

FY 2010 Annual Report

(Includes FY 2009 Inventory of Programs)



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

FOREWORD

Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton recently summarized the greatest challenges facing U.S. foreign relations, asserting that “America can, must, and will lead in this new century. . . . [b]ut we know it will be difficult, if not impossible, to forge the kind of future that we expect in the 21st century without enhanced comprehensive cooperation. So our goal is to establish productive relationships that survive the times when we do not agree, and that enable us to continue to work together.” (Speech to the Council on Foreign Relations, September 8, 2010)

U.S. Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs are central to the Secretary’s call to action. These programs allow us to connect and communicate with people in other countries in a way that no other kind of diplomacy can. They foster personal and professional contacts that mature into long-term friendships and partnerships across borders. They increase the likelihood that we will find common ground with people from every society and culture and ways to collaborate to solve shared issues and challenges.

The *FY-2010 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 to promote and support people-to-people diplomacy through international exchange and training programs. The relationships that develop out of these programs are rooted in mutual understanding and respect, qualities essential to effective cooperation with our allies and to principled engagement with those who disagree with us. For these reasons, among others, these initiatives will continue to play an increasingly critical role in America’s 21st century statecraft. In the words of Secretary Clinton: “Solving foreign policy problems today requires us to think both regionally and globally, to see the intersections and connections linking nations and regions and interests, to bring people together as only America can.”

FOREWORD

We thank all those who have dedicated themselves to making a difference through international exchange and training programs.

Sincerely,

Ann Stock
Chair, IAWG

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Interagency Working Group on U.S. Government-Sponsored International Exchanges and Training (IAWG) would like to extend a special thanks to the following individuals throughout the federal government who provided invaluable assistance throughout the year. Their willingness to participate in the fiscal year data gathering activities, answer our queries, review and refine our prose, and provide data or other information as requested, even on short notice, speaks volumes about their commitment to and support for the IAWG mandates. We greatly appreciate their responsiveness and professionalism. Clearly, we could not have produced this report without them. Also, special recognition goes out to the many foreign service officers and foreign service nationals of the Department of State who spent time tracking down information overseas.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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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 2010 Annual Report*. The report reviews IAWG activities over the past year and includes the *FY 2009 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 by providing guidelines on performance measurement and related initiatives.
- 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 2009 Inventory of Programs* – provides the federal government's accounting of U.S. Government-sponsored international exchange and training activities. The inventory includes information on 243 international exchange and

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

training programs, involving more than 2,744,000 participants and representing a federal investment of more than \$1.8 billion.

- *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.

CHAPTER 1: YEAR IN REVIEW

FY 2010 marks the thirteenth 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, and developing a new online remote data collection system to serve IAWG members. 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 U.S. Government-sponsored international exchanges and training.¹ Currently, a total of 14 federal departments and 49 independent agencies submit data to and cooperate with the IAWG in conducting their international exchange and training activities. 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), Ann Stock. The IAWG staff is housed within ECA.

¹ The IAWG was created by Executive Order 13055 (July 15, 1997). In 1998, the IAWG's mandate was codified in the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, as amended (22 U.S.C. § 2460(f) and (g)).

YEAR IN REVIEW

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 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 and diverse membership. Federally-sponsored international exchange and training programs all share the basic mission of bringing people together in order to exchange information, share ideas, and to foster mutual understanding. However, these programs are as varied as the U.S. Government organizations that sponsor them and each program has unique goals and objectives that reflect the mandate of the sponsoring organization. Programs cover topics in a myriad of fields and disciplines and target populations in nearly every country of the world. Program participants range from youths to seasoned professionals.

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:

YEAR IN REVIEW

- 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 private sector 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 U.S. Government departments and agencies conducting international exchanges and training. This report presents consolidated data on all FY 2009 program submissions and the associated findings and analysis on this information. The system and tools used by the IAWG are key components in the data collection, information management, and reporting process.

Data Collection, Information Management, and Reporting

The IAWG issues an annual 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) to collect, manage, and report on U.S. Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs. FEDS is the central vehicle through which IAWG members can provide and view program data and information. To facilitate data collection, members enter data on their respective programs into FEDS via an online remote data entry system. Members can also use 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 any potential for duplication or overlap among the reported programs. The *Inventory of Programs* and related IAWG reports serve members of the federal international exchange and training community, as well as 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

YEAR IN REVIEW

FEDS tracks programs on a fiscal year basis, including program participant counts, participant fields of employment and fields of activity, sources of funding, strategic goals, and other corollary data.

FEDS enables the creation of the inventory of federal programs that are 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. Annual tabulations now include hundreds of exchange and training programs that total over two million participants and more than two billion dollars in total funding.

FEDS has been in use for over a decade. Due to current technology requirements, changes in government system security demands, changing data demands, and system limitations, an independent study was conducted to consider a follow-on system for FEDS. The study was completed at the end of FY 2009.

The study analyzed alternative systems and concept designs to assist in the process of selecting and developing a system that would best address the current and future needs of IAWG members. Key follow-on system goals included: increased system efficiency, flexibility, reliability, and user friendliness; reduced costs for system support, data validation, and training; and compliance with all current federal IT standards.

A component-based approach to upgrading the system was chosen, because this approach allows enhancements to be applied to the system at a lower cost. In addition to the database, FEDS has three main components: (1) the data entry component, (2) the administrative component, and (3) the reporting component. Each component can be updated independently.

The data entry component was tackled first, because the data entry system had been the source of the majority of FEDS users' help and systems maintenance calls. The most significant immediate recommendation in the study was to move the FEDS data entry system from a client-server application to one that is web-based. Accordingly, in early 2010, the FEDS remote data entry system was transferred to a web-based application.

The move to a web-based application eliminated the need to create a separate application for each distinct user platform (of which there were hundreds). In addition, users no longer have to download an application to connect to FEDS, thereby eliminating a significant IT security concern for IAWG client agencies. This upgrade has removed a primary source of customer support calls. During this past year's data collection cycle (FY 2009 data), the volume of user support calls for technical issues related to data entry has shrunk dramatically. Software maintenance costs related to the data entry process have similarly dropped.

FEDS users can now access the system from virtually any location that has web access, which makes the system much more compatible with telecommute policies. When system upgrades and new releases are now deployed, they are sent to a single target, the web server, rather than to every user's individual computer. This has improved system maintainability and eliminated the potential data integrity issues that could arise in the former client-server system. The web-based architecture has also greatly reduced

YEAR IN REVIEW

the difficulty of distinguishing ownership of a technical problem and determining whether it resides within FEDS or in a client agency's IT system.

The system interface was also very significantly modified to make data entry more intuitive. A link to the FEDS reporting tool has now been incorporated directly onto the data entry interface. The look and feel of the new remote data system has greatly reduced calls with questions about "how" to submit data.

Finally, a second server has been placed online to separate the FEDS database from the website. Analysts have immediate access to the most recent data updates when data is stored in a single, centralized location.

Anticipated future next steps include addressing the database component as well as updating the administrative and reporting components to enable greater system flexibility and compliance with current and future data requirements. In 2011, an enhancement to the administrative component of FEDS is planned for implementation, contingent on resource and funding availability, to more fully align it with the new remote data system and changes in data structure. However, IAWG does not anticipate that the Reports section will change during this iteration of the enhancement process.

Clearinghouse Website

The IAWG's website, located at www.iawg.gov, provides a single access point for both interagency members and for 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 password-protected members-only section where they can access the IAWG's repository of data in order to generate standard reports on specific programs or customized reports on the full range of federal exchange and training activities.

For most of the past decade, the IAWG members' website has also served as a point of access for members to download FEDS software for data submission. However, because the need to download FEDS software has been eliminated with the new web-based remote data entry system, that section of the website has been removed. Instead, a portal to this new data entry system has been incorporated into the IAWG website. As a result, FEDS users no longer need to login to separate locations to access the different FEDS components and access to both the Data Entry and Reports components is now available through the same application. By integrating the reporting component into the new online web application, any confusion that previously existed on where and how to print reports has been eliminated.

In this next year, the IAWG plans to conduct a review of the IAWG website (www.iawg.gov) as part of the overall modification of the FEDS system. This website is currently a static site and it has been a number of years since it was last refurbished. Therefore, the goal of this effort is to establish the requirements for an updated website and to develop a more dynamic site that may include a new dashboard design and other

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additional features, such as links to regulations and issues relevant to the administration of exchange and training programs.

