting of Research Triangle Institute International, Duke University Medical Center, the University of North Carolina at Asheville, and Ukraine Research Center for Radiation Medicine. This consortium is known as International Consortium for Applied Radiation Research (ICARR). Their purpose is to conduct basic research on molecular markers of exposure and effect from ionizing radiation among workers who will help build the shelter around the failed Chernobyl civilian nuclear power plant. The fundamental goals of the CRSP are to determine specific "omics" signatures of ionizing radiation (IR) for humans depending on type of exposure, dose, system of organism, etc. to understand intimate molecular mechanisms of IR effects, generalized environmental stresses, physiology/pathophysiology dichotomy and threshold, etiology of organism system disorders and diseases to develop principally new biomarkers, ways of intervention, and countermeasures against IR for protection of human health for present and future generations.

FY 2008 is the last year of this program; a no-cost extension was granted through December 2008.

**Strategic Objectives:** Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues); Conduct Radiation Health Effects Research for Revising National/International Rad Protection Standards

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,874,596	\$0	\$1,874,596

**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	1	5

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

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## DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

## International Atomic Energy Agency Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources

The activities described in this data reporting work sheet are not specifically a program, but rather a consolidation of office-related work conducted under the radiation protection, nuclear safety, and safeguards and security functions that are part of the Department's missions and support to other federal agencies. The Department of Energy is responsible for providing for the protection of the public, workers, and environment from radiation and radioactive materials used, stored, and dispositioned as a result of its research, development, and production activities. Part of this effort involves the development and implementation of policies and standards for the protection of the workers, public, and environment. These standards and policies are to be, to the extent appropriate, consistent with the national and international consensus standards and policies. Within the Department of Energy, the Office of Nuclear Safety and Environment is charged with overseeing, monitoring and, as appropriate, participating in the development of international standards. The Office of Health, Safety, and Security participates in health, safety, and security related standards and guidance development, including the new International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Nuclear Security Series.

Coordinating the development of nuclear and radiation standards and implementation guidance and tools is a continual process. During this reporting period, the office participated in the development of various standards and tools at different stages of development to ensure the Department's and nation's interests were considered and appropriately included in international guidance and standards. Areas included: general radiation protection, nuclear safety and security, environmental protection, and radioactive waste management. Of particular note was review and coordination of the International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP) general radiation protection standards, which were issued as ICRP Report #103 in 2008, and work on related environmental assessment tools to aid in the protection of biota. The office also participated in the International Atomic Energy Agency meeting on the international Joint Convention on Safety of Spent Fuel Management and the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management. The office participated in the development of the U.S. report required under the Joint Convention and in the review of other member state reports to ensure that all signatory members had reasonable programs for managing these wastes and identifying weaknesses. The office participated in international meetings related to the IAEA Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources and in the development of IAEA Recommendations, Fundamentals, and Implementing Guidance documents in the IAEA Nuclear Security Series.

**Strategic Objectives:** Achieve Peace and Security (Weapons of Mass Destruction, Counterterrorism); Strengthen Diplomatic and Program Capabilities (Management and Organizational Excellence); Addressing the Safety and Security of Radioactive Material for the Development of International Guidance

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$2,781	\$0	\$2,781

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	154	154

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

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## DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

**Japan Program (Radiation Effects Research Foundation Program)**

The Office of Health, Safety, and Security (HSS) provides ongoing administrative and financial support for the Radiation Effects Research Foundation (RERF) in Japan, which is a research organization dedicated to the discovery, application, and dissemination of knowledge about health effects in the survivors of the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Through a cooperative agreement with the National Academy of Sciences (NAS), DOE funds are provided for the employment of U.S. scientists at RERF, for travel and other support for their families, and for other exchange and training programs involving U.S. universities.

In FY 2008, this program provided salary support for nine scientists and for travel support for them and their families. Travel support was provided to DOE and NAS administrators. Progress was made in understanding radiation health effects and transferring the knowledge to the scientific community.

**Strategic Objectives:** Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues); Conduct Radiation Health Effects Research for Revising National/International Rad Protection Standards; Conduct Medical Surveillance and Environmental Monitoring

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$14,058,262	\$0	\$14,058,262

**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
18	0	18

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

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**Marshall Islands Environmental Monitoring Program**

Under this program, annual medical screening examinations and cancer treatment and care are provided to about 250 Marshallese who were exposed to high levels of ionizing radiation from local fallout due to nuclear weapons testing in the Pacific through 1958. Enrollees in the program reside in the Marshall Islands, Hawaii, and the Continental United States. The Hazard Assessment and Sampling System operates several medical clinics in the Marshall Islands and refers patients to Honolulu, Hawaii, when their diagnosis or treatment cannot be done in-country. Environmental monitoring and agricultural research studies are performed to provide measurement data and assessments to characterize current radiological conditions at the Bikini, Enewetak, Rongelap, and Utirik atolls. Part of the Environmental Monitoring is Whole Body Counting consisting of facilities in three locations within the Republic of the Marshall Islands. The function is to measure the internal deposition of radioactive materials acquired through eating locally grown foods. The counting facilities are run by local Marshallese technicians trained in the United States at the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory. Since enactment of the first Compact of Free Association in 1986, the U.S. Government has expended more than \$60,000,000 in the Marshall Islands Program.

In FY 2008, the Medical and Logistics activities were combined and a new award was given for its operation.

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All enrolled persons received an annual screening examination and all suspect cancer cases were referred to Honolulu for clinical testing and treatment.

Foreign medical staff received continuing education training in the Pacific area or the United States.

Marshallese technicians received advance training in the United States on whole body counting techniques, equipment maintenance, and communications skills.

Samples of food crops from the various atolls were collected and shipped to the United States for analysis.

A special environmental study was completed to address concerns about the human impact of radiation on several families on one atoll.

**Strategic Objectives:** Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues, Humanitarian Response); Conduct Medical Surveillance and Environmental Monitoring

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$6,760,003	\$0	\$6,760,003

**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
10	26	36

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

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## National and International Radiation Protection

The activities described in this data reporting work sheet are not specifically a program, but rather a consolidation of office-related work conducted under the radiation protection and nuclear safety functions that are part of the Department's missions and support to other federal agencies. The Department of Energy is responsible for providing for the protection of the public, workers, and environment from radiation and radioactive materials used, stored, and dispositioned as a result of its research, development, and production activities. Part of this effort involves the development and implementation of policies and standards for the protection of the workers, public, and environment. These standards and policies are to be, to the extent appropriate, consistent with the national and international consensus standards and policies. Within the Department of Energy, the Office of Nuclear Safety, Quality Assurance, and Environment is charged with overseeing, monitoring and, as appropriate, participating in the development of international standards.

Coordinating the development of radiation standards and implementation guidance and tools is a continual process. During this reporting period, the office participated in the development of various standards and tools at different stages of development to ensure the Department's and nation's interests were considered and appropriately included in international guidance and standards. Areas included: general radiation protection,

## DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

environmental protection, and radioactive waste management. Of particular note were the participation in the International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP) Committees 2 and 5 Task Groups; presentation of two papers at the International Conference on Radioecology and Environmental Radioactivity; presentation of a paper to the Brazilian Groundwater Association's Second Symposium on Groundwater and Environment; and participation in the 5th Combined Meeting of the International Atomic Energy Agency's Program on Environmental Modeling for Radiation Safety and Urban and Biota Working Group meeting.

**Strategic Objectives:** Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues); Coordinate on Policy, Standards, and Tools to Support National and Int'l Rad Protection and Nuclear Safety

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$8,952	\$0	\$8,952

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$1,865	\$0	\$0	\$5,304	\$7,169

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	0	6

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

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## Office of Classification

The Office of Classification's goals are to promote for mutual benefit the collaboration and exchange of nuclear weapon related information and to promote the transfer of technology to facilitate the building of a uranium enrichment plant in the United States.

In FY 2008, program accomplishments included improving information control standards and establishing mechanisms for exchange of classified information.

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

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$21,268	\$0	\$21,268

**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.

## DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

## Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
7	0	7

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

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## Russian Health Studies Program

Under the Agreement of the Joint Coordinating Committee for Radiation Effects Research (JCCRER), U.S. and Russian scientists have established close and long-term cooperation and are studying the adverse health impacts of radiation exposures of Russian nuclear workers and members of the communities around Russian nuclear sites. Studies sponsored by DOE comprise the Russian Health Studies Program, administered by the Office of International Health Studies (HS-14). The program's goals and objectives are to: (1) better understand the relationship between health effects and chronic low-to-medium dose radiation exposure, (2) determine radiation-induced cancer risks from exposure to gamma, neutron, and alpha radiation, and (3) improve and validate DOE, U.S., and international radiation protection standards/practices. Currently, DOE supports seven projects: two epidemiological studies, four radiation dose reconstruction studies, and a worker tissue repository. To date, all research activities have been focused on the Mayak Production Association (Mayak), Ozersk, Russia, and in communities surrounding the complex and along the Techa River in the Southern Urals. Approximately 30 U.S. and 200 Russian scientists and technical personnel are supported by the program.

The workers at Mayak, the first nuclear weapons production facility in Russia, were exposed to chronic radiation doses 100 to 1,000-fold higher than U.S. workers, whose lower doses (on average are less than 0.1 rem per year) make it very difficult to detect adverse health effects. Studying the Russian nuclear workers and people in surrounding communities helps us better determine the risks associated with employment in the nuclear industry and helps validate U.S. and worldwide radiation protection standards. An external scientific review group of eminent U.S. and Russian scientists evaluates and provides input on all scientific work.

Major accomplishments in FY 2008 are as follows:

- On November 6-7, 2007, Chief Health, Safety, and Security Officer Glenn Podonsky hosted the 5th International Meeting of the U.S.-Russian JCCRER in Las Vegas, Nevada, to commemorate 13 years of successful collaboration. On November 6, Dr. Patricia Worthington held a JCCRER Executive Committee Meeting. During the visit, participants toured the Nevada test site and the Atomic Testing Museum.
- Prepared draft Protocol 3 to amend and extend the JCCRER Agreement for an additional five years through 2014. Draft Protocol 3 addresses long-standing U.S. personnel access issues to the site and databases and exemption from Russian taxation.
- Scheduled during the fiscal year but occurring shortly thereafter, Podonsky led the U.S. delegation to Moscow to participate in the 6th International Meeting of the U.S.-Russian JCCRER at the Federal Medical Biophysical Center. The successes of the meeting included a signed Memorandum of the Meeting and three joint recommendations: (1) to amend and extend the JCCRER Agreement for an additional five years, (2) to request that international organizations conduct a peer review of prolonged low-dose exposure in the southern Urals, and (3) to prepare a guidelines document of procedures for foreign visitors to secured territories of the Russian Federation.
- Published 30 scientific articles in peer-reviewed journals in calendar year 2008, for a total of 201 as of December 31, 2008.

**Strategic Objectives:** Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues); Conduct Radiation Health Effects Research for Revising National/International Rad Protection Standards

**FY 2008 DATA**

**DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY**

**USG Funding:**

<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
\$3,050,000	\$0	\$3,050,000

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

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

**Participant Totals:**

<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
15	18	33

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

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## **Spain Program (Palomares)**

In 1966, two U.S. Air Force planes collided during a midair refueling near the coast of Palomares, Spain. Two nuclear weapons fell into the sea and two broke up on the ground. The nonnuclear detonations of two of the weapons dispersed plutonium across steep and rugged agricultural areas. The U.S. Department of Defense remediated the site within weeks of the accident. Since that time, the Department of Energy and its predecessor agencies have funded a portion of the costs of an environmental monitoring research program of the area and medical surveillance of the residents. DOE also provides scientific and technical assistance. In the aftermath of the accident, a formal cooperative research program was initiated under the Hall-Otero Agreement of 1966. The agreement is between DOE and the Kingdom of Spain.

The major goals of this program are to: evaluate the associated radiological impact on human health; update radiological inventories for further land recovery; and improve knowledge on the environmental behavior of transuranic elements in an arid rural environment. FY 2008 is the final year for funding this program.

**Strategic Objectives:** Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues); Conduct Medical Surveillance and Environmental Monitoring

**USG Funding:**

<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
\$886,258	\$0	\$886,258

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

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
3	1	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.

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## Office of Nuclear Energy

## Nuclear Energy

The mission of the Office of Nuclear Energy (NE) is to lead the DOE investment in the development and exploration of advanced nuclear science and technology. NE leads the government's efforts to develop new nuclear energy generation technologies; to develop advanced, proliferation-resistant nuclear fuel technologies that maximize energy from nuclear fuel; and to maintain and enhance the national nuclear technology infrastructure. NE aims to serve the present and future energy needs of the nation by managing the safe operation and maintenance of the DOE nuclear infrastructure that provides nuclear technology goods and services. NE manages research laboratories and radiological facilities and is the Lead Program Secretarial Officer for the Idaho National Laboratory.

**Strategic Objectives:** Achieve Peace and Security (American Citizens, Regional Stability); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests; Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs); Strengthen Diplomatic and Program Capabilities (Management and Organizational Excellence); Advancement of Science

## USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$2,051,875	\$108,033	\$2,159,908

## Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$250,553	\$250,553

## Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
586	259	845

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

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## Office of Science

The Office of Science includes programs that focus on scientific research and development of technologies pertaining to issues of significant value at global, national, and international levels. The Office of Science manages a unique and vital infrastructure for America's scientists, engineers, teachers, and students, as well as for the international community. The Office of Science oversees 10 outstanding National Laboratories that support the missions of its science programs with unmatched capabilities for solving complex interdisciplinary problems. In addition, the Office of Science builds and operates large-scale user facilities of importance to all areas of science. These Office of Science facilities and capabilities have produced outstanding value, technological advances, and progress on many national priorities in scientific research.

The National Laboratory System represents the most comprehensive research system of its kind in the world. These laboratories perform research and development that is not well-suited to university or private sector research facilities because of its scope, infrastructure, or multidisciplinary nature, but for which there is a strong public or national purpose. A high level of collaboration among all of the national laboratories in the use of world-class scientific equipment and supercomputers, facilities, and multidisciplinary teams of scientists increases their collective contribution to the Department of Energy and the nation, making the laboratory system more valuable as a whole than the sum of its parts. All of the scientific research programs inherently include opportunities for collaborative research both nationally and internationally and often involve academic research, professional training, and practical experience. Each of the programs referenced later in this section were supported or enhanced by international exchanges and training.

The Office of Science oversees the following national laboratories:

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

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

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



## DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

## Italian Student Exchange Program

Graduate students from the United States are hosted for ten weeks at National Institute of Nuclear Physics (INFN) research centers in Italy. In return, the Department of Energy provides funding for Italian graduate students to spend a summer working on high energy physics research at either the Department of Energy's Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory or SLAC (Stanford Linear Accelerator Center) National Accelerator Laboratory. Because high energy physics experiments are international endeavors, the expected outcomes of this exchange program are to increase international cooperation and to provide additional opportunities for study that are otherwise not available.

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

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$88,000	\$0	\$88,000

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$88,000	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$88,000

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
15	15	30

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

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## Pan-American Advanced Studies Institutes Program

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

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

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

The following PASI Program topics were supported in FY 2008:

-- Pan-American Sensors for Environmental Observatories -- An Interdisciplinary PASI

## DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

- Patterns and Mechanisms of Change in Neotropical Forests: La Selva as a Case Study
- Advanced Tropical Phycology: Integrating Modern and Traditional Techniques to Study Tropical Algae
- Cutting-edge Topics in Theoretical Statistics and Applications in Genetics and Bioinformatics
- Commutative Algebra and Its Connections to Geometry
- Science and Technology for Advanced Neural Protheses

**Strategic Objectives:** Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability, Homeland Security); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Humanitarian Response); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs); Strengthen Diplomatic and Program Capabilities (Management and Organizational Excellence); Advancement of Science and Technology

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$200,000	\$374,000	\$574,000

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$63,000	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$63,000

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
176	198	374

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

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### Third International Accelerator School for Linear Colliders

The Department of Energy's Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory (Fermilab) manages the International Accelerator School for Linear Colliders, although the location of the school varies from year to year. The first was held in Japan, the second in Italy, and, this, the third, in the United States. Both graduate students and postdoctoral researchers are accepted. Course work covers all aspects of accelerator physics as they apply to linear colliders. The expected outcome is to develop and maintain working accelerator physicists who understand the unique requirements of linear colliders as they apply to high energy physics research. Twenty-six graduate students from the United States also attended the school in 2008.

**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, Humanitarian Response); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs); Strengthen Diplomatic and Program Capabilities (Management and Organizational Excellence)

**USG Funding:**

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

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

FY 2008 DATA

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

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Participant Totals:

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

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

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#### FY 2008 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$5,978,236	\$5,978,236	\$0	\$159,604†	\$1,778,302†	\$88,000†	\$0†	\$8,004,142†	5,341

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 HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Office of Global Health Affairs  
200 Independence Avenue, SW  
Washington, DC 20201  
www.os.dhhs.gov • 202-690-6174

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

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### Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

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

### Exchange Visitor Program

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

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

**FY 2008 DATA**

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES**

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**USG Funding:**

<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
\$1,171,864	\$0	\$1,171,864

**Non-USG Funding:**

<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Non-USG Funding</b>
\$159,604	\$1,778,302	\$88,000	\$0	\$2,025,906

**Participant Totals:**

<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
0	86	86

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

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## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

## Food and Drug Administration

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

### FDA International Visitors Program

Hosting international guests represents one essential feature of FDA's international public health work. With science becoming an increasingly international endeavor, with the proliferation of international corporations producing food and medical products, and, above all, with the exponential rise of global trade in FDA regulated products, FDA has in recent years been called upon to play ever greater and more diverse roles in international public health issues.

International visitors and FDA hosts alike benefit from these frequent exchanges, which allow members of the international public health and regulatory communities to learn from each other. Above all, these international exchanges serve to improve public health worldwide. As infectious disease experts frequently observe, the next serious outbreak of a communicable disease is potentially only one airplane flight away. In such a world, consumers, patients, and practitioners around the world benefit from the kind of international exchange represented by the FDA International Visitors Program. The budget of the FDA includes neither financial nor personnel resources to support international exchanges and training. Frequently, international delegations meet with more than one office during their visits.

**Strategic Objectives:** Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues, 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	950	950

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

## National Institutes of Health

The National Institutes of Health (NIH) consists of 27 separate Institutes and Centers and is the principal biomedical research institute of the U.S. Government. The Fogarty International Center (FIC) is the focal point for international programs at NIH.

### International Neuroscience Fellowship Program

The International Neurological Science Fellowship Program prepares awardees for independent careers in academia or research institutions in their home country. The broader goal of this program is to strengthen the intellectual capital of neuroscience research in foreign institutions, particularly those with limited economic resources. This funding opportunity aims to enhance the quality and quantity of international neuroscience research, while fostering long lasting collaborations between foreign and U.S. neuroscientists.

Applicants must demonstrate that, upon completion of the fellowship, they will have the opportunity to use their newly acquired skills to pursue research, and to teach or direct others in their home country. Preference is given to applicants from low- to middle-income countries. 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 sub-categories.

In FY 2008, the NINDS continued support of one scholarship through the International Neuroscience Fellowship Program. The scholarship supported research on "Plasticity of the White Matter After Brain Stroke."

**Strategic Objectives:** Advancement of Science

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$52,898	\$0	\$52,898

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

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

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

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## 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.

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

**FY 2008 DATA**

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES**

**USG Funding:**

<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
\$3,348,416	\$0	\$3,348,416

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
0	926	926

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 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:**

<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
\$432,215	\$0	\$432,215

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

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

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

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## **National Research Service Award Program**

The National Research Service Award (NRSA) Program 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)



**FY 2008 DATA**

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES**

**USG Funding:**

<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
\$972,843	\$0	\$972,843

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
0	21	21

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

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## **NIH Exchange Scientist Program**

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

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

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

**USG Funding:**

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

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
0	61	61

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

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## **NIH Foreign Guest Researchers**

NIH Foreign 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.

**FY 2008 DATA**

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES**

**Strategic Objectives:** Global Health Issues - Advancement of 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	63	63

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## NIH Foreign Professional Services Contractors

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

The Office of Research Services does not track funding for this program. NIH provides funding for PSCs that are not reflected in this report. Individual Institutes/Centers track how much each of them provides to their PSCs but that data is not available to us.

**Strategic Objectives:** Global Health Issues - Advancement of 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	24	24

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

## NIH Visiting Scientists Program

The National Institutes of Health Visiting Scientists Program provides opportunities for foreign scientists to train and conduct collaborative research at the NIH. Annually, more than 2,000 scientists from other nations conduct research in the basic and clinical science laboratories on the NIH campus in Bethesda, Maryland, and in several field units around the country.

The NIH includes 18 separate research Institutes, the National Library of Medicine, the Warren Grant Magnuson Clinical Center, the Center for Information Technology, the National Center for Research Resources, the Fogarty International Center, the National Center on Minority Health and Health Disparities, and the Center for Scientific Review. Working within and through these organizations, scientists investigate many aspects of basic biomedical sciences as well as specific diseases. These range from heart disease, cancer, stroke, and diabetes to influenza, tooth decay, arthritis, AIDS, and other disorders that afflict millions of people.

The knowledge, experience, and facilities at the NIH make it a unique international resource in the effort to understand, prevent, and cure disease. The NIH has long considered close interaction with foreign scientists in the conduct of collaborative research to be an essential ingredient in achieving its objectives. The Visiting Program is open to scientists at all career levels. There are two categories of Visiting Program participants: Visiting Fellows who receive awards for research training and Visiting Scientists who receive appointments to conduct research. Each participant works closely with a senior NIH investigator who serves as supervisor or sponsor during the period of award or appointment.

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

**USG Funding:**

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

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	3,198	3,198

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.

# FY 2008 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$6,418,270	\$557,843	\$5,860,427	\$267,215†	\$0†	\$2,183†	\$163,399†	\$6,851,067†	10,686

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

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

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



## DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Office of International Affairs

Washington, DC 20528

www.dhs.gov • 202-282-9240

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

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### 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.

## DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

**CBP International Visitors Program**

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

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

**USG Funding:**

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

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	1,392	1,392

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

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## DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

## 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.

## Center for Domestic Preparedness

In June 1998, the Center for Domestic Preparedness (CDP) opened its doors as a training center for the nation's emergency responders. The CDP's interdisciplinary resident and non-resident training courses promote greater understanding among the following diverse responder disciplines: Emergency Management, Emergency Medical Services, Fire Service, Governmental Administrative, Hazardous Materials, Health Care, Law Enforcement, Public Health, Public Safety Communications, and Public Works.

**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
\$1,062	Not Tracked	\$2,183	\$0	\$3,245

**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.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Cooperation Program With the Russian Federation

In July 1996, a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was signed between the United States and Russia on Cooperation in Natural and Technological Disaster Prevention and Response. The Russian Ministry for Civil Defense, Emergencies, and Disaster Response (EMERCOM of Russia) and FEMA are the executive agents. To implement this MOU, a joint committee co-chaired by EMERCOM of Russia and FEMA was formed. Its members include the U.S. Departments of Agriculture, Defense, Energy, Health and Human Services, State, and Transportation; the U.S. Coast Guard; and the U.S. Agency for International Development's Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance. In addition to the MOU, annual Working Protocols and Work Plans have been signed to implement the cooperative program.

**FY 2008 DATA**

**DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY**

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

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$40,000	\$0	\$40,000

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
8	0	8

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## Disaster Management Support Project

India has suffered severe disasters in the past, including the Orissa super cyclone in 1999 and the Gujarat earthquake in 2001. In September 2003, the Federal Emergency Management Agency signed an Interagency Agreement with the U.S. Agency for International Development to assist the Ministry of Home Affairs in efforts to improve the national system of support to state and local emergency management efforts.

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

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$70,755	\$70,755

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	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
9	8	17

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

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## DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

## 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
\$5,338	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$5,338

**Participant Totals:**

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

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## 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)



**FY 2008 DATA**

**DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY**

**USG Funding:**

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

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
0	386	386

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## Foreign Seminars Program

At the request of foreign counterpart organizations and pending staff availability, FEMA headquarters and regions will consider conducting or assisting with overseas training seminars and conferences on a wide variety of emergency management topics.

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

**USG Funding:**

<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
\$170,833	\$73,204	\$244,037

**Non-USG Funding:**

<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Non-USG Funding</b>
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$14,550	\$14,550

**Participant Totals:**

<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
92	0	92

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

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## National Emergency Training Center Visitor Briefings

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

**FY 2008 DATA**

**DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY**

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

**USG Funding:**

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

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	89	89

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

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## National Fire Academy

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

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

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

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$4,848	\$4,848

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

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

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

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## DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

## 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.

### Basic Counterterrorism Workshop

The Basic Counterterrorism Workshop is a comprehensive training course that covers a wide range of aspects of terrorism in the 21st century. The hands-on workshop features intensive practical exercise and challenges the participants to react and develop strategic plans to counter potential terrorist threats.

Domestic and international terrorism is ever-changing. Police, investigators, and supervisors need to keep current on changes and trends in terrorism in order to predict and interdict terrorist events. The workshop prepares them for this important task.

During the workshop, participants form their own "terrorist groups" and plan a "simulated attack" incorporating skills learned throughout the five days. Subject matter experts are used to expose participants to a wide range of terrorist related issues that will allow them to make informed and well thought out decisions regarding terrorist activities in their country. At the end of the program, participants will have the most current information on terrorism and the resources available to them.

**Strategic Objectives:** Achieve Peace and Security (International Crime and Drugs, Counterterrorism, Homeland Security); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs); Strengthen Diplomatic and Program Capabilities (Management and Organizational Excellence)

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$116,548	\$116,548

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

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

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

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## DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

## Financial Forensic Techniques Training Program

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

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

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

**USG Funding:**

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

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$34,507	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$34,507

**Participant Totals:**

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

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

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## 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

**FY 2008 DATA**

**DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY**

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

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

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

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## International Individual Students Program

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

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

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

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

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	0	32	32

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

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## DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

**Law Enforcement Advanced Interviewing Training Program**

The Law Enforcement Advanced Interviewing Training Program was a four-and-a-half-day advanced interviewing program designed for experienced personnel to learn to use their own knowledge and experiences to obtain additional and more accurate information from the people whom they interview. Through a combination of lecture, laboratory, and practical exercise sessions the participants were taught how to obtain information effectively through a multidisciplinary approach that combined linguistics, psychology, criminology, and sociology with the principles of influence, negotiation, and bargaining. In addition to learning the advantages of effective verbal and nonverbal communication as well as ways to detect deception through verbal and nonverbal observations of others, participants learned to understand barriers to communication and techniques to overcome resistance displayed by reluctant interviewees. The program included the following topics: Advanced Rapport Strategies, Detecting Deception, Obtaining a Truthful Statement From a Subject, Current Issues in Law Enforcement Interviewing, and Legal Issues in Interviewing.

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

**USG Funding:**

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

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$70,535	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$70,535

**Participant Totals:**

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

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

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**Law Enforcement Control Tactics Instructor Training Program**

The Law Enforcement Control Tactics Instructor Training Program (LECTITP) is a physically demanding and intensive 80-hour training program. LECTITP provides instruction on techniques used in controlling compliant and non-compliant suspects, weapon recovery, and intermediate weapons. At the conclusion of the program, each participant will be able to develop and instruct a program for their agency which includes arrest techniques, defensive tactics, and intermediate weapons.

**Strategic Objectives:** Achieve Peace and Security (Homeland Security)

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$89,120	\$89,120

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	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 HOMELAND SECURITY

## Participant Totals:

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

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

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## Law Enforcement Instructor Training Program

The Law Enforcement Instructor Training Program is a four-and-one-half day training program designed to enhance the teaching effectiveness of instructors. Included are presentations on team building, understanding today's adult learners, student-centered learning, performance objectives development, lesson plan development, learning methodologies, introduction to computer graphics, classroom management issues, training tools, classroom equipment, and presentation skills. The program is designed to benefit instructors seeking organization and structure for their training sessions. Each participant prepares and conducts a 30-minute live instructional classroom presentation with a lesson plan he or she developed or revised during the training program. Each presentation is videotaped and reviewed to aid participants in seeing the effectiveness of the presentations and how well they incorporated appropriate training principles and techniques.

**Strategic Objectives:** Achieve Peace and Security (Homeland Security)

## USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$40,081	\$40,081

## Non-USG Funding:

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

## Participant Totals:

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

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

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## DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

## Leading Law Enforcement Organizations in the 21st Century

This five-day program lays out the foundation and outlines the structure for developing effective leadership in the 21st century. The participants are introduced to foundation skills needed to understand individual paradigms. Skills essential to building effective credibility are presented using exemplary practices of highly effective leaders.

"Emotional intelligence" and "people skills" are competencies needed in every employee. Organizations that recognize the importance of developing their people in these areas benefit by having more productive working relationships, better outcomes, effective communications, less conflict, and enhanced personal satisfaction in their workgroups and teams. The first step in this journey is for team members to understand themselves. The program starts by developing emotional self-awareness and the ability to recognize and modify, if needed, one's own communications or behavioral style in order to build relationships. As work groups start to develop an understanding of each other's behavioral strengths and value systems, collectively they start to develop strategies to synergize the work product to effectively accomplish goals. Leadership can look into ways that members work together, both as a group and at the level of individual relationships. This information can be used to establish more effective work groups and teams by capitalizing on the strengths each individual brings to the group. In more specific terms, this training can yield valuable information on particular aspects of the team development process. This conceptual understanding is essentially a starting point for leaders so they can build more effective law enforcement work groups and teams to meet the challenges of the 21st century.

**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); 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
\$0	\$113,162	\$113,162

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	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	162	162

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

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## National Investigative Interviewing Training Program

The National Investigative Interviewing Training Program is a four-day advanced interviewing program designed for non-criminal investigators, analysts, and investigative support personnel. The program is designed to assist students in mastering the skills necessary to obtain detailed and accurate information during the course of an interview. By engaging in practical exercises, participants learn to adapt successfully to a variety of interview formats and interview challenges. Participants learn the importance of rapport and flexibility in obtaining interview outcomes. Additionally, effective note-taking and telephonic interviews are covered along with reluctant witnesses and detecting deception. The program included the following topics: The Art of Interviewing, Neurolinguistic Programming, Managing Resistance, Influence and Persuasion, Rapport and Influence, The Art of Questioning, and Current Research in Detecting Deception.



## DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

**Strategic Objectives:** Achieve Peace and Security (International Crime and Drugs, Counterterrorism, Homeland Security); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (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
\$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	10	10

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

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## Task Force Development to Combat Human Trafficking

The need for training in specialized law enforcement skills had been identified earlier and became a part of a 2005 U.S.-Moldovan Letter of Agreement, which established a Center to Combat Trafficking in Persons (CCTIP) in Chisinau, Moldova. In addition to creating a Center and training programs to support Moldovan law enforcement efforts, the letter created a special multi-agency law enforcement task force unit, which serves as the investigative and enforcement arm of the CCTIP.

The overall objective of the training is to promote bilateral, law enforcement cooperation between Moldova and the United States. The training provided the multi-agency personnel assigned to the task force skills and uniformity in operational and safety procedures for individual task force operations and in joint U.S./Moldovan law enforcement operations addressing trafficking.

Program components include Protective Services and Witness Security, Leadership and Team Building, and Parallel Financial Investigations, with practical exercises combining all components of the program.

U.S. instructors who travelled overseas are not reflected in this report.

**Strategic Objectives:** Achieve Peace and Security (International Crime and Drugs, Counterterrorism, Homeland Security); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Democracy and Human Rights); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs); Strengthen Diplomatic and Program Capabilities (Management and Organizational Excellence)

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$55,549	\$55,549

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

FY 2008 DATA

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

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Participant Totals:

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

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

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## DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

## Immigration and Customs Enforcement

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), the largest investigative arm of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), is responsible for eliminating vulnerabilities in the U.S. border, and with economic, transportation, and infrastructure security.

The ICE organization is composed of four law enforcement divisions and several support divisions. These divisions of ICE combine to form a new investigative approach with new resources to provide unparalleled investigation, interdiction, and security services to the public and our law enforcement partners in the federal and local sectors.

The Office of International Affairs (OIA) supports ICE's missions through multi-faceted, international law enforcement operations and strategies. OIA partners with foreign and domestic law enforcement counterparts to combat transnational crime through investigative operations, capacity building and training programs, comprehensive intelligence, and expanding removal programs. OIA is the largest international investigative component in the Department of Homeland Security with more than 50 offices in 39 countries. OIA carries ICE's operational mandate beyond the domestic borders, extending its reach to the overseas environment.

### Bulk Cash Smuggling International Training Program

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

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

**Strategic Objectives:** Achieve Peace and Security

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$437,236	\$437,236

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
36	341	377

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

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## DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

**Export and Border Related Security Program**

As a partner in the U.S. Department of State's Export and Border Related Security Program (EXBS), ICE is responsible for training investigative personnel and prosecutors in foreign countries. Typically, four or five export enforcement investigators are dispatched to a host country to deliver this four- or five-day training workshop. Among the partnership's areas of specialty are investigatory and surveillance techniques, including undercover operations and controlled deliveries, as related to export control and sensitive technologies.

**Strategic Objectives:** Achieve Peace and Security; Counter Proliferation and Export Controls

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$329,638	\$329,638

**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
39	191	230

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

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**Forensic Document Laboratory Training**

The ICE Forensic Document Laboratory (FDL) is the only crime laboratory that specializes in the examination and authentication of travel and identification documents. It also maintains an operational unit intended to promote awareness of document fraud and to expand the capabilities of field officers to detect it. The main goals of the FDL's fraudulent document detection program are to minimize the vulnerabilities to U.S. security presented by document fraud by enhancing the abilities of U.S. Government officers to detect it, and to promote operational cooperation between ICE and other domestic law partners in the war against terrorism. Document examination training is in high demand by domestic and foreign law enforcement agencies, and this provides a natural bridge for outreach efforts by ICE to enhance cooperation with other agencies.

The Forensic Document Laboratory provides a range of training to assist field officers in identifying fraudulent travel and identification documents. Most of FDL's international training is intended to provide foreign law enforcement officers with a solid background on how genuine identification documents are produced and on how to identify the various types of fraud commonly seen by field officers.

**Strategic Objectives:** Achieve Peace and Security

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$16,800	\$68,660	\$85,460

## 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	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

## Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
19	335	354

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

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## Human Smuggling and Trafficking Unit

ICE works with its law enforcement partners to dismantle the global criminal infrastructure engaged in human smuggling trafficking. ICE accomplishes this mission by making full use of its authorities and expertise, stripping away assets and profit incentive, collaborating with U.S. and foreign partners to attack networks worldwide and working in partnership with nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) to identify, rescue, and provide assistance to trafficking victims. Within ICE, the oversight of the enforcement of our federal human smuggling and trafficking laws lies within the Human Smuggling and Trafficking Unit (HSTU) within the Office of Investigations (OI) and the Global Trafficking in Persons Program (GTIP) within the Office of International Affairs (OIA). The responsibility for human smuggling and trafficking investigations is under the purview of ICE OI domestic field offices and ICE OIA Attache offices overseas. ICE's Trafficking in Persons Strategy (ICE TIPS) targets criminal organizations and individuals engaged in human trafficking worldwide. ICE TIPS focuses on partnerships and collaboration with other DHS agencies, foreign governments, foreign and domestic NGOs, international organizations, the Department of Justice (DOJ) Civil Rights Division, the Department of State G-TIP Office and U.S. federal, state, and local law enforcement. To date, ICE has been responsible for training and conducting outreach to thousands of foreign and domestic law enforcement agencies and NGOs, and international organizations. ICE's Law Enforcement Parole Branch (LEPB), within OIA, has sole authority to allow trafficking victims to remain temporarily in the United States. This is critical in helping victims begin restoring their lives as, typically, certain government benefits are linked to a person's immigration status. ICE's Victim/Witness Assistance Program (VWAP) within OI provides assistance to victims and referrals for service.

**Strategic Objectives:** Achieve Peace 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

## DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

## Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
17	997	1,014

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

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## The International Law Enforcement Academies Training Program

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

International training opportunities include in-country training, regional training, and overseas training at the International Law Enforcement Academies (ILEAs) in Gaborone, Botswana; San Salvador, El Salvador; Budapest, Hungary; and Bangkok, Thailand. International training efforts are conducted by the various ICE components: Investigations, Intelligence, Detention and Removal, and the Federal Protective Service. ICE special agents and other personnel with specific course expertise travel to the ILEAs to instruct foreign law enforcement officials in core courses and in one- to two-week specialized training seminars. They also serve as ILEA class coordinators for six to eight weeks. International training usually focuses on investigations in the following areas: fraud (immigration benefit fraud and commercial trade enforcement), smuggling (contraband and human), financial crimes (money laundering and currency movement laws), strategic/export enforcement (controlled high technology, weapons of mass destruction, and all items in the International Traffic in Arms Regulations), cyber crime (child exploitation, child sex tourism, child pornography, and computer crime), and the trafficking of women and children.

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

## USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$231,445	\$0	\$231,445

## Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	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
145	711	856

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

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## DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

## 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 Foreign Visitors and International Activities

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

**Strategic Objectives:** Achieve Peace and Security (International Crime and Drugs, Counterterrorism, Homeland Security); Promote International Understanding; Strengthen Diplomatic and Program Capabilities

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$73,000	\$149,133	\$222,133

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$0	Not Tracked	\$148,849	\$148,849

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
78	1,321	1,399

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

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## DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

## U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

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

### USCIS Refugee, Asylum, and International Operations Directorate Training Programs

Citizenship and Immigration Services' Asylum Division, within the USCIS Refugee, Asylum, and International Operations Directorate, invites certain counterparts from foreign countries to attend the Asylum Officer Basic Training Course (AOBTC), a six-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 2008, government representatives from Canada and Israel attended the Asylum Officer Basic Training Course. The Israeli government sent four immigration officials to attend with the intent of working to develop its own basic training for Refugee Status Determination Officers. One Canadian official attended as part of an ongoing information sharing between the Directorate and Citizenship and Immigration Canada (CIC). The costs incurred reflect fee-based funding not DHS appropriation.

**Strategic Objectives:** Achieve Peace and Security (Homeland Security); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Democracy and Human Rights, Humanitarian Response); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs); Strengthen Diplomatic and Program Capabilities (Management and Organizational Excellence)

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$25,765	\$0	\$25,765

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	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.

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## DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

## 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.

### 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
0	5	5

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

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## DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

## U.S. Coast Guard Academy Programs

The U.S. Coast Guard Academy (USCGA) offers a four-year program with an intensive undergraduate curriculum leading to a Bachelor of Science degree. This, coupled with military and leadership training, enables graduates to assume responsible roles as officers in comparable maritime services in their home countries. The academic program consists of eight majors: civil engineering, electrical engineering, marine engineering and naval architecture, mechanical engineering, operations research, marine and environmental sciences, government, and management. The professional program consists of training in navigation and law enforcement, supplemented by summer programs that include general shipboard training, seagoing experience aboard the sail training ship Eagle, military training, and other operational experience. Rigorous physical exercise is an integral part of the program. International nominees must be sponsored by their respective governments through the U.S. diplomatic mission and may apply by meeting all age, academic, language, and interview requirements. Federal Statute 14 U.S.C. 195 requires countries of accepted nominees to agree in advance to reimburse the USCG for the cost of instruction. A limited number of full or partial waivers may be granted based upon the most recent World Bank list of high income countries; however, countries may opt to pay full tuition to this prestigious military academy. The USCGA is limited statutorily to a maximum of 36 enrolled international cadets. An annual solicitation with detailed information is sent to all posts in the August-September time frame.

**Strategic 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
\$0	\$0	\$0

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$155,774	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$155,774

**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.

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## 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.

**FY 2008 DATA**

**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	\$2,483,819	\$2,483,819

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	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	2,214	2,214

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

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## **U.S. Coast Guard International Visitors Program**

The Coast Guard hosts international visitors each year through the International Visitors Program. These visits are conducted as part of an effort to build strong working relationships between the Coast Guard and counterpart organizations. These visits range from Service Chief meetings with the Coast Guard Commandant to working meetings with officials from maritime agencies. At these meetings, the Coast Guard addresses policy and operational issues and explores opportunities for increased cooperation with other maritime services. The International Visitors Program is managed by the Coast Guard International Affairs staff, which hosts visitors to Coast Guard headquarters and coordinates visits to USCG field units across the country. The majority of visitors to the U.S. Coast Guard are originally sponsored by another U.S. Government department or agency.

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

**USG Funding:**

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

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

## DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

## Participant Totals:

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

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

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## U.S. Coast Guard Resident Training Programs

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

**Strategic Objectives:** Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability, International Crime and Drugs, 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); Maritime Safety

## USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$1,466,076	\$1,466,076

## Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	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	530	530

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

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## DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

## United States Secret Service

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

### USSS International Training Program

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

**Strategic Objectives:** Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability, International Crime and Drugs, Counterterrorism, Homeland Security); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Democracy and Human Rights); Promote International Understanding; Strengthen Diplomatic and Program Capabilities

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$362,599	\$362,599

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	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	660	660

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

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**FY 2008 DATA**

<b>Total USG Funding</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	85

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.

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## Office of Policy Development and Research

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

## DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

**HUD International Visitor Program and International Activities**

Within the Office of International Affairs, the Department of Housing and Urban Development conducts its international visitor program. Through collaboration with other nations and partnering with various stakeholder groups, HUD undertakes a variety of cooperative activities of mutual interest. HUD arranges appointments for foreign government officials and technical experts interested in the design and administration of federal housing and urban development policies. By exchanging policy and management experiences and data on topics related to housing finance and construction, urban planning, economic development, and public administration, HUD seeks to add a stronger international element to urban development policy research studies in the United States and other nations. For example, there is great international interest in America's extensive experience fostering public-private partnerships, including nongovernmental organizations and private businesses, to improve housing and job opportunities for low-income families.

International visitors to HUD are usually funded by foreign governments or through programs sponsored by the State Department and other international organizations. The Office of International Affairs receives no general program funds to support these exchange programs. Private sector participants provide their own funding.

**Strategic Objectives:** Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Humanitarian Response); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs); Increase Understanding of U.S. Housing Policies and Programs

**USG Funding:**

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

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	85	85

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

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# FY 2008 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$3,704,549	\$858,311	\$2,846,238	\$1,313,421†	\$156,754†	\$77,746†	\$428,745†	\$5,681,214†	1,491

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



## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

- Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and other Matter (London Convention 1972)
- Migratory Bird Treaty with Japan

(4) Support U.S. foreign policy objectives at the request of the White House and the State Department. Such activities include providing technical and scientific advice on wildlife, water, and other natural resources (e.g., water issues in the Middle East Peace Talks); park management; and addressing environmental hazards (e.g., monitoring volcanoes and earthquakes).

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## Bureau of Reclamation

The Bureau of Reclamation was created in 1902 to provide a reliable water supply for the development of the 17 Western States. Reclamation today is the largest water wholesaler in the United States, providing water supply to more than 31 million people and 10 million acres of irrigated land. It is also the nation's second largest producer of hydroelectric power and the fifth largest electric utility. In addition to supplying water and generating hydropower, Reclamation projects address a wide array of other needs, including flood control, recreation, water quality, fish and wildlife habitat, and other environmental concerns.

Reclamation has long been active internationally and it routinely makes its expertise available to other countries, largely on a reimbursable basis. It has trained over 10,000 engineers and scientists from over 80 countries. Reclamation has provided expertise in a wide variety of areas, including dam safety, water conservation, water reuse, environmental protection and restoration, integrated water resources management, water quality, and desalination.

## Reclamation International Visitors Program

Reclamation hosts international visitors for short-term visits of less than eight hours in length, which generally provide the international visitor with an overview of Reclamation's organization or a site visit to or tour of any of its facilities.

**Strategic Objectives:** Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues); Sustainable Development; Integrated Water Resources Development and Dam Safety; Water Conservation, Reclamation, and Reuse

**USG Funding:**

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

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	678	678

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

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

## Reclamation 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
\$159,621	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$159,621

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	43	43

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

## Minerals Management Service

The Minerals Management Service (MMS) manages America's natural gas, oil, and other mineral resources on the outer continental shelf. While traditionally an agency with a domestic focus, MMS regulates an industry that is global in scope. Whether it is an oil spill that could potentially harm the world's oceans or an evolutionary change from prescriptive- to performance-based regulations, MMS must be engaged in the international arena. MMS is committed to identifying and developing international initiatives that promote better integration of safety and environmental concerns into offshore development decision making.

### Minerals Management Service International Program

To operate internationally, MMS focuses its efforts on providing technical advice to the State Department; monitoring, developing, and refining safety and environmental standards; and engaging in technical and information exchanges with international regulatory counterparts.

**Strategic Objectives:** Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues); Creation and Implementation of a Sound Regulatory System for the Management of Oil and Gas Resources; Provision for Greater Institution Building and Contract Sanctity; Protection of Worker Safety and Environmental Protection

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$66,158	\$36,954	\$103,112

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
11	36	47

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

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

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## National Park Service

The National Park Service (NPS) is dedicated to conserving unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the National Park System for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. The NPS is granted authorization by the Mutual Education and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, which allows programs of cultural and educational exchange with the approval of the Department of State's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs.

The NPS also maintains international programs of communication and cooperation regarding natural resource preservation and protection in response to the Convention Concerning Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, ratified by the U.S. Senate in 1973, which provides for the identification and recognition of natural and historic properties of outstanding universal value and establishes a system whereby member nations cooperate in the protection, conservation, presentation, and rehabilitation of these properties.

Finally, as a complement to its domestic Volunteers-in-Parks Program, the NPS places foreign residents in U.S. parks to help them learn about the U.S. park system by working directly in a park, and to further international goals of biodiversity and sustainable development.

### International Volunteers-in-Parks/Exchange Visitors Program and Technical Assistance Program

The National Park Service provides park-related training and development opportunities for qualified foreign trainees, foreign government visitors, and specialists to promote the general interests of international education and cultural exchange. In addition, NPS professionals travel overseas on technical assignments that typically include training components.

In addition to providing technical assistance to protected area agencies, NPS employees in a variety of professions attend international natural and cultural resource organizational meetings abroad and, in some cases, give presentations or provide training opportunities.

Many international volunteers comment that their interactions with park staff and the public have given them an appreciation for the United States and the National Park Service. These relationships can serve to increase the cooperation between the NPS and its foreign counterparts. Partnering with our neighbors across the border and around the globe may prove to be essential in confronting resource challenges and protecting U.S. parks in the 21st century.

In FY 2008, NPS coordinated many successful exchanges beneficial to the NPS and its foreign participants. Among them were those of two Jiuzhaigou National Park officials who spent time in Yellowstone National Park. They observed the GIS (Geographic Information Systems) management and learned firsthand how several park divisions are managed. NPS received a report that eight Jiuzhaigou staffers, who participated in recent NPS exchange visitor programs, have all been promoted and seem to be much more effective managers. They are all also committed to improving Jiuzhaigou, also an important issue, since in other fields, skilled returnees often leave.

The National Park Service Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation hosted a landscape architect from the National Trust from Scotland. The Olmsted Center is located at Boston National Historical Park in the Charlestown Navy Yard and provides technical assistance to parks in the area of historic landscape preservation planning. The Scottish exchange visitor consulted with NPS landscape professionals and observed the development of preservation plans for several NPS units, including the landscape plans at Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller National Historical Park in Vermont and cultural landscape reports for Cape Cod National Seashore. She exchanged best practices and plans to incorporate elements of NPS's landscape management program in future projects in Scotland.

The director of an environmental NGO in Bahrain spent time with NPS natural resource managers observing marine wildlife conservation fieldwork at Biscayne National Park. The director's exposure to Biscayne's sea turtles

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

projects corresponded to her goal to learn how to better protect and manage Bahrain's native sea turtle populations, which are facing intensified threats from coastal development.

A Jordanian wildlife biologist from Dibeen Forest Reserve spent several weeks in Mojave National Park consulting with park officials on Desert Tortoise projects. The wildlife biologist shared his knowledge of a similar species in Jordan, the Greek tortoise, and benefitted from learning the techniques and monitoring methods that Mojave park staff employ to protect the Desert Tortoise. The Jordanian visitor participated in the development of an NPS general management plan, and became acquainted with Mojave National Park's other management divisions including visitor education and community outreach, public affairs, cultural resources, and visitor and resources protection.

Three NPS planning specialists conducted a park planning workshop for officials of the Qatari Department of Environment and Conservation in Qatar. NPS planners initially had worked with Qatari counterparts to develop Qatar's first national park, Khor Al-Adaid, in 2000 and were invited back in 2008 to assist with pressing management issues facing the park.

The staff of four NPS units around the Great Lakes -- Isle Royale National Park, Apostle Islands, Pictured Rocks National Lakeshores, and Grand Portage National Monument -- met with Canadian counterparts to discuss ways of working together to prevent the spread of viral hemorrhagic septicemia (VHS), which is rapidly spreading in waters of the Great Lakes. The group worked on developing voluntary standards to reduce the risk of spreading VHS by boaters and commercial ships.

A team of NPS staff from Pinnacles National Monument, and other NPS professionals, working with California condor recovery, traveled to Argentina for a professional exchange with colleagues involved in Andean condor conservation efforts in Argentina. The visit produced sharing of innovative technology, educational methods, and outreach strategies, while enabling a better understanding of cultural and societal issues in condor conservation. The team visited the headquarters of the Argentine National Park Service and Andean Condor Conservation Project in Buenos Aires, a condor reintroduction site in the province of Rio Negro, and Quebrada del Condorito National Park, which may be partnered with Pinnacles as a sister park; the relationship would lead to future staff exchanges between the two countries' national parks.

NPS's exchange programs in FY 2008 were effective in improving both U.S. and foreign protected area management. By facilitating exchanges of best practices, NPS promoted preservation of natural and cultural resources in national parks in this country and abroad. Through collaborating on shared challenges, international participants and NPS staff gained new perspectives, developed lasting professional relationships, and promoted cross-cultural understanding. We look forward to future exchange activities to carry out NPS's international mission.

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

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$52,339	\$0	\$52,339

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$29,000	\$42,779	Not Tracked	\$46,000	\$117,779

FY 2008 DATA

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

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Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
122	83	205

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

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

## Office of International Affairs

## International Technical Assistance Program

With donor funds, the Department of the Interior can provide training and technical assistance to countries in areas of DOI staff expertise, which include protected area management, cultural resources management, environmental education, endangered species conservation, visitor services, recreation management, fire management, minerals management, abandoned mine lands reclamation, ecotourism, wildlife law enforcement, resource interpretation, park infrastructure, and concessions management. Expertise is drawn from the various departmental bureaus.

The unique strengths of DOI technical assistance are as follows:

- DOI offers technical experts with a depth of applied technical knowledge, international experience, and relevant language skills.
- DOI fosters direct, sustained exchanges between U.S. natural resource managers and their host-country counterparts. These are often direct government-to-government partnerships.
- DOI covers all salaries for the technical assistance it provides. In fact, DOI contributes approximately \$25,000 in salaries for each \$50,000 of donor contribution.
- DOI responds rapidly to technical assistance requests.
- DOI can employ its large internal training staff to provide professional "train-the-trainer" workshops to ensure long-term program sustainability.

DOI technical assistance is offered on a reimbursable basis. Donor funds cover the costs of travel and per diem of DOI technical staff, support for field activities, equipment, and program management.

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

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$2,336,288	\$2,336,288

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$178,564	\$70,000	\$0	\$0	\$248,564

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
88	18	106

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

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

## 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
\$477,522	\$0	\$477,522

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$9,000	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$284,333	\$293,333

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
13	154	167

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

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

## United States Geological Survey

Although the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) is a domestic agency, earth and life sciences studies are not limited by political boundaries. As a premier scientific agency, USGS has long recognized the scientific benefits resulting from interaction with scientific colleagues abroad and from extending its research and investigations to other countries. Much can be learned about fundamental principles of science and applications of science and technology to important management problems by looking at global perspectives. Indeed, some issues, such as climate change and the spread of invasive alien species, can only be dealt with on a global scale.

The Department of the Interior, and the nation as a whole, derives significant benefits from USGS participation in technical assistance activities through collegial technical exchange on problems of mutual interest and by improving the scientific basis for managing ecosystems and natural resources. DOI also helps USGS scientists understand some of the fundamental principles of science by providing them with unique environments for research.

### Visiting Scientist and Participant Training Programs

The U.S. Geological Survey conducts two distinct exchange and training programs. USGS hosts international visiting scientists who travel to the United States and participate in the USGS training program and in research studies within the United States. Selected international academia and professionals participate in projects including, but not limited to, biology, cartography, chemistry, engineering, geochemistry, geology, geophysics, hydrology, paleontology, remote sensing, seismology, volcanology, and other related technical, managerial, and administrative support activities.

The USGS also sends its own scientists overseas to participate in collaborative research studies and conduct training programs, as well as receive training in other countries.

**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
\$262,292	\$472,996	\$735,288

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$937,236	\$43,975	\$77,746	\$98,412	\$1,157,369

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
114	131	245

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

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# FY 2008 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$106,241,643	\$2,667,408	\$103,574,235	\$2,028†	\$0†	\$0†	\$2,027†	\$106,245,698†	112,248

Total number of participants includes some, but not all, of the organization's in-country training participants.

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

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Public Affairs  
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW  
Washington, DC 20530  
www.usdoj.gov • 202-616-2777

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

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

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## Antitrust Division

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

The Division prosecutes serious and willful violations of antitrust laws by filing criminal suits that can lead to large

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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

The historic goal of the antitrust laws is to protect economic freedom and opportunity by promoting competition in the marketplace. Competition in a free market benefits American consumers through lower prices, better quality, and greater choice. Competition provides businesses the opportunity to compete on price and quality, in an open market and on a level playing field, unhampered by anticompetitive restraints. Competition also tests and hardens American companies at home, the better to succeed abroad.

### Antitrust Division International Technical Assistance Programs

The Antitrust Division conducts international training activities to transfer U.S. knowledge and experience in competition policy and law enforcement, to facilitate the development of sound competition policy and law enforcement, and to promote the application of free market principles in transition economies.

In 2008, DOJ and the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) continued to provide technical assistance on competition law and policy matters to newer competition agencies, including agencies in China, Egypt, India, Central America, South Africa, and Turkey. DOJ also provided commentary on non-Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) countries' proposed laws, regulations, and guidelines; hosted a number of visits and study missions by officials of younger agencies (e.g., Zambia); sent officials and staff to participate in seminars and conferences hosted by other agencies (e.g., Poland and Taiwan Fair Trade Commission); and engaged in other assistance efforts to young agencies, such as providing advice on cases and issues by e-mail, phone, and video conferences. In addition, DOJ and FTC provided experts to many of the OECD's regional training center events, including workshops on cartels, quantitative techniques, and unilateral conduct.

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

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$33,214	\$25,938	\$59,152

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$2,028	\$0	\$0	\$2,027	\$4,055

**Participant Totals:**

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

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

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## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

## Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives

The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF) is a principal law enforcement agency within the United States Department of Justice dedicated to preventing terrorism, reducing violent crime, and protecting the United States. The men and women of ATF perform the dual responsibilities of enforcing federal criminal laws and regulating the firearms and explosives industries. ATF is committed to working directly, and through partnerships, to investigate and reduce crime involving firearms and explosives, acts of arson, and illegal trafficking of alcohol and tobacco products. ATF furthers its mission by supporting and assisting federal, state, local, and international law enforcement; and by providing innovative training programs in support of criminal and regulatory enforcement functions.

### ATF International Training Branch

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, ATF'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.

The ATF International Training Branch (ITB) provides coordination and support to ATF's training mission for the U.S. Government by training foreign law enforcement officials throughout the world. The ATF ITB helps identify the training needs of foreign law enforcement agencies.

ATF's U.S. Embassy Attaches and international representatives -- located in Canada, Asia, Europe, Central America, and South America -- also coordinate international training efforts with the ATF ITB to recognize additional areas of training for foreign law enforcement.

International training activities include in-country training and consist of participants from the Department of State, including the Regional Security Officers (RSOs), Diplomatic Security Service (DSS), and the Mobile Security Detachments (MSD). ATF provides essential explosives training to these employees prior to their assignments to U.S. embassies throughout the world. However, for the purposes of this report, Department of State employee training does not fall within the scope of the IAWG data collection.

ATF also provides in-country training to numerous foreign K-9 explosives detection teams. These international training initiatives are also conducted at Fort AP Hill and the K-9 training facility in Front Royal, Virginia.

ATF works in conjunction with other federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies with specific course expertise to instruct at the four International Law Enforcement Academies in Botswana, El Salvador, Hungary, and Thailand. ATF provides training in the areas of Firearms, Explosives, Arson, and Forensics in one- and two-week courses.

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

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$2,476	\$2,197,765	\$2,200,241

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

FY 2008 DATA

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
185	2,547	2,732

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

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## **Criminal Division**

The Criminal Division develops, enforces, and supervises the application of all federal criminal laws except those specifically assigned to other divisions. The Division, along with the 93 U.S. Attorneys, has the responsibility for overseeing criminal matters under more than 900 statutes, as well as certain civil litigation. Criminal Division attorneys prosecute many nationally significant cases. In addition to its direct litigation responsibilities, the Division formulates and implements criminal enforcement policy and provides advice and assistance. For example, the Division approves or monitors sensitive areas of law enforcement such as participation in the Witness Security Program and the use of electronic surveillance; advises the Attorney General, Congress, the Office of Management and Budget, and the White House on matters of criminal law; provides legal advice and assistance to federal prosecutors and investigative agencies; and provides leadership for coordinating international as well as federal, state, and local law enforcement matters.

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

## International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program

The International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP) works with foreign governments to develop professional and transparent law enforcement institutions that protect human rights, combat corruption, and reduce the threat of transnational crime and terrorism. ICITAP supports both national security and foreign policy objectives.

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

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

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

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

ICITAP's expertise has grown over the years in response to three types of development challenges, each requiring a unique approach: (1) enhancing the capabilities of existing law enforcement institutions in emerging democracies and developing countries, (2) assisting key allies in combating terrorism and corruption, and (3) developing law enforcement institutions in the context of post-conflict reconstruction or international peacekeeping operations.

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

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

**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	\$80,526,999	\$80,526,999

## FY 2008 DATA

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

## Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	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
367	82,911	83,278

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

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## Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance, and Training Program

Established in 1991, the Office of Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance, and Training Program (OPDAT) draws on Department of Justice resources and expertise to strengthen foreign criminal justice sector institutions and enhance the administration of justice abroad. OPDAT supports the United States and the Department's law enforcement objectives and priorities by preparing foreign counterparts to cooperate more fully and effectively with the United States in combating terrorism and transnational crime. It does so by encouraging legislative and justice sector reform in countries with inadequate laws; by improving the skills of foreign prosecutors, investigators, and judges; and by promoting the rule of law and regard for human rights.

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

## USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$18,111,316	\$18,111,316

## Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	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
626	15,094	15,720

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

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## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

## 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.

**Strategic Objectives:** Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability, International Crime and Drugs, Counterterrorism); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Democracy and Human Rights); Promote International Understanding; Strengthen Diplomatic and Program Capabilities

**USG Funding:**

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

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	1,612	1,612

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

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## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

## 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	83	83

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

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## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

**International Narcotics Control Training Program**

DEA's International Training Section (TRI) operates in coordination with the Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs to plan, develop, and provide counternarcotics training to police officials worldwide. The DEA Country Office/U.S. Mission and the host country collaborate with each other in order to customize training programs and maximize exposure to areas that will be most beneficial to the DEA/U.S. Mission objectives. TRI's objectives include upgrading drug law enforcement capabilities of foreign law enforcement agencies, encouraging and assisting key countries in the development of self-sufficient drug investigative training programs, and providing foreign officials with the necessary motivation, skills, and knowledge required to initiate and continue high-level drug investigations. Objectives also include increasing and fostering regional cooperation and communication between countries and between foreign police and DEA personnel.

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

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,925,995	\$1,025,316	\$2,951,311

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	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
438	2,453	2,891

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

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## Federal Bureau of Investigation

The mission of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is to uphold the law through the investigation of violations of federal criminal law; to protect the United States from foreign intelligence and terrorist activities; to provide leadership and law enforcement assistance to federal, state, local, and international agencies; and to perform these responsibilities in a manner that is responsive to the needs of the public and is faithful to the Constitution of the United States.

### Federal Bureau of Investigation International Training Programs

The Federal Bureau of Investigation serves as the principal investigative arm of the Department of Justice. The FBI detects and investigates crimes against the United States and performs other duties connected with national security. In response to the unprecedented growth in transnational crime, the FBI now maintains an active overseas presence that fosters the establishment of effective working relationships with foreign law enforcement agencies. Additionally, the FBI trains law enforcement officers in both basic and advanced investigative techniques and principles in an effort to promote country-to-country cooperation. Besides its participation in international working groups, the FBI is involved in the exchange of mid-level supervisory personnel from police agencies. Its relationship with INTERPOL facilitates the rapid exchange of criminal investigative information on drug smuggling and other international crimes.

The International Training and Assistance Unit (ITAU) provides operational investigative support and infrastructure building for the U.S. Government by training foreign law enforcement officials in all world regions. The FBI's legal attaches, the American embassies, and foreign law enforcement representatives identify the training needs of foreign law enforcement agencies. The ITAU formulates and coordinates country-specific training and assistance.

International training opportunities include in-country training, practical case training, U.S.-based training (at the FBI Academy in Quantico, Virginia), and overseas training at the International Law Enforcement Academies (ILEAs) in Gaborone, Botswana; San Salvador, El Salvador; Budapest, Hungary; and Bangkok, Thailand.

With the Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs program funding, ITAU provides training on a wide range of criminal investigative procedures that fall under the FBI's investigative authorities.

The ITAU also works in conjunction with the Department of Defense's Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) to provide instructors in support of the International 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 longer sessions at ILEAs. Training usually focuses on the areas of financial crime, organized crime, violent crime, and counterterrorism.

The ITAU also provides assistance to "foreign" students who have been selected to attend the National Academy program at the FBI Academy in Quantico, Virginia.

Completion of the third session of the Arabic Language Law Enforcement Executive Development Seminar (ALLEEDS) occurred in FY 2008. This program was modeled after the Latin American Law Enforcement Executive Development Seminar (LALLEEDS) which held its twelfth session during the fiscal year. These programs are so sought after that the Bureau is developing an African Law Enforcement Executive Development Seminar for FY 2009. In other areas, FY 2008 was a year of "doing more with less." Although ITAU received less funding due to various budget cuts, ITAU was able to maintain the volume of training, due in part to other government agencies' funding. Increased training in the International Law Enforcement Academy in San Salvador also occurred; in addition to the core sessions, a number of specialty courses were added.

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

**FY 2008 DATA**

**DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

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**USG Funding:**

<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
\$705,723	\$1,686,902	\$2,392,625

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

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

**Participant Totals:**

<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
794	5,029	5,823

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

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## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

## 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. NIJ engages in the research, development, evaluation, and operational use of law enforcement technologies and allows 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); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Democracy and Human Rights); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs); Advancement of Science and Technology

**USG Funding:**

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

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
23	67	90

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

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# FY 2008 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$52,790	\$52,790	\$0	\$33,731†	\$0†	\$0†	\$0†	\$86,521†	507

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

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Office of Public Affairs  
200 Constitution Avenue, NW  
Washington, DC 20210  
www.dol.gov • 202-693-4676

The purpose of the Department of Labor (DOL) is to foster, promote, and develop the welfare of the wage earners of the United States, to improve their working conditions, and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment. In carrying out this mission, the Department administers a variety of federal labor laws guaranteeing workers' rights to safe and healthful working conditions, a minimum hourly wage and overtime pay, freedom from employment discrimination, unemployment insurance, and workers' compensation. The Department also protects workers' pension rights; provides for job training programs; helps workers find jobs; works to strengthen free collective bargaining; and keeps track of changes in employment, prices, and other national economic measurements. As the Department seeks to assist all Americans who need and want to work, special efforts are made to meet the unique job market problems of older workers, youths, minority group members, women, the handicapped, and other groups.

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## Bureau of International Labor Affairs

The Bureau of International Labor Affairs (ILAB) carries out the international responsibilities of the Department of Labor under the direction of the Deputy Undersecretary for International Affairs. ILAB conducts research on and formulates international economic, trade, immigration, and labor policies in collaboration with other U.S. Government agencies and provides international technical assistance in support of U.S. foreign labor policy objectives. ILAB works with other U.S. Government agencies to create a more stable, secure, and prosperous international economic system in which all workers can achieve greater economic security, share in the benefits of increased international trade, and have safer and healthier workplaces where internationally recognized core labor standards for workers and children are respected and protected.

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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

The Office of Child Labor, Forced Labor, and Human Trafficking (OCFT) is part of the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of International Labor Affairs. OCFT, formerly known as the International Child Labor Program, was created in 1993 in response to a direct request from Congress to investigate and report on child labor around the world.

As domestic and international concerns about child labor have grown, the OCFT's activities have expanded. Today these activities include continued research and support for U.S. Government policy on international child labor, forced labor, and human trafficking issues; administering grants to organizations engaged in efforts to eliminate child labor; and raising awareness about these international issues.

From FY 1995 to FY 2008, the Department has received over \$371 million to support the International Labor Organization's International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor (ILO-IPEC). These funds go toward projects in Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America, and the Middle East.

From FY 2001 to FY 2008, DOL has received an additional \$289 million to fund the Child Labor Education Initiative, which seeks to improve the accessibility and quality of basic education for children who have been involved in exploitive child labor or are at risk of becoming involved.

In FY 2008, OCFT awarded approximately \$58 million for 15 projects in 20 countries to eliminate exploitive child labor, while continuing to oversee technical assistance projects funded in previous fiscal years.

OCFT hosted two-day regional workshops in Bangkok, Thailand, and in Washington, D.C. The workshops provided labor officers from around the world with the opportunity to learn about DOL's efforts to combat child labor and forced labor internationally. OCFT also conducted research on child labor and governmental efforts to address child labor for the annual publication entitled "U.S. Department of Labor's 2007 Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor."

**Strategic Objectives:** Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights, Humanitarian Response); Promote International Understanding; Elimination of Exploitive Child Labor; Labor Standards/Child Labor

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$52,790	\$0	\$52,790

**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
43	17	60

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

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## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

**ILAB/OIR International Visitors Program**

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

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

**Strategic Objectives:** Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights, Humanitarian Response); Promote International Understanding; Labor Policy and Labor Affairs

**USG Funding:**

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

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	363	363

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

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## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

## Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

### BLS International Labor Statistics Center

The International Labor Statistics Center (ILSC) conducts several seminars of one to four weeks' duration each year. The seminars are designed to strengthen the participants' abilities to collect and analyze economic and labor statistics. The participants are statisticians, economists, analysts, and other data users from countries all over the world. The Center also arranges programs to meet the specific needs of individuals or groups. A course on Training of Trainers is offered after several scheduled seminars as well. The Bureau charges tuition for participation in the seminars and special programs. Participants are sponsored by their own governments; the United Nations and its affiliated agencies; international organizations such as the Asia Foundation; or, in some cases, by the U.S. Agency for International Development's country missions.

Funding for the ILSC is generated from the tuition paid by outside organizations for participants to attend the seminars offered. No monies appropriated to the BLS are used to fund participation in the ILSC seminars.

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

**USG Funding:**

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

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$33,731	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$33,731

**Participant Totals:**

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

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

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### BLS International Visitors Program

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

**Strategic Objectives:** To Learn About U.S. Statistical Methods

**FY 2008 DATA**

**DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**

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**USG Funding:**

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

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
0	68	68

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

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## FY 2008 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$576,708,145	\$521,511,831	\$55,196,314	\$76,372,249†	\$35,586,741†	\$13,215,518†	\$779,446†	\$702,662,099†	390,546

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

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

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



# DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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

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

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## Bureau of African Affairs

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

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

**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, 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
\$698,427	\$697,600	\$1,396,027

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	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
243	12,648	12,891

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

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## Bureau of Diplomatic Security

The Bureau of Diplomatic Security (DS) is a unique organization that plays an essential role within the Department of State. The Bureau's personnel, who include special agents, engineers, diplomatic couriers, Civil Service specialists, and contractors, work together as a team to ensure that the Department can carry out its foreign policy missions safely and securely.

Diplomatic Security has a broad scope of global responsibilities, with protection of people, information, and property as its top priority. Overseas, DS develops and implements effective security programs to safeguard all personnel who work in every U.S. diplomatic mission around the world. In the United States, the Bureau protects the Secretary of State, the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, and foreign dignitaries below the head-of-state level who visit the United States. DS develops and implements security programs to protect all domestic State Department facilities, which number more than 90, as well as the residence of the Secretary of State.

## Antiterrorism Assistance Program

The goal of the Antiterrorism Assistance Program (ATA) is to assist the law enforcement agencies of partner nations develop and strengthen their technical and tactical capabilities to overcome terrorist threats while promoting democratic and human rights values essential for free and stable societies.

ATA programs achieve multiple objectives. They improve the operational and tactical capabilities that partner nations need to confront and defeat the threat of terrorism. ATA training enhances and sustains partner nations' capacities to take strong, effective, and decisive measures to destroy terrorist networks and prevent attacks. Partner countries' improved capabilities serve as force multipliers to bolster the United States' efforts to defend American citizens and U.S. business and 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 advance U.S. foreign policy goals by strengthening cooperative efforts between U.S. law enforcement officers and those of partner countries engaged in the front lines in the global war on terrorism. ATA assistance plays a key role in maintaining and increasing partners' capabilities to find and arrest terrorists. Nearly all terrorists captured overseas were apprehended by the security or police authorities of partner nations, either unilaterally, or in close cooperation with the United States.

This year marked the 25th anniversary of the ATA program training civilian law enforcement personnel from friendly governments in procedures to prevent, respond to, and investigate terrorism. The program has achieved considerable success developing the technical and tactical skills of participants and in helping partner nations develop their capacities to institutionalize the ATA training. By strengthening the antiterrorism capabilities of the partner nations, ATA helps protect American citizens and U.S. interests abroad.

During FY 2008, ATA trained 4,749 professionals from 60 countries. Participants were trained in such disciplines as cyber investigations, bomb detection, vital installation security, critical infrastructure protection, border control management, maritime port and harbor security, explosive incident countermeasures, and VIP protection. The ATA assistance has proven invaluable in helping develop and enhance the professional skills of the participants and in strengthening the institutional capacities of the units where they serve. ATA-trained professionals apply their newly acquired skills to respond to and mitigate the impact of terrorist attacks aimed at their nations or at friendly nations.

In Colombia, for example, ATA-trained antiskidnapping units and cyber investigative units played a critical role investigating cases that helped dismantle important cells of long-standing guerrilla and paramilitary groups. Analyses by ATA-trained cyber investigators of computers and cell phones seized from the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) provided invaluable information that served to identify their operational plans in southern Colombia. Equally important, with ATA assistance, the Colombian government took over the management and funding of the Antiskidnapping School and of the cyber investigative units developed under the program. Moreover, building on its ATA experience, Colombia is now training law enforcement professionals from

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across the hemisphere.

In Pakistan, ATA support augmented the capacities of the Special Investigative Group (SIG) to conduct simultaneous terrorist investigations. This was achieved with the development and launching of a Case Management System that allows the SIG to manage complex investigations in a secured environment and provides connectivity with the field offices. These expanded capacities enabled the SIG to become the lead terrorism investigative unit, replacing military and intelligence units.

In Indonesia, members of an ATA-trained Special Detachment 88 (SD88) unit assisted the National Police in the pursuit of a gang in Aceh that had kidnapped a group of Chinese nationals for ransom; the hostages were released unharmed and the suspects are still being sought. In another operation, ATA-trained and equipped regional SD88 officers assisted the National Police's antiterrorism unit in the arrest of ten suspected terrorists in Palembang, South Sumatra.

In Mexico, to promptly assist the government of Mexico confront escalating violence, ATA delivered four VIP Protection courses -- two funded by INL -- training 88 law enforcement professionals from the Attorney General's Office and the Secretariat of Public Security. ATA's rapid response was highly praised by Mexican officials and the U.S. Embassy.