Contingent on resources and funding availability, the remodeled site will also include interactive media that enables users to get instructions and participate in training at a time and at a pace of their own choosing. Social media can also be used to create a community of practice that would encourage public dialogue on issues of mutual interest to members.

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 central tenet of this administration's foreign engagement efforts.

Promoting Public-Private Partnerships and Leveraging Resources

The U.S. Government must partner with other entities and leverage resources to meet the challenges of the 21st century. 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."²

In an effort to promote public-private partnerships and further stimulate interaction with private sector organizations, the Department of State created the Office of Private Sector Outreach³ in the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs. This Office works to improve methods and develop best practices for building partnerships and supports partnership activity through outreach. This includes providing information and ideas, guidance, training, and other tools to assist federal agencies and departments with exchange and training programs. It also serves as the Department's point of contact for receiving and vetting inquiries from potential partners for cultural and educational exchanges.

Opportunities for private sector involvement in a partnership with the U.S. Government are available in a wide variety of international exchange and training programs conducted in over 160 countries around the world. Private sector organizations can

² 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>.

³ A name change for the Office of Private Sector Outreach is pending to better reflect the focus on developing public-private partnerships and related interagency activities. It should also be noted that the IAWG staff is now housed within this Office.

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further their corporate social responsibility goals through focused investments in these programs. In turn, these partnerships extend the reach of these important programs.

This can include helping to increase mutual understanding, building human potential and local capacity, as well as engaging and developing talented future leaders in the United States and abroad. For example, many of ECA's educational and cultural exchanges advance business interests by improving the skills of the international workforce and promoting rule of law and democratic principles that underlie successful societies.

Some specific benefits to the private sector include:

- The development of skills that allow participants, especially women and minorities, to serve as productive employees and employers and, more broadly, engaged citizens and leaders in their home countries.
- Association with prestigious, widely-recognized global fellowships and initiatives.
- Partnership announcements that are noted in press releases and program materials.
- Positive corporate image enhancement, both overseas and domestically, by investing in human capital and offering opportunities to local communities.
- Increased credibility, greater capacity and convening power, expanded influence with other governments, and a broader network of contacts resulting from collaboration with the U.S. Government.

Potential private sector entities interested in partnering with the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs can contact the Department of State by email at exchangesppp@state.gov.

Interested parties can also learn more about public-private partnerships by clicking on <http://www.state.gov/s/partnerships/> and making contact with staff engaged in facilitating and building model partnerships. This site also provides tools and resources for interagency practitioners, including links to other networks.

PROMOTING GREATER EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS

The IAWG is charged with developing ways to promote greater efficiency and effectiveness in the conduct of international exchanges and training. The IAWG provides organizations with guidelines and resources on developing measures that can be tailored to discrete program goals and objectives. It also promotes greater understanding and cooperation among U.S. Government departments and agencies that fund and/or run international exchange and training programs.

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Improving Outreach to the Nongovernmental Sector

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

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 U.S. organizations to administer the Exchange Visitor Program, including government agencies, academic institutions, educational and cultural organizations, and corporations.

The Office of Exchange Visitor Program Designation is responsible for designating U.S. federal, public, and private organizations to conduct educational and cultural exchange programs, in 15 different categories, through which qualified foreign nationals can study, teach, train, conduct research, and work in the United States. Information on these programs is available at <http://exchanges.state.gov/exchanges/designation.html>.

The Office of Exchange Coordination and Compliance monitors regulatory compliance of designated Exchange Visitor Program sponsors. It also evaluates program, category, and sponsor-specific data from the Student and Exchange Visitor Information System (SEVIS); conducts annual management audits, surveys of exchange visitor participants, and data requests to track program statistics; identifies systemic compliance issues and detects program trends. This Office conducted a number of surveys and on-site audits this past year. Through this process, it 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. Moreover, it works with program sponsors to assist them in developing or improving their exchange programs.

Promoting Results-Based Program Management

The IAWG continues to work on promoting results-based program management for international exchange and training programs.

Throughout the past year, IAWG staff has met with agency stakeholders, served on management panels, and otherwise provided guidance on program management. IAWG staff has provided resources on program evaluation and performance measurement as well as other tools and metrics. The IAWG also responded to inquiries for assistance 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 is now also participating in the Obama Administration's Data.gov initiative to create greater transparency in government. One of the ways that Data.gov is achieving

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greater transparency is by increasing public access to high value, machine readable datasets generated by the executive branch of the federal government. You can read more about the initiative by visiting <http://www.data.gov/>.

Over the past year, the IAWG contributed to the Data.gov initiative by providing regionally-based CSV/Text data submissions on U.S. Government-sponsored international exchanges and training. There are several different ways to locate this data, but one approach to find these submissions is by going to <http://www.data.gov/catalog>, selecting the Raw Data tab, and conducting a keyword search for “international exchanges and training.” It can also be found under the raw data search by agency (select Department of State).

Finally, the IAWG works closely with U.S. and foreign embassies, serving as a resource on issues related to the development, implementation and management of international exchange programs, including compliance with U.S. regulations.

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 responds to and supports U.S. foreign policy goals and objectives by nurturing and improving the efficiency of international exchange and training programs.

Section 108A Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act (MECEA)

The staff of the IAWG plays an administrative role in establishing international exchange programs for members of the U.S. Government, including Members of Congress, that are funded by foreign governments. This includes fielding inquiries about Section 108A of 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 of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act (MECEA) of 1961, as amended, (also known as the Fulbright-Hays Act), provides the U.S. Department of State with the authority to approve foreign government-funded cultural exchange programs in which federal employees may be authorized to participate.

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 established purposes, goals, and activities. Approved cultural exchange programs typically include visits and interchanges of leaders, experts with 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.

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The IAWG works very closely with a number of U.S. and foreign embassies to develop exchange programs authorized under Section 108A of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act. The IAWG staff also collaborates with country desk officers from all the regional offices at the Department of State to respond to inquiries and formal requests, vets decisions with a legal component with the Office of the Legal Advisor at the Department of State, and engages in dialogues with members of the House and Senate Ethics Committees about specific visits, program requests, and/or program issues, such as the creation of a travel policy for Section 108A MECEA programs.

There are now over 80 approved Section 108A MECEA programs representing over 50 different countries and governments (some governments have multiple agreements). New program requests, as well as renewal, modification, or termination of existing programs, are anticipated within the next year.

Strategic Goals Addressed by Exchange and Training Programs

The IAWG asked federal program sponsors to report the association that their programs have with U.S. foreign policy and, in particular, strategic framework outlined in the joint U.S. Department of State/U.S. Agency for International Development *Strategic Plan for FY 2007-2012*.⁴

The following table illustrates the percentage of FY 2009 programs reported to the IAWG that address the *Strategic Plan*'s goals.⁵ Please note that each reported program can address more than one strategic goal.

⁴ The document can be viewed in its entirety at <http://www.state.gov/s/d/rm/rls/dosstrat>. This Joint Strategic Plan is in accordance with the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993 (GPRA).

⁵ The framework comprises seven key goals and 26 strategic priorities that represent the core of the plan's transformational diplomacy efforts.

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Percentages of Reported International Exchange and Training Programs Addressing Department of State/USAID Strategic Goals:			
Strategic Goal 1: Achieving Peace and Security	52%	Strategic Goal 5: Providing Humanitarian Assistance	23%
Strategic Goal 2: Governing Justly and Democratically	34%	Strategic Goal 6: Promoting International Understanding	53%
Strategic Goal 3: Investing in People	45%	Strategic Goal 7: Strengthening Consular and Management Capabilities	13%
Strategic Goal 4: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity	47%		

CHAPTER 2: INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

Congress and the President require the IAWG to 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 of identifying and addressing any duplicative program initiatives. By increasing the information available to program administrators, the inventory facilitates program coordination and helps organizations to 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 foreign policy goals using a variety of 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.

FY 2009 DATA – INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

The IAWG strives to capture information on the widest possible range of international exchange and training programs for its annual inventory. Therefore, we define these programs broadly, collecting data on programs that include individuals who receive training in their home countries or who benefit from alternate technological approaches to the exchange of ideas and information (such as digital video conferences and distance learning programs). 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 organizations contacted by the IAWG work diligently to submit the most accurate and complete data that is available to them. Many of these organizations, however, note that data collection can be a time-consuming process for program sponsors, especially those that are short-staffed or already overburdened with their own programming responsibilities. The IAWG staff therefore works directly with federal data providers to guide them through the data collection process and to facilitate practices and procedures that can ease the annual reporting burden and improve internal data management activities. Unfortunately, internal data management practices continue to affect the quality of data collected by the IAWG and inconsistent or incomplete data reporting by federal entities remains a problem.