In the Philippines, elements of the Police Regional Office (PRO) in Davao, supported by ATA-trained Explosive Ordnance Disposal Team, participated in the investigation and apprehension of two suspected Jamal Islamiyah members, including an expert IED maker. ATA-trained and equipped officers were responsible for identifying and securing the IEDs recovered in the safe house of the suspects.

In Turkey, two advanced cyber courses for 25 professionals served to augment interagency and regional cooperation in the cyber area. Participants learned to recognize when terrorists use the Internet to plan operations and also participated in demonstrations of various real-time Internet collection techniques to track, locate, and identify terrorists. The Turkish police incorporated the ATA training and equipment into their operations and integrated the ATA courses into their curriculum.

In Afghanistan, the Presidential Protective Service (PPS) continued to make significant progress towards self-sustainment, while ensuring the safety and security of the President. This year, the ATA program conducted over 45 training courses including basic agent training, advanced tactics, surveillance detection, and first responder and weapons re-qualifications. The training was organized and conducted amidst a high-paced operational tempo that included supporting over 60 high-profile moves in Kabul and other critical threat regions of Afghanistan; all moves were conducted with a high degree of success.

The ATA program has been equally successful helping develop the tactical and technical capabilities of Kenyan professionals. A total of 13 courses were offered this year training 276 participants. The program has also been successful in helping develop the Antiterrorism Police Unit (ATPU), the principal unit responsible for interdicting and investigating terrorist acts, and in helping establish the coastal security training facility in the port of Manda to train Kenyan professionals and professionals from other countries in the region.

The ATA program also helped to dramatically improve security for the protection of the President of the Palestinian Authority and visiting dignitaries. Officers in charge of the physical security of the Presidential compound implemented a wide range of security practices and procedures taken directly from ATA's Vital Installation Security program. This included visitor control/escort procedures, entry restrictions, and screening of vehicles accessing the compounds, as well as personnel access practices that involve vetting and controlling identification/visitors badges.

To maximize the effectiveness of its programs, ATA is using regional approaches to engage neighboring countries to support a common objective. This not only enhances the impact of the ATA assistance but also enables cross-border cooperation to deter and fight terrorism. In Africa, for example, ATA began a series of regional courses to address common sub-regional threats. To this end, the government of Senegal hosted a Border Control management course that included participants from Mali and Mauritania. ATA is also working with the Eastern Caribbean countries to enhance in-country capabilities and to develop and implement regional computer and

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investigations capacity. This includes the development of a unit in Antigua that will provide computer investigations and forensic support to the Eastern Caribbean nations. In the Middle East, the Jordanian International Training Center is being used to train professionals from countries that are members of the Regional Strategic Initiative for the Eastern Mediterranean Region.

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

**USG Funding:**

<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
\$39,308	\$0	\$39,308

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
0	4,749	4,749

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

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## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$164,653	\$0	\$164,653

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$5,344	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,344

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
1,730	32,239	33,969

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

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## **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.

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**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 in 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, 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, Rhythm Road, Museum and Community Collaborations Abroad, 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 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.

ECA's Sports Programs are designed to help start a dialogue at the grassroots level with non-elite youth, boys and girls, ages 7 through 17 years old. The programs aid the youth in discovering how success in athletics can be translated into the development of life skills and achievement in the classroom. The various programs provide foreign participants opportunities to establish linkages with U.S. sports professionals and exposure to American life and culture. The experience also affords Americans the opportunity to learn about foreign cultures and the challenges young people from overseas face today.

**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)

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**DEPARTMENT OF STATE**

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>		
	\$74,607,000	\$0	\$74,607,000		
<b>Non-USG Funding:</b>	<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Non-USG Funding</b>
	\$687,000	\$1,717,792	\$50,000	\$0	\$2,454,792
<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>		
	5,985	9,050	15,035		

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

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## **Economic Support Fund Programs**

The Economic Support Fund (ESF) addresses economic and political foreign policy interests of the United States by providing assistance to allies and countries in transition to democracy, supporting the Middle East peace process, and financing economic stabilization programs, frequently in a multi-donor context. ESF furthers U.S. foreign policy interests by:

- Increasing the role of the private sector in the economy, reducing government controls over markets, enhancing job creation, and improving economic growth.
- Assisting in the development of effective and accessible independent legal systems operating under the rule of law, as measured by an increase in the use of the courts to decide allegations of human rights abuses or abuses of government authority.
- Developing and strengthening institutions necessary for sustainable democracy through support for the transformation of the public sector, including assistance and training to improve public administration, promote decentralization, and strengthen local governments, parliaments, independent media, and nongovernmental organizations.

The Cyprus-America Scholarship Program is included in the Economic Support Fund Programs.

**Strategic Objectives:** Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs)

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>		
	\$0	\$45,043,559	\$45,043,559		
<b>Non-USG Funding:</b>	<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Non-USG Funding</b>
	\$10,500,000	\$2,326,157	\$0	\$0	\$12,826,157

**FY 2008 DATA**

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**Participant Totals:**

<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
0	1,105	1,105

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

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## **Fulbright Program**

The J. William Fulbright Educational Exchange Program was established in 1946, in the aftermath of World War II, and has become an integral part of U.S. bilateral relations with some 150 countries. The Fulbright Program remains our country's premier vehicle for intellectual engagement with the rest of the world. With policy guidance from the Presidentially-appointed J. William Fulbright Foreign Scholarship Board, the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs plans and administers the Fulbright Program in cooperation with the bilateral Fulbright commissions and foundations operating in 50 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:**

<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
\$226,142,000	\$943,900	\$227,085,900

**Non-USG Funding:**

<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Non-USG Funding</b>
\$63,502,452	\$19,778,417	\$10,019,016	\$214,501	\$93,514,386

**Participant Totals:**

<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
3,508	5,365	8,873

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

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## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

## 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
\$38,930,000	\$0	\$38,930,000

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$1,050,000	\$0	\$1,050,000

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
224	12,197	12,421

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

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## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

## International Visitor Leadership Program

The International Visitor Leadership Program brings approximately 4,000 participants to the United States from all over the world each year to meet and confer with their professional counterparts and to experience America firsthand.

International Visitors are current or potential leaders in government, politics, the media, education, NGOs, and other fields, selected by American Embassy officials overseas in support of U.S. foreign policy priorities as articulated in the Mission Performance Plan. Programs are designed to address issues ranging from international security, democracy, governance, and the rule of law and civil society, to trade, economic development, the environment, HIV/AIDS, diversity and tolerance, international crime, trafficking in humans, freedom of the press, and the arts. More than 290 current and former heads of state, 2,000 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. Known collectively as Councils for International Visitors (CIVs), these organizations are 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
\$81,066,000	\$0	\$81,066,000

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$677,462	\$0	\$0	\$677,462

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	4,432	4,432

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

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## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

## Other Appropriations Programs

Other Appropriations Programs are a collection of separately appropriated exchange programs. They include the East-West Center, the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships Program, and the Israeli-Arab Scholarship Program.

The East-West Center is a national and regional educational and research institution located in Honolulu, Hawaii. Congress established it in 1960 "to promote better relations and understanding between the United States and the nations of Asia and the Pacific through cooperative study, training, and research." To support this mission, the Center's programs focus around a specific institutional goal: "to help achieve a peaceful, prosperous, and just Asia-Pacific community of fully committed partner nations." Research, dialogue, educational activities, and public outreach incorporate both the Center's mission and programmatic focus of building an Asia-Pacific community.

The Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships (EEF) Program, created in 1953 to honor President Dwight D. Eisenhower, promotes international understanding and productivity through the exchange of information, ideas, and perspectives among emerging leaders throughout the world. The Eisenhower Fellowship Act of 1990 authorized a permanent endowment for the program and established a trust fund. The 1992 Appropriations Act provided \$5 million to establish the endowment and to appropriate the interest and earnings to Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships, Inc. In 1995, the Appropriations Act made an additional payment of \$2.5 million to the endowment. In nominating candidates for this program, eminent citizens select individuals from their countries whom they believe will have considerable impact on their communities.

The Israeli-Arab Scholarship Program is funded by an interest-paying, Congressionally-mandated endowment established in 1991. The program provides highly qualified Arab citizens of Israel with opportunities to pursue graduate education in the United States, while experiencing American society and culture. Students are selected through a merit-based competition administered by the Public Affairs Section of the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv. The program is a multi-year activity.

**Strategic Objectives:** Achieve Peace and Security; Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights, Humanitarian Response); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs)

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$19,855,465	\$3,491,000	\$23,346,465

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$826,000	\$6,138,000	\$588,000	\$553,000	\$8,105,000

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
99	1,081	1,180

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

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## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

## Special Academic Exchange Programs

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

The Edmund S. Muskie Fellowship Program selects outstanding citizens from Eurasia to receive scholarships for master's degree work in business administration, economics, public policy, education, journalism, library science, and environmental studies. Fellows return home after the conclusion of the M.A. degree to pursue careers in government, the private sector, and the NGO community.

ECA supports American Overseas Research Centers (AORCs) through a grant to the Council of American Overseas Research Centers. This grant provides support for graduate and postgraduate study by U.S. scholars at these centers.

Special exchanges for the South Pacific, East Timor, and Tibet provide scholarships for undergraduate and graduate exchanges at U.S. universities.

The Disability Exchange Clearinghouse was developed through a cooperative agreement with Mobility International USA to help ensure that international exchange opportunities are promoted among individuals with disabilities.

**Strategic Objectives:** Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs)

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$39,731,000	\$1,068,357	\$40,799,357

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$4,253,234	\$0	\$0	\$4,253,234

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
1,788	1,079	2,867

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

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## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

## 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, and the National Youth Science Camp of the Americas.

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

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$12,749,000	\$0	\$12,749,000

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$631,868	\$0	\$0	\$631,868

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
641	924	1,565

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

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## Support for East European Democracy Exchanges

The primary goal of the Support for East European Democracy (SEED) Act of 1989 is to promote democratic and free market transitions in the former communist countries of Central and Eastern Europe, enabling them to overcome their past and become reliable, productive members of the Euro-Atlantic community of Western democracies. ECA administered a host of programs geared towards meeting this mandate.

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

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$1,498,099	\$1,498,099

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<b>Non-USG Funding:</b>	<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Non-USG Funding</b>
	\$0	\$26,960	\$0	\$0	\$26,960

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	15	115	130

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

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## Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs

The Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs is responsible for advising the Secretary of State regarding countries within the region, and guiding the operation of U.S. diplomatic establishments in the countries of the region while implementing foreign policy throughout Europe and Eurasia.

### Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs

Post-generated exchange and training programs in the European and Eurasian region consist of a variety of exchanges, seminars, training programs, master classes, and conferences that promote U.S. interests on issues such as national security, mutual understanding, regional stability, NATO enlargement, strengthening democracy, human rights, civil society, economic prosperity, the war on terrorism, and nonproliferation.

**Strategic Objectives:** Achieve Peace and Security (American Citizens, Regional Stability, International Crime and Drugs, Weapons of Mass Destruction, Counterterrorism, Homeland Security); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights, Humanitarian Response); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs); Strengthen Diplomatic and Program Capabilities (Management and Organizational Excellence)

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$3,726,860	\$63,291	\$3,790,151

<b>Non-USG Funding:</b>	<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Non-USG Funding</b>
	\$6,508	\$12,674	\$265,861	\$3,000	\$288,043

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	6,803	70,801	77,604

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

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## **Bureau of Intelligence and Research**

Drawing on all-source intelligence, the Bureau of Intelligence and Research (INR) provides value-added independent analysis of events to Department policy makers, ensures that intelligence activities support foreign policy and national security purposes, and serves as the focal point in the Department for ensuring policy review of sensitive counterintelligence and law enforcement activities. INR's primary mission is to harness intelligence to serve U.S. diplomacy.

### **Research and Training Program on Eastern Europe and the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union**

The Title VIII Program was created by the Research and Training for Eastern Europe and the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union Act of 1983, as amended, co-authored by Joseph Biden, Richard Lugar, and Lee Hamilton. The legislative mandate of the Title VIII Program is to support and sustain Eurasian and Central and East European critical language and research studies in the United States, and to bring American scholarly expertise on policy relevant issues to the service of the U.S. Government. This program is managed by the Department of State's Bureau of Intelligence and Research and supports open source, policy-relevant U.S. scholar research. Products of the program are disseminated to policy makers and analysts across the federal government via policy forums, conferences, and electronic distribution. Scholars work closely with U.S. and overseas counterparts, including U.S. embassies and the military to stay abreast of current issues, developments, and mitigating factors. This critical and timely information assists analysts and decision makers by providing additional insights which enhance critical thinking and analysis. Program scholars are encouraged to provide long-term service to the government after their participation under the program is complete. Per the legislation, the Title VIII is required to have an Advisory Committee, which reviews the annual applications for this program and provides expertise on policy-relevant proposals. The Committee is to include representatives of the Department of Defense, Department of Education, Department of State, Library of Congress, and university and non-governmental organizations.

This program continues to support a cadre of U.S. experts on the regions by supporting advanced research; graduate and language training (domestic and on-site); public dissemination of research data, methods, and findings; and contact and collaboration among government and private specialists. Congress determined factual knowledge, independently verified, about the countries of Eastern Europe and the independent states of the former Soviet Union is of the utmost importance for the national security of the United States, for the furtherance of our national interests in the conduct of foreign relations, and for the prudent management of our domestic affairs.

Therefore, Congress found that it is in the national interest for the United States Government to provide a stable source of financial support for the functions described above and to supplement the financial support for those functions (which is currently being furnished by federal, state, local, regional, and private agencies, organizations, and individuals), and thereby to stabilize the conduct of these functions on a national scale, consistently, and on a long range unclassified basis. 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. Organizations with substantial and wide-reaching experience in administering research and training programs serve as intermediaries conducting nationwide competitive programs for U.S. scholars, students, and institutions pertaining to advanced research and language training on the countries of Eastern Europe and Eurasia. U.S.-based public and private nonprofit organizations and educational institutions may carry out Title VIII-funded programs that (1) support and sustain American expertise on the countries of Eastern Europe and Eurasia, (2) bring American expertise to the service of the U.S. Government, and (3) further U.S. foreign assistance and policy goals. An explicit connection must be made to U.S. policy, the maintenance of U.S. knowledge and expertise, and national capability.

This program also works to support outreach and build relationships with the academic community. Intelligence community analysts and DOS policy staff can benefit from engagement with outside elements to explore new ideas and perspectives and create new knowledge and research. The grants will be awarded through an open, merit-based competition. Grantee organizations will then conduct competitions for students, scholars, and specialists.

Title VIII activities in FY 2008 included a greater emphasis on cross-border research, military activities and issues,

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mass mobilization, Islamic extremism, frozen conflicts, democratization, and other key issues impacting the regions. The program also deployed an open-source research system for the .gov and .mil community, affording analysts and others the ability to pull relevant research and products.

Scholars, students, and specialists participate in briefings and distribute papers and findings to INR. Research topics vary by country and theme, but must be policy relevant. In FY 2008, detailed country-based data was not supplied by INR as research theme and country of study is available after scholars, students, and specialists and their research topics are selected. Deliverables are not submitted until their research is complete, particularly in the case of long-term dissertation and post-dissertation work. The program's main goals are domestic in nature: support of U.S. scholars only; therefore, IAWG did not receive information on how the program impacted Eastern European or Eurasian educational and research communities or any other multiplier effects internationally.

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

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
400	0	400

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

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## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

## Bureau of International Information Programs

The Bureau of International Information Programs (IIP) is the principal international strategic communications service for the U.S. foreign affairs community. IIP designs, develops, and implements a wide variety of strategic public diplomacy initiatives and strategic communications programs, using Internet and print publications, traveling and electronically transmitted speaker programs, and information resource services.

### U.S. Speaker/Specialist Programs

The Bureau of International Information Programs is the principal U.S. Government organization responsible for informing and influencing international audiences about U.S. policy and American society. Through the U.S. Speaker/Specialist Programs, IIP recruits speakers and specialists from both the public and private sectors to speak and to serve as consultants, or to conduct workshops and seminars for professional audiences, on such topics as international security, trade policy, democracy, issues of civil society, education, free and fair elections, the environment, the rule of law, and the free press. Annually, IIP programs recruit over a thousand U.S. speakers/specialists to discuss with foreign audiences issues that have been identified by U.S. embassies. While most speakers travel abroad to a foreign country for multiday programs, others participate electronically via digital videoconferencing (a two-way electronic, and/or audio and visual link), and teleconferencing (a two-way telephone conversation).

The program operates on the principle that a free society is its own best witness. Selected from among the best in their fields and representing the broad range of informed opinion within the United States, participants express their own views as experts in foreign policy, government, economics, business, education, humanities, science and technology, law, and other fields. One speaker may be programmed in multiple countries and on several topics.

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

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$4,903,665	\$998,576	\$5,902,241

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
1,198	0	1,198

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

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## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

## 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.

The demand reduction program helps advance transformational diplomacy by reducing drug use, crime, and related violence that threatens our national security and hinders the economic development, political stability, and security in emerging democracies and developing countries. INL demand reduction programs are designed to assist the international community in reducing drug consumption, thereby reducing the income that criminal and terrorist organizations derive from narcotics-trafficking and reducing threats to the health and welfare of fragile states. These funds are targeted to respond to the most pressing drug-related threats worldwide (e.g., HIV/AIDS due to injecting drug use, drug-related crime and violence of youth gangs, special needs of pregnant and addicted women, ravages of methamphetamine, cocaine and heroin abuse). Independent, science-based evaluations on the long-range impact of INL-funded training for drug treatment programs revealed that overall hard-core drug use in Colombia was reduced from 64% to 36% in the target treatment population, while overall drug use in Vietnam was reduced from 100% to 27% in the target population. In Vietnam, heroin use was reduced by 86% pre- and post-treatment in 20 demonstration treatment centers, while intravenous heroin use (a major vector for HIV/AIDS) was reduced by 85 percent. Among female clients in targeted Thai treatment programs, overall drug use and methamphetamine use was reduced from 92% to 10% and 90% to 10%, respectively. Among female clients in targeted Colombian treatment programs, overall drug use and cocaine use was reduced from 56% to 37% and 28% to 15%, respectively. Finally, criminal activity and arrest rates pre- and post-treatment were reduced by over 85% in targeted Colombian and Thai treatment programs. In addition, the program continues to fund model outreach and aftercare centers in volatile Muslim regions where the United States needs to increase access to civil society (e.g., Southwest/Southeast Asia). These centers, which can be co-located in mosques and madrassahs, serve as a prevention component of counterterrorism programs. They are designed to reduce drug consumption whose proceeds are a potential source of terrorist financing, cut into the recruitment base of terrorist organizations, enhance America's image in Muslim countries, provide youth in at-risk areas with alternatives to radical or terrorist indoctrination centers, and reduce the high rates of drug use, relapse, and drug-related violence in their target populations.

**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); Peace and Security - Counternarcotics

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$4,646,224	\$0	\$4,646,224

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

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**Participant Totals:**

<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
88	8,704	8,792

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

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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**Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation**

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

The ISN Bureau:

- spearheads efforts to promote international consensus on WMD proliferation through bilateral and multilateral diplomacy;
- leads the development of diplomatic responses to specific bilateral and regional WMD proliferation challenges, including today's threats posed by Iran, North Korea, and Syria; and develops and supports strategic dialogues with China, India, Pakistan, and other key states or groups of states;
- addresses WMD proliferation threats posed by non-state actors and terrorist groups by improving physical security, using interdiction and sanctions, and actively participating in the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI);
- works closely with the United Nations, the G-8, NATO, the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and other international institutions and organizations to reduce and eliminate the threat posed by WMD;
- supports efforts of the international community to prevent, protect against, and respond to the threat or use of WMD by terrorists; leads USG coordination as co-chair to the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism, a partnership of some 75 countries committed to preventing, protecting against, and responding to nuclear terrorism.

**Export Control and Related Border Security Program**

The U.S. Department of State, Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation, Office of Export Control Cooperation (ISN/ECC) provides policy direction for, and management and coordination of, the Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) program. EXBS is designed to assist other countries with developing strategic trade control systems meeting accepted international standards to stem proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and their components, as well as prevent irresponsible transfers of advanced conventional weapons. This is achieved by providing a variety of assistance, including diplomatic initiatives, multilateral conferences, legal and regulatory consultation, training in all areas of strategic trade control (imports, exports, re-exports, transit, transshipment), equipment, funding, collaboration with other nonproliferation and counter-proliferation initiatives, and the development and deployment of export licensing information systems. EXBS activities generally fall under one or more of the following critical components of an effective national export control system: legal and regulatory frameworks, licensing procedures and practices, enforcement, government-industry relations, and interagency cooperation.

During FY 2008, EXBS managed and/or funded 58 technical export control workshops, meetings, or conferences with officials from 31 countries. An estimated 1,331 foreign officials received training or participated in workshops or conferences in this time period. National Control List Workshops were held in Afghanistan, Armenia, the Philippines, Pakistan, Singapore, and Sri Lanka to assist with the development and implementation of national control lists. Industry-Government Outreach workshops, intended to build relationships and educate industry on national export control laws and regulations, took place in Latvia and Romania. EXBS sponsored and managed workshops in Argentina and Oman for the purpose of educating respective officials on the obligations of UNSCR 1540 and assisting them with the development of a plan to reach compliance. Tracker licensing software and training were provided to Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Kyrgyzstan, Montenegro, Serbia, and Vietnam. Although EXBS funds the majority of its enforcement training through other USG implementing entities, EXBS managed and/or funded Best Practice Exchanges, training on inspection/detection equipment, and the training of 34 foreign officials at the University of Georgia, Center for International Trade and Security Export Control Academy.

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

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**USG Funding:**

<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
\$3,083,082	\$0	\$3,083,082

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

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

**Participant Totals:**

<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
96	1,331	1,427

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

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## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

## 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; Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights, Humanitarian Response); Promote International Understanding; Strengthen Diplomatic and Program Capabilities

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$598,700	\$0	\$598,700

**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
239	4,545	4,784

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

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## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

## Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs

The Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs helps to guide the operation of the U.S. diplomatic missions within the countries of Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. 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 and Central Asian region consist of a variety of exchanges, seminars, training programs, and conferences that promote U.S. interests on issues such as national security, economic prosperity, democracy, human rights, protection of the environment, halting the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and combating terrorism and international crime.

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

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$617,302	\$984,070	\$1,601,372

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$12,918	\$650	\$39,316	\$1,235	\$54,119

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
100	12,132	12,232

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

## Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs

The Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs is responsible for managing and promoting U.S. interests in the region by supporting democracy, trade, and sustainable economic development, and fostering cooperation on issues such as drug trafficking and crime, poverty reduction, and environmental protection.

The Bureau works with its partners in the Americas to generate broad-based growth through freer trade and sound economic policies, to invest in the well-being of people from all walks of life, and to make democracy serve every citizen more effectively and justly.

The Bureau strives to strengthen an inter-American community formed by:

- Economic partners that are democratic, stable, and prosperous.
- Friendly neighbors that help secure our borders against terrorism and illegal drugs.
- Nations that work together in the world to advance shared political and economic values.

## Post-Generated Exchange Programs

Post-generated exchanges in the Western Hemispheric region consist of a variety of exchanges, seminars, and conferences that promote the United States' interests in democracy, trade, 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 (International Crime and Drugs); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights, Humanitarian Response); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs)

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$4,953,145	\$407,862	\$5,361,007

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$832,027	\$23,527	\$1,203,325	\$7,710	\$2,066,589

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
1,631	183,261	184,892

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

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# FY 2008 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$1,535,325	\$1,136,318	\$399,007	\$1,454,972†	\$12,016†	\$320,196†	\$153,566†	\$3,476,075†	3,927

Total number of participants includes some, but not all, of the organization's in-country training participants.

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



## DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Office of Public Affairs  
1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE  
Washington, DC 20590  
www.dot.gov • 202-366-4000

The Department of Transportation (DOT) is a Cabinet-level executive department commissioned to serve the United States by ensuring a fast, safe, efficient, accessible, and secure transportation system that meets vital national interests and enhances the quality of life of the American people, today and into the future. Leadership of the DOT is provided by the Secretary of Transportation, who is the principal adviser to the President in all matters relating to federal transportation programs.

The DOT includes the Office of the Secretary (OST) and ten individual operating administrations: the Federal Aviation Administration, the Federal Highway Administration, the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration, the Federal Railroad Administration, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, the Federal Transit Administration, the Maritime Administration, the Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, the Research and Innovative Technology Administration (which includes the Volpe Center, Bureau of Transportation Statistics, and Transportation Safety Institute), and the Surface Transportation Board.

A number of the Department's operating administrations, along with the OST Office of International Transportation and Trade, are engaged in international cooperation, training, and exchange activities. This office also oversees the formulation of international and national transportation policy. The U.S. transportation system is a key enabling factor that has helped to facilitate freer trade, promote economic efficiency, accelerate global economic growth, increase greater cultural exchange, and expand democracy around the world. For these reasons, "Global Connectivity" is one of the key strategic objectives for the Department in its 2003-2008 Strategic Plan that includes mechanisms for the implementation of technical assistance and training programs around the world.

The Department's international training and technical exchange programs in areas such as promoting regional air traffic control centers, road construction and maintenance, internships, need-based classroom courses, intercity

## DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

transport, scanning tours, and international workshops have proven to be vitally important to U.S. interests abroad as well as mutually beneficial to our foreign transport partners.

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## Federal Aviation Administration

The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) provides a safe, secure, and efficient global aerospace system that contributes to national security and the promotion of U.S. aerospace safety. As the leading authority in the international aerospace community, the FAA is responsive to the dynamic nature of customer needs, economic conditions, and environmental concerns.

### FAA International Visitors Program

The International Visitors Program is designed to facilitate cooperation and exchange in the field of aviation. The program's stated goals are to exchange information and experience, encourage and sustain international cooperation, promote acceptance of FAA policies and procedures as well as U.S. standards and equipment, and avoid duplication of research and study efforts. The majority of international visitors hosted by the FAA are government officials. Many are air traffic controllers interested in visiting FAA air traffic control facilities throughout the country. However, a significant number of visitors are senior-level policy and technical officials who meet with their counterparts to discuss issues pertinent to aviation safety. All costs associated with the FAA International Visitors Program are covered by foreign aviation authorities, privatized government entities, or sponsoring corporations.

**Strategic Objectives:** Achieve Peace and Security (American Citizens, Counterterrorism); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues); Promote International Understanding; Operation of Safe, Secure, and Efficient International Airspace

**USG Funding:**

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

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	1,614	1,614

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

**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 Airports and International Training Division (AITD) 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 AITD 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
\$5,275	\$384,801	\$390,076

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$1,283,121	\$0	\$89,501	\$126,906	\$1,499,528

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
31	851	882

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.

\*\*\*\*\*



## DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

## Federal Highway Administration

The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) is committed to the improvement of our nation's highway system and its intermodal connections. The FHWA provides leadership, expertise, resources, and information in cooperation with its partners to enhance the country's economic vitality, quality of life, and environment. The FHWA directly administers a number of highway transportation activities including standards development, research and technology, training, technical assistance, and highway access to federally-owned lands and Indian lands. Further, FHWA has a significant role in allocating resources and working through partnerships, programs, and policies, which facilitate the strategic development and maintenance of state and local transportation systems as effective and efficient elements of the national intermodal transportation system.

### Informational Tours of Research Laboratories

The Turner-Fairbank Highway Research Center (TFHRC) in McLean, Virginia, is the primary research facility of the Federal Highway Administration. TFHRC's mission is to solve complex technical and practical problems related to the preservation and improvement of America's national highway system through advanced research and development in such areas as safety, intelligent transportation systems, pavements, materials, structural technologies, and advanced technologies. The Center has a visitors program that enables professionals in the fields of transportation and transportation engineering to tour its research facilities, receive briefings on the activities of the facility and its individual labs, and exchange information and discuss technical issues with lab managers.

**Strategic Objectives:** Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs); Strengthen Diplomatic and Program Capabilities (Management and Organizational Excellence); Advancement of Science

**USG Funding:**

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

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	126	126

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

## International Outreach Programs

The Office of International Programs leads the Federal Highway Administration's efforts to serve the U.S. road community's access to international sources of information on road-related technologies and markets, and to provide technical assistance on road transportation issues to developing countries and economies in transition.

-- International Technology Scanning Program: The Office of International Programs administers the International Technology Scanning Program, which serves as a means for identifying, assessing, and importing foreign highway technologies and practices that can be cost-effectively adapted to U.S. federal, state, and local highway programs. Ultimately, the goal of the program is to provide better, safer, and more environmentally sound roads for the American public by implementing the best practices developed abroad. Scanning team reviews involve teams of specialists in a particular discipline that are dispatched to consult with foreign counterparts in selected advanced developed countries. Participants usually represent the FHWA, state highway departments, local governments, and, where appropriate, transportation trade and research groups, the private sector, and academia. Scanning team reviews are conducted in cooperation with the American Association of State Highway Transportation Officials (AASHTO), the Transportation Research Board (TRB), and the National Cooperative Highway Research Program (NCHRP) Panel 20-36. Since the program was launched in 1990, approximately 70 reviews have been completed.

-- Exchange Program: The Office of International Programs assists its foreign counterparts with setting up long-term exchange programs for their employees who would like to spend 6 to 12 months with the FHWA. Generally speaking, the FHWA does not spend USG funding on these long-term exchange programs. Support comes from foreign sources.

-- Visitors Program: The Office of International Programs also provides short-term, ad hoc international visitor programs for its foreign counterparts who would like to meet with officials in other elements within FHWA and the Department of Transportation. The FHWA also refers such requests to appropriate associations and state and local transportation organizations.

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

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$713,833	\$0	\$713,833

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$63,851	\$12,016	\$18,604	\$1,900	\$96,371

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
260	317	577

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

## National Highway Institute International Training Program

The National Highway Institute (NHI) International Programs team is dedicated to promoting highway transportation expertise worldwide and to increasing the transfer of highway transportation technology to the international transportation community. Primary activities include sponsoring training programs for international participants, assisting in establishing Technology Transfer Centers, offering International Highway Fellowships, and hosting foreign visitors. NHI offers its training courses to both groups and individuals. International groups may purchase NHI courses for presentation in a selected country; interested individuals may purchase single slots in international courses presented in the United States. The National Highway Institute is an office in the Office of Technical Services.

In FY 2008, the National Highway Institute hosted five international visitors to its headquarters. Five additional visitors attended an NHI-sponsored conference in Colorado. Two NHI professionals traveled overseas to participate in conferences in Ethiopia and France. Dollar figures reflected are for staff travel only.

**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
\$8,800	\$0	\$8,800

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	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	10	12

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

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## DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

## Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration

The Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA) was established as a separate administration within the Department on January 1, 2000, pursuant to the Motor Carrier Safety Improvement Act of 1999. Its primary mission is to reduce crashes, injuries, and fatalities involving large trucks and buses. Headquartered in Washington, D.C., FMCSA employs more than 1,000 individuals nationwide and works to improve bus and truck safety and save lives.

### Drug Interdiction Assistance Program

The Drug Interdiction Assistance Program (DIAP) is a specialized unit of the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration. Established in 1988, the program assists law enforcement officials in the detection and apprehension of transporters and users of illicit drugs relating to commercial motor vehicles. Program focus includes the development and distribution of techniques to rapidly identify in-transit commercial drivers and vehicles involved in criminal activity.

The mission of DIAP is based on and delivered through

- Support of investigative/informational requests.
- Support of transportation security initiatives.
- Integration of effective technology.
- Highway drug interdiction training.
- Use of discretionary funding.
- Providing technical assistance.

Since inception, members of the DIAP team have trained over 105,000 federal, state, and local officials in commercial vehicle drug and criminal interdiction tactics and techniques. Illicit drug seizures and criminal apprehensions routinely increase dramatically after training.

**Strategic Objectives:** Achieve Peace and Security (International Crime and Drugs, Counterterrorism, Homeland Security); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues); Promote International Understanding

**USG Funding:**

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

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
10	211	221

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

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## DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

## 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 and International Activities

The Federal Railroad Administration's International Visitors Program is an unfunded program designed to facilitate and assist cooperative efforts between foreign government-owned and operated rail systems and the U.S. rail industry, including manufacturers, suppliers, and service providers. In Washington, D.C., FRA representatives provide visiting foreign government and/or foreign- or U.S. Government-sponsored and supported delegations with technical briefings, economic briefings, and discussions about the U.S. rail industry. To support specific DOT and/or Administration initiatives, FRA representatives occasionally travel overseas to provide and discuss this type of information. Also, with expenses paid for in their entirety by foreign governments, FRA occasionally provides on-the-job rail safety inspection training, both at headquarters and in the field.

**Strategic Objectives:** 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	\$0	\$0

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
53	115	168

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

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## DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

## 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.

### International Mass Transportation Foreign Visitor Program

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
\$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.

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## DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

## Maritime Administration

The Maritime Administration's overall mission is to promote the development and maintenance of an adequate and well-balanced United States merchant marine, sufficient to carry the nation's domestic waterborne commerce and a substantial portion of its waterborne foreign commerce, and capable of serving as a naval and military auxiliary in time of war or national emergency.

### United States Merchant Marine Academy Programs

The United States Merchant Marine Academy (USMMA) educates professional officers and leaders who are dedicated to serving the economic and national defense interests of the United States in our armed forces and merchant marine, and who will contribute to an intermodal transportation system that effectively ties America together. The Academy also opens its courses to qualified foreign students. Foreign students attending the Academy are funded entirely from personal resources or by foreign governments. The government of Panama, through the Instituto para la Formacion y Aprovechamiento de Recursos Humanos (IFARHU), provides Panamanian students with loans to facilitate their attendance at the Academy. These loans may be forgiven if students achieve high academic recognition in their education/training program at the Academy, or if the Panamanian government determines they meet other conditions that warrant forgiveness of the loans.

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

**USG Funding:**

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

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$108,000	\$0	\$205,960	\$24,760	\$338,720

**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.

\*\*\*\*\*

## DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

**USMMA Global Maritime and Transportation School**

The Global Maritime and Transportation School (GMATS) at the United States Merchant Marine Academy is the professional education and training arm of the U.S. Maritime Administration. GMATS offers leading edge programs that benefit professionals from the public- and private-sector maritime and transportation industry. Through its education, training, and research initiatives, GMATS is dedicated to optimizing America's economic and strategic intermodal transportation system and its global transportation interests. Further, GMATS seeks to encourage worldwide trade by providing mariners and international transportation and business professionals with the requisite skills needed to operate intermodal transportation systems in the worldwide economy that are safe, efficient, and environmentally compliant.

GMATS's international activities fall into four broad categories: (1) development and delivery of customized education and training (including train-the-trainer) programs, (2) technical assistance, including maritime education and training, and maritime operations, intermodal systems, and transportation security, (3) hosting U.S. study tours for foreign transportation officials through the State Department's International Visitor Leadership Program, and (4) facilitating study tours for U.S. professionals overseas.

GMATS is a fee-for-service organization. Revenues to operate GMATS are generated through reimbursable and interagency agreements, contracts, Memoranda of Agreement/Memoranda of Understanding, tuition, and lodging fees.

**Strategic Objectives:** Achieve Peace and Security (International Crime and Drugs, Counterterrorism, Homeland Security); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues); Promote International Understanding; Advancement of Nautical, Marine, and Marine Engineering Sciences; Maritime Safety and Security

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$14,206	\$14,206

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$6,131	\$0	\$6,131

**Participant Totals:**

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

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

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## DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

## National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

The primary mission of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) is to save lives and prevent injuries or economic losses resulting from road crashes. NHTSA's programs focus on two areas: (1) design and construction of vehicles and equipment, which includes developing and issuing regulations that improve the safety of motor vehicles and passengers, and (2) behavioral issues, with a specific focus on best practices for drivers, passengers, pedestrians, and other road users.

### NHTSA International Activities

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration has limited authority in the international affairs arena, and therefore does not have a formal international program. The only international activity that is supported by Congress through appropriations is travel to attend meetings related to global harmonization of vehicle safety standards. NHTSA does not have the authority to provide any technical assistance to a foreign country. In some very specific and unique instances, NHTSA has provided its expertise to foreign countries under the authority of the Secretary of Transportation or another federal agency of the U.S. Government. More often, NHTSA entertains requests from domestic and foreign entities, both governmental and private, to give briefings at its headquarters on its traffic safety, research, and regulatory programs.

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

**USG Funding:**

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

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	72	72

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

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## DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

## Office of the Secretary, Office of International Transportation and Trade

The Office of International Transportation and Trade provides leadership and coordination on a wide range of international transportation and trade policies. The Office's varied activities support the Department's Global Connectivity Strategic Plan objective 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.

Highlighting one of the many accomplishments under the Global Connectivity Strategic Plan is the work being undertaken by the Department to assist with Iraq reconstruction efforts. Since May 2003 nearly 50 individuals with varying backgrounds from different modal administrations have persevered under challenging conditions in Iraq. These committed volunteers provide executive leadership and direction in the promotion and development of Iraq's transportation systems. Our Departmental personnel, led by the Office of Transportation Attache in the U.S. Embassy, have been working to improve core functions of the Government of Iraq so as to hasten the transition to Iraqi self-sufficiency. As subject matters experts, they work closely with the Iraqi Minister of Transportation and the Minister of Construction and Housing (on road and bridge infrastructure) to coordinate Ministerial capacity building as well as administering projects developed by U.S. funding. Important projects maturing this year (either transferred to Iraqi funding or delivered) including the ongoing training and certification of Iraqi air traffic controllers, an advanced traing control system and associated infrastructure provided to the Iraq Republic Railroad, and a professional knowledge exchange center for engineers at the Ministry of Construction and Housing.

### Safe Skies for Africa Program

The Safe Skies for Africa Initiative, launched in 1998, assists African nations in improving their air navigation services, aviation safety, and airport security. Under the auspices of the program, nearly 400 participants have received training. Participants are typically from Angola, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Djibouti (as a special category country), Kenya, Mali, Namibia, Tanzania, and Uganda. The U.S. 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. When training is conducted in the United States, lodging, tuition, and travel costs were included. When training is conducted in-country, the participants' travel costs are paid by the countries receiving the training.

**Strategic Objectives:** Achieve Peace and Security (American Citizens, International Crime and Drugs, Counterterrorism, Homeland Security); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security); Strengthen Diplomatic and Program Capabilities; Enhance Program Countries' Ability to Use, Maintain, and Sustain Improvements Made in Security Oversight; Increase Capacity and Reduce Costs of Program and Improve Oversight of Compliance to Aviation Standards; Enhance Outreach and Coordination With Multilateral, International, and Private Sector Organizations

#### USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$377,781	\$0	\$377,781

#### Non-USG Funding:

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

## DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

## Participant Totals:

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

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

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## Research and Innovative Technology Administration

The Research and Innovative Technology Administration (RITA) coordinates the Department's research programs and is charged with advancing the deployment of cross-cutting technologies to improve America's transportation system. As directed by Congress in its founding legislation, RITA leads DOT in

- Coordinating, facilitating, and reviewing the Department's research and development programs and activities.
- Advancing innovative technologies, including intelligent transportation systems.
- Performing comprehensive transportation statistics research, analysis, and reporting.
- Providing education and training in transportation and transportation-related fields.

## Transportation Information Exchanges

In the international area, RITA/Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS) collects, analyzes, and disseminates data and information on U.S. international trade, international travel, and global transportation issues, and conducts international exchanges and collaboration activities within the Department with other statistical and transportation agencies, and with other international organizations. These activities support the DOT global connectivity strategic goal. BTS is identified as the lead agency for the North American Transportation Statistics Interchange in the Department of Transportation Strategic Plan 2003-2008.

**Strategic Objectives:** Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs); Strengthen Diplomatic and Program Capabilities; Security and Prosperity Partnership (SPP) for North America

## USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$30,629	\$0	\$30,629

## Non-USG Funding:

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

## Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
12	96	108

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

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# FY 2008 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$44,724	\$34,800	\$9,924	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$6,100†	\$50,824†	486

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 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.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

**IRS International Visitors Programs**

The International Visitors Program (IVP) provides a central coordination point for visitation and/or information requests from foreign tax and related government officials. These are designed as short, targeted visits with IRS personnel expert in various technical areas, and are primarily conducted in the Washington, D.C., area. All direct costs are borne by the attendees.

IVP coordinates the identification of subject matter experts who present technical training/information at events organized overseas by international organizations such as Inter-American Center for Tax Administration (CIAT), Intra-European Organization of Tax Administration (IOTA), and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

**Strategic Objectives:** Achieve Peace and Security (International Crime and Drugs); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security); Promote International Understanding; Strengthen Diplomatic and Program Capabilities (Management and Organizational Excellence)

**USG Funding:**

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

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
162	211	373

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

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## Office of the Comptroller of the Currency

The primary mission of the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC) is to regulate national banks.

### Foreign Technical Assistance Program

The primary objectives of the Foreign Technical Assistance (FTA) Program are to:

- 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.

The following FTA activities occurred during FY 2008:

Courses at the International Schools for Foreign Bank Supervisors included:

- Operational Risk School in Washington, D.C.
- Pre-MENA (Middle East/North Africa) Senior Roundtable in Egypt
- Anti-Money Laundering School in Morocco
- Problem Bank School in Washington, D.C.
- Latin American Association of Supervisors of Banks of the Americas (ASBA)
- StressTesting in Peru
- Stress Testing in Malaysia

On-site Examinations (Study Tours) in FY 2008:

- Uruguay - Participated in an Anti-Money Laundering Bank Examination
- Central Bank of Russia - Participated in an Anti-Money Laundering Bank Examination
- Central Bank of Egypt - Participated in a targeted Safety and Soundness Bank Examination

Bank Supervision Projects in FY 2008:

- Brazil, China, Mexico - International Rural Workshop in Washington, D.C.
- Canada, Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions - OCC's Anti-Money Laundering Supervisory Approach
- India - Consolidated Supervision Discussion with Reserve Bank of India
- Algeria - Problem Bank Resolution
- India - U.S.-India Financial Economic Forum
- United Kingdom - United Kingdom Banking Reform
- Turkey - Problem Bank Supervision
- Northern Iraq - Financial Systems Assessment Team/Anti-Money Laundering/Terrorist Financing

Foreign Bank Supervisor Government Personnel Exchanges in FY 2008:

- Austria - Bank Supervision
- China - Rural Banking Program

**FY 2008 DATA**

**DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY**

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**Strategic Objectives:** Achieve Peace and Security (International Crime and Drugs, Counterterrorism, Homeland Security); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security); Safety and Soundness of Global Banking System

**USG Funding:**

<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
\$34,800	\$9,924	\$44,724

**Non-USG Funding:**

<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Non-USG Funding</b>
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$6,100	\$6,100

**Participant Totals:**

<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
10	103	113

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

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**FY 2008 DATA**

<b>Total USG Funding</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	606

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.

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### Veterans Health Administration

The Veterans Health Administration provides hospital, nursing home, and domiciliary care, as well as outpatient medical and dental care, to eligible veterans of military service in the Armed Forces.



## DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

## 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 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

**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
606	0	606

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

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# FY 2008 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	2,084

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



## ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Office of Management Operations  
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW  
Washington, DC 20460  
[www.epa.gov](http://www.epa.gov) • 202-564-6613

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) strives to ensure that all Americans, from communities, individuals, and businesses to state, local, and tribal governments, be protected from significant risks to human health and the environment. The Agency's mission is to make communities and ecosystems diverse, sustainable, and economically productive by safeguarding the natural environment, using the best available science and technologies.

\*\*\*\*\*

### 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

**FY 2008 DATA**

**ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**

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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.

**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	2,084	2,084

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

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# FY 2008 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	508

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

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

privatization and competition in the telecommunications marketplace. IVP briefings assist in this process by providing delegations with an opportunity to examine firsthand the U.S. regulatory model as one possible approach. Furthermore, IVP briefings provide useful opportunities for exchanging information and perspectives as the U.S. Government and other governments negotiate international agreements to reflect these marketplaces and regulatory changes. The FCC does not keep track of international visitors' sources of funding. FCC program partner organizations include the U.S. Agency for International Development, the U.S. Trade and Development Agency, and the World Bank.

**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	508	508

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

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# FY 2008 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$420,000	\$420,000	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$420,000	395

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

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



## 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.

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### FDIC International Programs

The FDIC mission statement focuses on the role of the FDIC in maintaining stability and public confidence in the nation's banking system and promotes the safety and soundness of insured depository institutions by addressing the risks to the deposit insurance funds.

The FDIC's International Programs include the Technical Assistance Program, the Visitors and Information Program, the Examiner Training Program, and participation in international organizations related to bank supervision and deposit insurance.

The Technical Assistance Program provides on-site training, expert consultation, and examination and resolutions assistance to foreign bank supervisory authorities, foreign central banks, and other foreign government agencies in order to enhance the development of foreign banking systems, deposit insurance programs, and bank supervisory mechanisms and to promote the exchange of information between the United States and other countries.

## FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Requests for technical assistance must originate from (1) an official source (such as a chairman or director of a central bank), (2) an international body, (3) a U.S. Government office, or (4) a nonprofit organization. Generally, the FDIC will not provide technical assistance to a commercial entity, an individual, or an organization seeking help for a specific commercial project or contract. FDIC is reimbursed for costs incurred in providing international technical assistance.

The Visitors and Information Program coordinates FDIC staff and resources in meeting with foreign visitors and providing requested information to make the most effective use of FDIC resources and to provide a quality learning 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 workforce. FDIC's Corporate University sponsors requests from foreign central banks and supervisory authorities to send participants to specified FDIC examiner training schools held at the Seidman Center in Arlington, Virginia. Students are charged tuition and lodging fees. Costs are reviewed annually and are specified in the solicitation materials.

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

The FDIC continued to increase its global outreach during FY 2008. Technical assistance missions were diverse and well-received by beneficiaries. The FDIC provided technical assistance to central banks, bank supervisors, and deposit insurers in 10 countries. These missions included assignments with the Association of Supervisors of Banks of the Americas, the Financial Services Volunteer Corps, and the International Monetary Fund.

The FDIC continued working with the U.S. State Department to combat money laundering and the global flow of terrorist funds. The FDIC hosted two anti-money laundering training events with participation from 6 countries and 28 participants. In addition, participation by foreign bank supervisors attending the Corporate University examiner training schools included 96 students from 9 countries attending one of the four core schools in the Risk Management Bank Supervision Curriculum.

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

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$420,000	\$0	\$420,000

**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.

FY 2008 DATA

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

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Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
17	378	395

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

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# FY 2008 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$11,869	\$11,869	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$2,189	\$14,058	495

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

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



## FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

999 E Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20463  
www.fec.gov • 202-694-1000

The Federal Election Commission (FEC) is an independent agency with jurisdiction in the administration and civil enforcement of laws regulating the acquisition and expenditure of campaign funds to ensure compliance by participants in the federal election campaign process. The FEC mission is to provide public disclosure of campaign finance activities and effect voluntary compliance by providing the public with information on the laws and regulations concerning campaign finance.

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### FEC Invitations Program

The mission of the Federal Election Commission is to prevent corruption in the federal campaign process by administering, enforcing, and formulating policy with respect to federal campaign finance statutes. The FEC Invitations Program is an ongoing effort to coordinate requests for public appearances, meetings, and briefings by the Commissioners and Commission staff members.

The program accommodates requests for public appearances by FEC Commissioners and staff and coordinates interagency communications. International visitors hear briefings on federal campaign finance regulations, receive FEC publications, and tour the agency.

**Strategic Objectives:** Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs)

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$11,869	\$0	\$11,869

**FY 2008 DATA**

**FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION**

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**Non-USG Funding:**

<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Non-USG Funding</b>
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$2,189	\$2,189

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

**Participant Totals:**

<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
8	487	495

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

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**FY 2008 DATA**

<b>Total USG Funding</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	511

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.

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### **FERC International Visitors Program**

Through its International Visitors Program, FERC shares its regulatory approach and lessons learned with professional counterparts from around the world. Individual or group meetings and briefings are arranged upon request for foreign professionals who are seeking more information on U.S. domestic energy regulatory issues. All international visitors to FERC are funded by their home governments, international organizations, or other USG programs. In addition to hosting international visitors, FERC representatives occasionally speak to international visitor groups hosted by other U.S. Government organizations. U.S. participants travel overseas in response to requests from foreign governments, international organizations, and/or other USG organizations.

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

**USG Funding:**

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

FY 2008 DATA

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

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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
67	444	511

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

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# FY 2008 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	31

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

## FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

statutes.

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## FMC International Visitor Briefings and International Activities

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
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
1	30	31

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

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# FY 2008 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$56,316	\$48,691	\$7,625	Not Tracked	\$10,000	\$0	Not Tracked	\$66,316	711

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



## FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

2100 K Street, NW  
Room 201  
Washington, DC 20427  
[www.fmcs.gov](http://www.fmcs.gov) • 202-606-5445

The Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service (FMCS) assists labor and management in resolving disputes in collective bargaining contract negotiation through voluntary mediation and arbitration services for companies and unions involved in interstate commerce, for government agencies and unions, and workplace disputes; provides training to unions and management in cooperative processes to improve long-term relationships under the Labor Management Cooperation Act of 1978; 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. The agency provides training in mediation, facilitation, arbitration, and other dispute resolution processes to countries throughout the world, as well as arranges for site visits by international delegations who are researching dispute resolution processes and looking at ways to improve rule of law, economic efficiency and effectiveness, and labor-management relationships.

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### International Labor Conflict Management Program

An important goal of the International and Dispute Resolution Services Division is to strengthen democratic institutions by helping labor, management, and government professionals in foreign countries develop their capacity to engage in collective bargaining and other forms of labor-management cooperation. This goal is accomplished by providing training and mentoring to foreign professionals in mediation and various forms of workplace collaboration, as well as cooperation, on an institutional level. The program also furthers this goal by assisting stakeholders in foreign countries in the design of systems to permanently institutionalize such cooperation. In response to increasing requests from abroad for training in the application of FMCS' dispute resolution techniques beyond the labor-management context, FMCS has also provided training in conflict management and facilitation to assist

**FY 2008 DATA**

**FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE**

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foreign governments and individuals in resolving inter-ethnic and other public-policy-related disputes and has assisted in the training of judges and lawyers in mediation techniques and processes to assist in rule of law projects and to provide alternatives.

**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); Developing Skills and Techniques in Mediation, Arbitration, Facilitation, for Labor-Management, Workplace,; and Other Types of Disputes in the Society

**USG Funding:**

<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
\$48,691	\$7,625	\$56,316

**Non-USG Funding:**

<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Non-USG Funding</b>
Not Tracked	\$10,000	\$0	Not Tracked	\$10,000

**Participant Totals:**

<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
47	664	711

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

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# FY 2008 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	41

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



## FEDERAL RETIREMENT THRIFT INVESTMENT BOARD

1250 H Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20005-3952  
www.tsp.gov • 202-942-1600

The Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board is an independent federal agency established under the Federal Employees' Retirement System Act of 1986. The Agency is responsible for administering the Thrift Savings Plan (TSP), a federal government equivalent to 401(k) plans in the private sector. The Agency has established training activities for federal agency personnel and payroll representatives and it provides briefings, upon request, at federal agencies for their civilian employees and uniformed service members.

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### International Visitor Activities

The Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board does not have a formal foreign delegation program. However, on an ad hoc basis, the Agency has become involved in providing insight into the implementation of government defined contribution plans to international groups visiting the United States, usually upon the request of other federal agencies who are directly involved in the activities of the visiting foreign delegation. Upon request and coordination, the foreign delegations, primarily consisting of government representatives, are escorted by the federal agency representative who is hosting the visit. When meeting with the delegation, Agency representatives distribute TSP materials, along with a handout describing the establishment of the TSP and the various program features. If requested, Agency representatives can provide a briefing to address the information contained in the handout. However, most foreign delegations are familiar with the concept of a defined contribution plan, so Agency representatives spend most of the meeting time answering specific questions delegation members may have regarding the statutory setup of the TSP, or providing insight on the coordinating efforts among other federal or private sector entities to implement and maintain the defined contribution plan.

The Agency meets with several delegations each fiscal year. Meetings last approximately 30 to 90 minutes, depending on the level of detail of the questions.

## FEDERAL RETIREMENT THRIFT INVESTMENT BOARD

At the request of the Department for Work and Pensions, Personal Accounts Delivery Authority (PADA), London, England, the Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board detailed an employee to PADA from February 2008 until December 2008. The employee assisted PADA in its efforts to develop a personal retirement savings plan for workers whose employer does not offer another form of pension plan. The plan would be similar to the Thrift Savings Plan. The detailed employee provided technical assistance to PADA on designing an investment strategy, determining how best to procure investment strategy services, and developing a plan to present the investment part of PADA's model to consumers.

**Strategic Objectives:** Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests; Strengthen Diplomatic and Program Capabilities (Management and Organizational Excellence); Providing Insight into the Implementation of Government Defined Contribution Plans

**USG Funding:**

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

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
1	40	41

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

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# FY 2008 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$610,000	\$436,000	\$174,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$610,000	1,170

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

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



## FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Office of Public Affairs  
600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW  
Washington, DC 20580  
www.ftc.gov • 202-326-2180

The objective of the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) is to maintain competitive enterprise as the keystone of the American economic system and to prevent the free enterprise system from being fettered by monopoly or restraints on trade or corrupted by unfair or deceptive trade practices. The Commission is charged with keeping competition both free and fair.

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### FTC International Programs

The Federal Trade Commission works with competition and consumer protection agencies around the world to promote cooperation and convergence toward best practices. The FTC has built a strong network of cooperative relationships with its counterparts abroad, and plays a lead role in key multilateral relationships.

In the competition area, the FTC works closely with foreign competition agencies on cases of mutual interest to promote sound and consistent analyses and outcomes. We also promote policy convergence both through bilateral relationships and international organizations such as the International Competition Network (ICN) and the Competition Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). The FTC co-chairs the ICN's unilateral conduct working group, heads its subgroup on merger negotiation and review, and co-chairs its work on finding ways to make technical assistance more effective. The FTC participates in negotiating bilateral antitrust cooperation agreements and competition chapters of U.S. Free Trade Agreements.

In the consumer protection area, the FTC works with foreign law enforcement agencies on investigations and cases that affect U.S. consumers. Through memoranda of understanding with consumer protection enforcement agencies in foreign countries, and through multilateral organizations such as the International Consumer Protection and Enforcement Network and the anti-spam London Action Plan, we engage in information-sharing and investigative

## FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

cooperation for law enforcement actions. We also develop policies that promote consumer choice and encourage consumer confidence in the international marketplace, with a focus on e-commerce and emerging technologies, through international organizations such as the Committee on Consumer Policy of the OECD, the Working Party on Information Security and Privacy of the OECD, the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Electronic Commerce Steering Group and its Data Privacy Subgroup, and the APEC Telecommunication and Information Working Group.

The FTC also actively assists developing countries in their transition to market-based economies and their development of competition and consumer protection agencies. It provides advice to such agencies and, in partnership with the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice, operates a technical assistance program.

In FY 2008, FTC did not receive any specific appropriations to conduct international programs. However, FTC used money from the direct appropriation for international programs and received 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
\$436,000	\$174,000	\$610,000

**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
297	873	1,170

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

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#### FY 2008 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	98

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



## GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Office of Intergovernmental Solutions, Office of Citizen Services and Communications  
1800 F Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20405  
www.gsa.gov • 202-501-0705

The General Services Administration (GSA) establishes policy for, and provides economical and efficient management of, federal government property and records, including the construction and operation of buildings; procurement and distribution of supplies; utilization and disposal of real and personal property; management of transportation, traffic, and communications; and management of the governmentwide automatic data processing resources program. Its functions are carried out at three levels of organization: the central office, regional offices, and field activities.

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### Center for Intergovernmental Solutions, GSA Office of Citizen Services and Communications

Part of the mission of the Center for Intergovernmental Solutions (OIS) in the GSA 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 several international programs, particularly the 5-Nations CIO Council, The International Council for Information Technology in Government Administration (ICA: [www.ica-it.org](http://www.ica-it.org)); and North American Day, the annual e-Government summit for Canada, Mexico, 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 sector IT. In these sessions, the foreign visitors learn about the U.S. Government's experiences and share their own experience in topics as diverse as cloud computing and electronic delivery of citizen services.

**Strategic Objectives:** Sharing Information Technology, e-Government, and Public Administration Experiences

**FY 2008 DATA**

**GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION**

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**USG Funding:**

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

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
31	67	98

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

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# FY 2008 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$456,000	\$0	\$0	\$57,000	\$513,000	386

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.

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### International Auditor Fellowship Program

The Government Accountability Office welcomes auditors from around the world as participants in the International Auditor Fellowship Program. This program represents one of the ways in which GAO plays a leading role in the international auditing community. The 18-week program, which is designed for middle- to senior-level managers, is designed to strengthen the ability of Supreme Audit Institutions (SAIs) to fulfill their missions and to enhance accountability and governance worldwide. Fellows participate in classroom training, on-the-job training, intergovernmental experience, and the development of strategies to implement change and transfer knowledge in their SAIs. Participants are nominated by their SAIs with the expectation that they will play leadership roles in their organizations when they return home.

The Fellowship Program consists of three major segments. The orientation sessions provide fellows with an opportunity to learn how GAO plans, manages, and communicates the results of its work, and fellows also share information about their own audit institutions. The second segment includes course work in the technical and managerial aspects of auditing and introduces fellows to the policies, procedures, and practices at GAO. Fellows explore a variety of audit techniques and approaches with an emphasis on performance auditing and the knowledge

## GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE

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.

Several former fellows have moved into policy development and senior management positions. Many of them are now the Auditors General, Deputy Auditors General, or Government Ministers in their country. In some cases, they have written audit guidelines, standards, and handbooks to be used in their audit offices. Others have established training programs for their organizations. Many former fellows are now conducting training classes sponsored through the International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions Development Initiative. As they continue to assume roles of increased responsibility within their offices, they become partners in a worldwide network committed to fostering professional standards and accountability.

Since GAO cannot provide salary, travel, or subsistence expenses for fellows, sponsoring countries are responsible for securing the required funds. Funding assistance is often provided by the U.S. Agency for International Development, the United Nations Development Program, the World Bank, regional development banks, and the fellows' governments.

Based on feedback from previous years, we redesigned our 2008 program whereby we eliminated the team placement component, and introduced a two-week special project component at approximately the mid-point of the program. During this time, all participants were provided with an opportunity to contribute to special projects involving various work efforts underway at GAO. For example, one project involved providing input on professional standards updates, while another involved consulting on a study of the cost of employee turnover. This approach is more inclusive because the special project component occurs within the time frame of the regular project, therefore, fellows did not have to extend their stay or incur additional costs.

In addition, we introduced Team Building Courses and activities into the 18-week program, and held an interactive session with GAO staff discussing variations in work at the fellows' respective Supreme Audit Institutions. We are continuing in our efforts to redesign many sessions to have them more interactive with additional case studies. Our annual Cross Culture Open House, at which fellows provided displays and engaged in discussions on their countries, was highly attended by GAO staff.

**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
\$456,000	\$0	\$0	\$57,000	\$513,000

**Participant Totals:**

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

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

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## GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE

## International Visitors Program

GAO receives many requests from its counterpart Supreme Audit Institutions and other foreign government officials to visit GAO to obtain information on audit practices and the results of GAO's work. Because the number of requests exceeds GAO's capacity to accommodate them, GAO screens and prioritizes the requests. GAO assigns the highest priority to requests for visits from SAIs and legislative or parliamentary delegations. As time and staff resources are available, GAO also considers (1) requests from related government departments and ministries and (2) requests for visits related to topics of special interest to GAO audit teams. GAO appreciates receiving the request for an international visit at least 30 days in advance, whenever possible, to allow sufficient time to make the necessary arrangements and, if appropriate, to notify the U.S. counterpart agency.

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

**USG Funding:**

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

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	368	368

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

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#### FY 2008 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$1,015,203	\$1,015,203	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$1,015,203	1,070

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



## INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION

901 North Stuart Street, 10th Floor  
Arlington, VA 22203  
www.iaf.gov • 703-306-4308

In 1969, the Inter-American Foundation (IAF) was created by the United States Congress as an independent agency of the U.S. Government. The primary mission of the Foundation is to promote grassroots development strategies in Latin America and the Caribbean through partnerships among the private, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and public sector.

Strategies are (1) local development -- recognizing trends toward governmental decentralization to the municipal level in Latin America and the Caribbean to promote local collaboration and partnerships among local governments, nongovernmental organizations, and citizens to foster grassroots development and (2) social investment -- supporting cooperation and partnerships among businesses, corporations, community-based organizations, and NGOs at the local, national, and international levels to encourage grassroots development.

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### IAF Travel Grants

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

**FY 2008 DATA**

**INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION**

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**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:**

<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
\$1,015,203	\$0	\$1,015,203

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
0	1,070	1,070

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

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# FY 2008 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$1,660,405	\$1,560,405	\$100,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,660,405	150

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



## 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.

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### Cultural Affairs Programs

The Commission has always believed that the arts are at the heart of a people's creative genius. Therefore, it is pleased to see the rapidly growing demand in the United States and Japan for expanded artistic exchange. The Commission notes, however, that the presence of American artists in Japan has been limited both in terms of diversity and geographical coverage. American performing and visual artists presentations in Japan have often been conducted on a limited and sporadic basis, frequently the subject of commercial interests of individual promoters. To counteract this trend, the Commission has determined that, until further notice, it will focus on bringing American art, both visual and performing, to Japan. The Commission's goals in this endeavor are to increase both qualitatively and quantitatively the presence of American art and artists in Japan.

**Strategic Objectives:** Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs); Present U.S. Culture in All Its Diversity to Overseas Audiences

**FY 2008 DATA**

**JAPAN-UNITED STATES FRIENDSHIP COMMISSION**

**USG Funding:**

<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
\$276,730	\$100,000	\$376,730

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
25	10	35

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

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## **Education and Training Programs**

The Commission believes that American public understanding of Japan, as well as a more balanced relationship between Japan and the United States in terms of economic, political, and security matters, requires the development and strengthening of the next generation of American area specialists on Japan, trained to a high level of linguistic and disciplinary competence, and adequately represented in both the scholarly and the nonacademic professions.

The Commission gives preference in funding to those projects that serve a broad range of disciplines and geographic regions, rather than those that serve only a single discipline, institution, project, or region.

The Commission also wishes to ensure the continued vitality and growth of basic national resources for the study of Japan. In its library support, the Commission supports projects and organizations that help organize acquisitions of research materials on a national scale and help expand access to research materials in both printed and electronic format. In its support for language training, the Commission supports institutions that have a broad national scope of programs.

In addition, the Commission believes that new and imaginative efforts are required to broaden understanding by the American public at large of current and future issues in the broad political and economic relationship between the two countries. Such understanding, and the opportunities for creating it, remain seriously underdeveloped when measured against the Japanese people's general knowledge of the United States.

**Strategic Objectives:** Achieve Peace and Security (American Citizens, Regional Stability); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs); Competence in a Critical Foreign Language (Japanese); Training for Members of Congress

**USG Funding:**

<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
\$1,283,675	\$0	\$1,283,675

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

FY 2008 DATA

JAPAN-UNITED STATES FRIENDSHIP COMMISSION

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Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
85	30	115

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

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# FY 2008 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	421

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



## 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. Since 2000, the Library began making accessible electronically millions of items from its collections and those of its institutional partners. The goal of the Library's digital program is a public-private partnership that sustains an informed citizenry through universal access to knowledge and through the generous support of the U.S. Congress and the private sector.

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## Global Legal Information Network

Electronic access to primary sources of the law of all nations is becoming a worldwide imperative. To that end, the Law Library of the Library of Congress and a group of similarly interested legislative information centers around the world have joined to share their expertise and know-how in the hope of making this access a reality.

## LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

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	35	35

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

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## Professional Visitors Program

The Visitor Services Office (VSO) is the Library's welcoming bridge to many of its constituencies including members of Congress, important guests, and the general public. To accomplish its work, the office relies on the service of volunteers and members of the Library staff.

The office manages the Library's Professional Visitors Program for domestic and foreign visitors. Through this program, arrangements are made for visitors to meet with Library staff. These visitors can range from library science students to foreign dignitaries and professionals to high-ranking officials. Visitors, often under the sponsorship of agencies such as the Department of State, are scheduled for such appointments.

**Strategic Objectives:** Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests; Promote International Understanding



FY 2008 DATA

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

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	386	386

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

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#### FY 2008 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$71,747	\$71,747	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$71,747	21

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



## MARINE MAMMAL COMMISSION

4340 East-West Highway  
Bethesda, MD 20814  
www.mmc.gov • 301-504-0087

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

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

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### Marine Mammal Commission Programs

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

**FY 2008 DATA**

**MARINE MAMMAL COMMISSION**

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**Strategic Objectives:** Promote International Understanding; Provide Advice and Oversight to Ensure Protection and Conservation of Marine Mammals

**USG Funding:**

<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
\$71,747	\$0	\$71,747

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
14	7	21

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

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# FY 2008 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	80

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



## MERIT SYSTEMS PROTECTION BOARD

1615 M Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20419-0001  
[www.mspb.gov](http://www.mspb.gov) • 202-653-7200

The Merit Systems Protection Board (MSPB) was established by the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978 to serve as the guardian of the federal government's merit-based system of employment. Its mission is to ensure that federal employees are protected against abuses by agency management, that executive branch agencies make employment decisions in accordance with the merit systems principles, and that federal merit systems are free of prohibited personnel practices. The Board accomplishes its missions by hearing and deciding employee appeals from agency actions; hearing and deciding cases brought by the Special Counsel; conducting studies of the civil service and other merit systems; and providing oversight of the significant actions and regulations of the Office of Personnel Management to determine whether they are in accord with merit system principles and free of prohibited personnel practices.

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### MSPB International Visitors Program

The Merit Systems Protection Board provides briefings to groups of international visitors who are interested in learning more about the operations of the Board. Visits are typically coordinated through the various embassies and other nongovernmental organizations.

Primary topics include federal merit systems principles and regulations, adjudication and processing procedures, and studies of the civil service and merit systems. All international visitors to MSPB are funded by their home governments, international organizations, or other sources. There are no MSPB funds budgeted for the program.

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

FY 2008 DATA

MERIT SYSTEMS PROTECTION BOARD

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USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

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

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

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**FY 2008 DATA**

<b>Total USG Funding</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
\$7,641,653	\$7,641,653	\$0	\$0†	\$0†	\$0†	\$0†	\$7,641,653†	146

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 • 202-358-3861

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) conducts research to advance and communicate scientific knowledge about the Earth, the solar system, and the universe; to explore and enable the development of space for human enterprise; and to conduct research and development in aeronautics, space, and related technologies. NASA enters into international agreements and conducts international exchange and training programs that complement and enhance its space programs and support U.S. space policy objectives.

\*\*\*\*\*

## NASA Exchange Visitor Program

Through the Exchange Visitor Program, NASA enters into appropriate arrangements with foreign governments or research organizations to host foreign research or technical specialists at NASA facilities from one to three years. Each researcher brings unique qualifications in his/her field of expertise; the work or research to be accomplished contributes directly to the achievement of NASA mission objectives. The foreign organization is responsible for all financial support for the visitor.

**Strategic Objectives:** Supports U.S. Space Research Goals; Advancement of Science

**USG Funding:**

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

**FY 2008 DATA**

**NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION**

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

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	0	5	5

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

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## Resident Research Associate Program

The Resident Research Associate Program places international researchers in summer intern positions or one- to three-year assignments at U.S. research facilities. From its appropriations and pursuant to a contractual arrangement between NASA and the National Research Council (NRC), NASA provides funding to NRC to support program administration and to provide stipends for researchers assigned to NASA facilities. The NRC program also places research associates in several other government agencies, including the Department of Defense, Environmental Protection Agency, National Institutes of Health, National Institute of Standards and Technology, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and U.S. Geological Survey.

**Strategic Objectives:** Supports U.S. Space Research Goals; Advancement of Science

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$7,641,653	\$0	\$7,641,653

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

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	0	141	141

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

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#### FY 2008 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$20,350	\$20,350	\$0	\$0†	\$0†	\$0†	\$0†	\$20,350†	90

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 CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

401 Ninth Street, NW  
North Lobby, Suite 500  
Washington, DC 20004  
www.ncpc.gov • 202-482-7200

The National Capital Planning Commission (NCPC) is the central agency for conducting planning and development activities for federal lands and facilities in the National Capital Region, which includes the District of Columbia; all lands within the boundaries of Montgomery and Prince George's counties in Maryland; and all lands within Arlington, Fairfax, Loudoun, and Prince William counties and the city of Alexandria in Virginia.

NCPC is charged to preserve the region's important natural and historic features. The essential functions are to review federal and some District of Columbia proposed developments and projects, develop a comprehensive plan for the region, review District of Columbia zoning amendments, and review annually the Federal Capital Improvement Program.

\*\*\*\*\*

### Capitals Alliance Program

In 2001, the capital cities of Brasilia, Brazil; Canberra, Australia; Ottawa, Canada; and Washington, D.C., formed Capitals Alliance to provide a global forum for senior planners and urban designers in capital cities around the world. Through Capitals Alliance, planners and public policy officials exchange ideas and solutions with international colleagues on the unique challenges facing national capitals, such as transportation, sustainability, smart growth, security, and social issues.

During FY 2008, NCPC hosted the FY 2008 Capitals Alliance Conference in Washington, D.C.

**Strategic Objectives:** Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Democracy and Human Rights); Promote International Understanding



**FY 2008 DATA**

**NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION**

**USG Funding:**

<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
\$20,000	\$0	\$20,000

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
2	39	41

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

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## **NCPC Foreign Visitors Program**

The National Capital Planning Commission is frequently asked by officials of the Department of State, other federal agencies, and planning associations to provide an organizational briefing to foreign delegations. These briefings are provided at no cost to the participants and typically range from two to three hours, depending on the size of the delegation and follow-up discussion. These briefings focus on topics such as commemoration, transportation, perimeter security, and public participation.

In FY 2008, the NCPC staff briefed visitors from Australia, China, and Iran on various aspects of the agency's planning process and hosted a delegation of eight Eisenhower Fellows from Egypt, India, Indonesia, Mexico, and South Africa. In addition, two staff members went to Abu Dhabi as part of a delegation of capital city planners invited to attend the United Arab Emirates City Symposium.

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

**USG Funding:**

<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
\$350	\$0	\$350

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
0	49	49

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

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**FY 2008 DATA**

<b>Total USG Funding</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	1

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



## NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION

1775 Duke Street  
 Alexandria, VA 22314  
[www.ncua.gov](http://www.ncua.gov) • 703-518-6300

The National Credit Union Administration (NCUA) is the federal agency that charters and supervises federal credit unions and insures savings in federal and most state-chartered credit unions across the country through the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund (NCUSIF), a federal fund backed by the full faith and credit of the United States Government.

\*\*\*\*\*

### 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:**

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

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

FY 2008 DATA

NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION

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Participant Totals:

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

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

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# FY 2008 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$657,446	\$0	\$657,446	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$657,446	16

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



## NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY

1025 F Street, NW, Suite 800  
Washington, DC 20004  
www.ned.org • 202-378-9700

The National Endowment for Democracy (NED) is a nonprofit grantmaking organization established by Congress in 1983 and funded by an annual Congressional appropriation. The Endowment seeks to strengthen democratic electoral processes in cooperation with indigenous democratic forces; foster cooperation with those abroad dedicated to the cultural values, institutions, and organizations of democratic pluralism; and encourage the establishment and growth of democratic development in a manner consistent both with the broad concerns of U.S. national interests and with specific requirements of democratic groups in other countries.

NED's International Forum for Democratic Studies hosts two related fellowship programs, the Reagan-Fascell Democracy Fellows Program and a Visiting Fellows Program.

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### Reagan-Fascell Democracy Fellows Program

Funded by the U.S. Congress through a grant from the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, the Reagan-Fascell Democracy Fellows Program enables democratic activists, practitioners, scholars, and journalists from around the world to deepen their understanding of democracy and enhance their ability to promote democratic change. The program is housed at the International Forum for Democratic Studies, the research and publications arm of the National Endowment for Democracy, in Washington, D.C. Dedicated to international exchange, the program offers a collegial environment for fellows to take a step back from the demands of their daily work; reflect on their experiences promoting democracy and consider lessons learned; conduct research and writing; develop contacts and compare notes with counterparts in Washington's policy, academic, media, and nongovernmental communities; and build ties that contribute to the development of a global network of democratic activists and scholars.