The IAWG's data collection, management, and reporting system, the Federal Exchanges Data System (FEDS) not only enables the IAWG to create the annual *Inventory of Programs*, but also 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 FEDS to create customized reports and briefings for federal organizations, academic institutions, and nongovernmental organizations.

FY 2009 DATA – INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

SUMMARY OF FY 2009 INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS INFORMATION

Total Number of Reported Programs⁶	243
Departments/Agencies Reporting	63 (14 Departments and 49 Independent Agencies)
Total Number of Participants⁷	2,744,136
U.S. Participants	44,237
Foreign Participants	2,699,899
Total USG Funding	\$1,802,578,972
Department/Agency Appropriations	\$1,542,454,980
Interagency Transfers	\$ 260,123,992
Total Non-USG Funding	\$ 708,284,060
Foreign Governments	\$ 642,767,451
Private Sector (U.S.)	\$ 40,037,029
Private Sector (Foreign)	\$ 23,207,987
International Organizations	\$ 2,271,593
Total All Sources of Funding⁸	\$2,510,863,032

Federal Sponsors

For FY 2009, 14 Cabinet-level departments and 49 independent agencies/commissions reported 243 international exchange and training programs to the IAWG. In an effort to present the most complete inventory possible, the IAWG canvassed independent agencies, boards, commissions, and quasi-official agencies to determine if they sponsor international exchange and training programs. A list of federal organizations annotated to show whether they (a) sponsor international exchanges and training and/or (b) report data on sponsored programs to the IAWG is included in Appendix B.

⁶ Please note that while the inventory includes 243 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 these numbers might suggest.

⁷ Some federal entities have additional participants who appear in the entities' program submissions, but were not entered into the FEDS database. For example, the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) provided briefings for foreign visitors who came to the United States on exchange programs but those visitors do not appear in this report.

⁸ Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories and program dollar figures may include expenditures for larger programs that happen to include exchange and training components. Consequently, the total is an estimate. Many international visitors programs, for example, have no federal funding to conduct briefings and short-term consultations. Participants may receive funding from other sources to come to the United States, but these funds are not typically known or tracked by federal program administrators.

FY 2009 DATA – INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

Several organizations that may sponsor or participate in international exchange and training activities did not report data to the IAWG for FY 2009. These organizations are the Appalachian Regional Commission, Commission on Fine Arts, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Federal Reserve System, Postal Rate Commission, and the Smithsonian Institution⁹. The IAWG will pursue further dialogue with these organizations to determine if they are engaged in activities that should be included in this report.

Forty programs reported in the *FY 2008 Inventory* are not represented in this report. Many of these have either been discontinued or conducted no activities in FY 2009. Several others were previously reported as discrete programs but are now combined with other programs.

The IAWG also added programs to its *FY 2009 Inventory of Programs*. Some of the new or reinstated programs included:

- Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board (Access Board)
 - Access Board International Visitor Activities

- Department of Commerce, National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration
 - Pacific Marine Environmental Laboratory – Community Model Interface for Tsunami Training Activities

- Department of Commerce, National Telecommunications and Information Administration
 - Understanding Radio Frequency Spectrum Management

- Department of Education, Office of Safe and Drug-Free Schools
 - Civic Voices: An International Democracy Memory Bank Project

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

- Department of Energy, Corporate Management
 - Office of Intelligence and Counterintelligence

- Department of Energy, Energy Resources
 - National Energy Technology Laboratory

- Department of Energy, Office of Fossil Energy
 - Office of Fossil Energy International Program

- Department of Energy, Health, Safety, and Security
 - DOE Radiation Protection, Quality Assurance, and Environmental Activities

⁹ 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 2009 DATA – INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

Department of Energy, Office of Science

- Fourth International Accelerator School for Linear Colliders
- United States Particle Accelerator School
- XI International Committee on Future Accelerators School
- Japan-U.S. Theory Institute for Physics With Exotic Nuclei (JUSTIPEN)
- The U.S. National Nuclear Data Center

Department of Health and Human Services, National Institutes of Health

- NIH Foreign Special Volunteers

Department of Homeland Security, Customs and Border Protection

- Department of State Funded Training
- Pre-Assessment Workshop for Accreditation
- First Responder/Border Investigations Instructor Training Workshop
- First Responder to Digital Evidence Program

Department of Homeland Security, Transportation Security Administration

- International Training

Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

- RAIO International Operations Division – Foreign Visitors
- RAIO International Operations Division – Training

Department of Homeland Security, United States Coast Guard

- International Personnel Exchange Program

Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation

- Visiting Scholars Program

Department of Labor, Bureau of International Labor Affairs

- Trade Agreement Administration and Technical Cooperation

Library of Congress

- World Digital Library

National Endowment for the Arts

- International Visual Arts Journalism Institute
- Guadalajara Book Festival

National Endowment for Democracy

- Visiting Fellows Program

National Endowment for the Humanities

- Transatlantic Collaboration Grants
- DFG/NEH Digital Humanities Symposia and Workshop Program
- DFG/NEH Bilateral Digital Humanities Enriching Digital Collections Program

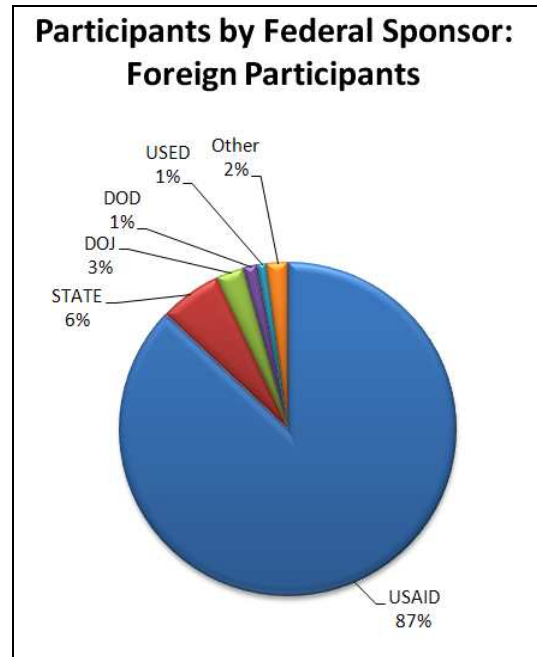
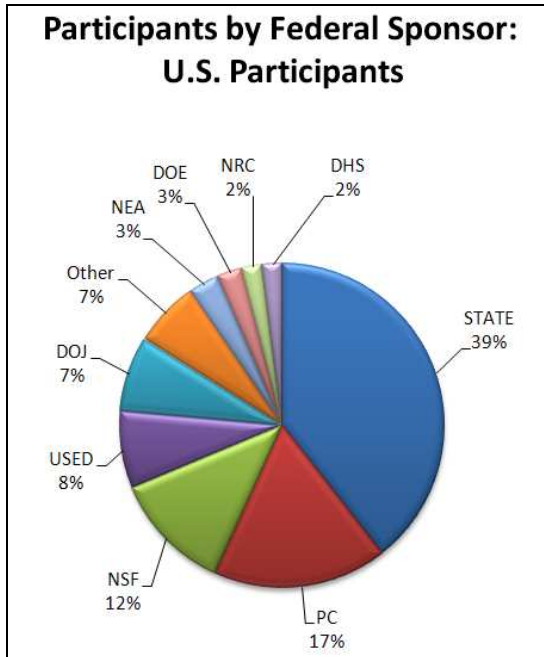
Susquehanna River Basin Commission

- SRBC International Visitors Program

FY 2009 DATA – INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

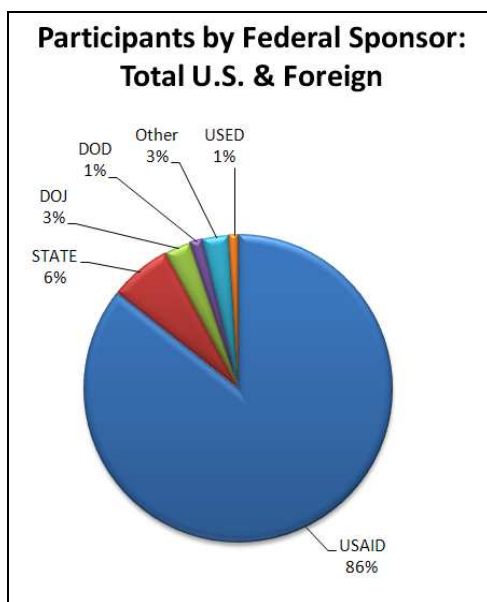
United States Holocaust Memorial Museum
-- University Programs Division

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.¹⁰



¹⁰ Participant data in this section is rounded.