The program is intended primarily to support individuals from new and aspiring democracies, although distinguished

## NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY

scholars from established democracies are also eligible to apply. Projects may focus on the political, social, economic, legal, and cultural aspects of democratic development and may include a range of methodologies and approaches. Fellows receive a monthly stipend, health insurance, and travel support, as well as research assistance from the Forum's Democracy Resource Center and Research Associates program. Reagan-Fascell fellowships are residential in nature: fellows are based at the Forum and devote full-time to their fellowship projects. Fellows are asked to make at least one formal presentation of their work and prepare a written product during the course of their stay. Additionally, the program organizes an active calendar of events on behalf of each fellowship cohort, including orientation to the fellowship program, an introduction to the work of the Endowment and its affiliated institutions, informal fellows' roundtables, seminars with leading democracy experts, field trips, and recreational outings.

In 2007-2008, the Reagan-Fascell Democracy Fellows Program hosted 17 democracy activists, journalists, and scholars from Azerbaijan, China, Croatia, Egypt, Georgia, Iran, Iraq, Liberia, Malaysia, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Russia, Uganda, the United Kingdom, the United States, and Zimbabwe. The program organized an active calendar of events for fellows, including orientation to the work of the National Endowment for Democracy and its partner institutions, field trips to the Department of State and other institutions, fellows' roundtables, and seminars with leading democracy experts. To maximize fellows' outreach and networking opportunities, the program supported domestic travel for project-related meetings and conferences. In addition, the program initiated a web-based "e-publications" series based on fellows' public presentations, providing increased visibility for fellows' ideas and recommendations. The program also published the 2007-2008 issue of the Reagan-Fascell Democracy Fellows Newsletter, highlighting the words and work of the 2007-2008 fellows. Finally, in April 2008, the International Forum hosted a reception for Reagan-Fascell alumni and friends, during the World Movement for Democracy's Fifth Assembly, held in Kyiv, Ukraine.

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

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$657,446	\$657,446

**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.

\*\*\*\*\*

FY 2008 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$1,001,549	\$702,549	\$299,000	\$0†	\$519,466†	\$0†	\$0†	\$1,521,015†	523

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

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) is a public agency dedicated to supporting excellence in the arts, both new and established; bringing the arts to all Americans; and providing leadership in arts education.

\*\*\*\*\*

### American Film Institute Project: 20/20

The American Film Institute Project: 20/20 brings together American and international filmmakers to share their films. It fosters cross-cultural dialogue, exchange, and collaboration using film to overcome language and borders while nurturing filmmaking excellence. The Project provides opportunities for filmmakers to interact with their peers, screen their films, engage audiences in dialogue, and present master classes.

**Strategic Objectives:** Promote International Understanding; Appreciation of Cultural Diversity; Artistic Exchange

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$150,000	\$280,000	\$430,000

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$225,000	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$225,000

## NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

## Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
8	13	21

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## ArtsLink Residencies

ArtsLink Residencies provide U.S. arts organizations the opportunity to host an artist or arts manager from Central Europe, Eurasia, or Russia for a five-week residency. Visiting arts professionals work with counterparts in the United States to create work and build individual and institutional relationships that benefit artists and audiences.

**Strategic Objectives:** Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs); Appreciation of Cultural Diversity; Artistic and Cultural Exchange

## USG Funding:

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

## Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$204,171	\$0	\$0	\$204,171

## 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.

\*\*\*\*\*

## International Literary Exchanges

The NEA International Literary Exchanges is an initiative that funds innovative approaches to expand cross-cultural dialogue about literature, particularly through the publication of contemporary literary anthologies in translation. An important component of each project is substantial public outreach to bring writers and audiences together for a deeper understanding of the literary work and its culture. The outreach activities bring writers of the participating countries to the United States for readings and discussions; likewise, U.S. authors have the opportunity to engage with audiences in the partner countries. The initiative will expand the range of international literature available in English to U.S. readers and, conversely, help make the literature of U.S. authors more widely available in other languages.

**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
\$20,157	\$0	\$20,157

FY 2008 DATA

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

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

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	2	3	5

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## U.S. Artists International Program

U.S. Artists International works to ensure that the impressive range of expression and creativity of U.S. music, theater, and dance ensembles is represented at international festivals abroad. Through the participation of exemplary U.S. artists in international festivals, U.S. Artists International will help develop audiences for, and appreciation of, the excellence, diversity, and vitality of the American arts. Through U.S. Artists International, special opportunities are identified to promote international artistic exchange between the United States and other nations that enhance international partnerships.

**Strategic 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
	\$232,392	\$19,000	\$251,392

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	\$0	\$90,295	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$90,295

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	475	0	475

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 provides five-month residencies in Japan for five American creative artists in any discipline. While in Japan, artists work on an individual project that may include the creation of new work or pursuit of individual artistic goals. As a reciprocal program, the Japanese Agency for Cultural Affairs supports Japanese artists to engage in similar activities in the United States.

**Strategic Objectives:** Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs); Appreciation of Cultural Diversity; Artistic Exchange



FY 2008 DATA

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

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USG Funding:

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

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	0	5

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

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# FY 2008 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$1,060,754	\$1,060,754	\$0	\$0	\$75,326	\$0	\$0	\$1,136,080	47

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



## NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

Public Affairs  
 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW  
 Washington, DC 20506  
[www.neh.gov](http://www.neh.gov) • 202-606-8446

The National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) is an independent, grantmaking agency established by Congress in 1965 to support research, education, and public programs in the humanities. It funds research, preservation, teacher and faculty professional development, educational resources, museum exhibitions, radio and television documentaries, public programs in libraries, and activities of the state humanities councils.

\*\*\*\*\*

### 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 2008 DATA**

**NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES**

FY 2008 awards for fellowships programs included grants to four U.S. overseas research centers and two U.S. international research organizations; the increase in funding will allow the institutions to offer the equivalent of approximately fifteen year-long fellowships over the next three years.

During FY 2008, NEH funds awarded in previous years supported 35 humanities scholars conducting research in libraries, archives, and museums in 18 countries. Private gifts generated by NEH offers of matching funds supported the equivalent of an additional three 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 included "Dante and the Making of a Modern Author" by Albert Ascoli; "Daily, Sabbath, and Festival Prayers in the Dead Sea Scrolls (Studies on the Texts of the Desert of Judah)" by Daniel K. Falk; "Belongings: Property, Family, and Identity in Colonial South Africa (An Exploration of Frontiers, 1725-c.1830)" by Laura J. Mitchell; "The Body Soviet: Hygiene, Propaganda, and the Revolutionary State" by Tricia A. Starks; "Azerbaijan: Legacies of the Past and the Trials of Independence" by Tadeusz Swietochowski; and "Mocked with Death: Tragic Overliving from Sophocles to Milton, 2004" by Emily Wilson.

**Strategic Objectives:** The Advancement and Dissemination of Knowledge in the Humanities

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$991,986	\$0	\$991,986

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$73,759	\$0	\$0	\$73,759

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
36	0	36

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

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## NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

## Recovering Iraq's Past: Request for Proposals to Preserve and Document Iraq's Cultural Heritage

In FY 2003, the National Endowment for the Humanities issued a special request for proposals for projects to preserve and document cultural resources in Iraq's archives, libraries, and museums or to disseminate information relating to the materials and bibliographic records of civilization in Iraq from the earliest times to the present. Projects focused on resources, which, because of their intellectual content and value as cultural artifacts, are considered important for research, education, and public programming in the humanities. Activities eligible for support through this special initiative included: the stabilization, conservation, or preservation of cultural collections held by public institutions in Iraq; the preparation of inventories or catalogs and the arrangement and description or cataloging of collections in Iraq; the digitization of records or objects relating to Iraq's cultural heritage located in Iraqi or U.S. institutions; preservation surveys or assessments of humanities resources as well as of historic and archaeological sites in Iraq; and preservation education and training of Iraqi nationals. Collaboration between Iraqi and American professionals was encouraged whenever appropriate. U.S. nonprofit organizations or institutions, as well as state and local government agencies, were eligible for support; individuals and for-profit organizations were not. The initiative concluded in FY 2006.

A grant made in a previous fiscal year supported FY 2008 training activities for four Iraqi museum curators in current methods of conservation of archaeological artifacts. Training activities were conducted in the United States by U.S. archaeologists, museum professionals, and university professors. Another grant made in a previous fiscal year supported the preparation of three monographs and several articles in English and Arabic based on reports and notes from unpublished excavations and surveys carried out in Iraq during the past 30 years. Three Iraqi and three American archaeologists cooperated to produce the publications. Project activities involving U.S. and Iraqi archaeologists in FY 2008 were conducted in Jordan and Turkey.

**Strategic Objectives:** The Advancement and Dissemination of Knowledge in the Humanities

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$62,548	\$0	\$62,548

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$952	\$0	\$0	\$952

**Participant Totals:**

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

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## Rediscovering Afghanistan

In 2005, NEH announced a special initiative, "Rediscovering Afghanistan." Proposals responding to the initiative may request support for professional education and training for Afghan archivists, librarians, and museum professionals; projects to preserve and provide access to documents and artifacts; new scholarship; scholarly translations; archaeology projects; educational projects in U.S. schools, colleges, and universities; and public programs conducted by U.S. libraries, museums, and historical societies, including exhibitions, film, radio, and Internet-based programs. Applications must be submitted to one of the Endowment's existing grant programs at its regular deadline.

**FY 2008 DATA**

**NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES**

A grant made in a previous fiscal year is supporting the digital reformatting of 2,600 hours of Radio Afghanistan analog music tapes that were created from 1960 to 1980 and that document a significant period of Afghan history and culture. Project activities include training of Radio Afghanistan staff. In FY 2008 the project director, who is a scholar of ethnomusicology, and an audio technician traveled to Kabul to work with Afghan staff on the digitization of cassette tapes.

**Strategic Objectives:** The Advancement and Dissemination of Knowledge in the Humanities

**USG Funding:**

<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
\$6,220	\$0	\$6,220

**Non-USG Funding:**

<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Non-USG Funding</b>
\$0	\$615	\$0	\$0	\$615

**Participant Totals:**

<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
2	0	2

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

\*\*\*\*\*

Note: There is no separate appropriation for fellowship programs at U.S. institutions supporting research abroad. The amount shown for Fellowship Programs at Independent Research Institutions is the agency's allocation of funds for this purpose. The funding shown reflects the amount granted to institutions in previous fiscal years for fellowships for research conducted in the reported fiscal year. The number of participants reported represents individuals participating in programs during the reported fiscal year, but funded under previous fiscal year grants.

Private Sector (U.S.) funding for Fellowship Programs at Independent Research Institutions represents only those amounts of private gifts certified in response to NEH offers of federal matching funds. The actual level of private contributions to the grantee institutions' fellowship programs is significantly higher and includes grantee institutions' costs for administration of the fellowship competitions, staff, services to fellows, and, in the case of residential centers, maintenance of facilities. NEH grants support only stipends for fellows, a small portion of the institutions' costs of advertising the fellowship competitions and conducting the selection procedures.

The total number of individuals receiving NEH support for research abroad through independent research institutions may be slightly lower than the number reported here because each year approximately 5 to 10 percent of the NEH fellows conduct research in more than one country.

Similarly, there is no separate appropriation for the special initiatives, "Recovering Iraq's Past: Request for Proposals to Preserve and Document Iraq's Cultural Heritage" and "Rediscovering Afghanistan." The amounts shown represent the portion of the agency's allocation of funds that supported the costs of the FY 2008 training and overseas research activities included in some of the projects funded through these initiatives.

**FY 2008 DATA**

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	242

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

FY 2008 DATA

NATIONAL RAILROAD PASSENGER CORPORATION

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Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	242	242

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

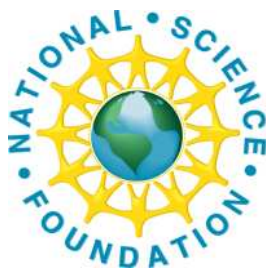
\*\*\*\*\*

# FY 2008 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$38,711,367	\$38,711,367	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$38,711,367	4,812

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

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



## NATIONAL 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.

-- 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 East Asia Pacific Research Summer Institutes in Australia, China, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, and Taiwan provide graduate



NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

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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 9 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 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 25-35 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

## NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

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.

In FY 2008, more than \$38 million was spent on targeted programs and the International Research Fellows Program. The data include only participants in programs that are supported by OISE. Other NSF programs that involve international exchanges, but which are administered and supported by NSF divisions other than OISE, are not included here as those data are not available.

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

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$38,711,367	\$0	\$38,711,367

**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
4,812	0	4,812

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.

**FY 2008 DATA**

<b>Total USG Funding</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	371

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 132,000 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, Counterterrorism); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security)

**USG Funding:**

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

FY 2008 DATA

NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD

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

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	0	279	279

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## NTSB Training Program

The National Transportation Safety Board has conducted NTSB Investigator Training Courses for many years, inviting and/or allowing foreign government investigators to participate. Involvement of foreign investigators promotes worldwide aviation safety and enables the NTSB to provide technical support to the safety efforts of other countries.

The NTSB Training Center (previously Academy) and laboratory in Ashburn, Virginia, provides the Board with even greater opportunities to interact with the international investigative community.

In addition to hosting foreign investigators in its U.S.-based training programs, NTSB also responds to requests for on-site training of groups of investigators overseas.

**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	\$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	92	92

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

\*\*\*\*\*

**FY 2008 DATA**

<b>Total USG Funding</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
\$2,523,100	\$926,100	\$1,597,000	\$0†	\$0†	\$0†	\$0†	\$2,523,100†	874

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.



## NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

Office of Public Affairs  
11555 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.

\*\*\*\*\*

### Foreign Visitors Tracking Program

NRC received foreign visitors at its headquarters and regional offices. These visitors included high-ranking individuals and technical delegations. The purpose of these visits is to advance bilateral cooperative 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.

NRC data is incomplete, reflecting only the foreign visitor count at headquarters from October 2007 through September 2008.

**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:**

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

**FY 2008 DATA**

**NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION**

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

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	0	232	232

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## 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 38 countries. These arrangements provide communications channels which ensure the prompt reciprocal notification of power reactor safety problems that could affect both U.S. and foreign power plants. They are an important component of NRC's public health and safety and national security mandates, and provide the foundation for bilateral cooperation with other nations in nuclear safety, physical security, materials control and accounting, waste management, environmental protection, and other areas to which the parties agree. Finally, they establish the means through which the NRC provides health and safety information and assistance to other countries attempting to develop or improve their regulatory organizations and their overall nuclear safety cultures.

In addition to its program of bilateral cooperation with other countries, NRC also works closely in the area of nuclear safety with organizations such as the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna, Austria, and the Nuclear Energy Agency of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris, France.

### -- New Independent States of the Former Soviet Union

NRC conducts programs with Armenia, Kazakhstan, 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.

**FY 2008 DATA**

**NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION**

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**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:**

<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
\$926,100	\$1,597,000	\$2,523,100

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
642	0	642

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

\*\*\*\*\*

#### FY 2008 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$16,671	\$0	\$16,671	\$0†	\$0†	\$0†	\$0†	\$16,671†	498

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.

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### International Technical Assistance and Cooperation

At the request of U.S. foreign policy agencies, OGE works with foreign governments on a bilateral basis and through multilateral fora to assist them in developing and improving programs intended to prevent corruption and promote integrity within government. OGE accomplishes this work by providing technical assistance and reviewing draft documents, conducting digital video conferences, conducting informational programs within other countries, and participating in multilateral anticorruption conferences. OGE primarily shares its knowledge and experiences concerning (1) establishment of standards of conduct for government employees, (2) interpretation and advice on criminal conflict of interest restrictions, (3) establishment of public and confidential financial disclosure systems, (4) development of ethics training and education programs, (5) monitoring and evaluating ethics program implementation, and (6) relationships between the ethics program and other governmental systems designed to promote transparency and institutional integrity. Most programs are conducted in cooperation with, at the request of, and/or with funding from the Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs and/or Bureau of International Information Programs.



## OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT ETHICS

**Strategic Objectives:** Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Democracy and Human Rights); Corruption Prevention

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$16,671	\$16,671

**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	120	124

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	374	374

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

\*\*\*\*\*

# FY 2008 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$315,000	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$315,000	18

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



## OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

Office of Public Liaison  
1900 E Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20415-0001  
www.opm.gov • 202-606-2424

The Office of Personnel Management (OPM) administers a merit system to ensure compliance with personnel laws and regulations. It assists agencies in recruiting, examining, and promoting people on the basis of their knowledge and skills, regardless of their race, religion, gender, political influence, or other nonmerit factors.

OPM's role is to provide guidance to agencies in operating human resources programs that effectively support their missions and to provide an array of personnel services to applicants and employees. It supports government program managers in their human resources management responsibilities and provides benefits to employees, retired employees, and their survivors.

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### Federal Executive Institute "Leadership for a Democratic Society" Program

The Federal Executive Institute (FEI), located in Charlottesville, Virginia, was established in 1968. FEI is the principal and premier training facility for senior U.S. Government executives. Since its founding, more than 14,000 senior American and foreign government executives have participated in its programs.

The Federal Executive Institute conducts training for government executives and managers on a fee-for-service basis. 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.

**FY 2008 DATA**

**OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT**

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**Strategic Objectives:** Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Democracy and Human Rights); Democratic Institutions; Executive Development; Promotion of Civil Society; Public Sector Leadership

**USG Funding:**

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

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$315,000	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$315,000

**Participant Totals:**

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

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

\*\*\*\*\*

**FY 2008 DATA**

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	37

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



## OFFICE OF SPECIAL COUNSEL

1730 M Street, NW, Suite 218  
Washington, DC 20036-4505  
www.osc.gov • 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

FY 2008 DATA

OFFICE OF SPECIAL COUNSEL

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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.

\*\*\*\*\*

# FY 2008 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$9,642,754	\$8,977,500	\$665,254	\$0	\$100,000	\$0	\$0	\$9,742,754	1,313

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.



## OPEN WORLD LEADERSHIP CENTER

101 Independence Avenue, SE, Room LA144

Washington, DC 20540

www.openworld.gov • 202-707-8943

The Open World Leadership Center is an independent agency in the legislative branch created in December 2000 (P.L. 106-554) to house the Open World Program, an exchange that was originally established for emerging Russian leaders. In February 2003, Congress expanded the scope of Open World to include the 11 other FREEDOM Support Act countries and the Baltics. Since December 2004, the Center has been authorized by Congress to expand to any country designated by the Open World Board of Trustees, which includes both Congressional leaders and private American citizens. The Board in July 2006 approved initiating small expansion countries in 2007 with Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, and Tajikistan. Kazakhstan was added in 2007 with hosting scheduled for April 2008. The Center is located at the Library of Congress.

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### Open World Program

The Open World Program is a legislative branch-sponsored exchange that brings emerging Eurasian political and civic leaders and Russian cultural leaders to the United States for short-term professional trips. Participants gain significant, direct exposure to the American democratic and free-market system through visits to a particular community and interactive sessions with government officials, business and community leaders, and members of the media and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs). Open World's 12,400-plus visitors have come from all regions of Lithuania, Russia, and Ukraine, and 13 of Uzbekistan's 14 regions, and have stayed in more than 1,500 host communities in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. Program participants have included mayors, judges, local legislators, journalists, federal and regional officials, NGO directors, educators, and political party officials. Delegates are on average in their late thirties and half are women.

The Cultural Leaders Program, which is conducted with support from the National Endowment for the Arts, offers artists, arts managers, and other cultural leaders from Russia short-term U.S. residencies at universities, nonprofit arts organizations, and similar institutions. The residencies emphasize professional and creative development, and

## OPEN WORLD LEADERSHIP CENTER

provide opportunities for participants to share their artistic expression, heritage, and expertise with American counterparts and audiences.

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

Participants are hosted by local members or affiliates of Open World's partner hosting organizations, most of which are nonprofits experienced in conducting exchange programs with Eurasian countries. The local host organizations provide an in-depth professional program, cultural and community activities, and, usually, homestays.

In FY 2008, Open World expanded to Kazakhstan bringing 12 judges and officials from the Ministry of Justice and the General Prosecutor's Office to the United States. With the addition of Kazakhstan, Open World operates in eight former Soviet states.

The Russian Cultural Leaders Program continued with the support of the National Endowment for the Arts. The program brought jazz musicians, filmmakers, writers, and dancers for short-term residencies allowing young jazz stars to jam with Chick Corea and choreographers to perform at the American Dance Festival in Durham, North Carolina.

At Congress' request Open World shared program costs and sponsorship with public and private partners such as the House Democracy Assistance Commission, Supporters of Civil Society in Russia, and American-Russian Cultural Cooperation Foundation.

Doctors, hospital and clinic administrators, and researchers drawn from medically underserved regions of Russia traveled to Denver to learn how to conduct community sponsored health fairs.

An Azerbaijani delegate returned home to design a brochure based on Rep. John Sarbanes' campaign volunteer form in order to recruit citizen election monitors for the 2008 presidential election in Azerbaijan.

After hosting judges from Ulyanovsk, Russia, U.S. District Judge Stephen Friot of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, helped launch a sister court partnership. He then followed up with his counterparts eight months later during an Open World rule of law alumni conference in Ulyanovsk.

**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
\$8,977,500	\$665,254	\$9,642,754

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$100,000	\$0	\$0	\$100,000

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

FY 2008 DATA

OPEN WORLD LEADERSHIP CENTER

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Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	1,313	1,313

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

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# FY 2008 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$331,522,000	\$328,966,000	\$2,556,000	Not Tracked	\$1,863,296	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$333,385,296	7,876

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

The mission of the Peace Corps is to promote world peace and friendship by providing qualified volunteers to interested countries in need of trained manpower, by fostering a better understanding of Americans on the part of the people served, and by fostering a better understanding of other people on the part of Americans. The agency fulfills the Peace Corps' mission of providing people-to-people development assistance at the grassroots level and cross-cultural exchange by fielding as many volunteers around the world as it can appropriately recruit, train, program for, and support at the budget level approved by Congress and requested by the host country government.

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### Peace Corps Volunteer Service Program

Through the Peace Corps Volunteer Service Program, volunteers cultivate people-to-people relationships that help establish a foundation for peace among nations. They continue the tradition of working in partnership with people worldwide to improve basic conditions and create new opportunities. They speak the local languages and live in the communities where they work. In this process, volunteers share and represent the culture and values of the American people. In doing so, volunteers earn respect and admiration for our country. Upon their return, they help expand Americans' understanding of the world by bringing a keen understanding of the cultures, customs, languages, and traditions of other people.

The total number of participants (all Peace Corps Volunteers and trainees, and Peace Corps Response Volunteers), from all funding sources serving under the Peace Corps as of September 30, 2008, is 7,876. This number includes 254 Volunteers funded by the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief. Some posts cover more than one country. The on board count includes posts in which the Peace Corps is active or suspended, but not closed.

**FY 2008 DATA**

**PEACE CORPS**

At the end of FY 2008, Peace Corps Volunteers from all sectors were working directly with more than 2.1 million individuals. Volunteers and their counterparts reached an additional 4.8 million individuals through the use of mass media technologies (e.g., radio, video, the Internet, etc.). Volunteers helped train 148,565 service providers, including teachers, health clinic workers, and organization administrators; their efforts assisted 25,590 agencies, organizations, and nongovernmental agencies.

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

**USG Funding:**

<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
\$328,966,000	\$2,556,000	\$331,522,000

**Non-USG Funding:**

<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Non-USG Funding</b>
Not Tracked	\$1,863,296	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$1,863,296

**Participant Totals:**

<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
7,876	0	7,876

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

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# FY 2008 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$255,927	\$12,518	\$243,409	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$255,927	2,093

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.

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### SEC International Training Program

## SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

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, the SEC has offered specialized training programs covering enforcement, anti-money laundering, and market development issues for smaller groups of securities professionals in various regions globally. The cost is partially reimbursable under an interagency agreement with the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

The SEC also conducts or participates in both regional and bilateral training programs for regulators from emerging markets paid for by others.

The SEC tracks funding only for participants funded through the SEC's interagency agreements and participating agency service agreements (PASAs) with USAID. Participants involved in training generally obtain their own funding, either through self-funding, local USAID missions, the World Bank, nongovernmental organizations, or other sources. In fact, the majority of participants receiving SEC training obtain funding separate from the SEC's interagency agreements and PASAs. The SEC does not track these sources of outside funding.

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

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$12,518	\$243,409	\$255,927

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	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
57	2,036	2,093

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

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#### FY 2008 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	833

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 • 202-205-6770

Congress established the Small Business Administration (SBA) in 1953. SBA provides financial, technical, and management assistance to help Americans start, run, and grow businesses. With a portfolio of business loans, loan guarantees, and venture capital instruments worth more than \$78 billion -- a disaster loan portfolio of nearly \$10 billion -- SBA is the nation's largest single financial backer of small businesses.

\*\*\*\*\*

### SBA International Visitors Program

SBA's International Visitors Program (IVP) is a courtesy service provided by the agency to foreign visitors and dignitaries. The IVP provides briefings on the SBA's programs and services. These briefings cover a variety of topics, including SBA's establishment, Congressional mandate, and legislative history; its organizational structure, delivery systems, and initiatives; and SBA's four technical programmatic functions in providing small businesses with (1) access to capital, (2) technical assistance, (3) federal procurement opportunities, and (4) representation and advocacy within the federal government's rule-making and legislative bodies. Detailed briefings for specific program areas are also provided by appropriate senior executive staff upon special request.

SBA generally receives between 700 to 1,100 foreign visitors annually. Many of these visitors are participants in the Department of State's International Visitor Leadership Program. Others come as a result of direct requests from resident embassies, foreign ministries, members of Parliament, foreign Chambers of Commerce, counterpart small and medium enterprise institutions from around the world, and bilateral and multilateral institutions such as the World Bank. The SBA is considered a key economic democratic institution and showcase for international visitors interested in studying the "American model."

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

**FY 2008 DATA**

**SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION**

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**USG Funding:**

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

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
0	833	833

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

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**FY 2008 DATA**

<b>Total USG Funding</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	219

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



## SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

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 briefings and consultations 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.

**Strategic Objectives:** Advancement of Social Security

**USG Funding:**

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

FY 2008 DATA

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

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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	219	219

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

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**FY 2008 DATA**

<b>Total USG Funding</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	139

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



## TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

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 9 million people in the Valley through 158 local power distributors and more than 60 directly served customers in seven southeastern states. TVA's most important contribution is keeping power rates competitive while providing multiple public benefits -- power supply, flood damage reduction, navigation, land use, water quality, water supply, and recreation.

\*\*\*\*\*

### TVA International Visitors Program

Program activities at TVA focus on history, flood control, navigation development, and electric power production. International visitors come to TVA for information gathering, study trips, etc. TVA has long been cooperative in sharing information with the world. TVA does not receive appropriated funds to support this program. Official government visitors may be charged fees to participate in TVA's International Visitors Program.

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

**USG Funding:**

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

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

FY 2008 DATA

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

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Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	139	139

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

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# FY 2008 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$5,620,029	\$5,444,621	\$175,408	\$0†	\$0†	\$0†	\$0†	\$5,620,029†	1,739

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.



## U.S. TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

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, early investment analysis, training, orientation visits, and business workshops that support the development of a modern infrastructure and a fair and open trading environment.

USTDA's strategic use of foreign assistance funds to support sound investment policy and decisionmaking in host countries creates an enabling environment for trade, investment, and sustainable economic development. Operating at the nexus of foreign policy and commerce, USTDA is uniquely positioned to work with U.S. firms and host countries in achieving the agency's trade and development goals. In carrying out its mission, USTDA gives emphasis to economic sectors that may benefit from U.S. exports of goods and services.

\*\*\*\*\*

### Orientation Visits

Orientation visits, sometimes referred to as reverse trade missions, offer foreign project sponsors the opportunity to come to the United States to meet with potential U.S. suppliers and to see firsthand U.S. products in operation that they can use to achieve their development goals. Both U.S. and international participants benefit from USTDA orientation visits. In addition to the substantive information given to international participants about U.S. policies, procedures, and technology, U.S. participants also receive substantive information about international development needs and potential procurement opportunities.

USTDA estimates that in FY 2008, 1,333 U.S. Government and international organization representatives; private business, media/communications, medical, and non-profit organization professionals; researchers (non-academic); scientists/technologists; and university administrators and teaching staff/researchers provided information to

## U.S. TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

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

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$2,985,749	\$0	\$2,985,749

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

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	0	223	223

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

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## Trade-Related Training

USTDA funds training for foreign project sponsors to develop the local capacity and expertise necessary to support economic growth and development. Some training programs are designed to directly support U.S. firms in securing highly competitive procurement contracts, while others help to establish the infrastructure and capacity overseas for U.S. firms to conduct business.

**Strategic Objectives:** Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues); Strengthen Diplomatic and Program Capabilities (Management and Organizational Excellence)

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$2,458,872	\$175,408	\$2,634,280

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

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	79	1,437	1,516

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

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# FY 2008 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$114,663,064	\$114,663,064	\$0	\$8,208,383	\$4,005,520	\$9,625,180	Not Tracked	\$136,502,147	1,743,907

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



## UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Office of Education  
Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade  
1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW  
Washington, DC 20523-3901  
[www.usaid.gov](http://www.usaid.gov) • 202-712-4273

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) was established as an independent government agency that, under overall policy guidance from the Secretary of State, provides social and economic development and humanitarian assistance to advance U.S. economic and political interests overseas. The Strategic Plan used to implement USAID programs is a joint Department of State and USAID document and both organizations will continue to collaborate on the execution of the Plan known as the Foreign Assistance Framework through the Office of Foreign Assistance.

USAID's participatory development activities lead to many direct benefits here in the United States as well as development overseas. The participation of women and the expanded use of the Millennium Challenge Account are considered critical to the success of sustainable development across all areas of the Strategic Plan.

USAID is in compliance with Department of State and Department of Homeland Security (DHS) requirements pertaining to the issuance of visas and the entry of data into DHS's Student and Exchange Visitor Information System (SEVIS). USAID has internal systems and procedures in place related to the selection of exchange visitors and collection of data. USAID's guidelines related to data collection and security screening of all foreign exchange visitors who will travel to the United States under USAID funding or sponsorship are constantly monitored, and strengthened when necessary.

USAID Missions and implementing partners utilized the new functions of the USAID Web-based reporting system to capture more in-country training programs. The reported in-country training numbers increased by over one million individuals over FY 2007 reported numbers. The largest growth area from FY 2007 to FY 2008 was in the area of Education, followed closely by Democracy and Governance.

## UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The text for each area noted below is from the USAID external website.

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## Democracy and Governance Programs

For over 50 years, USAID has been providing technical leadership and strategic support in promoting sustainable democracy. USAID goals include strengthening the Rule of Law and Respect for Human Rights; promoting more genuine and competitive elections and political processes; increased development of a politically active civil society; more transparent and accountable governance; and promoting free and independent media.

**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
\$32,803,676	\$0	\$32,803,676

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$540,351	\$3,881,596	\$469,222	Not Tracked	\$4,891,169

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	401,125	401,125

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

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## Economic Growth and Agricultural Development Programs

Economic growth is key to transforming the developing world. It is the only way for poor countries to reduce and eventually do away with extreme poverty. Economic growth is the surest way for countries to generate the resources they need to weather global crises -- from unstable markets for finance to those for energy and food -- and to address their own illiteracy, poor health, and other long-term development challenges. Economic growth in developing countries is important to the security of the United States. Poor countries are more susceptible to conflict, can harbor terrorist activity, and are often sources of illegal immigration, epidemic disease, and international crimes such as the trafficking of narcotics and persons.

USAID works to help developing countries achieve rapid, sustained, and broad-based economic growth -- the growth needed to ensure their peoples' well-being over time.

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

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$13,226,720	\$0	\$13,226,720

## UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	\$820,922	\$42,807	\$62,865	Not Tracked	\$926,594

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	0	179,420	179,420

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

USAID's Basic Education Program supports host country efforts to provide equitable access to quality basic education at the pre-primary, primary, and secondary levels. Teacher training for these levels, as well as training in literacy, numeracy, and other basic skills for adults and out-of-school youth, are also important elements of this program. All of USAID's basic education activities place special emphasis on improving opportunities for girls, women, and other underserved and disadvantaged populations. In post-conflict settings, such as Afghanistan and Iraq, USAID works to reopen schools and to keep them functioning, helping to establish credibility and legitimacy of new governments.

USAID is an active participant in Education for All (EFA), a multi-donor commitment to provide quality basic education for all, and the EFA Fast Track Initiative, a global partnership between donor and developing countries to ensure accelerated progress towards achieving quality universal primary education.

USAID works with developing countries to build the skills and capacity of their workforces to support economic growth and competitiveness, as well as to stabilize societies after conflict or natural disaster.

The goal of USAID's work in higher education is to improve the human and institutional capacity of host country higher education institutions (HEIs) to effectively contribute to economic, political, and social development. USAID achieves this goal via a strategy of country-driven investments in programs, policies, and institutional relationships that strengthen and engage host country higher education institutions as core development assets. The Higher Education Program also builds partnerships and alliances with U.S. and host country institutions to enhance USAID's ability to foster quality education for diverse learners of all ages.

Training/human capacity development is a key component of most USAID activities. Without it, USAID projects have limited impact and sustainability.

Each year, USAID supports the training of hundreds of thousands of host country individuals. Programs are mostly short-term (technical training, study visits, leadership development, public diplomacy). Some long-term programs (academic degree studies, non-degree research or leadership programs) are held in the United States, the home country, or a third country. In 2008, 1,743,907 individuals were direct recipients of a training program. Participants are drawn from the public or private sector and may be mid- and high-level managers, local leaders, teachers and education administrators, technicians, and NGO staff. All training helps individuals acquire new skills, knowledge, and attitudes critical to the achievement of Mission goals.

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

## UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

## USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$34,471,262	\$0	\$34,471,262

## Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$1,288,152	\$13,427	\$2,758,592	Not Tracked	\$4,060,171

## Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	600,818	600,818

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

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## Environment Programs

The natural resources available to people for food and other production, maintaining healthy lives, and the pleasure of a beautiful landscape -- perhaps filled with wild animals -- can seem boundless. But growing populations are placing increasing pressure on the resources in many countries and many of these resources, once used, are not renewable.

USAID takes an integrated approach to natural resource management. Land and water must be managed skillfully so that we are able to maintain our basic ability to produce food for the nine billion people that the world is expected to have by 2050. Food supplies must increase by 40 percent while the land available for farmers to expand production is estimated to be only 10 percent more than is already being used. Water supplies must be used more efficiently, and water quality must be maintained or even improved if people are to remain healthy. More than two million children are estimated to die each year from diseases caused by drinking dirty water.

Forests must be protected by those who live in or close to them. New approaches to involving these people in the wise management of a resource important to everyone in the world are being developed and applied in many areas. Sound methods for harvesting trees for timber integrate economic goals with environmental management goals, community management of forest areas integrate community needs with innovative approaches to eco-tourism. These kinds of programs promise to slow the rate of deforestation, especially in tropical countries. However, illegal and destructive logging remains a threat to biodiversity conservation. Once lost, it will be impossible for the world to recover that diversity which has provided us with the bases for new medical drugs and other benefits.

USAID's programs in natural resource management are closely linked with programs to improve health, increase agricultural productivity, mitigate or adapt to climate change, and even governance -- in this case, governance of the environment.

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

## USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$4,236,487	\$0	\$4,236,487

## Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$254,733	\$22,112	\$1,180,451	Not Tracked	\$1,457,296



## UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

## Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	23,413	23,413

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

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## Humanitarian Assistance

A hurricane tears through Central America. Civil war creates refugees in the Balkans. Famine strikes the Horn of Africa. Two decades of war in Afghanistan leaves its new government unable to deliver the most basic of services. In these and other situations around the world, the compassion of the American people goes pouring out to those in need through USAID.

The United States gives more to those in crisis than any other country in the world. USAID is the U.S. Government agency that is responsible for directing these contributions to thousands of non-profit partners and international organizations like the World Food Program and UNICEF. In tandem with these organizations, the agency helps those affected by disaster to cope and then begin again by converting crisis situations into opportunities to promote peace, democracy, and economic growth. USAID ensures that all of this assistance is spent in the way that most effectively helps those who are in need.

The following USAID programs are key to providing humanitarian assistance:

- Foreign Disaster Assistance
- Food for Peace
- Ocean Freight Reimbursement
- Denton Program

The following funds support humanitarian assistance:

- Displaced Children and Orphans Fund (DCOF): Provides assistance to families who take in children orphaned as a result of war or disaster.
- Patrick J. Leahy War Victims Fund (LWVF): For those disabled by conflict, provides assistance in getting prosthetics. Also provides assistance to polio victims.
- Victims of Torture Fund (VOT): Supports programs that affirm the dignity of the survivor by restoring his or her position as a functioning and contributing member of the family and the community.

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

## USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$10,458,232	\$0	\$10,458,232

## Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$64,572	\$32,851	\$246,236	Not Tracked	\$343,659

## UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

## Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	219,242	219,242

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

USAID programs in global health represent the commitment and determination of the United States Government to prevent suffering, save lives, and create a brighter future for families in the developing world. USAID's commitment to improving global health includes confronting global health challenges through improving the quality, availability, and use of essential health services. USAID's objective is to improve global health, including child, maternal, and reproductive health, and reduce abortion and disease, especially HIV/AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis.

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

## USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$19,466,687	\$0	\$19,466,687

## Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$5,239,653	\$12,727	\$4,907,814	Not Tracked	\$10,160,194

## Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	319,889	319,889

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

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**UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

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The most accurate data available was used to calculate breakouts among these reporting areas for U.S.-based training for each country. Data is entered into the USAID Participant Training data based called "TraiNet" by virtually hundreds of implementing partners as well as USAID Missions and Washington offices.

As stated at the beginning of the USAID FY 2008 report, USAID has continued to improve our reporting mechanism to streamline data input through the new TraiNet Web-based system. For FY 2008, we show a large increase in both participant numbers and reported funding. This does not mean that the USAID budget was increased, only that we were able to receive more inclusive data, especially for in-country training.

It should be remembered that USAID training funds are not secured as one obligation or one identifiable amount, "off the top" of the USAID operating budget. USAID training is decentralized, with each Mission or Washington office managing its own funds through a number of different mechanisms. USAID has hundreds of implementing partners, all of whom receive funding from one or more mission or Washington office. USAID programs are diverse, and since we train for the sole purpose of development, the focus may shift substantially from year to year. The result would be, for example, that this year, there is more identified funding as well as a larger number of participants in Democracy and Governance programs than in past fiscal years. Likewise, USAID constantly works to identify private/public partnerships, which this year, through better reporting is showing an increase in private sector funding (U.S. as well as foreign). USAID unveiled our new Education Strategy which has produced double the number of participants in the field of Education and Training in FY 08 vs. FY 07.

USAID funds a number of individuals (including, but not limited to, contractors, grantees, university professors, and employees seconded from other federal agencies) who provide specific technical expertise for USAID-supported projects abroad. USAID classifies these people as technical experts/advisors, not as "trainers," "trainees," or "exchanges." "Training Moments" occur through their normal course of activity, but such events cannot be isolated or captured in a meaningful way within the parameters for data collection established by the IAWG. Therefore, the data submitted by USAID for this report does not include figures related to the work of U.S. technical experts/advisors.

**FY 2008 DATA**

<b>Total USG Funding</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
\$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.



## UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

624 Ninth Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20425  
www.usccr.gov • 202-376-8312

The United States Commission on Civil Rights (USCCR) collects and studies information on discrimination or denials of equal protection of the laws because of race, color, religion, sex, age, disability, national origin, or in the administration of justice in such areas as voting rights enforcement of federal civil rights laws and equal opportunity in education, employment, and housing. USCCR also submits reports, findings, and recommendations to the President and Congress and serves as a national clearinghouse for civil rights information.

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### USCCR International Visitors Program

The United States Commission on Civil Rights provides briefings for foreign visitors on various topics and the work of the Commission. Visitors include education, law enforcement, and government professionals. Briefings are requested by government agencies and private organizations. USCCR does not receive any specific appropriations to conduct international briefings.

**Strategic Objectives:** Promote International Understanding

**USG Funding:**

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

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

FY 2008 DATA

UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

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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.

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# FY 2008 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$374,761	\$0	\$0	\$374,761	110

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

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



## UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

100 Raoul Wallenberg Place, SW  
 Washington, DC 20024-2126  
[www.ushmm.org](http://www.ushmm.org) • 202-488-0400

The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum is America's national institution for the documentation, study, and interpretation of Holocaust history, and serves as America's memorial to the millions of people murdered during the Holocaust.

The Museum's primary mission is to advance and disseminate knowledge about this unprecedented tragedy; to preserve the memory of those who suffered; and to encourage its visitors to reflect upon the moral and spiritual questions raised by the events of the Holocaust as well as their own responsibilities as citizens of a democracy.

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### External Affairs

The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum cooperates with the U.S. Department of State and the Association of Holocaust Organizations (AHO) to bring secondary school teachers from foreign countries to train at AHO member institutions as part of the International Teacher Training Project. These teachers have come from Argentina, Chile, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, the Slovak Republic, the Ukraine, and Uruguay to train at U.S. Holocaust institutions belonging to the AHO, followed by a visit to the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. The External Affairs Division coordinates this program.

In FY 2008, this program brought 21 teachers from Chile, Croatia, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Poland, and the Slovak Republic to the Museum for two days. The program's goals were to (1) familiarize teachers with the resources and pedagogical guidelines recommended by the Museum's Education staff and (2) visit the Museum's Permanent Exhibition and meet with staff who could discuss the Museum's initiatives, including staff who work to enhance the nation's moral discourse and rescue the evidence.

The 2008 program participants have reported that they have been able to implement more study of primary source

## UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

documents using the Museum's website resources (Chile, Croatia, Poland) and implement teacher training in countries impacted by military dictatorships (Chile). Teachers were also able to share information on Holocaust survivors in their communities through the assistance of staff from the Museum's Survivors Registry.

**Strategic Objectives:** Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs)

**USG Funding:**

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

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$16,590	\$0	\$0	\$16,590

**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.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Survivors Registry

The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum honors as survivors any persons, Jewish or non-Jewish, who were displaced, persecuted, or discriminated against due to the racial, religious, ethnic, social, and political policies of the Nazis and their collaborators between 1933 and 1945. In addition to former inmates of concentration camps, ghettos, and prisons, this definition includes, among others, people who were refugees or were in hiding. The Museum's Benjamin and Vladka Meed Registry of Holocaust Survivors includes the names of survivors from all backgrounds living all over the world and assists survivors and their families in attempts to trace missing relatives and friends, as well as to provide help to historical and genealogical researchers.

The Survivors Registry hosts Action Reconciliation Service for Peace (ARSP) volunteer interns. ARSP is a German humanitarian service organization that places young Germans in Holocaust-related institutions in countries affected by the Holocaust. The ARSP interns take part in the Survivors Registry's full range of projects, including working with survivors and the public in the Registry's public space, working on outreach projects, conducting mailings, and helping maintain the Registry database. The interns also work with the Museum's Education Division, becoming tour guides and conducting tours, especially for German groups. The objectives of the program are to create a dialogue between young Germans and Holocaust survivors, help the interns become Holocaust educators in their own communities, and expose them to a wide variety of memorialization methods and historical research.

In FY 2008, the Survivors Registry hosted two ARSP volunteer interns who conducted research using the International Tracing Service archival materials.

**Strategic Objectives:** Promote International Understanding; Reconciliation of Holocaust Survivors and Young Germans; Improving the Awareness of the Holocaust and Other Genocides

**USG Funding:**

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

FY 2008 DATA

UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	\$0	\$11,180	\$0	\$0	\$11,180

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.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Visiting Scholar Programs

In addition to the hundreds of international visitors who tour the Museum's exhibitions and participate in educational debriefings, the Museum hosts a number of scholars and interns who come from abroad to utilize the Museum's collections, attend seminars, collaborate with U.S. staff and scholars, and train to become Holocaust educators. The scholarly exchange programs involving international participants are concentrated primarily in the Visiting Scholars Program of the Museum's Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies.

Established in 1998, the Museum's Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies supports scholarship and publications in the field of Holocaust studies, promotes the growth of Holocaust studies at American universities, seeks to foster strong relationships between American and international scholars, collects Holocaust-related archival documents worldwide, and organizes programs to ensure the ongoing training of future generations of scholars. The Center's goal is to provide institutional support for scholars at all stages of their scholarly careers -- from graduate students and junior faculty to postdoctoral researchers and senior scholars. Fellowships are given on an invitational and competitive basis, and granted to scholars working in a variety of disciplines and professional fields.

Additionally, a number of U.S. fellows and scholars participate in the Museum's program. U.S. participants are brought to the Museum as fellows to conduct research and to interact with their non-U.S. counterparts. U.S. scholars on the Museum's staff participate in the fellows program and work closely with the non-U.S. fellows, guiding their work and exchanging research material.

In FY 2008, the Visiting Scholar Programs hosted 40 visiting scholars from eight countries. For the purposes of this report, 19 were international scholars from seven countries.

In addition to the fellowship program, the Visiting Scholar Programs coordinated an international summer research workshop in association with the International Tracing Service in Bad Arolsen, Germany, on "Exploring the Newly Opened International Tracing Service Archive." Participants researched the use of the International Tracing Service (ITS) archival materials in order to advance scholars' understanding of the Holocaust. The objectives of this two-week workshop were to explore the various major sections of the documentation and to identify key portions of the material that offer particularly rich opportunities for new research. Fifteen scholars from seven countries, including nine international scholars, with backgrounds in a range of disciplines necessary to understand the significance of the ITS collection, participated. These scholars worked together in small group settings to facilitate a collaborative research effort and lay the groundwork for future joint publications and/or research projects.

**Strategic Objectives:** Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Democracy and Human Rights); Promote International Understanding; Supports Scholarship and Publications in the Field of Holocaust Studies; Promotes Growth of Holocaust Studies; Seeks to Foster Strong Relationships Between American and International Scholars; Initiates Programs to Ensure Ongoing Training of Future Generations of Scholars Specializing in the Holocaust



**FY 2008 DATA**

**UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM**

**USG Funding:**

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

**Non-USG Funding:**

<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Non-USG Funding</b>
\$0	\$342,311	\$0	\$0	\$342,311

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

**Participant Totals:**

<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
6	28	34

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## **Volunteer and Intern Services**

The Museum's Volunteer and Intern Services Division provides an environment for qualified candidates to learn about the Holocaust and Museum operations. Included are hands-on projects and opportunities to work with Holocaust scholars and Museum professionals to learn about their roles, responsibilities, and backgrounds. The program offers volunteer opportunities and internships to U.S. and non-U.S. citizens alike. They work in the archives, collections, exhibitions, and in other scholarly or research activities. The core of overseas volunteers are involved in an oral history translation project for the Museum's Survivors Registry.

The biggest development for FY 2008 was the expansion of the Survivors Registry's international translation project for the Department of Oral History, which relies upon people with specific skills in one or more European languages. During this time, volunteers were utilized in the translation of hundreds of testimonies. This is an ongoing program that we hope will continue to grow in both size and scope. The goal of the Volunteer and Intern Services Department is to expand its applicant base, thus making the group more of a worldwide denomination. In FY 2008, the department brought to the Museum four international interns. These positions were temporary (two to three months), but gave the international interns a better understanding of the Museum and its visiting public.

**Strategic Objectives:** Promote International Understanding; Scholarship

**USG Funding:**

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

**Non-USG Funding:**

<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Non-USG Funding</b>
\$0	\$4,680	\$0	\$0	\$4,680

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

FY 2008 DATA

UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

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Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	53	53

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

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# FY 2008 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$433,161	\$433,161	\$0	\$0†	\$0†	\$0†	\$0†	\$433,161†	576

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 INSTITUTE OF PEACE

1200 17th Street, NW  
 Washington, DC 20036  
[www.usip.org](http://www.usip.org) • 202-457-1700

The United States Institute of Peace is an independent, nonpartisan federal institution created by Congress to promote the prevention, management, and peaceful resolution of international conflicts. Established in 1984, the Institute meets its Congressional mandate through an array of programs, including research grants, fellowships, professional training, education programs from high school through graduate school, conferences and workshops, library services, and publications. The Institute's Board of Directors is appointed by the President of the United States and confirmed by the Senate.

The Institute's legal counsel does not consider the Institute to be an agency, establishment, or instrumentality falling within the parameters of Executive Order 13055. However, the Institute's policy is to cooperate to the extent possible with governmental requests for information.

\*\*\*\*\*

### Center for Post-Conflict Peace and Stability Operations

The Center for Post-Conflict Peace and Stability Operations designs and manages the Institute's efforts in areas emerging from conflict. The Center also conducts research, identifies best practices, develops new tools for post-conflict peace and stability operations, and supports related training and education efforts.

**Strategic Objectives:** Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability, International Crime and Drugs); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Democracy and Human Rights); Conflict Resolution

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$42,000	\$0	\$42,000

## UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE

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

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	7	5	12

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## Education and Training Center International Programs

The mission of the Education and Training Center International Programs is to (1) help international practitioners improve the skills required to manage conflict in all its phases, from prevention to post-conflict peacebuilding, and (2) promote peace by working through educational systems in fragile states and societies emerging from conflict.

Audiences served include local citizens working to build peace in zones of conflict, as well as international third parties seeking to assist such efforts. We integrate our online courses with our on-site seminars and workshops to help practitioners and educators develop and improve their conflict management skills.

**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
	\$30,000	\$0	\$30,000

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
	6	0	6

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## 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.

**FY 2008 DATA**

**UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE**

**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

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$294,661	\$0	\$294,661

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

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	0	9	9

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

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## Religion and Peacemaking

The Religion and Peacemaking program conducts research, identifies best practices, and develops new peacebuilding tools for religious leaders and organizations; helps define and shape the field of religious peacebuilding; and, in cooperation with USIP's other Centers, develops and implements integrated strategies for the Institute's conflict-specific work, including projects with religious communities in zones of conflict.

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

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$41,500	\$0	\$41,500

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

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	0	540	540

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

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## UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE

**Rule of Law Program**

The Rule of Law Center of Innovation conducts research, identifies best practices, and develops new tools for policy makers and practitioners working to promote the rule of law. It has played a significant role in shaping the field and in advancing the rule of law in fragile and post-conflict societies.

The program is based on the premise that adherence to the rule of law entails far more than the mechanical application of static legal technicalities; it requires an evolutionary search for those institutions and processes that will best bring about authentic stability through justice.

**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
\$25,000	\$0	\$25,000

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
1	8	9

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

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Note: The Institute's Grant Program has two principal grantmaking components (solicited and unsolicited grants). Through this program the Institute offers financial support for research, education, and training, and the dissemination of information on international peace and conflict resolution. It is not feasible to extract funding and participant information targeting only the international exchange and training components of USIP grants. Therefore, the inventory does not include data regarding grants for this program.

**FY 2008 DATA**

<b>Total USG Funding</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
\$65,073	\$65,073	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$65,073	886

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



## UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE

475 L'Enfant Plaza, SW  
Washington, DC 20260-0010  
www.usps.gov • 202-268-2000

The mission of the United States Postal Service (USPS), as defined in the Postal Reorganization Act of 1970, is to bind the nation together through the correspondence of the people, to provide access in all communities, and to offer prompt, reliable postal services at uniform prices. The USPS provides affordable, readily accessible postal services and infrastructures to the American public. It is also the responsibility of the United States Postal Service to protect the mail from loss and theft. Today's United States Postal Service is striving to improve performance and affordability and to find flexible, responsive solutions to the challenges raised by technology in the global postal business environment.

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### USPS International Exchange Program

Through its International Exchange Program, the United States Postal Service arranges appointments, briefings, and technical discussions and coordinates visits to its postal facilities for representatives of foreign postal administrations interested in studying USPS policies and programs and in getting information on technical developments in the area of postal automation. The foreign postal representatives come from all parts of the world, with a majority coming from the East Asia/Pacific, European, and Western Hemisphere areas. The average length of stay is from one to two days. Additionally, the USPS sends its employees abroad to learn more about other countries' postal operations.

There are no specific funds allocated for the United States Postal Service International Exchange Program. Funding is part of the regular operating budget.

## UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE

**Strategic Objectives:** Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability, International Crime and Drugs); 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
\$0	\$0	\$0

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
447	343	790

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## 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); 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
\$65,073	\$0	\$65,073

**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
21	75	96

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

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# FY 2008 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$6,319,894	\$6,319,894	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$6,319,894	58

Total number of participants includes some, but not all, of the organization's in-country training participants.



## VIETNAM EDUCATION FOUNDATION

2111 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 700  
Arlington, VA 22201  
www.vef.gov • 703-351-5053

The Vietnam Education Foundation (VEF) is an independent federal government agency created by the U.S. Congress and funded annually by the U.S. Government. Its mission is to strengthen the U.S.-Vietnam bilateral relationship through educational exchanges in science and technology. The VEF governing board of directors includes U.S. Cabinet members, members of the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives, and presidential appointees. VEF headquarters is located in Arlington, Virginia, with a field office in Hanoi, Vietnam.

VEF concentrates on two main activities: scholarships and grants for Vietnamese and U.S. nationals and capacity building in Vietnam. The former is conceived as a transformative and cost-effective model that fits with VEF's mandate to develop highly skilled talent and leadership in science and technology for Vietnam. The latter is conceived as a means to partner with Vietnamese institutions and organizations as they work to upgrade their performance and capabilities in a way that builds a welcoming foundation for the return of VEF Fellows.

\*\*\*\*\*

### Capacity Building Program

The Capacity Building Program consists of joint projects between the scientific and academic communities of Vietnam and the United States in order to share knowledge, skills, and resources to best effect change. Because of its flexible infrastructure, effective and efficient management, quality operations, and highly capable staff, VEF has been able to respond quickly and successfully to develop various program and project models, suitable for the academic, cultural, and socio-economic context of Vietnam. VEF develops these models, tests their effectiveness, and fine-tunes the details with the expectation of transferring successful outcomes to interested Vietnamese government entities, academicians, and scientists, who would then apply the models on a larger scale. Hence, quality and effectiveness remain top priorities for VEF in planning, implementing, and monitoring its programs and activities.

## VIETNAM EDUCATION FOUNDATION

Nine American professors, representing eight different U.S. academic institutions, volunteered to give 21 lectures at various universities in different regions of Vietnam.

VEF provided personnel and IT support to the organization of the second Digital Signal Processing Summer Seminar (DSPSS) at the request of the DSPSS U.S. organizers. The first DSPSS in the summer of 2007 was sponsored fully by VEF. The second DSPSS was held June 21 through July 2, 2008.

With the aim of bringing the highest quality, most up-to-date teaching and learning materials from the leading universities in the world to Vietnam, VEF initiated the Vietnam Open Course Ware (VOCW) project in 2005. The VOCW website was launched in 2007 and continued to be developed. As of the end of this annual report reporting period, 1,101 modules and 217 courses were available on the VOCW website. To add to VOCW content, VEF sponsored the development of courses, some of which are already uploaded on the VOCW website. In addition, the Vietnam Ministry of Education and Training (MOET) converted 200 e-books from the MOET library into VOCW format and placed them on the VOCW website.

**USG Funding:**

<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
\$616,189	\$0	\$616,189

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
9	0	9

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

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## VIETNAM EDUCATION FOUNDATION

## VEF Fellowship Program

The VEF Fellowship Program is one of the key components of VEF's mandate to enhance bilateral relations between the United States and Vietnam through international educational exchange programs that help improve Vietnamese science and technology capacities.

VEF provides fellowships to the most talented Vietnamese nationals to pursue graduate study in the United States in the fields of science, technology, engineering, and medicine. Fellows are selected through a highly competitive, open and transparent process. VEF maintains high standards of excellence by choosing only top-notch students who demonstrate the ability to thrive in a U.S. academic setting. In order to produce young scientists and faculty for Vietnam, preference is given to Ph.D. candidates who are recent university graduates, including young college faculty. Working experience or government affiliation is not required. The VEF Fellowship Program is open to all qualified citizens of Vietnam, regardless of their gender, regional origin, and social or political background.

VEF strengthens the ties among the VEF Fellows (and Visiting Scholars) during their period of study in the United States by highlighting their collective roles as ambassadors of exchange and preparing them for their return to Vietnam through their participation in the VEF Annual Conference. VEF is committed to helping Fellows return to Vietnam to contribute to their country after completing their program of study. VEF has created mechanisms to foster their return and reentry to their home country, through the VEF alumni network and an Alumni Conference that is held in Vietnam every other year.

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

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$3,839,337	\$0	\$3,839,337

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	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	38	38

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

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## VIETNAM EDUCATION FOUNDATION

**VEF U.S. Faculty Scholar Grants Program**

The VEF U.S. Faculty Scholar Grants Program has U.S. faculty teach courses in English in Vietnamese universities for a minimum of one term (fall or spring) and for a maximum of one year. Teaching is conducted either on site in Vietnam or by interactive, real-time videoconferencing from the United States.

The U.S. Faculty Scholar Program was launched in late 2007 with three primary goals: (1) to help build capacity in Vietnam in science, mathematics, medicine, engineering, and technology through teaching and related research activities, (2) to help Vietnamese institutions address specific educational needs, including curriculum development, integration of research opportunities, identification of student learning outcomes, and evaluation, and (3) to build positive relationships between U.S. and Vietnamese higher education institutions and faculty members that may lead to sustainable partnerships.

VEF serves as the organizer and sponsor for this project while the Vietnamese host institutions and the cooperating U.S. institutions serve as co-sponsors through their support. VEF engages the U.S. National Academies in helping to identify and select qualified U.S. faculty. The applicant for the U.S. Faculty Scholar Grants submits a proposal to VEF for funding through an online application available at the VEF website.

**Strategic Objectives:** Achieve Peace and Security; Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests; Promote International Understanding; Strengthen Diplomatic and Program Capabilities

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$742,587	\$0	\$742,587

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	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	0	4

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

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**Visiting Scholar Program**

The Vietnam Education Foundation's Visiting Scholar Program (VSP) is open to Vietnamese nationals who hold a doctorate in any of the fields supported by VEF -- namely the major disciplines of sciences, technology, engineering, mathematics, and medicine.

The Visiting Scholar Program is intended to support postdoctoral professional development training, which may include studies, research, and/or observational activities, to take place in cooperation with a leading U.S. academic institution. These self-designed programs, which are arranged under the guidance of specific U.S. professors serving as mentors, vary from 5-12 months in length and may include formal courses, workshops, seminars, laboratory or field research, or other types of professional development activities. Upon returning to Vietnam, the Visiting Scholar must use the knowledge and skills acquired in the United States to train others and, thus, the Visiting Scholar is considered a trainer. In this way, the VEF Visiting Scholar Program is a training-of-trainers (TOT) program.

## VIETNAM EDUCATION FOUNDATION

In its second year, the Visiting Scholar Program provided postdoctoral professional training to seven visiting scholars (in the academic year 2008). Hence, the total program participants thus far in the Visiting Scholar Program is 19 (12 in the 2007 academic year).

The 2007 cohort returned to Vietnam and continued their program plan of training others in their field. In addition, some sustained collaborative work between their home institution and the U.S. host institution.

**Strategic Objectives:** Achieve Peace and Security; Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests; Promote International Understanding; Strengthen Diplomatic and Program Capabilities

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,121,781	\$0	\$1,121,781

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	7	7

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

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# FY 2008 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$777,984	\$777,984	\$0	Not Tracked	\$281,600	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$1,059,584	58

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



## WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS

Public Inquiries  
 One Woodrow Wilson Plaza  
 1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW  
 Washington, DC 20004-3027  
[www.wilsoncenter.org](http://www.wilsoncenter.org) • 202-691-4000

In 1968, Congress established the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars as the official, national memorial to President Wilson. The Wilson Center is a nonpartisan institute for advanced study and a neutral forum for open, serious, and informed dialogue. It brings together influential thinkers and doers to engage in a dialogue on current and future public policy challenges, with the confident hope that through such discussions there will emerge better understanding and better policy. Providing a bridge between the worlds of learning and public affairs, the Center is located in the Ronald Reagan Building in the heart of Washington, D.C., a city that is at the center of the world of public affairs today.

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### 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.

## WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS

In 2002, the Kennan Institute announced the establishment of a new Fulbright-Kennan Institute Research Scholarship Program at the Woodrow Wilson Center for researchers and scholars from Ukraine and the Russian Federation.

The Galina Starovoitova Fellowship on Human Rights and Conflict Resolution was established following a January 1999 speech in Moscow by then Secretary of State Madeline Albright. During that speech, Secretary Albright announced funding for a memorial fellowship at the Kennan Institute in honor of Starovoitova, a leading human rights advocate in Russia.

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 Asia Program hosts an annual Pakistan Scholar in collaboration with the Fellowship Fund for Pakistan. The scholar receives a nine-month residency at the Center. Additionally, the Asia Program hosts a competition for scholars from Australia and Japan.

**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
\$777,984	\$0	\$777,984

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$281,600	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$281,600

**Participant Totals:**

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

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

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## CHAPTER 3: FY 2008 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.



## FY 2008 DATA - DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

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- (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/Technological Research and Development
- Academic/Education Programs
- Professional Exchanges and Training

While many of the programs reported to the IAWG can be classified under more than one of the categories listed above, the IAWG, for the purpose of assessing duplication, places each program into the category that reflects its primary function or scope of activities. That said, some programs are listed in several categories and are so noted.

### CULTURAL PROGRAMS

For the purpose of this duplication assessment, the IAWG defines cultural programs as *those activities and programs that deal specifically with the arts, cultural preservation, and research in the humanities.*

Some federal program sponsors interpret cultural programming as that which provides opportunities for exposure to different cultures and values. This type of cross-cultural benefit exists throughout all international exchange and training activities and is highly

## FY 2008 DATA - DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

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 definition, cultural programs represent the smallest and most limited subset of the U.S. Government's international exchange and training portfolio. Of the 250 programs reported to the IAWG, 14 programs from six federal entities fit within the narrower definition and are included in the following chart.

### CULTURAL PROGRAMS BY FEDERAL ENTITY

<b>Department of State</b>	Special Professional and Cultural Exchange Programs
<b>Japan-United States Friendship Commission</b>	Cultural Affairs Programs
<b>National Endowment for the Arts</b>	American Film Institute Project: 20/20
	ArtsLink Residencies
	International Literary Exchanges
	U.S. Artists International Program
	U.S.-Japan Creative Artists Fellowship Program
<b>National Endowment for the Humanities</b>	Fellowship Programs at Independent Research Institutions
	Recovering Iraq's Past: Request for Proposals to Preserve and Document Iraq's Cultural Heritage
	Rediscovering Afghanistan
<b>Open World Leadership Center</b>	Open World Program
<b>U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum</b>	Survivors Registry

## FY 2008 DATA - DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

	Visiting Scholar Programs
	Volunteer and Intern Services

In addition to the programs listed above, cultural preservation and arts- and humanities-oriented activities appear in the majority of the programs of the Department of State, notably in the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA). As a leading promoter of U.S. Government efforts in the protection of cultural property worldwide, ECA also supports grants for research in the arts and humanities through the Fulbright Program and cultural programs.

The likelihood of duplication among cultural programs is low, in large part because these programs are so limited in focus and because they reflect the specific mandate or mission of the sponsoring organization. The programs of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum, for example, are strictly focused on the documentation, study, and interpretation of Holocaust history.

### INTERNATIONAL VISITOR PROGRAMS AND BRIEFINGS

The IAWG broadly defines international visitor programs as *those programs in which participants meet with, or observe the operations of, professional counterparts and/or tour relevant facilities with the goal of learning more about U.S. policies, programs, and activities, while sharing ideas, experiences, and approaches*. Mutual understanding is enhanced through exposure to U.S. culture and values. International visitor programs can include, but are not limited to, meetings, briefings, tours, and opportunities for professional observation. They generally do not include direct training, internships, classroom study, or on-the-job training.

In some instances, we have included international symposia and conferences in this category if the emphasis appears to be on sharing information and meeting professional counterparts as opposed to skills acquisition. Programs range from simple ad hoc consultations that last a couple of hours to highly structured programs that take place over a number of weeks.

In general, the risk of duplication among international visitor programs is quite low. While the methodologies used (meetings, briefings, and observation tours) are very similar, the topics covered by the program directly reflect the focus and expertise of the sponsoring organization and the hosting facility.

Visitors are welcomed from all over the world and are often professional counterparts of personnel from the hosting organization. Intended results vary program by program, but all have in common the desire to increase understanding and develop professional relationships. These programs are also recognized for their importance in the critical area of public diplomacy.

## FY 2008 DATA - DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

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Federal entities approach program administration differently. Many larger programs use in-house or external contractors to plan and administer the programs; other programs designate one or more federal employees to administer these activities as part of a larger portfolio of responsibilities.

The majority of international visitor programs do not use USG funds to cover program expenses. For these programs, the only USG contributions are staff time (program oversight, meeting time) and agency resources (conference/meeting facilities, briefing materials). The number of international participants varies widely, as well. Some agencies may host only a handful of participants, such as the National Credit Union Administration (1) and the United States Commission on Civil Rights (6), while others host thousands, such as the Department of State's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs International Visitor Leadership Program (4,432).

Also, for counting purposes, international visitors may have participated in programs/activities at more than one federal department or agency during their stay, as many federal organizations partner with each other to provide international visitors with a wide range of information on particular topics. The International Visitor Leadership Program, for example, may send its foreign participants to other federal departments and agencies for additional consultations and other information gathering activities as appropriate. These federal organizations may also report on these same visitors.

Approximately one-third of the program submissions in the *FY 2008 Inventory of Programs* have an international visitor program component. In reviewing these programs, the IAWG notes that some federal departments and agencies may have more than one international visitor program in their organization. In addition, some organizations report international visitor programs as a component of more comprehensive international exchange and training programs. Those international activities that are part of larger technical assistance projects or which have overt training elements are better categorized under the Professional Exchanges and Training section.

According to the data reported to the IAWG, the following list of federal entities host some type of international visitor program or sponsor international visitor activities within their organizations. Programs marked with an asterisk (\*) have international visitor activities that are classified as scientific by category.

## FY 2008 DATA - DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

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Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board (Access Board)	Affairs
Commodity Futures Trading Commission	~Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs
Delaware River Basin Commission*	~Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs
Department of Agriculture	~Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs
~Foreign Agricultural Service*	~Bureau of Western Hemispheric Affairs
Department of Commerce	Department of Transportation
~Bureau of Economic Analysis*	~Federal Aviation Administration*
~National Institute of Standards and Technology*	~Federal Highway Administration*
~U.S. Census Bureau	~Federal Railroad Administration*
~United States Patent and Trademark Office*	~Federal Transit Administration*
Department of Defense	~Maritime Administration*
~Defense Security Cooperation Agency	~National Highway Traffic Safety Administration*
Regional Centers for Security Studies	~Research and Innovative Technology Administration*
Department of Education	Department of the Treasury
~Office of the Secretary, International Affairs	~Internal Revenue Service
Department of Energy	~Office of the Comptroller of the Currency
~Environmental Management*	Environmental Protection Agency*
~National Nuclear Security Administration*	Federal Communications Commission
Department of Health and Human Services	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
~Food and Drug Administration*	Federal Election Commission
~National Institutes of Health*	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission*
Department of Homeland Security	Federal Maritime Commission*
~Customs and Border Protection	Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service
~Federal Emergency Management Agency	Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board
~Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	Federal Trade Commission
~Transportation Security Administration	General Services Administration
~U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services	Government Accountability Office
~United States Coast Guard	Library of Congress
Department of Housing and Urban Development	Merit Systems Protection Board
~Office of Policy Development and Research	National Capital Planning Commission
Department of the Interior	National Credit Union Administration
~Bureau of Reclamation*	National Railroad Passenger Corporation
~Minerals Management Service*	National Transportation Safety Board*
~National Parks Service*	Nuclear Regulatory Commission*
Department of Justice	Office of Government Ethics
~Criminal Division	Office of Special Counsel
~Drug Enforcement Administration	Small Business Administration
~Federal Bureau of Investigation	Social Security Administration
~Office of Justice Programs	Tennessee Valley Authority*
Department of Labor	United States Commission on Civil Rights
~Bureau of International Labor Affairs	United States Holocaust Memorial Museum
~Bureau of Labor Statistics	United States Postal Service
Department of State	U.S. Trade and Development Agency
~Bureau of African Affairs	
~Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs	
~Bureau of Educational and Cultural	

### SCIENTIFIC/TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Twenty-two federal departments and agencies reported a total of 101 programs with a scientific component. 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 activities; it includes all medical programs.*

Sixty-three programs have been identified that fit within this narrower category. The Department of Energy has the largest number of reported programs (22) in this subset, followed by Commerce (9) and Health and Human Services (9), Interior (6), and Agriculture (5). Other longstanding sponsors include Labor, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the National Science Foundation, the National Transportation Safety Board, the Nuclear Energy Commission, and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID).

While the IAWG does not have the necessary scientific expertise to assess duplication among these programs, we can note trends and apparent commonalities among scientific programs. The IAWG concludes that most scientific/technological research and development programs concentrate very specifically on the mandate of the sponsoring agency and therefore appear to be at low risk for duplication with other federally-sponsored programs.

For instance, the Department of Commerce's programs concentrate not only on research and support for the increased use of scientific, engineering, and technological development, but also on the understanding and benefits of the Earth's physical environment and oceanic resources. With similar specificity, programs sponsored by the Department of the Interior focus on protecting and providing access to the nation's public lands and minerals, national parks, national wildlife refuges, and western U.S. water resources, and provide technical assistance abroad to share their knowledge and expertise.

Some programs (such as those of the Department of Agriculture and USAID, for example) are also listed in the Professional Exchanges and Training section. The IAWG also notes that the majority of the scientific and technological programs have a professional and/or practical experience component, which is indicated in the following chart.<sup>30</sup>

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<sup>30</sup> Programs in the scientific research and development category that are marked with an asterisk (\*) also contain a professional and/or practical experience component.

**FY 2008 DATA - DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT**

**SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PROGRAMS BY FEDERAL ENTITY**

<b>Department of Agriculture</b>	Foreign Agricultural Service	Cochran Fellowship Program*
		Embassy Science Fellows Program*
		Faculty Exchange Program*
		Norman E. Borlaug International Agricultural Science and Technology Fellows Program*
		Scientific Cooperation Exchange Program With China*
<b>Department of Commerce</b>	Bureau of Economic Analysis	BEA Overseas Training and Presentations*
	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 International Exchange and Training Program*
	National Telecommunications and Information Administration	Information and Communication Technologies Policymaking in a Global Environment*
		Radio Frequency Spectrum Management Program*

## FY 2008 DATA - DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

	U.S. Census Bureau	Population Division: Training and Technical Assistance*
	U.S. Patent and Trademark Office	Technical Assistance Programs*
<b>Department of Energy</b>	Assistant Secretary for Environmental Management	Environmental Management Programs*
	Corporate Management	Office of Intelligence and Counterintelligence*
	Energy Information Administration	Energy Information Administration Programs*
	National Nuclear Security Administration	Defense Programs*
		International Material Protection and Cooperation Program*
		International Nonproliferation Export Control Program*
		Office of Global Threat Reduction*
	Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management	Civilian Radioactive Waste Management Program
	Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy	Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Programs*
	Office of Health, Safety, and Security	Chernobyl Research and Service Program*



## FY 2008 DATA - DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

		International Atomic Energy Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources*
		Japan Program (Radiation Effects Research Foundation Program)*
		Marshall Islands Environmental Monitoring Program*
		National and International Radiation Protection*
		Office of Classification
		Russian Health Studies Program
		Spain Program (Palomares)
	Office of Nuclear Energy	Nuclear Energy Program*
		Nuclear Energy, Science, and Technology*
	Office of Science	Italian Student Exchange Program*
		Pan-American Advanced Studies Institutes*
		Third International Accelerator School for Linear Colliders*
<b>Department of Health and Human Services</b>	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	Exchange Visitor Program*

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	National Institutes of Health	International Neuroscience Fellowship Program
		National Cancer Institute Programs*
		National Institute on Drug Abuse International Program
		National Research Service Award Program*
		NIH Exchange Scientist Program*
		NIH Foreign Guest Researchers Program*
		NIH Foreign Professional Services Contractors*
		NIH Visiting Scientists Program*
<b>Department of the Interior</b>	Bureau of Reclamation	Reclamation Training Programs*
	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*

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	United States Fish and Wildlife Service	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service International Programs*
	United States Geological Survey	Visiting Scientist and Participant Training Programs*
<b>Department of Labor</b>	Bureau of Labor Statistics	BLS International Labor Statistics Center*
<b>Department of Transportation</b>	Federal Aviation Administration	Office of International Aviation International Training Program*
<b>Marine Mammal Commission</b>		Marine Mammal Commission Programs
<b>National Aeronautics and Space Administration</b>		NASA Exchange Visitor Program
		Resident Research Associate Program
<b>National Science Foundation</b>		Office of International Science and Engineering
<b>National Transportation Safety Board</b>		National Transportation Safety Board Training Program*
<b>Nuclear Regulatory Commission</b>		Regional Programs*
<b>United States Agency for International Development</b>		Economic Growth and Agricultural Development Programs*
		Environment Programs*
		Population, Health, and Nutrition Programs*

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Vietnam Education Foundation	Capacity Building Program <sup>31</sup>
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### ACADEMIC/EDUCATION PROGRAMS

The IAWG defines academic/education programs as those in which the primary focus of participants is to attend educational institutions or contribute to the development of such institutions and their curricula. We also include programs that are designed to improve educational systems in developing countries.