FY 2009 DATA – INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS



KEY

DOC	Department of Commerce
DOD	Department of Defense
DOE	Department of Energy
DOJ	Department of Justice
NRC	Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NSF	National Science Foundation
OTHER	Other federal sponsors
PC	Peace Corps
STATE	Department of State
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USED	Department of Education

Funding Data¹¹

Of the over \$1.8 billion in *federal* funds reported in FY 2009, 86% represents department or agency appropriations and 14% represents transfers of funds between departments and agencies.

Federal investment leveraged over \$708 million from non-U.S. Government sources. Almost 91% of this funding originated with foreign governments, 9% percent of these contributions were made by the private sector (6% U.S.- based and 3% foreign-based), and less than 1% of the funding came from international organizations.

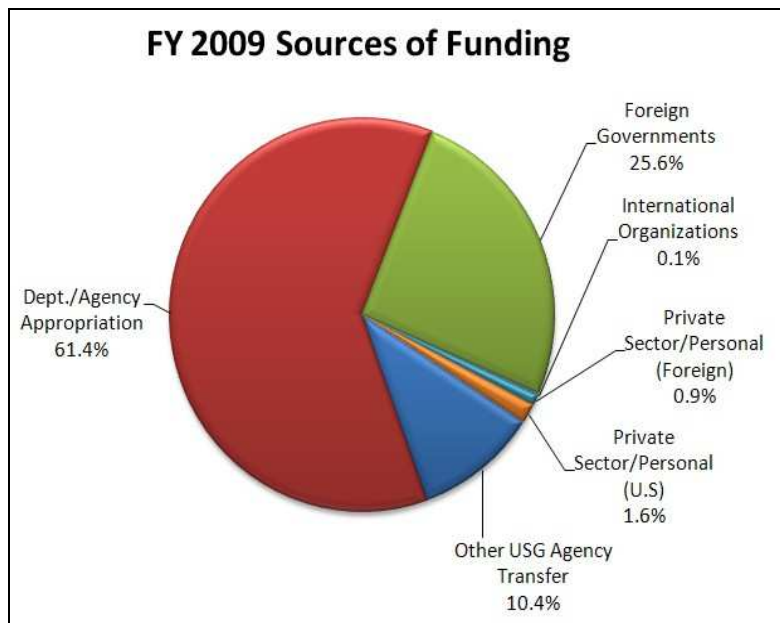
The U.S. Government's ability to leverage non-USG funds demonstrates how effectively the federal government achieves substantial international exchange and training programming yield with limited financial outlay.

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, organizations are not always fully informed of total programming costs if all monies do not funnel through programming offices. Consequently, 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 in previous fiscal years.

The IAWG presents the following chart to illustrate the six sources of program funding reported by federal data contributors in FY 2009.

¹¹ Funding data in this section is rounded.

FY 2009 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 ¹²
East Asia and Pacific (EAP)	\$434,667,869	17%
Eurasia (EA)	\$506,235,037	20%
Europe (EUR)	\$490,986,073	20%
Near East (NEA)	\$338,744,431	13%
South Asia (SA)	\$167,387,540	7%
Sub-Saharan Africa (AF)	\$226,464,448	9%
Western Hemisphere (WHA)	\$327,892,029	13%
Region Unattributable	\$18,485,604	1 %

Geographic Distribution of Participants

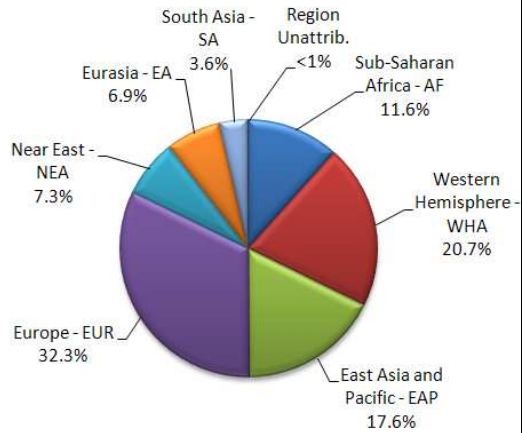
U.S. Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs are implemented in or involve participants from over 200 countries.¹³ The following charts show these participants, divided by world region.

¹² Dollar figures and percentages have been rounded.

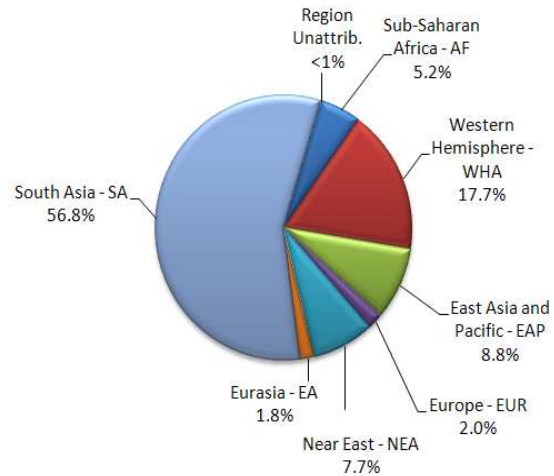
¹³ List includes independent states and selected dependencies and areas of special sovereignty.

FY 2009 DATA – INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

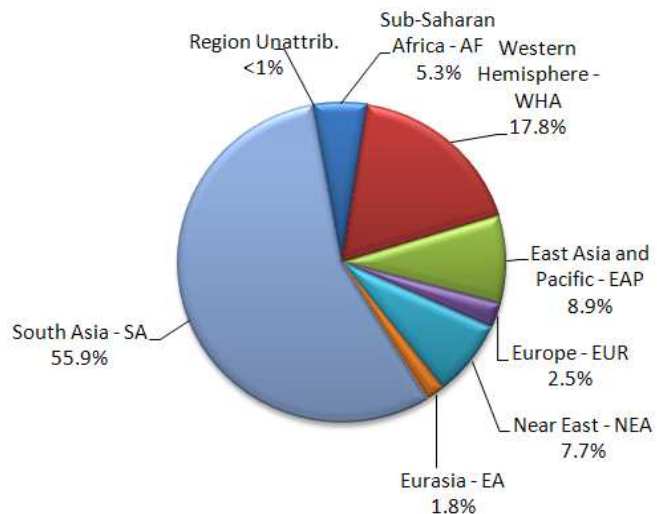
**Participants by World Region:
U.S. Participants Traveling To**



**Participants by World Region:
Foreign Participants Traveling From**



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



FY 2009 DATA – INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

Foreign Policy Goals Addressed

The Department of State/USAID Strategic Plan for FY 2007-2012 outlines the seven strategic goals and corresponding priorities that constitute the strategic planning framework for U.S. foreign policy and development assistance. The IAWG relates international exchange and training programs to U.S. foreign policy by asking federal program sponsors to report how their programs fit within the framework outlined in the Strategic Plan.

Achieving Peace and Security: Programs that help shape the international security environment in ways that promote political and economic freedom and protect the dignity and human rights of all people.

Priority programming areas include:

- Counterterrorism
- Weapons of Mass Destruction and Destabilizing Conventional Weapons
- Security Cooperation and Security Sector Reform
- Conflict Prevention, Mitigation, and Response
- Transnational Crime
- Homeland Security

In FY 2009, 126 federal program submissions reported addressing this strategic goal.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Programs that strengthen effective democracies and promote progress towards democratic consolidation.

Priority programming areas include:

- Rule of Law and Human Rights
- Good Governance
- Political Competition and Consensus Building
- Civil Society

In FY 2009, 82 federal program submissions reported addressing this strategic goal.

Investing in People: Programs that help nations to achieve sustainable improvements in the well-being and productivity of their populations by means of more effective and accountable health, education, and other social services.

Priority programming areas include:

- Health
- Education
- Social Services and Protection for Especially Vulnerable Populations

In FY 2009, 82 federal program submissions reported addressing this strategic goal.

FY 2009 DATA – INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity: Programs that build upon diplomacy and development assistance successes in promoting economic growth and prosperity in opening markets. These activities include pursuing ambitious trade and investment agendas; assisting reform-minded governments in building the capacity to implement and sustain economic reforms; multiplying development efforts through private sector participation and recipient country accountability; supporting American businesses through advocacy; and helping areas rebuild from war, terrorism, and natural disasters.

Priority programming areas include:

- Strengthen Private Markets
- Trade and Investment
- Energy Security
- Environment
- Agriculture

In FY 2009, 114 federal program submissions reported addressing this strategic goal.

Providing Humanitarian Assistance: Programs that respond to refugee needs, internally displaced persons, victims of conflict and disasters, and vulnerable migrants, as well as, broadly, programs that save lives, alleviate suffering, and minimize the economic costs of conflict, disasters, and displacement.

Priority programming areas include:

- Protection, Assistance, and Solutions
- Disaster Prevention and Mitigation
- Orderly and Humane Means for Migration Management

In FY 2009, 56 federal program submissions reported addressing this strategic goal.

Promoting International Understanding: Programs that foster engagement, assistance, and dialogue in a two-way flow of people, ideas, and information—a process defined by mutual learning and respect and designed to create peaceful and productive relationships between the United States and other countries.

Priority programming areas include:

- Offer a Positive Vision
- Marginalize Extremism
- Nurture Common Interests and Values

In FY 2009, 128 federal program submissions reported addressing this strategic goal.

Strengthening Consular and Management Capabilities: Programs that address administrative issues in the United States and overseas.

Priority programming areas include:

FY 2009 DATA – INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

- Consular Services (Visas, Passports, American Citizen Services)
- Major Management Functions (Human Resources, Information Technology, Security, Facilities, Planning, and Accountability)

In FY 2009, 34 federal program submissions reported addressing this strategic goal.

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. Nongovernmental organizations play a vital role in international exchanges and training, 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. The non-USG sector provides important resources for educational and cultural programming and creates a healthy synergy that ultimately furthers U.S. strategic goals and national interests.

Others operate in direct partnership with the U.S. Government.¹⁴ For instance, ECA designates certain governmental and nongovernmental organizations as sponsors of the Department of State'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.¹⁵ These "designated sponsors" facilitate cultural and educational exchanges between the United States and other countries by offering foreign nationals opportunities to come to the United States on a temporary basis to teach, lecture, study, observe, conduct research, consult, train, or demonstrate special skills.

The IAWG's annual *Inventory of Programs* includes programs sponsored and implemented by designated government organizations and their nongovernmental partners. But it has not included detailed information on programs implemented by

¹⁴ The IAWG has written extensively on public-private partnerships in exchanges and training. The IAWG defines U.S. Government "partners" in exchanges and training as any entity that has a formal relationship with, or is funded by, a U.S. Government agency to cooperate on a specific training activity, exchange, research project, or joint mission that seeks to promote the sharing of ideas, develop skills, stimulate human capacity development, or foster mutual understanding and cooperation.

¹⁵ 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.

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nongovernmental organizations that are 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.¹⁶ SEVIS enables schools and Exchange Visitor Program sponsors to collect, maintain, and share data on international students and exchange visitors from the time those students and visitors receive their visa documentation until the end of their U.S.-based programs.

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

Summary information on the various categories of designated exchange visitors, the number of participants within each category, and the number of designated sponsors for each category follows.¹⁷

Exchange Visitor Program Participant Categories

The Exchange Visitor Program has specific categories for designated sponsors. Organizations may apply for designation status in more than one category. Below 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, 2010.

- *Alien physician exchange* – Foreign medical school graduates may pursue graduate medical education or training at accredited U.S. schools of medicine or scientific institutions. The Educational Commission for Foreign Medical Graduates (ECFMG) certifies prospective participants and is the only organization authorized to qualify physicians to work in U.S. medical institutions.¹⁸ Number of foreign exchange participants: 1,997. 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.¹⁹

¹⁶ Information on SEVIS can be found at the following website: <http://www.ice.gov/graphics/sevis/index.htm>.

¹⁷ The information contained in this report is extracted from SEVIS, which reflects data provided by the program sponsors for Exchange Visitor (J-1) Status. The data contained in SEVIS is fluid and may change because data collection and entry is ongoing.

¹⁸ See regulations for alien physician exchanges in 22 CFR 62.27. The program sponsor ECFMG has a website at <http://www.ecfm.org>.

¹⁹ See regulations for au pair exchanges in 22 CFR 62.31. Additional pertinent material is at <http://exchanges.state.gov/exchanges/programs/aupair.html>.

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Number of foreign exchange participants: 13,297. Number of NGO designated sponsors: 13.

- *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.²⁰ Number of foreign exchange participants: 17,190. Number of NGO designated sponsors: 24.
- *College and university exchange* – Foreign students enter the United States to study at degree-granting postsecondary accredited educational institutions. Students may participate in degree and non-degree programs.²¹ Number of foreign exchange participants: Students - 38,861; Student Interns: 1,631. Number of NGO designated sponsors: Students - 768; Student interns - 116.
- *Intern exchange* – Foreign students or recent graduates participate in a structured and guided work-based learning program that reinforces their academic studies; recognizes the need for work-based experience; provides on-the-job exposure to American techniques, methodologies, and expertise; and enhances the interns' knowledge of American culture and society. Number of foreign exchange participants: 16,054. Number of NGO designated sponsors: 81.²²
- *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.²³ Number of foreign exchange participants: Professor - 1,313; Research scholar - 27,612. Number of NGO designated sponsors: Professor - 738; Research scholar - 830.²⁴
- *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

²⁰ See regulations for camp counselor exchanges in 22 CFR 62.30. Program sponsors are identified at <http://exchanges.state.gov/jexchanges/programs/camp.html>.

²¹ See regulations for college and university student exchanges in 22 CFR 62.23. Additional pertinent material is at <http://exchanges.state.gov/jexchanges/programs/ucstudent.html>.

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

²³ See regulations for professor and research scholars in 22 CFR 62.20. Alien physicians in graduate medical education or training and short-term scholars are excluded from this category. Additional pertinent material is at <http://exchanges.state.gov/jexchanges/programs/professor.html>.

²⁴ There is an overlap of sponsors that hold both the professor and research scholar categories.

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reside at accredited boarding schools.²⁵ Number of foreign exchange participants: 26,509. Number of NGO designated sponsors: 93.

- *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.²⁶ Number of foreign exchange participants: 18,396. 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.²⁷ Number of foreign exchange participants: 2,216. Number of NGO designated sponsors: 396.
- *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 whose 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.²⁸ Number of foreign exchange participants: 118,229. Number of NGO designated sponsors: 68.
- *Teacher exchange* – Foreign teachers have the opportunity to teach in U.S. primary and secondary accredited educational institutions for up to three years. To be eligible to participate in this program, foreign nationals must meet the qualifications for teaching in primary or secondary schools in their country of nationality or last legal residence, have a minimum of three years of teaching or related professional experience, and satisfy the standards of the U.S. state in

²⁵ See regulations for secondary school student exchanges in 22 CFR 62.25. Program sponsors are identified at <http://exchanges.state.gov/jexchanges/programs/hsstudent.html>.

²⁶ See regulations for short-term scholar exchanges in 22 CFR 62.21. Additional pertinent material is at <http://exchanges.state.gov/jexchanges/programs/shortterm.html>.

²⁷ See regulations for specialist exchanges in 22 CFR 62.26. Professor and research scholars, short-term scholars, and alien physicians are excluded from this category. Additional pertinent material is at <http://exchanges.state.gov/jexchanges/programs/specialist.html>.

²⁸ See regulations for summer work/travel exchanges in 22 CFR 62.32. Program sponsors are identified at <http://exchanges.state.gov/jexchanges/programs/swt.html>.

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which they will teach.²⁹ Number of foreign exchange participants: 1,224. Number of NGO designated sponsors: 62.

- *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.³⁰ Number of foreign exchange participants: Trainees - 8,576; Non-specialty - 151. Number of NGO designated sponsors: Trainees - 103; 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.)
- *Total funding* – The combination of all reported sources of funding.

²⁹ See regulations for teacher exchanges in 22 CFR 62.24. Additional pertinent material is at <http://exchanges.state.gov/jexchanges/programs/teacher.html>.

³⁰ See regulations for the trainee category in 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>.

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- *Total number of participants* – The aggregated number of participants from all of the reporting entity's programs. Depending on the department/agency, these numbers may include program participants who did not travel outside their country of residence. U.S. participants can include, but are not limited to, government employees, contractors, grant recipients, and private sector partners. Several agencies did not report information on U.S. trainers and technical advisers.
- *Caveats* – The IAWG strives to present information as accurately as possible. Given that data management and reporting practices vary from agency to agency (and even from program to program within the same organization), not all data presented is comparable. Therefore, the IAWG attaches explanatory caveats to the data contained in our reports, as follows:
 - *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 and buildings). As a result, the reported

FY 2009 DATA – INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

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 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.)