The IAWG further classifies academic programs by the targeted level and type of the program, from elementary student/staff exchanges and training through post-doctoral research and mid-career development programs. Programs reported to the IAWG are listed below by their academic level classification. In total, about one-fourth of reported programs have an academic focus. 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

Four federal entities have 14 programs that contain elementary and secondary education programming initiatives focused on teacher training and curriculum development in their international exchange and training portfolios. Few programs actually involve the exchange of students at the elementary or secondary levels; however, when these exchanges do occur, they are primarily targeted towards students or teachers of students at the secondary level.

The Departments of Education and State have traditionally supported the majority of programs in this category, covering a wide range of subject matters and geographical regions of the world. Potential for duplication among sponsoring organizations appears relatively low.

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<sup>31</sup> This is one of four programs of the Vietnam Education Foundation that aims to forge sustainable bilateral partnerships within the scientific and academic communities as a means to develop talented leaders in the fields of science, medicine, and technology. Additional programs are listed within the academic/education category and also have a professional development component as well.

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<b>Department of Education</b>	Office of Postsecondary Education	Fulbright-Hays Group Projects Abroad	Modern foreign language and area studies programs, including training, research, and curriculum development for teachers at the K-12 level
		Fulbright-Hays Seminars Abroad Program	Opportunities for teachers and curriculum specialists to participate in short-term seminars in social sciences, humanities, or host-country languages
	Office of Safe and Drug-Free Schools	CIVITAS: An International Civic Education Exchange Program	International civic education exchange
		Civics Mosaic II: Issues Facing Our World	Comparative civic education, teacher training, and curriculum development that builds on CIVITAS/Russia
		Economics International Program	Training in content and pedagogy for educators in countries in transition to market economies
<b>Department of State</b>	Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs	Citizen Exchange Programs	Professional, cultural, and youth exchanges supported through nonprofit organizations

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		Economic Support Fund Programs	Programs that aid U.S. countries in transition to democracy by developing and strengthening institutions necessary for sustainable democracy
		Fulbright Program	Exchanges between U.S. and foreign teachers and administrators
		Global Educational Programs	English language programs focusing on teaching, teacher-training, and curriculum development
		Other Appropriations Programs	Separately appropriated exchange programs and educational outreach activities at the secondary and university levels, including programming at the East-West Center, the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships, and Israeli-Arab Scholarships
		Special Professional and Cultural Exchange Programs	Secondary-level student and teacher exchanges with the former Soviet Union and Germany
	Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs	Variety of exchanges, seminars, training programs, master classes, and conferences promoting U.S. interests in region

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<b>U.S. Agency for International Development</b>	Education and Training	Various initiatives designed to improve pre-primary, primary, and secondary levels of education
<b>U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum</b>	External Affairs	International Teacher Training Project for European secondary school teachers to learn more about the Holocaust and the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum

### Undergraduate-Level Programs

Six federal entities reported 18 programs that included undergraduate-level programs. The programs include traditional study abroad activities for American and foreign students, institution building, curriculum development, and instructor training. The majority of the programming in this category comes from the Departments of State (8) and Education (6). Potential duplication among undergraduate programs is very low, as most programming is thematically and/or geographically specific and therefore, with a few exceptions, is unique.

<b>Department of Defense</b>	National Defense University	National Security Education Program	Undergraduate and graduate scholarships for area studies, language programs, and other relevant studies
<b>Department of Education</b>	Office of Postsecondary Education	European Union-United States Atlantis Program	EU-U.S. improvements in higher and vocational education
		Fulbright-Hays Faculty Research Abroad Program	Institutional grants to support fellowships that aim to strengthen area studies and language programs in academia

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		Fulbright-Hays Seminars Abroad Program	Short-term seminars in social sciences, humanities, or host-country languages for schoolteachers, curriculum specialists, and college faculty
		Program for North American Mobility in Higher Education	Grants for the development of higher education consortia
		U.S.-Brazil Higher Education Consortia Program	Grants for bilateral curricular development and student exchanges
	Office of Safe and Drug-Free Schools	CIVITAS: An International Civic Education Exchange Program	International civics education exchange
<b>Department of Homeland Security</b>	United States Coast Guard	U.S. Coast Guard Academy Programs	Undergraduate degree program for foreign students
<b>Department of State</b>	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



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		Fulbright Program	Undergraduate degree program for foreign students
		Global Educational Programs	English language programs focusing on teaching, teacher-training, and curriculum development
		Other Appropriations Programs	Separately appropriated exchange programs and educational outreach activities at the secondary and university levels, including programming at the East-West Center, the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships, and Israeli-Arab Scholarships
		Special Academic Exchange Program	Fellowship grants, scholarships for students from South Pacific, East Timor, and Tibet, and support to various organizations promoting exchange opportunities
		Support for East European Democracy Exchanges	Educational fellowships in fields supporting democratic practices and free market economies, and special group projects in the region

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	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
<b>Department of Transportation</b>	Maritime Administration	United States Merchant Marine Academy Programs	Undergraduate degree program for foreign students
<b>U.S. Agency for International Development</b>		Education and Training	Various initiatives designed to improve pre-primary, primary, secondary, and higher education

### Graduate-Level University Programs

Nine federal entities have 26 programs in this category. Programming supports fellowships for degree programs and certificates, dissertation research, graduate-level professional training, and curriculum development. The majority of programs in this category are sponsored by the Departments of State (10) and Education (7). Similar to undergraduate programs, this program category reveals limited opportunity for duplication because of thematic and geographic specialization.

<b>Department of Defense</b>	Defense Security Cooperation Agency	Professional Military Education Exchanges	Academic or full-year training in military staff schools abroad for officers
	National Defense University	National Security Education Program	Undergraduate and graduate scholarships for area, language, and other relevant study
	Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff	Olmsted Scholar Program	Graduate-level scholarship for military services

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<b>Department of Education</b>	Office of Postsecondary Education	European Union- United States Atlantis Program	EU-U.S. improvements in higher and vocational education
		Fulbright-Hays Doctoral Dissertation Research Abroad Program	Fellowships to doctoral candidates for dissertation research in modern foreign languages and area studies
		Fulbright-Hays Faculty Research Abroad Program	Institutional grants to support fellowships that aim to strengthen area studies and language programs in academia
		Fulbright-Hays Group Projects Abroad Program	Modern foreign language and area studies programs
		Fulbright-Hays Seminars Abroad Program	Short-term seminars in social sciences, humanities, or host- country languages for schoolteachers, curriculum specialists, and college faculty
		U.S.-Brazil Higher Education Consortia Program	Grants for bilateral curricular development and student exchanges
	Office of Safe and Drug-Free Schools	CIVITAS: An International Civic Education Exchange Program	International civics education exchange

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<b>Department of State</b>	Bureau of African Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs	Variety of programming including seminars, conferences, workshops, speakers programs, training courses focusing on topics of regional interest
	Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs	Fulbright Program	Fellowships and scholarships to graduate students
		Global Educational Programs	English language programs focusing on teaching, teacher-training, and curriculum development
		Other Appropriations Programs	Separately appropriated exchange programs and educational outreach activities at the secondary and university levels, including programming at the East-West Center, the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships, and Israeli- Arab Scholarships
		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

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		Support for East European Democracy Exchanges	Educational fellowships in fields supporting democratic practices and free market economies, and special group projects
	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 and Central Asian Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs	Exchanges, seminars, training programs and conferences promoting U.S. national interests in the region
	Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs	Exchanges, training, seminars, and conferences in the region that foster democracy, trade, and sustainable economic development, cooperation on drug trafficking and other crime issues, poverty reduction, and environmental protection
<b>Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission</b>		Education and Training Programs	Seed money for projects and institutional grants to promote area studies

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<b>National Science Foundation</b>	Office of International Science and Engineering	Research support for undergraduate, graduate, and post-graduate students
<b>U.S. Agency for International Development</b>	Education and Training	Various initiatives designed to establish higher education and research partnerships, alliances, and networks with developing countries
<b>United States Holocaust Memorial Museum</b>	Visiting Scholar Programs	Scholarly exchanges and activities centered on Holocaust issues
<b>United States Institute of Peace</b>	Jennings Randolph Program for International Peace	Fellowships for foreign policy scholars and policy makers and doctoral dissertation fellowships for university students to conduct research and write on international peace and conflict resolution issues
<b>Vietnam Education Foundation</b>	VEF Fellowship Program	Graduate study opportunities at U.S. institutions for Vietnamese nationals in the fields of science, technology, engineering, math, and medicine

### Post-Doctoral Research Programs

Eight federal entities report 20 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 Department of Health and Human Services (National

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Institutes of Health) are addressed under the Scientific Research and Development portion of this duplication assessment.

<b>Department of Education</b>	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
<b>Department of State</b>	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 Programs	
		Special Academic Exchange Programs	

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		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
	Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs	Exchanges, seminars, training programs and conferences promoting U.S. national interests in the region
<b>Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission</b>		Education and Training Programs	Seed money for projects and institutional grants to promote area studies
<b>National Science Foundation</b>		Office of International Science and Engineering	International research fellowship awards, support for cooperative research activities, and joint workshops and seminars



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<b>U.S. Agency for International Development</b>	Education and Training	Various initiatives designed to establish higher education and research partnerships, alliances, and networks with developing countries
<b>United States Holocaust Memorial Museum</b>	External Affairs	Research fellowships for graduate, post-doctoral, and senior researchers
	Visiting Scholar Programs	Scholarly exchanges and activities centered on Holocaust issues
<b>United States Institute of Peace</b>	Jennings Randolph Program for International Peace	Fellowships for foreign policy scholars and policy makers and doctoral dissertation fellowships for university students to conduct research and write on international peace and conflict resolution issues
	Religion and Peacemaking	Scholarly research aiding faith-based organizations in their international peacemaking work, in partnership with communities of faith abroad

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<b>Vietnam Education Foundation</b>	Visiting Scholar Program	Postdoctoral research and training at U.S. institutions for Vietnamese nationals pursuing study in the fields of science, technology, engineering, mathematics, and medicine
	U.S. Faculty Scholar Grants Program	U.S. university faculty teach courses in English at Vietnamese universities in-country and/or on-line to further the development of sustainable U.S.-Vietnam university partnerships

### **General Area Studies and Language-Training Programs – Multiple Academic Levels**

The IAWG identified area studies and language-training programs as an area warranting continued monitoring. For the purpose of our review, all language-training courses have been included as academic/education programs.

Five federal entities reported 16 programs in this category. The Departments of Defense, Education, and State sponsored the majority of programs. Analysis continues to reveal no inherent duplication, as most programs have different target audiences; focus on specific languages, countries, or world regions; or are designed to achieve specific U.S. strategic goals and objectives. However, programs can always benefit from increased communication among sponsors to share best practices and address common challenges.

<b>Department of Defense</b>	National Defense University	National Security Education Program	Undergraduate and graduate scholarships for area, language, and other relevant study
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	Regional Centers for Securities Studies	--Africa Center for Strategic Studies --Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies --Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies --George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies --Near East-South Asia Center for Strategic Studies	Five regional centers sponsor graduate-level academic programs, professional seminars and workshops, research opportunities, and other activities that promote understanding and study of security-related issues by U.S. and foreign participants
<b>Department of Education</b>	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

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		Fulbright-Hays Seminars Abroad	Short-term seminars for teachers, college faculty, curriculum specialists in social sciences, humanities, or host-country languages
<b>Department of State</b>	Bureau of African Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs	English teaching is a component of varied democracy building activities for the region
	Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs	Global Educational Programs	English language programs focusing on teaching, teacher-training, and curriculum development
	Bureau of Intelligence and Research	Research and Training Program on Eastern Europe and the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union	Advanced research, graduate, and language training
<b>Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission</b>		Education and Training Programs	Seed money for projects and institutional grants to promote area studies
<b>Peace Corps</b>		Peace Corps Volunteer Service Program	Program component is community-based English teaching overseas

## PROFESSIONAL EXCHANGES AND TRAINING

The majority of the international exchange and training programs reported to the IAWG include professional exchange and training activities. If we eliminate from consideration the large number of programs that are more suitably addressed under one of the other duplication assessment categories (notably in the scientific/technological category) we are left with approximately 100 programs. These include training programs, personnel

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and citizen exchanges, cooperative programs, and technical assistance programs that include international exchange and training components.

The sheer volume of professional exchanges and training programs reported -- along with the varied topics they address, targeted countries and populations, program approaches, and intended results -- makes assessing duplication among these programs a challenge. As with the other program subsets, sponsoring organizations tend to focus program activities on the organization's mission and areas of expertise, which limits, to some degree, the possibility for duplication. For example, personnel exchanges or training programs limited strictly to representatives of foreign counterpart organizations are not duplicative because they are unique to each participating organization.

Topically and geographically specific programs are also less likely to duplicate other programs because of their narrow focus. A program's specific subject matter and target audience limit the number of other organizations that would potentially engage in similar programming and also provide other organizations with enough information to avoid developing duplicative initiatives. Multi-themed programs or program groupings that contain a wide variety of initiatives, such as the State Department's Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs, are harder to assess and may yield a greater potential for duplication of other federal initiatives.

Professional exchange and training programs that have not been addressed in previous sections can, for the most part, be divided among four primary categories:<sup>32</sup>

- (1) Trade and Economic Development
- (2) Law Enforcement and Security
- (3) Democracy and Human Rights
- (4) Multi-Themed Programming

### Trade and Economic Development

Numerous federal agencies sponsor or participate in programs designed to facilitate trade and promote economic development abroad. The vast majority of these are either topically or geographically focused. Topically specialized programs, such as those sponsored by the Department of Commerce's Patent and Trademark Office, represent a low risk of duplication. Geographic targeting, as seen in several of the country-specific trade enhancement and management training programs listed below, does not eliminate the risk of duplication, but it does make avoiding duplicative programs easier by facilitating country-level coordination and oversight.

<b>African Development Foundation</b>	Grassroots Development Projects
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<sup>32</sup> There may be a limited degree of overlap among these areas and identifiable subcategories within them. Please note that not all professional exchange and training programs reported to the IAWG are included in these four categories.

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<b>Commodity Futures Trading Commission</b>		Technical Assistance Programs
<b>Department of Agriculture</b>	Foreign Agricultural Service	Cochran Fellowship Program
		Faculty Exchange Programs
<b>Department of Commerce</b>	Bureau of Economic Analysis	BEA Overseas Training and Presentations
	International Trade Administration	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
	United States Patent and Trademark Office	Technical Assistance Programs
<b>Department of Labor</b>	Bureau of International Labor Affairs	Office of Trade Agreement Implementation
<b>Federal Trade Commission</b>		International Programs
<b>Government Accountability Office</b>		International Auditor Fellowship Program
<b>U.S. Agency for International Development</b>		Economic Growth and Agricultural Development

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<b>U.S. Trade and Development Agency</b>	Trade-Related Training
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### Law Enforcement and Security

Six organizations report on federal law enforcement, security-related, professional exchange and training programs.

Like many other professional exchange and training programs, program sponsors tend to focus training narrowly toward their own areas of expertise, making the risk of duplication fairly low. Some of the programs listed also include trade and economic development activities.<sup>33</sup>

Also, U.S. Coast Guard Programs, which include significant law enforcement- and security-related activities, are listed under Multi-Themed Programming.

<b>Department of Commerce</b>	National Telecommunications and Information Administration	Building Cybersecurity Awareness
<b>Department of Defense</b>		International Military Education and Training Program
		Foreign Military Financing Program
		Foreign Military Sales Program
		Professional Military Education Exchanges
	Office of the Undersecretary of Defense for Policy	Regional Defense Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program
<b>Department of</b>	Federal Emergency Management Agency	Center for Domestic Preparedness

<sup>33</sup> Programs in the law enforcement and security category that are marked by an asterisk (\*) also include trade and economic development activities.

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Homeland Security		Cooperation Program With the Russian Federation
		Disaster Management Support Project
		Emergency Management Institute Programs
		Foreign Seminars Program
		National Fire Academy
	Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	Basic Counterterrorism Workshop
		Financial Forensic Techniques Training Program
		International Individual Students Program
		Law Enforcement Advanced Interviewing Training Program
		Law Enforcement Control Tactics Instructor Training Program
		Leading Law Enforcement Organizations in the 21 <sup>st</sup> Century
		National Investigative Interviewing Training Program
	Immigration and Customs Enforcement	Bulk Cash Smuggling International Training Program
Department of Homeland Security		Export and Border Related Security Program
		Forensic Document Laboratory Training



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		International Law Enforcement Academies Training Program
	U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services	USCIS Office of Refugee, Asylum, and International Operations Training Program
	United States Secret Service	USSS International Training Program
<b>Department of Justice</b>	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
	Federal Bureau of Investigation	Federal Bureau of Investigation International Training Programs
	Office of Justice Programs	National Institute of Justice International Activities
<b>Department of State</b>	Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	International Demand Reduction Training and Technical Assistance

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<b>Department of Transportation</b>	Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration	Drug Interdiction Assistance Program*
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### Democracy and Human Rights

Numerous federal organizations sponsor programs designed to promote democratic systems of governance and global respect for human rights and the rule of law. In addition to the programs listed below, many of the programs listed under Multi-Themed Programming, notably those sponsored by the Department of State, have activities that focus on the promotion of democracy and human rights.

Themes represented in the programs in this category are very diverse and include, but are not limited to, conflict resolution, promotion of free and independent media, NGO development, fair labor practices, citizen participation in government, and the strengthening of governing institutions. Program sponsors should be mindful that many of these themes appear in numerous federal programs. While these programs may not directly duplicate each other, sharing best practices and benchmarking among program sponsors could serve to improve overall program efficiency and effectiveness.

<b>Broadcasting Board of Governors</b>		International Media Training Center Program
<b>Department of Defense</b>	Defense Security Cooperation Agency	International Military Education and Training <sup>34</sup>
<b>Department of Homeland Security</b>	Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	Task Force Development to Combat Human Trafficking
	Immigration and Customs Enforcement	Human Smuggling and Trafficking Unit
<b>Department of Labor</b>	Bureau of International Labor Affairs	Child Labor, Forced Labor, and Human Trafficking Program

<sup>34</sup> While some courses under the International Military Education and Training Program do address democracy and human rights issues, the majority of the courses are categorized under law enforcement and security.

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<b>Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service</b>	International Labor Conflict Management Program
<b>Library of Congress</b>	Global Legal Information Network
<b>National Endowment for Democracy</b>	Reagan-Fascell Democracy Fellows Program
	Visiting Fellows Program
<b>Office of Government Ethics</b>	International Technical Assistance and Cooperation
<b>Office of Personnel Management</b>	Federal Executive Institute "Leadership for a Democratic Society" Program
<b>U.S. Agency for International Development</b>	Democracy and Governance Programs
	Humanitarian Assistance
<b>U.S. Institute of Peace</b>	Center for Post-Conflict Peace and Stability Operations
	Education and Training Center International Programs
	Jennings Randolph Program for International Peace
	Religion and Peacemaking
	Rule of Law Program

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### Multi-Themed Programming

A large number of professional exchange and training programs reported to the IAWG address a wide array of themes, topics, and audiences. Because of their diversity and scope, they may be the most prone to duplicate other programs and should be carefully monitored. Close coordination among the Department of State, the U.S. Agency for International Development, and the Peace Corps is necessary to ensure that their programs complement and build on each other to collectively achieve the foreign policy goals of the U.S. Government.

As noted in previous sections, geographically specific programs such as those sponsored by the Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission and thematically specific programs such as those sponsored by the U.S. Coast Guard (which specializes in maritime law enforcement, search and rescue, marine environmental protection, waterways management, and other Coast Guard operational areas) have a low potential for duplicating other programs. IAWG also notes that the U.S. Coast Guard includes trade and economic development activities in their programming.

<b>Department of Homeland Security</b>	U.S. Coast Guard	U.S. Coast Guard Exportable Training
		U.S. Coast Guard International Personnel Exchanges Programs
		U.S. Coast Guard Resident Training Programs
<b>Department of State</b>	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
		Economic Support Fund Programs

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		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 and Central Asian Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs
	Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs
	Office of International Information Programs	U.S. Speakers and Specialists Programs
<b>Department of Transportation</b>	Maritime Administration	Global Maritime and Transportation School
<b>Japan-United States Friendship Commission</b>		Education and Training Programs
<b>National Capital Planning Commission</b>		Capitals Alliance Program
<b>Peace Corps</b>		Peace Corps Volunteer Services Program
<b>U.S. Agency for International Development</b>		Education and Training

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<b>Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars</b>	Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars Programs
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### CONCLUSION

The number and scope of the federal government's international exchange and training programs make assessing duplication among them difficult. Several larger programming agencies aggregate information on various discrete activities before providing it to the IAWG, so specific detail on topics, audiences, methodologies, and intended results is not always available. However, based on the information we do have, the IAWG is able to develop overarching duplication assessments that identify areas with higher levels of risk and areas where coordination is crucial to avoid duplication.

As noted earlier, programs that are specific in their theme, geographic focus, and target audience are at very low risk of duplication. As a general rule, highly specialized sponsoring organizations implement or participate in highly specialized exchange and training programs. For example, it is unlikely that any other organization would duplicate the exchange and training programs of the U.S. Postal Service.

Federal organizations with broader mandates and numerous programming initiatives are at a greater risk of duplicating the initiatives of another federal organization. When you couple the size and scope of an organization with the aggregation of program information, which makes program initiatives less transparent to other federal administrators, the risk becomes even greater.

Interagency funding transfers typically involve additional reporting requirements that promote program transparency and enhance coordination. In FY 2008, the IAWG reported that more than an estimated 278 million dollars was transferred among federal agencies to fund international exchange and training activities.<sup>35</sup>

The data reveals that a significant portion of federal exchange and training programming is sponsored by the Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development. With the institution of the State/USAID Strategic Plan for 2007-2012, federal coordination continues to take shape as we use foreign assistance to achieve our stated goals.

Overseas, U.S. embassies are in the best position to ensure that duplicative programming is avoided because overseas personnel can make informed needs assessments that can be adjusted based on political priorities and changing host-country

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<sup>35</sup> In FY 2008, for example, the largest interagency funding transfer of \$92,615,529 was reported to the IAWG by the Foreign Military Financing (FMF) Program. Congress appropriated FMF funds in the International Affairs Budget; the Department of State allocated the funds for eligible allies and friendly nations; and the Department of Defense, through the Defense Security Cooperation Agency, implemented the program.

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environments. The majority of USAID projects and all Peace Corps local programming is developed and implemented in-country.

Regular country team meetings provide opportunities to discuss initiatives and share general information. And the Mission Performance Plan (MPP) process provides a means for interagency collaboration to develop and articulate mission priorities that can then be communicated to planning entities in Washington and incorporated in central policy and program planning.<sup>36</sup>

Through the years a variety of formal and informal arrangements, such as interagency working groups, policy coordinating committees (run through the National Security Council (NSC)<sup>37</sup>, and senior coordinators, have existed to provide mechanisms for policy and program coordination. These bodies have provided a means to share program information, enhance transparency, and break down barriers to communication.

In 2009, after careful review, the NSC structure has expanded to include new offices for cybersecurity, preventing weapons of mass destruction terrorism, transborder security, information sharing, national resilience, and global engagement. Management of the development and implementation of national security policies by multiple agencies of the U.S. Government will occur through the NSC Interagency Policy Committees.<sup>38</sup>

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Agencies can ensure the effectiveness of these and more ad hoc approaches to coordination by sharing program information from the planning stages through implementation and results assessments. Agencies need to commit to working together domestically and overseas to ensure that they are aware of the full range of U.S. Government and private sector exchange and training initiatives and then adjust programming to ensure that the wide range of U.S. Government activities form a coherent, cohesive, and complementary effort to achieve U.S. foreign policy goals.

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<sup>36</sup> The MPP process involves input from all USG agencies represented at U.S. Missions overseas. It is the single budget-related planning process that defines U.S. national interests and coordinates efforts to achieve performance goals in foreign countries. Missions use the MPP to define policy priorities, establish the Mission's most important performance goals and indicators, and justify the resources needed to achieve these goals. The collaborative nature of the MPP framework enables individual country teams and agency representatives in Washington to work together to define priorities, articulate goals, and request/allocate resources accordingly.

<sup>37</sup> The National Security Council has four statutory members (the President, Vice President, Secretary of Defense, and Secretary of State) and also includes the National Security Advisor, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Director of National Intelligence, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and other department secretaries, agency directors and advisors designated by the President.)

<sup>38</sup> See Presidential Policy Directive 1, The White House, February 13, 2009. (Communications that are used to promulgate Presidential decisions on national security matters are designated Presidential Policy Directives (PPDs). Directives created to initiate policy review procedures are called Presidential Study Directives (PSDs).) Presidential Study Directive 1, February 23, 2009, calls for an "integrated, effective, and efficient approach to enhance the national security of the United States."

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## **APPENDIX A: IAWG MANDATE – SECTION 112(G) OF THE MUTUAL EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE ACT OF 1961 (P.L. 87-256), AS AMENDED (22 U.S.C. § 2460(G))**

(g) WORKING GROUP ON UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES AND TRAINING (1) In order to carry out the purposes of subsection (f) and to improve the coordination, efficiency, and effectiveness of United States Government-sponsored international exchanges and training, there is established within the United States Information Agency a senior-level interagency working group to be known as the Working Group on United States Government-Sponsored International Exchanges and Training (in this section referred to as the “Working Group”).

(2) For purposes of this subsection, the term “Government-sponsored international exchanges and training” means the movement of people between countries to promote the sharing of ideas, to develop skills, and to foster mutual understanding and cooperation, financed wholly or in part, directly or indirectly, with United States Government funds.

(3) The Working Group shall be composed as follows:

(A) The Associate Director for Educational and Cultural Affairs of the United States Information Agency, who shall act as Chair.

(B) A senior representative of the Department of State, who shall be designated by the Secretary of State.

(C) A senior representative of the Department of Defense, who shall be designated by the Secretary of Defense.

(D) A senior representative of the Department of Education, who shall be designated by the Secretary of Education.

(E) A senior representative of the Department of Justice, who shall be designated by the Attorney General.



## IAWG MANDATE

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(F) A senior representative of the Agency for International Development, who shall be designated by the Administrator of the Agency.

(G) Senior representatives of such other departments and agencies as the Chair determines to be appropriate.

(4) Representatives of the National Security Adviser and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget may participate in the Working Group at the discretion of the Adviser and the Director, respectively.

(5) The Working Group shall be supported by an interagency staff office established in the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the United States Information Agency.

(6) The Working Group shall have the following purposes and responsibilities:

(A) To collect, analyze, and report data provided by all United States Government departments and agencies conducting international exchanges and training programs.

(B) To promote greater understanding and cooperation among concerned United States Government departments and agencies of common issues and challenges in conducting international exchanges and training programs, including through the establishment of a clearinghouse for information on international exchange and training activities in the governmental and nongovernmental sectors.

(C) In order to achieve the most efficient and cost-effective use of Federal resources, to identify administrative and programmatic duplication and overlap of activities by the various United States Government departments and agencies involved in Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs, to identify how each Government-sponsored international exchange and training program promotes United States foreign policy, and to report thereon.

(D)(i) Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1998 and 1999, the Working Group shall develop a coordinated and cost-effective strategy for all United States Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs, including an action plan with the objective of achieving a minimum of 10 percent cost savings through greater efficiency, the consolidation of programs, or the elimination of duplication, or any combination thereof.

(ii) Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1998 and 1999, the Working Group shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees setting forth the strategy and action plan required by clause (i).

(iii) Each year thereafter the Working Group shall assess the strategy and plan required by clause (i).

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- (E) Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1998 and 1999, to develop recommendations on common performance measures for all United States Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs, and to issue a report.
- (F) To conduct a survey of private sector international exchange activities and develop strategies for expanding public and private partnerships in, and leveraging private sector support for, United States Government-sponsored international exchange and training activities.
- (G) Not later than 6 months after the date of the enactment of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1998 and 1999, to report on the feasibility and advisability of transferring funds and program management for the Atlas or the Mandela Fellows programs, or both, in South Africa from the Agency for International Development to the United States Information Agency. The report shall include an assessment of the capabilities of the South African Fulbright Commission to manage such programs and the cost effects of consolidating such programs under one entity.
- (7) All reports prepared by the Working Group shall be submitted to the President, through the Director of the United States Information Agency.
- (8) The Working Group shall meet at least on a quarterly basis.
- (9) All decisions of the Working Group shall be by majority vote of the members present and voting.
- (10) The members of the Working Group shall serve without additional compensation for their service on the Working Group. Any expenses incurred by a member of the Working Group in connection with service on the Working Group shall be compensated by that member's department or agency.
- (11) With respect to any report issued under paragraph (6), a member may submit dissenting views to be submitted as part of the report of the Working Group.

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## **APPENDIX B: U.S. GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS SPONSORING AND REPORTING INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE AND TRAINING PROGRAMS**

	Administers Int'l Exchanges & Training			Reports Data to IAWG		Comments
	Yes	No	Unknown	Yes	No	
<b>EXECUTIVE BRANCH</b>						
<b>EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT</b>						
Council of Economic Advisors		X			X	
Council on Environmental Quality		X			X	
National Security Council		X			X	
Office of Administration		X			X	
Office of Management and Budget		X			X	
Office of National Drug Control Policy		X			X	
Office of Policy Development		X			X	
Office of Science and Technology Policy		X			X	
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative		X			X	
Office of the Vice President of the United States		X			X	
The White House Office		X			X	
<b>EXECUTIVE AGENCIES</b>						
<b>Cabinet-Level Departments</b>						
Agriculture	X			X		
Commerce	X			X		
Defense	X			X		
Education	X			X		
Energy	X			X		
Health and Human Services	X			X		
Homeland Security	X			X		
Housing and Urban Development	X			X		
Interior	X			X		
Justice	X			X		
Labor	X			X		
State	X			X		
Transportation	X			X		
Treasury	X			X		
Veterans Affairs	X			X		
<b>Independent Establishments and Government Corporations</b>						
African Development Foundation	X			X		
Central Intelligence Agency			X		X	IAWG does not collect classified information
Commodity Futures Trading Commission	X			X		
Consumer Product Safety Commission	X			X		Missed IAWG deadline for submission

	Administers Int'l Exchanges & Training			Reports Data to IAWG		Comments
	Yes	No	Unknown	Yes	No	
Corporation for National and Community Service		X			X	
Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia	X			X		
Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board		X			X	
Environmental Protection Agency	X			X		
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	X				X	
Export-Import Bank of the United States		X			X	
Farm Credit Administration		X			X	
Federal Communications Commission	X			X		
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	X			X		
Federal Election Commission	X			X		
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		No data in FY08
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		
Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board	X			X		No data in FY08
Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission		X			X	
Office of Government Ethics	X			X		

	Administers Int'l Exchanges & Training			Reports Data to IAWG		Comments
	Yes	No	Unknown	Yes	No	
Office of Personnel Management	X			X		
Office of Special Counsel	X			X		
Overseas Private Investment Corporation		X			X	
Peace Corps	X			X		
Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation	X			X		No data in FY 08
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						
U.S. International Trade Commission			X		X	
U.S. Postal Service	X			X		
U.S. Trade and Development Agency	X			X		
Vietnam Education Foundation	X			X		
<b>Boards, Committees, and Commissions</b>						
Administrative Committee of the Federal Register			X		X	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

	Administers Int'l Exchanges & Training			Reports Data to IAWG		Comments
	Yes	No	Unknown	Yes	No	
Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled		X			X	
Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention		X			X	Part of Justice
Delaware River Basin Commission	X			X		
Endangered Species Committee		X			X	Part of Interior
Export Administration Review Board		X			X	
Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council		X			X	
Federal Financing Bank		X			X	Part of Treasury
Federal Interagency Committee on Education		X			X	Part of Education
Federal Laboratory Consortium on Technology Transfer		X			X	
Federal Library and Information Center Committee		X			X	Part of Library of Congress
Harry S. Truman Scholarship Foundation		X			X	
Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor Commission		X			X	
Indian Arts and Crafts Board			X		X	Part of Interior
Interagency Committee on Employment of People with Disabilities			X		X	Part of Equal Employment Opportunity Commission
Interagency Savings Bond Committee		X			X	
J. William Fulbright Foreign Scholarship Board	X			X		Data submitted via State/ECA
James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation		X			X	
Japan-United States Friendship Commission	X			X		
Joint Board for the Enrollment of Actuaries			X		X	Part of Treasury
Marine Mammal Commission	X			X		
Medicare Payment Advisory Commission		X			X	
Migratory Bird Conservation Commission		X			X	
Mississippi River Conservation Commission		X			X	Part of Defense/ACE
Morris K. Udall Scholarship and Excellence in National Environmental Policy Foundation		X			X	
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science		X			X	
National Council on Disability		X			X	
National Park Foundation		X			X	
Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation, Office of		X			X	
Northwest Power Planning Council		X			X	
Panama Canal Commission		X			X	Dissolved
Permanent Committee on the Oliver Wendall Holmes Device		X			X	Part of Library of Congress

	Administers Int'l Exchanges & Training			Reports Data to IAWG		Comments
	Yes	No	Unknown	Yes	No	
President's Committee on Employment of People with Disabilities			X		X	Part of Dept. of Labor
President's Council on Integrity and Efficiency		X			X	Part of Office of Management and Budget
President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board		X			X	
Presidio Trust			X		X	Part of Interior - Activities would be submitted by Nat'l Park Service
Social Security Advisory Board		X			X	
Susquehanna River Basin Commission	X			X		No data in FY 08
Textile Trade Policy Group		X			X	Part of U.S. Trade Representative
Trade Policy Staff Committee		X			X	Part of U.S. Trade Representative
U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum	X			X		
Veterans Day National Committee		X			X	Part of Veterans Affairs
White House Commission on Presidential Scholars		X			X	Part of Education
<b>QUASI-OFFICIAL AGENCIES</b>						
Legal Services Corporation		X			X	
Smithsonian Institution	X				X	
State Justice Institute	X			X		
U.S. Institute of Peace	X			X		No data in FY08
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars	X			X		
<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>						
Civil Air Patrol	X			X		Civilian Auxiliary of U.S. Air Force
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	X			X		Independent org. within Energy
Federal Executive Boards	X			X		Interagency orgs. under oversight of Office of Personnel Management
<b>LEGISLATIVE BRANCH</b>						
Architect of the Capitol		X			X	
Congress			X		X	
Congressional Budget Office		X			X	
Government Accountability Office	X			X		
Government Printing Office		X			X	
Library of Congress	X			X		