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$164,736	\$164,736	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$164,736	79

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



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 indigenous small- and micro-enterprises, cooperatives and producer associations, nongovernmental organizations, and community groups that benefit marginalized populations in Africa that are not served by other development programs. ADF's nongovernmental partner organizations in Africa help applicants develop viable projects and provide technical and managerial assistance. ADF's country program coordinators screen proposals and monitor investments.

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 Goals: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$164,736	\$0	\$164,736

Non-USG Funding:

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

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
12	67	79

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

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	23

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



ARCHITECTURAL AND TRANSPORTATION BARRIERS COMPLIANCE BOARD (ACCESS BOARD)

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

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

Access Board International Visitor Activities

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

Strategic Goals: Advancement of Accessibility for Persons With Disabilities

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

ARCHITECTURAL AND TRANSPORTATION BARRIERS COMPLIANCE BOARD (ACCESS BOARD)

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	23	23

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

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$570,000	\$165,000	\$405,000	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$570,000	250

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



BROADCASTING BOARD OF GOVERNORS

330 Independence Avenue, SW
 Washington, DC 20237
www.ibb.gov • 202-203-4545

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.

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.

BROADCASTING BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Strategic Goals: Governing Justly and Democratically; Investing in People

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$165,000	\$405,000	\$570,000

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	242	250

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

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$99,793	\$99,793	\$0	Not Tracked	\$48,653	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$148,446	148

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.caphq.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.

International Air Cadet Exchange Program

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

Each member organization is responsible for the exchange costs in its own country and for transporting its cadets and escorts to and from the host country. Actual program financing varies among countries, but many rely on support 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

CIVIL AIR PATROL

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 Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$99,793	\$0	\$99,793

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$48,653	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$48,653

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
71	77	148

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

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$148,460	\$148,460	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$3,500	\$151,960	247

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 Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$148,460	\$0	\$148,460

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$3,500	\$3,500

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
33	214	247

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

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	218

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



COURT SERVICES AND OFFENDER SUPERVISION AGENCY FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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

The Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia (CSOSA) was established by the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997 (Public Law 105-33, the "Revitalization Act"). The Revitalization Act relieved the District of Columbia of a number of "state-level" financial responsibilities and restructured several criminal justice functions, including parole, adult probation, and pretrial services.

Under the Revitalization Act, CSOSA combined three separate entities of the District of Columbia government into a single agency. The new agency assumed the adult probation function from the D.C. Superior Court and the parole supervision function from the D.C. Board of Parole. Parole determination, modification, and revocation functions were transferred to the United States Parole Commission (USPC), and the D.C. Pretrial Services Agency (PSA), responsible for supervising pretrial defendants, became an independent entity with CSOSA with its own budget and organizational structure. CSOSA was certified as an independent, federal Executive Branch agency on August 4, 2000.

At any given time, CSOSA provides community supervision to approximately 16,000 adult offenders on probation, parole, or supervised release and adults accepted for interstate supervision in the District of Columbia. The Pretrial Services Agency, responsible for assessing and supervising pretrial defendants and assisting the courts in making pretrial release decisions, monitors or supervises approximately 6,000 defendants each day.

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. The Pretrial Services Agency has served the Nation's Capital for more than 40 years. The Agency assists judicial officers in both the Superior Court for the District of Columbia and the United States District Court for the District of Columbia in formulating release recommendations and providing supervision and services to defendants awaiting trial that reasonably assure that those on conditional release return to court and do not engage in criminal activity, while honoring the constitutional presumption of innocence.

Community Supervision Program

COURT SERVICES AND OFFENDER SUPERVISION AGENCY FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The Community Supervision Program (CSP) provides supervision in the community for adult offenders on probation, parole, or supervised release, consistent with a crime prevention strategy that emphasizes public safety and successful reentry into the community through an integrated system of close supervision, routine drug testing, treatment and support services, and graduated sanctions. CSP also develops and provides the courts and the U.S. Parole Commission with critical information for probation and parole decisions.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Investing in People

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
64	154	218

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

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	28

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 over 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 2009, DRBC hosted 28 visitors from China -- 24 from the Department of Water Resources of Shaanxi and Jiangxi Provinces and four from Tsinghua University's Department of Environmental Science and Engineering. Six DRBC staffers provided briefings and assisted these visitors. DRBC does not keep track of costs associated with hosting international visitors.

DELAWARE RIVER BASIN COMMISSION

Strategic Goals: Investing in People; Promoting 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
0	28	28

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

FY 2009 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$8,728,610	\$6,123,770	\$2,604,840	\$0†	\$70,000†	\$0†	\$0†	\$8,798,610†	934

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

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Office of Communications
1400 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20250
www.usda.gov • 202-720-4623

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

Foreign Agricultural Service

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

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 13,800 international participants from 121 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 Goals: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Agricultural Food Self-Sufficiency

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$2,911,208	\$1,095,552	\$4,006,760

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	395	395

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 Goals: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Participant Totals:

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

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

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, nongovernmental organizations, 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 Goals:

Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$135,000	\$748,000	\$883,000

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

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

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

Norman E. Borlaug International Agricultural Science and Technology Fellowship Program

The Norman E. Borlaug International Agricultural Science and Technology Fellowship Program (Borlaug Fellowship Program) helps developing countries strengthen sustainable agricultural practices by providing 6-12 weeks of scientific training and collaborative research opportunities to entry- to mid-career agricultural researchers and policy makers from developing and middle income countries. Training venues include U.S. land-grant universities, USDA or other U.S. Government research facilities, not-for-profit institutions, and international agricultural research centers. Upon their return home, participants will be able to apply what they have learned in the United States to their own research programs and teaching, as well as share their experiences with colleagues at their own institutions and throughout their home countries. The program 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.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Strategic Goals: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$1,300,000	\$585,400	\$1,885,400

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	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	88	88

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

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 approximately 1,800 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, exchange of agricultural statistical data, and increased U.S. agricultural trade.

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 40 long-term joint agricultural research projects between U.S. and Chinese scientists have been supported.

Strategic Goals: Investing in People; Promoting International Understanding

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

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	Not Tracked	\$70,000	Not Tracked	\$0	\$70,000

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
44	44	88

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

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 headquarters and regional offices. Participants interact with natural resource management professionals, state foresters, private landowners, land-grant university staff, and other federal agency professionals.

For some 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. Funding levels under Agency Appropriation heading include funds from all USDA agencies with which the USFS partners.

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 Goals: Investing in People; Strengthening Consular and Management Capabilities

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,377,562	\$175,888	\$1,553,450

Non-USG Funding:

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

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	338	338

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

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$17,532,119	\$10,731,083	\$6,801,036	\$546,136†	\$389,200†	\$1,203,238†	\$193,679†	\$19,864,372†	12,796

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.

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.

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.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Strategic Goals: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity

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

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

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	0	70	70

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

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 Goals: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$47,415	\$10,167	\$57,582

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	\$19,865	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$12,129	\$31,994

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	18	759	777

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 COMMERCE

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 2009, SABIT implemented 12 programs in the following sectors: hospital management, hotel management, road construction, water resource management, renewable energy, clean coal, dairy processing and packaging, association development, tourism, airport development, and intellectual property rights. SABIT also held a number of alumni training sessions in Azerbaijan, Ukraine, and Turkmenistan and sponsored a Central Asian-wide food processing conference in Kyrgyzstan.

In FY 2009, the program trained 350 participants.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting International Understanding; Strengthening Consular and Management Capabilities; Market Access and Compliance Issues for U.S. Companies/Commercial Development

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$330,000	\$1,725,000	\$2,055,000

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$385,200	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$385,200

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Participant Totals:

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

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

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 Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$6,877,580	\$0	\$6,877,580

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$183,996	Not Tracked	\$1,202,863	Not Tracked	\$1,386,859

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	348	348

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

NIST International Visitors Program

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

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Promoting 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	2,348	2,348

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

Standards in Trade Program

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

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

Strategic Goals: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$179,191	\$0	\$179,191

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	Not Tracked	\$4,000	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$4,000

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	0	260	260

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

National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration

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

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 Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance; Advancement of Science

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$245,520	\$0	\$245,520

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$375	\$11,550	\$11,925

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

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.