	Administers Int'l Exchanges & Training			Reports Data to IAWG		Comments
	Yes	No	Unknown	Yes	No	
Open World Leadership Center	X			X		
U.S. Botanic Gardens			X		X	Operates under auspices of Architect of the Capitol
<b>JUDICIAL BRANCH</b>						
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	

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## **APPENDIX C: FY 2008 INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE AND TRAINING PARTICIPANTS BY COUNTRY**

# FY 2008 Participants by Country

## East Asia and Pacific - EAP

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Australia	932	4,551	5,483
Brunei	5	103	108
Cambodia	174	73,624	73,798
China	2,392	28,048	30,440
Cook Islands	0	2	2
East Asia and Pacific Regional	27	858	885
East Asia and Pacific Unspecified	66	50	116
East Timor	5	138	143
Fiji	71	51	122
French Polynesia	0	2	2
Hong Kong (Special Administrative Region)	257	2,479	2,736
Indonesia	263	80,585	80,848
Japan	1,133	6,005	7,138
Kiribati	0	5	5
Korea (North)	77	18	95
Korea (South)	726	3,513	4,239
Laos	17	2,873	2,890
Macau	14	15	29
Malaysia	85	1,146	1,231
Marshall Islands	15	97	112
Micronesia, Federated States of	104	89	193
Mongolia	384	3,399	3,783
Myanmar (Burma)	46	721	767
Nauru	0	1	1
New Caledonia	0	1	1
New Zealand	107	374	481
Niue	0	1	1
Palau	8	19	27
Papua New Guinea	3	35	38
Philippines	323	52,922	53,245
Samoa (Formerly Western Samoa)	48	39	87
Singapore	159	2,951	3,110
Solomon Islands	0	12	12
Taiwan	268	4,286	4,554
Thailand	530	9,628	10,158
Tonga	40	21	61
Tuvalu	0	4	4
Vanuatu	104	19	123
Vietnam	995	9,137	10,132
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,378</b>	<b>287,822</b>	<b>297,200</b>

# FY 2008 Participants by Country

## Eurasia - EA

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Armenia	188	13,406	13,594
Azerbaijan	168	26,820	26,988
Belarus	12	367	379
Eurasia Regional	9	77	86
Eurasia Unspecified	250	34	284
Georgia	149	4,724	4,873
Kazakhstan	306	11,029	11,335
Kyrgyzstan	150	1,710	1,860
Moldova	205	814	1,019
Russia	1,042	28,227	29,269
Tajikistan	93	714	807
Turkmenistan	151	669	820
Ukraine	657	4,209	4,866
Uzbekistan	32	2,925	2,957
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,412</b>	<b>95,725</b>	<b>99,137</b>

# FY 2008 Participants by Country

## Europe - EUR

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Albania	189	4,048	4,237
Andorra	4	4	8
Austria	451	280	731
Belgium	331	710	1,041
Bosnia-Herzegovina	73	1,234	1,307
Bulgaria	320	3,261	3,581
Croatia	118	749	867
Cyprus	54	1,971	2,025
Czech Republic	195	2,072	2,267
Denmark	238	612	850
Eastern Europe Regional	36	338	374
Estonia	80	460	540
Europe Unspecified	216	83	299
European Union	328	416	744
Finland	192	352	544
France	1,413	3,216	4,629
Germany	10,781	15,737	26,518
Gibraltar	0	1	1
Greece	207	1,163	1,370
Greenland	4	0	4
Guernsey	0	2	2
Hungary	346	1,449	1,795
Iceland	52	43	95
Ireland	100	376	476
Isle of Man	0	4	4
Italy	458	1,727	2,185
Jersey	0	2	2
Kosovo	60	2,143	2,203
Latvia	76	883	959
Liechtenstein	0	2	2
Lithuania	48	664	712
Luxembourg	8	36	44
Macedonia (Former Yugoslav Republic of)	200	9,431	9,631
Malta	33	106	139
Monaco	0	2	2
NATO	67	297	364
Netherlands	479	1,208	1,687
Northern Ireland	10	21	31
Norway	199	1,006	1,205
Poland	316	6,335	6,651
Portugal	150	443	593
Romania	292	1,602	1,894
San Marino	0	2	2
Serbia and Montenegro	289	6,994	7,283
Slovakia	252	1,330	1,582
Slovenia	144	1,455	1,599
Spain	337	893	1,230
Svalbard	3	2	5

Sweden	159	427	586
Switzerland	532	268	800
Turkey	1,312	26,803	28,115
United Kingdom	1,226	2,883	4,109
Vatican (Holy See)	0	1	1
Western Europe Regional	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>22,378</b>	<b>105,547</b>	<b>127,925</b>

# FY 2008 Participants by Country

## Near East - NEA

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Algeria	49	525	574
Bahrain	27	391	418
Egypt	599	148,721	149,320
Iran	25	434	459
Iraq	178	96,409	96,587
Israel	166	2,278	2,444
Jordan	398	9,841	10,239
Kuwait	39	859	898
Lebanon	18	1,385	1,403
Libya	20	199	219
Morocco	719	9,785	10,504
Near East Regional	5	81	86
Near East Unspecified	1	34	35
Oman	116	737	853
Qatar	92	258	350
Saudi Arabia	36	2,341	2,377
Syria	51	98	149
Tunisia	98	752	850
United Arab Emirates	281	5,348	5,629
West Bank and Gaza	102	5,086	5,188
Yemen	41	1,233	1,274
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,061</b>	<b>286,795</b>	<b>289,856</b>

# FY 2008 Participants by Country

## Region Unattributable

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Unattributable	23	605	628
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>628</b>



# FY 2008 Participants by Country

## South Asia - SA

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Afghanistan	220	96,274	96,494
Bangladesh	86	316,693	316,779
Bhutan	3	41	44
India	771	314,564	315,335
Maldives	6	83	89
Nepal	73	51,483	51,556
Pakistan	154	56,371	56,525
South Asia Regional	3	45	48
South Asia Unspecified	0	26	26
Sri Lanka	75	1,333	1,408
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,391</b>	<b>836,913</b>	<b>838,304</b>

# FY 2008 Participants by Country

## Sub-Saharan Africa - AF

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Angola	13	205	218
Benin	110	11,923	12,033
Botswana	259	2,626	2,885
Burkina Faso	110	166	276
Burundi	1	957	958
Cameroon	195	297	492
Cape Verde	56	73	129
Central African Republic	3	4	7
Chad	3	140	143
Comoros	7	59	66
Congo (Brazzaville)	22	200	222
Cote d'Ivoire	10	371	381
Democratic Republic of the Congo	8	415	423
Djibouti	29	416	445
Equatorial Guinea	3	12	15
Eritrea	0	6	6
Ethiopia	104	5,191	5,295
Gabon	9	54	63
Gambia, The	100	37	137
Ghana	298	12,004	12,302
Guinea	72	190	262
Guinea-Bissau	0	6	6
Kenya	136	977	1,113
Lesotho	91	2,663	2,754
Liberia	78	3,139	3,217
Madagascar	214	6,135	6,349
Malawi	185	2,589	2,774
Mali	287	10,108	10,395
Mauritania	164	433	597
Mauritius	10	488	498
Mozambique	203	8,438	8,641
Namibia	165	4,764	4,929
Niger	137	242	379
Nigeria	119	4,349	4,468
Rwanda	48	214	262
Sao Tome and Principe	0	7	7
Senegal	335	653	988
Seychelles	2	58	60
Sierra Leone	12	256	268
Somalia	0	18	18
South Africa	635	15,622	16,257
Sub-Saharan Africa Regional	28	542	570
Sub-Saharan Africa Unspecified	0	25	25
Sudan	24	148	172
Swaziland	56	2,229	2,285
Tanzania	335	3,170	3,505
Togo	141	106	247
Uganda	300	849	1,149

Western Sahara	0	24	24
Zambia	195	2,193	2,388
Zimbabwe	41	2,401	2,442
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,353</b>	<b>108,192</b>	<b>113,545</b>

# FY 2008 Participants by Country

## Western Hemisphere - WHA

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Anguilla	0	3	3
Antigua and Barbuda	16	169	185
Argentina	488	2,455	2,943
Aruba	6	6	12
Bahamas	46	273	319
Barbados	34	294	328
Belize	103	291	394
Bermuda	3	25	28
Bolivia	101	138,960	139,061
Brazil	1,054	7,527	8,581
British West Indies	0	5	5
Canada	1,345	6,922	8,267
Caribbean Regional	109	88	197
Cayman Islands	3	18	21
Chile	314	1,375	1,689
Colombia	295	108,266	108,561
Costa Rica	294	4,651	4,945
Cuba	6	17	23
Dominica	6	96	102
Dominican Republic	287	1,155	1,442
Ecuador	366	8,366	8,732
El Salvador	439	88,074	88,513
Grenada	16	123	139
Guatemala	338	2,112	2,450
Guyana	70	257	327
Haiti	44	3,898	3,942
Honduras	288	3,209	3,497
Jamaica	143	1,695	1,838
Mexico	2,087	202,946	205,033
Montserrat	0	1	1
Netherlands Antilles	6	276	282
Nicaragua	447	21,685	22,132
Panama	325	1,448	1,773
Paraguay	250	846	1,096
Peru	324	1,991	2,315
St. Kitts and Nevis	14	123	137
St. Lucia	2	76	78
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	5	133	138
Suriname	56	64	120
Trinidad and Tobago	45	652	697
Turks and Caicos Islands	1	7	8
Uruguay	108	7,419	7,527
Venezuela	95	2,344	2,439
Virgin Islands,British	29	13	42
Western Hemisphere Regional	168	832	1,000
Western Hemisphere Unspecified	126	5,173	5,299
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,302</b>	<b>626,359</b>	<b>636,661</b>

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## APPENDIX D: GLOSSARY

### ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

<b>AAG</b>	- Assistant Attorney General	<b>CFTC</b>	- Commodity Futures Trading Commission
<b>AASHTO</b>	- American Association of State Highway Transportation Officials	<b>CHDS</b>	- Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies
<b>ACSS</b>	- Africa Center for Strategic Studies	<b>CIAT</b>	- Inter-American Center for Tax Administration
<b>ADA</b>	- Americans with Disabilities Act	<b>CIC</b>	- Office of Citizenship and Immigration Canada
<b>ADF</b>	- African Development Foundation	<b>CIO</b>	- Council of International Organizations
<b>AF</b>	- Sub-Saharan Africa	<b>CIS</b>	- Custom and Immigration Service
<b>AHO</b>	- Association of Holocaust Organizations	<b>CIT</b>	- Commodity Identification Training
<b>AIDS</b>	- Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome	<b>CITES</b>	- Convention of International Trade in Endangered Species
<b>ALLEEDS</b>	- Arabic Language Law Enforcement Executive Development Seminar	<b>CIV</b>	- Councils for International Visitors
<b>AMBIT</b>	- American Management and Business Internship Training Program	<b>CIVITAS</b>	- Civic Education Exchange Program
<b>AOBTC</b>	- Asylum Officer Basic Training Course	<b>CLA</b>	- CIVITAS Latin American Consortium
<b>AORC</b>	- American Overseas Research Centers	<b>CLDP</b>	- Commercial Law Development Program
<b>APCSS</b>	- Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies	<b>CPSC</b>	- Consumer Product Safety Commission
<b>APEC</b>	- Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation	<b>CRSP</b>	- Chernobyl Research and Service Program
<b>ARSP</b>	- Action Reconciliation Service for Peace	<b>CSOSA</b>	- Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia
<b>ASBA</b>	- Association of Supervisors of Banks of the Americas	<b>CT</b>	- Combating Terrorism
<b>ASEAN</b>	- Association of South East Asian Nations	<b>CTFP</b>	- Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program
<b>ATA</b>	- Antiterrorism Assistance Program	<b>DAAG</b>	- Deputy Assistant Attorney General
<b>ATBCB</b>	- Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board (Access Board)	<b>DCOF</b>	- Displaced Children and Orphans Fund
<b>ATF</b>	- Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives	<b>DDRA</b>	- Fulbright-Hays Doctoral Dissertation Research Abroad
<b>ATPU</b>	- Antiterrorism Police Unit	<b>DEA</b>	- Drug Enforcement Administration
<b>AUSA</b>	- Assistant U.S. Attorney	<b>DHS</b>	- Department of Homeland Security
<b>BBG</b>	- Broadcasting Board of Governors	<b>DIAP</b>	- Drug Interdiction Assistance Program
<b>BEA</b>	- Bureau of Economic Analysis	<b>DID</b>	- Deliberating in a Democracy
<b>BIS</b>	- Bureau of Industry and Security	<b>DNN</b>	- Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation
<b>BLS</b>	- Bureau of Labor Statistics	<b>DOC</b>	- Department of Commerce
<b>BTS</b>	- Bureau of Transportation Statistics	<b>DOD</b>	- Department of Defense
<b>CAP</b>	- Civil Air Patrol	<b>DOE</b>	- Department of Energy
<b>CARICOM</b>	- Caribbean Community	<b>DOI</b>	- Department of the Interior
<b>CBP</b>	- Customs and Border Protection	<b>DOJ</b>	- Department of Justice
<b>CCTIP</b>	- Center to Combat Trafficking in Persons	<b>DOL</b>	- Department of Labor
<b>CDC</b>	- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	<b>DOS</b>	- Department of State
<b>CDP</b>	- Center for Domestic Preparedness	<b>DOT</b>	- Department of Transportation
		<b>DP</b>	- Defense Programs
		<b>DRBC</b>	- Delaware River Basin Commission

## GLOSSARY

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<b>DSPSS</b>	- Digital Signal Processing Summer Seminar	<b>GIPA</b>	- Global Intellectual Property Academy
<b>DSS</b>	- Diplomatic Security Service	<b>GLIN</b>	- Global Legal Information Network
<b>DTRA</b>	- Defense Threat Reduction Agency	<b>GMATS</b>	- Global Maritime and Transportation School
<b>EA</b>	- Eurasia	<b>GOL-IN</b>	- Government Online International Network
<b>EAP</b>	- East Asia and Pacific	<b>GPA</b>	- Fulbright-Hays Group Projects Abroad Program
<b>ECA</b>	- Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs	<b>GSA</b>	- General Services Administration
<b>ECA/A/S-</b>	Educational Information and Resources Branch	<b>GTIP</b>	- Global Trafficking in Persons Program
<b>ECFMG</b>	- Educational Commission for Foreign Medical Graduates	<b>GTR</b>	- Global Threat Reduction
<b>EEF</b>	- Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships	<b>HEA</b>	- Higher Education Act
<b>EERE</b>	- Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy	<b>HEIs</b>	- Higher Education Institutions
<b>EFA</b>	- Education For All	<b>HEU</b>	- Highly Enriched Uranium
<b>EGEDA</b>	- Expert Group on Energy Data Analysis	<b>HHS</b>	- Department of Health and Human Services
<b>EIA</b>	- Energy Information Administration	<b>HIV</b>	- Human Immunodeficiency Virus
<b>E-IMET</b>	- Expanded International Military Education and Training	<b>HS</b>	- Health Studies
<b>EMI</b>	- Emergency Management Institute	<b>HSS</b>	- Office of Health, Safety, and Security
<b>EPA</b>	- Environmental Protection Agency	<b>HSTU</b>	- Human Smuggling and Trafficking Unit
<b>ESF</b>	- Economic Support Fund	<b>HUD</b>	- Department of Housing and Urban Development
<b>ESFP</b>	- Embassy Science Fellows Program	<b>IAEA</b>	- International Atomic Energy Agency
<b>EUR</b>	- Europe	<b>IAF</b>	- Inter-American Foundation
<b>EXBS</b>	- Export Control and Border Security	<b>IAWG</b>	- Interagency Working Group on U.S. Government-Sponsored International Exchanges and Training
<b>FAA</b>	- Federal Aviation Administration	<b>ICE</b>	- Immigration and Customs Enforcement
<b>FARC</b>	- Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia	<b>ICETIPS</b>	- ICE's Trafficking In Persons Strategy
<b>FAS</b>	- Foreign Agricultural Service	<b>ICITAP</b>	- International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program
<b>FATF</b>	- Financial Action Task Force	<b>ICRP</b>	- International Commission on Radiological Protection
<b>FBI</b>	- Federal Bureau of Investigation	<b>ICT</b>	- Information and Communications Technology
<b>FCC</b>	- Federal Communications Commission	<b>IEPS</b>	- International Education Programs Service
<b>FDA</b>	- Food and Drug Administration	<b>IFARHU</b>	- Instituto para la Formacion y Aprovechamiento de Recursos Humanos
<b>FDIC</b>	- Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	<b>IIP</b>	- Office of International Information Programs
<b>FDL</b>	- Forensic Document Laboratory	<b>ILAB</b>	- Bureau of International Labor Affairs
<b>FEB</b>	- Federal Executive Boards	<b>ILEA</b>	- International Law Enforcement Academy
<b>FEC</b>	- Federal Election Commission	<b>ILO</b>	- International Labor Organization
<b>FEDS</b>	- Federal Exchanges Data System	<b>ILO-IPEC</b>	- International Labor Organization-International Program on Elimination of Child Labor
<b>FEI</b>	- Federal Executive Institute	<b>ILSC</b>	- International Labor Statistics Center
<b>FEMA</b>	- Federal Emergency Management Agency	<b>IMET</b>	- International Military Education and Training
<b>FEP</b>	- Faculty Exchange Programs	<b>IMTC</b>	- International Media Training Center
<b>FERC</b>	- Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	<b>INCEP</b>	- International Nonproliferation Export Control Program
<b>FHWA</b>	- Federal Highway Administration	<b>INL</b>	- Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement
<b>FIPSE</b>	- Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education	<b>INR</b>	- Bureau of Intelligence and Research
<b>FLETC</b>	- Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	<b>IOTA</b>	- Intra-European Organization of Tax Administration
<b>FMC</b>	- Federal Maritime Commission	<b>IPRI</b>	- Intellectual Property Rights Institute
<b>FMCS</b>	- Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service	<b>IRS</b>	- Internal Revenue Service
<b>FMCSA</b>	- Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration	<b>ISN</b>	- International Security and Nonproliferation
<b>FMF</b>	- Foreign Military Financing Program	<b>ISN/ECC-</b>	Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation, Office of Export Control Cooperation
<b>FMS</b>	- Foreign Military Sales Program	<b>ITA</b>	- International Trade Administration
<b>FRA</b>	- Federal Railroad Administration		
<b>FRA</b>	- Fulbright-Hays Faculty Research Abroad		
<b>FREEDOM</b>	- Freedom for Russia and Emerging Eurasian Democracies and Open Markets Act of 1992		
<b>FRTIB</b>	- Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board		
<b>FTA</b>	- Foreign Technical Assistance		
<b>FTA</b>	- Federal Transit Administration		
<b>FTA</b>	- Free Trade Agreement		
<b>FTC</b>	- Federal Trade Commission		
<b>FY</b>	- Fiscal Year		
<b>GAO</b>	- Government Accountability Office		
<b>GCMC</b>	- George C. Marshall Center		

## GLOSSARY

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<b>ITAU</b>	- International Training and Assistance Units	<b>NFLI</b>	- National Flagship Languages Initiative
<b>ITB</b>	- International Training Branch	<b>NGO</b>	- Nongovernmental Organization
<b>ITS</b>	- International Tracing Service	<b>NHI</b>	- National Highway Institute
<b>ITSC</b>	- International Training Services Center Program	<b>NHTSA</b>	- National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
<b>ITUD</b>	- International Telecommunication Union Development Bureau	<b>NIDA</b>	- National Institute on Drug Abuse
<b>IVLP</b>	- International Visitor Leadership Program	<b>NIH</b>	- National Institutes of Health
<b>IVP</b>	- International Visitors Program	<b>NIJ</b>	- National Institute of Justice
<b>JCCRER</b>	- Joint Coordinating Committee for Radiation Effects Research	<b>NINDS</b>	- National Institute on Neurological Disorders and Strokes
<b>JCS</b>	- Joint Chiefs of Staff	<b>NINF</b>	- National Institute of Nuclear Physics
<b>JUSFC</b>	- Japan-United States Friendship Commission	<b>NIST</b>	- National Institute of Standards and Technology
<b>LALEEDS</b>	- Latin American Law Enforcement Executive Development Seminar	<b>NMFS</b>	- National Marine Fisheries Service
<b>LECTITP</b>	- Law Enforcement Control Tactics Instructor Training Program	<b>NNSA</b>	- National Nuclear Security Administration
<b>LEPB</b>	- Law Enforcement Parole Branch	<b>NOAA</b>	- National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration
<b>LOC</b>	- Library of Congress	<b>NORTHCOM</b>	- Northern Command
<b>LTC</b>	- Lieutenant Colonel	<b>NPS</b>	- National Park Service
<b>LWVF</b>	- Leahy War Victims Fund	<b>NRC</b>	- National Research Council
<b>MECEA</b>	- Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act	<b>NRC</b>	- Nuclear Regulatory Commission
<b>MENA</b>	- Middle East/North Africa	<b>NRPC</b>	- National Railroad Passenger Corporation (AMTRAK)
<b>MEPI</b>	- Middle East Partnership Initiative	<b>NRSA</b>	- National Research Service Award
<b>MET</b>	- Mobile Education Team	<b>NSC</b>	- National Security Council
<b>MMC</b>	- Marine Mammal Commission	<b>NSEP</b>	- National Security Education Program
<b>MMS</b>	- Minerals Management Service	<b>NSF</b>	- National Science Foundation
<b>MOU</b>	- Memorandum of Understanding	<b>NSPW</b>	- National Security Planning Workshop
<b>MPC&amp;A</b>	- Materials Protection, Control, and Accounting	<b>NTIA</b>	- National Telecommunications and Information Administration
<b>MPNG</b>	- Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	<b>NTSB</b>	- National Transportation Safety Board
<b>MPP</b>	- Mission Performance Plan	<b>NWS</b>	- National Weather Service
<b>MSD</b>	- Mobile Security Detachments	<b>NWTRB</b>	- Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board
<b>MSPB</b>	- Merit Systems Protection Board	<b>OCC</b>	- Office of the Comptroller of the Currency
<b>MTT</b>	- Mobile Training Teams	<b>OCFT</b>	- Office of Child Labor, Forced Labor, and Human Trafficking
<b>MVOT</b>	- Vietnam Ministry of Education and Training	<b>OECD</b>	- Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
<b>NAFTA</b>	- North American Free Trade Agreement	<b>OGE</b>	- Office of Government Ethics
<b>NARA</b>	- National Archives and Records Administration	<b>OIA</b>	- Office of International Affairs
<b>NAS</b>	- National Academy of Sciences	<b>OIP</b>	- Office of International Programs
<b>NASA</b>	- National Aeronautics and Space Administration	<b>OIR</b>	- Office of International Relations
<b>NATO</b>	- North Atlantic Treaty Organization	<b>OIS</b>	- Office of Intergovernmental Solutions
<b>NCEE</b>	- National Council on Economic Education	<b>OISE</b>	- Office of International Science and Engineering
<b>NCHRP</b>	- National Cooperative Highway Research Program	<b>OJP</b>	- Office of Justice Programs
<b>NCI</b>	- National Cancer Institute	<b>OJT</b>	- On-the-Job Training
<b>NCPC</b>	- National Capital Planning Commission	<b>OPCW</b>	- Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons
<b>NCUA</b>	- National Credit Union Administration	<b>OPDAT</b>	- Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance, and Training
<b>NCUSIF</b>	- National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund	<b>OPM</b>	- Office of Personnel Management
<b>NE</b>	- Office of Nuclear Energy	<b>OSC</b>	- Office of Special Counsel
<b>NEA</b>	- National Endowment for the Arts	<b>OSD</b>	- Office of the Secretary of Defense
<b>NEA</b>	- Near East	<b>OSDFS</b>	- Office of Safe and Drug-Free Schools
<b>NED</b>	- National Endowment for Democracy	<b>OSM</b>	- Office of Spectrum Management
<b>NEH</b>	- National Endowment for the Humanities	<b>OST</b>	- Office of the Secretary
<b>NESA</b>	- Near East-South Asia	<b>OWLC</b>	- Open World Leadership Center
<b>NESDIS</b>	- National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Services	<b>PACA</b>	- Office of Public and Congressional Affairs
<b>NFA</b>	- National Fire Academy	<b>PACOM</b>	- U.S. Pacific Command
		<b>PADA</b>	- Personal Accounts Delivery Authority
		<b>PASI</b>	- Pan American Advanced Studies Institutes

## GLOSSARY

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<b>PASS</b>	- Program in Advanced Security Studies		
<b>PBGC</b>	- Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation		
<b>PC</b>	- Peace Corps		
<b>PPS</b>	- Presidential Protective Service		
<b>PL</b>	- Public Law		
<b>PME</b>	- Professional Military Education Exchanges		
<b>PNG</b>	- Papua New Guinea		
<b>PRO</b>	- Police Regional Office		
<b>PSC</b>	- Professional Services Contractors		
<b>PSI</b>	- Proliferation Security Initiative		
<b>PTSS</b>	- Program and Terrorism and Security Studies		
<b>REDD</b>	- Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation		
<b>RFCS</b>	- Russian Federal Customs Service		
<b>RITA</b>	- Research and Innovative Technology Administration		
<b>RNSSC</b>	- Regional Network of strategic Studies Centers		
<b>RSO</b>	- Regional Security Offices		
<b>SA</b>	- Fulbright-Hays Seminars Abroad		
<b>SA</b>	- South Asia		
<b>SABIT</b>	- Special American Business Internship Training		
<b>SBA</b>	- Small Business Administration		
<b>SCOPE</b>	- State Company for Oil Projects		
<b>SD-88</b>	- Special Detachment		
<b>SDP</b>	- Strategy and Defense Policy		
<b>SEAPOC</b>	- Senior Executive Asia-Pacific Orientation Course		
<b>SEC</b>	- Securities and Exchange Commission		
<b>SEED</b>	- Support for East European Democracy Act of 1989		
<b>SES</b>	- Senior Executive Seminar		
<b>SEVIS</b>	- Student and Exchange Visitor Information System		
<b>SIG</b>	- Special Investigative Group		
<b>SLD</b>	- Second Line of Defense		
<b>SOMO</b>	- State Oil Marketing Organization		
<b>SOUTHCOM</b>	- South Command		
<b>SPS</b>	- Sanitary and Phytosanitary		
<b>SSA</b>	- Social Security Administration		
<b>SSTR</b>	- Stability, Security, Transition, and Reconstruction		
<b>STACS</b>	- Seminar on Transatlantic Civil Security		
<b>TED</b>	- Turtle Excluder Device		
<b>TFHRC</b>	- Turner-Fairbank Highway Research Center		
<b>TOT</b>	- Training-of-Trainers		
<b>TREAS</b>	- Department of the Treasury		
<b>TRI</b>	- International Training Section		
<b>TSA</b>	- Transportation Security Administration		
<b>TSP</b>	- Thrift Savings Plan		
<b>TVA</b>	- Tennessee Valley Authority		
<b>US</b>	- United States		
<b>USAID</b>	- United States Agency for International Development		
<b>U.S.C.</b>	- United States Code		
<b>USCCR</b>	- U.S. Commission on Civil Rights		
<b>USCG</b>	- United States Coast Guard		
<b>USCGA</b>	- U.S. Coast Guard Academy		
<b>USCIS</b>	- U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services		
<b>USDA</b>	- Department of Agriculture		
<b>USDA/FAS/OCBD/TSE</b>	- Department of Agriculture's Foreign Agricultural Service, Office of Capacity Building and Development, Trade and Scientific Exchange Division		
<b>USED</b>	- Department of Education		
<b>USFS</b>	- United States Forest Service		
<b>USG</b>	- United States Government		
<b>USGS</b>	- U.S. Geological Survey		
<b>USHMM</b>	- United States Holocaust Memorial Museum		
<b>USIP</b>	- United States Institute of Peace		
<b>USMMA</b>	- United States Merchant Marine Academy		
<b>USPS</b>	- United States Postal Service		
<b>USPTO</b>	- U.S. Patent and Trademark Office		
<b>USSS</b>	- United States Secret Service		
<b>USTDA</b>	- United States Trade and Development Agency		
<b>USTTI</b>	- United States Telecommunications Training Institute		
<b>VA</b>	- Department of Veterans Affairs		
<b>VEF</b>	- Vietnam Education Foundation		
<b>VHS</b>	- Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia		
<b>VOA</b>	- Voice of America		
<b>VOCW</b>	- Vietnam Open Course Ware		
<b>VOT</b>	- Victims of Torture Fund		
<b>VSO</b>	- Visitor Services Offices		
<b>VSP</b>	- Visiting Scholar Program		
<b>VWAP</b>	- Victim/Witness Assistance Program		
<b>WHA</b>	- Western Hemisphere		
<b>WIPO</b>	- World Intellectual Property Organization		
<b>WMD</b>	- Weapons of Mass Destruction		
<b>WTO</b>	- World Trade Organization		
<b>WWICS</b>	- Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars		



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## **APPENDIX E: SECTION 108A OF THE MUTUAL EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE ACT (MECEA)**

### **Typical MECEA Section 108A Approval Process**

- (1) An embassy or a representative of an embassy calls or writes to inquire about obtaining approval of a program. Often, these inquiries go through the respective country desk officer at the U.S. Department of State.
- (2) Calls and inquiries are routed to the Office of Exchange Coordination and Designation in the Department of State's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs. Exchange Coordination staff members, who serve as the staff for the IAWG, respond to the call or inquiry, as appropriate. This includes assistance to a representative of the foreign government on the rules and regulations of section 108A MECEA, including guidance on the requirements for approval.
- (3) The foreign government submits a formal program request to the Under Secretary for Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs. The request is then routed to the Office of Exchange Coordination and Designation for review and processing by the Exchange Coordination/IAWG staff.
- (4) The Exchange Coordination/IAWG staff conducts a thorough review of the request. Proposed activities must be of the type referred to in sections 101 and 102 (a)(2)(i) of the Fulbright-Hays Act and the request must properly address all the stipulated requirements. If the application is incomplete, additional or clarifying information is requested from the applicant. Applicants may be asked to resubmit their request.
- (5) If the application is complete, the Exchange Coordination/IAWG staff develops an official clearance package, which includes an action memorandum (with a recommendation for approval or disapproval) and related attachments (such as background material and a copy of the foreign government's official request). This package is routed through a clearance process and sent to the Under Secretary for Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs for final decision and signature.
- (6) If the program request is approved by the Under Secretary for Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs, an official letter, signed by the Under Secretary, is sent to the appropriate

representative of that foreign government, typically at their embassy to the United States.

(7) Notification is sent to the appropriate points of contact at the Department of State and to the House and Senate Ethics Committees.

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**PART 64—PARTICIPATION BY FEDERAL EMPLOYEES IN CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES**

Sec.

64.1 Purpose.

64.2 Definitions.

64.3 Submission of application.

64.4 Contents of application.

64.5 Criteria for approval of program.

64.6 Request for further information.

64.7 Approval of application.

64.8 Obligation of employee to advise agency.

64.9 Termination of approval.

64.10 Grant not to constitute a gift.

AUTHORITY: Sec. 108A (Pub. L. 94–350, 90 Stat. 823) added to the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act, as amended, 75 Stat. 527–28, 22 U.S.C. 2451 *et seq.*; and under Executive Orders 11034 and 12048, as amended; Pub. L. 105–277, 112 Stat. 2681 *et seq.*; Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1977 and the Continuity Order (Continuity of Operations) of April 1, 1978 (43 FR 15371).

SOURCE: 44 FR 42247, Sept. 20, 1978, unless otherwise noted. Redesignated at 64 FR 54540, Oct. 7, 1999.

EDITORIAL NOTE: Nomenclature changes to part 64 appear at 64 FR 54540, Oct. 7, 1999.

**§ 64.1 Purpose.**

This part sets forth the procedures for the application for approval of a cultural exchange program of a foreign government, so that Federal employees may participate in such program; the grant and termination of such approval; and related procedures.

**§ 64.2 Definitions.**

For the purpose of this part:

(a) *Federal employee* means: (1) An employee as defined by section 2105 of title 5, United States Code; (2) an individual employed by, or occupying an office or position in, the government of a territory or possession of the United States or the District of Columbia; (3) a member of a uniformed service; (4) the President and Vice President; and (5) a Member of the Senate or the House of Representatives, a Delegate from the District of Columbia in Congress, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico in Congress.

(b) A *foreign government* means a foreign government and an official agent or representative thereof; a group of governments and an official agent or representative thereof; an international organization composed of governments, and an official agent or representative thereof. (c) A program of the *type described in section 102(a)(2)(i) of the Act* means a cultural exchange program involving “visits and interchanges between the United States and other countries of leaders, experts in fields of specialized knowledge or skill, and other influential or distinguished persons.”

(d) The “purpose stated in section 101 of the Act” is “to enable the Government of the United States to increase mutual understanding between the people of the United States and the people of the other countries by means of educational and cultural exchange; to strengthen the ties which

unite us with other nations by demonstrating the educational and cultural interests, developments, and achievements of the people of the United States and other nations, and the contributions being made toward a peaceful and more fruitful life for people throughout the world; to promote international cooperation for educational and cultural advancement; and thus to assist in the development of friendly, sympathetic, and peaceful relations between the United States and the other countries of the world.”

(e) *Secretary of State* means the Secretary of State of the Department of State.

(f) *Department of State* means the Department of State.

(g) *Act* means the Mutual Educational Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2451 *et seq.*).

(h) *Member of the family or household* of a Federal employee means a relative of the employee by blood, marriage, or adoption or any person who is a resident of the household of the employee. [44 FR 42247, Sept. 20, 1978, as amended at 51 FR 11016, Apr. 1, 1986. Redesignated at 64 FR 54540, Oct. 7, 1999]

**§ 64.3 Submission of application.**

A foreign government intending to provide grants or other assistance to facilitate the participation of Federal employees in a program of cultural exchange shall submit to the Department of State an application for approval of the program through its embassy, mission, or office at Washington, D.C. If there is no embassy, mission, or office at Washington, D.C., of the foreign government the application may be submitted by the home office or headquarters of the foreign government. The application shall be addressed to the Secretary of State.

**§ 64.4 Contents of application.**

The foreign government shall provide information in the application showing that its program meets the criteria set forth in § 516.5, and shall include in such application the following: (a) Name and description of the program and the provisions of legislation or regulation authorizing the program; (b) Number of annual U.S. citizen participants expected, including the number of U.S. Federal employees; (c) Average duration of stay abroad; (d) Department of State of the foreign government responsible for the program; (e) Name and address of contact in the United States with whom communication may be made with respect to the program; in the absence of such a contact in the United States, the name and address of a contact in the home office or headquarters of the foreign government.

**§ 64.5 Criteria for approval of program.**

To obtain approval of its program of cultural exchanges, a foreign government is required to show that: (a) The cultural exchange program is of the type described in section 102(a)(2)(i) of the Act; (b) The cultural exchange program is conducted for a purpose comparable to the purpose stated in section 101 of the Act; and (c) A grant under such program will not provide assistance with respect to any expenses incurred by or for any member of the family or household of such Federal employee.

**§ 64.6 Request for further information.**

The Department of State may request the foreign government to supply additional information.

**§ 64.7 Approval of application.**

The Secretary of State shall review the application and if satisfied that the criteria of § 516.5 are met shall inform the foreign government of the approval of its program.

**§ 64.8 Obligation of employee to advise agency.**

Any Federal employee receiving any offer of a grant or other assistance under a cultural exchange program approved by the Secretary of State shall advise the employee's agency of such offer and shall not accept such offer unless the employee's agency states that it has no objection to such acceptance. In the case of the Department, an employee shall advise the DAEO who may, after consultation with appropriate officials of the Department, furnish a "no objection" statement. [44 FR 42247, Sept. 20, 1978. Redesignated and amended at 64 FR 54540, Oct. 7, 1999]

**§ 64.9 Termination of approval.**

If at any time it appears to the Secretary of State that the purpose of a program which has been approved has been changed so that it no longer meets the criteria of § 516.5 or that the program is being misused, the Secretary of State may terminate such approval, or suspend such approval pending the supplying of additional information. However, a termination or suspension shall not affect a grant which has been made under a previously approved program.

**§ 64.10 Grant not to constitute a gift.**

A grant made under an approved program shall not constitute a gift for purposes of 22 CFR 10.735–203 and section 7342 of title 5, United States Code.