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.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Strategic Goals: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$40,700	\$215,530	\$256,230

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

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	34	34

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

Pacific Marine Environmental Laboratory - Community Model Interface for Tsunami Training Activities

The purpose of Community Model Interface for Tsunami Training (ComMIT) workshops is to train international participants in the use of a platform independent interface to run numerical models through a shared framework under which both model input and output are hosted. Deepwater propagation and inundation tsunami models, for example, require input on: (1) bottom and coastal topography, (2) initial and boundary conditions, and (3) model-run information such as time-step, spatial resolution, and length of simulation, all of which are available through ComMIT. The strength of ComMIT is its potential to provide access to multiple computational models and a number of open-source software through universally accepted and standardized format. At present, the Method of Splitting Tsunamis model is implemented to work with the interface.

Strategic Goals: Investing in People; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance; Promoting International Understanding

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

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$120,000	\$120,000

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	4	42	46

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

National Telecommunications and Information Administration

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

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 United States Telecommunications Training Institute (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 Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance; Promoting International Understanding; Strengthening Consular and Management Capabilities

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	38	38

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

Understanding Radio Frequency Spectrum Management

Developing and managing a national radio frequency spectrum management agency requires a highly trained, technical staff to meet the daily as well as long-range spectrum requirements resulting in the implementation of new systems and technologies. This course addresses the various elements required to plan, organize, manage, and control an effective spectrum management agency with the developing nation in mind. Participants will be introduced to spectrum management principles, national spectrum planning and policy, engineering analysis, and computer-aided techniques. In addition, the course will introduce technological and regulatory changes that have taken place over the past few years.

The course generally covers these processes in detail, including sections on international and domestic legal and regulatory foundations, and typical bilateral and multilateral agreements. The organization of a spectrum management agency is presented as a class exercise with the class participants developing the organizational structure of an agency of a developing country. Frequency assignment methods are emphasized and new marketplace forces such as auctions and spectrum fees and charges are presented.

Computerization of the spectrum management processes is presented including a demonstration on the latest spectrum management software. Special sessions are taught on engineering analysis, electromagnetic compatibility, spectrum measurements and monitoring, propagation, and technical standards. The radio services with great interest, such as land mobile communications and satellite communications, are given special attention.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance; Promoting International Understanding; Strengthening Consular and Management Capabilities

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

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

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

Office of General Counsel

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

Commercial Law Development Program

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 Goals: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$207,786	\$2,805,509	\$3,013,295

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$50,000	\$50,000

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
152	1,316	1,468

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

U.S. Census Bureau

The U.S. Census Bureau conducts decennial censuses of population and housing; quinquennial censuses of state and local governments, manufacturers, mineral industries, distributive trades, construction industries, and transportation; special censuses at the request and expense of states and local government units; and current surveys that provide information on many of the subjects covered in the censuses at monthly, quarterly, annual, or other intervals. It also produces compilations of current statistics on U.S. foreign trade, including data 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 Goals: Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$1,616,294	\$1,616,294

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$342,275	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$342,275

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
36	170	206

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 COMMERCE

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 Goals: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting 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	359	359

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

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.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Protection of Intellectual Property Rights

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$2,762,891	\$428,536	\$3,191,427

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	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	6,303	6,305

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

FY 2009 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$221,644,832	\$136,340,641	\$85,304,191	\$554,524,088†	\$0†	\$0†	\$0†	\$776,168,920†	37,501

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

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

Defense Security Cooperation Agency

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

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 2009 (articles and training) totaled \$5.16 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 its counterterrorism capabilities, to strengthen its self-defense capabilities, and to safeguard its 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 in the areas of defense reform, 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 Goals: Achieving Peace and Security

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$85,304,191	\$85,304,191

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	5,720	5,720

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

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 2009 (articles and training) were approximately \$38.1 billion. Military training and education, which includes Professional Military Education (PME) as well as technical training related to equipment purchases, is sold to foreign countries via FMS. Total military training and education sold to foreign countries reported through the FMS program in FY 2009 was over \$559 million.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Strategic Goals: Achieving 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
\$554,524,088	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$554,524,088

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	19,313	19,313

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 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.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$86,462,874	\$0	\$86,462,874

Non-USG Funding:

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

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	6,277	6,277

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

Professional Military Education Exchanges

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

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

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Promoting 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	52	52

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

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 5,000 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.

ACSS celebrated its tenth anniversary in FY 2009.

Measurable success requires innovative processes and pragmatic procedures to address the most effective methods of building capacity in developing regions. In FY 2009, ACSS conducted 9 transformative programs, 20 short-term events, 73 outreach events, and 8 special initiatives in 22 countries. There were 472 international participants from 50 countries in ACSS resident programs lasting over five days in duration, and 1,568 attendees from 37 countries in ACSS non-resident programs. In addition, ACSS launched 22 research projects and six publications, including one book, in support of United States Africa Command (AFRICOM) theater security cooperation priorities (e.g., promote stability, build African security capacity, and work through strategic partnerships). Visiting Zambia for the first time, ACSS completed a seminar highlighting the timely link between health and security.

Since its kick-off in 2007, the Topical Outreach Program has conducted 63 thematic symposiums in 27 countries with 4,030 participants. In FY 2009, 1,478 leaders from 20 African countries participated in events; a 30 percent increase from FY 2008.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting International Understanding; Strengthening Consular and Management Capabilities

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$3,135,919	\$0	\$3,135,919

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	237	237

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

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

The mission of the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies (APCSS) is to connect and empower security practitioners to advance Asia-Pacific security cooperation and build partnership capacity via focused executive and leader development, regional outreach, professional exchanges at conferences, and policy-relevant research. APCSS addresses regional and global security issues, bringing together military and government civilians from the United States and Asia-Pacific nations to its executive workshops in Hawaii and throughout the Asia-Pacific region, to identify whole-of-government solutions to pressing security challenges.

APCSS supports Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) priorities and U.S. Pacific Command (USPACOM) objectives to develop cooperative security arrangements and expand relationships among national security establishments throughout the region in order to build partner capacity and capability to respond to contingencies. A critical APCSS output is the ever-expanding professional and personal network of current and future leaders and decision makers within the region, including vice presidents, ministers of defense and foreign affairs, chiefs of defense, and ambassadors, which enables collaborative solutions to contemporary security challenges.

Recent APCSS transformational efforts have increased interaction among international coalition partners, nongovernmental organizations, regional opinion makers, and other U.S. and regional counterpart centers. APCSS continues to 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 in APCSS activities.

During FY 2009, APCSS contributed to an improved regional capacity to advance Asia-Pacific security by exchanging ideas, connecting, and empowering security practitioners. Graduating 672 participants in 12 resident programs and 9 outreach/workshop events, APCSS laid the foundation for future collaborative efforts in addressing security challenges. In addition to graduates and participants, APCSS continues to reach out and touch over 2,700 people through social networking, lectures to external organizations, media releases, newsletters, a public web page, research publications, and other activities.

APCSS offers a program of classroom-based activities emphasizing a mix of political, diplomatic, economic, environmental, informational, technological, social, and military dimensions of strategic challenges. The integration of resident programs and outreach events, including mini-courses, conferences, workshops, and research, produces a more dynamic program of study. Because of the global scope of many security issues, nations beyond the traditional Asia-Pacific region also send representatives to APCSS. In FY 2009, these nations included Afghanistan, Chile, Kenya, Pakistan, and Peru.

The flagship six-week Advanced Security Cooperation Executive Course, which focuses on building relationships among mid-career security practitioners, graduated 79 fellows in FY 2009. It emphasizes the benefits of collaborative action to set conditions for regional security and sustainable development.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

The Transnational Security Cooperation Senior Executive Course, which shows the impact of change in the region and the subsequent need for evolution in military roles and capabilities, graduated 42 senior regional influencers/leaders from 25 countries in FY 2009. The course is game-intensive, enhanced by tailored security issue updates.

The Comprehensive Security Responses to Terrorism Course (120 graduates) enhances operational and strategic skills that counterterrorism practitioners need to understand and combat terrorism and transnational threats. This four-week program addresses the full range of transnational security threats, including transnational crime, narcotics, terrorist financing, money laundering, corruption, and insurgency. It emphasizes eliminating conditions that foster terrorism, and among APCSS programs has the most comprehensive representation of practitioners from outside the Asia-Pacific region, reflecting the global nature of terrorism and other security challenges.

The Comprehensive Crisis Management Course is an intensive, activity-based program devoted to prevention, preparation, and response to national and regional crises, natural and man-made. The four-week course addresses definitions and types of stability operations, task coalition-building and operations, interagency coordination, interventions and occupations, post-conflict or post-complex emergency reconstruction steps, transition planning, and strategic communications. As a result, 123 fellows from 35 countries and three nongovernmental/international organization participants better understand that collaborative efforts are the key to preparing, preventing, or responding to crises.

The Asia-Pacific Orientation Course focuses on U.S. policy and introduces participants to the security culture, politics, protocols, and challenges of key countries in the Asia-Pacific region. Designed primarily for new USPACOM and Service Component Command staff officers, this program graduated 210 fellows from seven countries in FY 2009, including a cohort of 52 U.S. fellows from the Defense Threat Reduction Agency.

APCSS initiated a Senior Executive Asia-Pacific Orientation Course for U.S. flag/general officers and civilian equivalents on regional perspectives, country-specific issues, regional cooperation on challenges, and analysis of historical and emerging issues. APCSS conducted two three-day iterations in FY 2009, producing 19 graduates.

The Regional Workshop Program expands and enriches the APCSS resident program, addressing regional security challenges identified by U.S. and international leaders. These timely, tailored, low-cost, high-payoff programs support OSD priorities, including security sector development, enhancing partner capacity, and fostering international security cooperation. Workshops typically generate results by building cohesion among participants as they collaboratively develop an actionable plan, which is typically presented as a strategic assessment with courses of action to senior leaders. Endorsement and direct support by the U.S. Ambassador in the host country and his or her country team are key contributors to APCSS outreach, but the true success of outreach events is that participants develop their own solutions to the security issues facing their countries and the region.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting International Understanding; Strengthening Consular and Management Capabilities

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,648,512	\$0	\$1,648,512

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	311	311

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

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. Its civilian and military graduates and partner institutions comprise communities of mutual interest and a mutual support network focused on achieving 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.

In support of Office of the Secretary of Defense security cooperation goals, U.S. Southern and Northern Commands (SOUTHCOM and NORTHCOM) theater objectives, the National Defense University, and the Inter-American Defense College (via the Amistad program), CHDS has adopted a three-tiered approach to its mission in its effort to maintain contact and engagement with its graduates (Fellows). It offers foundational, sustainment, and strategic interactions, tailored to the needs of regional governmental civilian, military, and police leaders, as well as regional nongovernmental actors and U.S. policy makers.

Foundational activities are tailored to upper mid-level (GS-14 and Lieutenant Colonel equivalents) government and military security and defense professionals, and interested parties from civil society, including the media and academia. Sustainment activities for CHDS Fellows (courses, seminars, conferences, and workshops) are designed to build upon foundational activities, maintain and enhance individual and institutional contact, and include topic-specific advanced courses (newly accredited through the National Defense University) and regionally-focused academic-style events. Strategic engagement activities include National Security Planning Workshops for host-nations' leaders to develop or refine their National Security Strategies, NationLab programs for War Colleges and other partner institutions, and Legislative Leader Seminars for civilian leaders of national defense parliamentary commissions. These venues have significantly advanced U.S. strategic goals and objectives in important areas of U.S. regional security and defense concern.

The CHDS program of courses, seminars, conferences, workshops, and research activities impart knowledge and skills, and influence the attitudes of participants toward U.S. policy. In addition, CHDS is developing a significant and diverse network of regional leaders and decision makers who are potential interlocutors for candid feedback on regional and hemispheric defense and security issues. By nurturing personal and professional relationships at key stages of current and emerging leaders' careers, and sustaining them through challenging, multi-faceted programs, CHDS sets favorable conditions for U.S. bilateral and regional relationships. As graduates of CHDS foundational and sustainment programs attain national prominence, broad access to senior leaders and opinion makers is further enhanced.

The scope, depth, and enduring value of this network is exemplified by CHDS graduates promoting CHDS to national leaders. A CHDS graduate on the staff of the President of Guatemala recommended CHDS deliver a National Security Planning Workshop to his cabinet. The CHDS team successfully facilitated the development of documents critical to Guatemala's national security strategy, and assisted in the development of a process description and roadmap for document completion.

A National Security Strategy Workshop was conducted in Belize following an FY 2009 visit to CHDS by the Belizean Minister of National Security. A senior member of his staff, also a CHDS graduate, recommended CHDS conduct a National Security Strategy Workshop to assist Belize in the implementation of its own plan, which had been completed in 2005. This first-ever National Security Strategy Workshop in Belize resulted in the development of specific methodology to work through the strategic goal of reducing violent crime and dismantling local, cross-border, and transnational criminal networks.

Finally, a Salvadoran who first participated in a CHDS activity in 1998, returned in 2009 as the Consul General of the Salvadoran embassy in Washington. She successfully proposed to the President of El Salvador that CHDS conduct a National Security Planning Workshop in FY 2010.

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Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting International Understanding; Strengthening Consular and Management Capabilities

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,403,000	\$0	\$1,403,000

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	480	480

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

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 Policy Guidance from the U.S. Under Secretary of Defense (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 partners' 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.

GCMC offers five resident programs, 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). The Program for Security, Stability, Transition, and Reconstruction (SSTAR) and the Seminar on Transatlantic Civil Security (STACS) were introduced in 2008 at the request of stakeholders. In addition to resident programs, GCMC conducts more than 100 outreach events a year, including conferences, workshops, seminars, tutorials, and roundtables.

GCMC has conducted a study of all alumni (over 5,000) who attended GCMC resident courses between 1994 and 2007. 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 shows that 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:

- Improved institutional capacity: Numerous defense academies have replicated GCMC's methodology and curriculum model. Representatives from several of these visited GCMC this year to benchmark their performance.
- Building alliance capacity: GCMC has played a significant role in building the capacity of new and aspiring NATO members. Since 1994, NATO has admitted 10 new countries -- all of which are within the GCMC area of

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responsibility. Nearly 2,300 participants from these 10 countries attended GCMC resident programs (28 percent of total participants).

-- Alumni are force multipliers: The impact of the GCMC experience exceeds the 8,000 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 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 27 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 Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting International Understanding; Strengthening Consular and Management Capabilities

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$3,342,945	\$0	\$3,342,945

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	817	817

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

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, Central 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 bilateral and multilateral 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 remains to build sustained, engaged communities of influence and partnerships among security professionals and opinion makers in the NESA region.

FY 2009 program highlights include:

- The leadership of the NESA Center was instrumental in shaping U.S. and partner policies by executing strategic-level programs in Afghanistan, Lebanon, Pakistan, and Yemen. Department of Defense and CENTCOM priorities for NESA include expansion of its engagement and support of issues pertaining to Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Yemen.
- Continued demand for the Combating Terrorism (CT), Executive (ES), and Senior Executive Seminars (SES) led to additional resident offerings of foundational courses. NESA produced 70 percent more alumni and offered 50 percent more alumni-producing programs in 2009.
- The Regional Network of Security Studies Centers (RNSSC), a group of government entities and think tanks, has become a significant forum for regional dialogue.
- In 2009, the regional network provided an academic environment to engage Iran, Libya, and Syria, along with other regional partners, in discussing a myriad of regional security issues including WMD, water, pandemics, natural disasters, and maritime security.
- NESA completed a multi-year program with the Lebanese Armed Forces that restructured and updated its Defense College curriculum, established a strategic studies center, and engaged the Lebanese in broader regional discourse on Middle East security issues with Israel and other neighbors.
- In 2009, NESA began a long-term, strategic-level program to enhance the national security capacity with the government of Yemen. Held in partnership with the Department of State, the program will culminate with dozens of Yemen's most senior leaders attending a bilateral national security seminar in the United States.
- NESA continues to develop relationships among diplomats based in D.C. Newly arrived diplomats attend the Washington Embassy Orientation Seminar. This seminar is reinforced by long-term engagement through NESA's monthly Washington Seminar program that provides a forum for regional Washington-based diplomats to engage senior U.S. policy makers.
- NESA dramatically expanded regional security programs with academic institutions and think tanks in 2009. NESA conducted numerous regional co-hosted seminars with the University of California, the University of Ottawa, the Brookings Institution, the East-West Institute, the International Institute for Strategic Studies, the Institute for National Security Studies, the Royal United Services Institute, the Afghan-American Chamber of Commerce, and the International Centre for the Study of Radicalisation and Political Violence.

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Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting International Understanding; Strengthening Consular and Management Capabilities

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$2,314,920	\$0	\$2,314,920

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	476	476

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

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.

Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness

The mission of the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness is to develop policies and plans, conduct analyses, provide advice, make recommendations, and issue guidance on Department of Defense plans and programs. In addition, the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness develops policies, plans, and programs to ensure the readiness of the Total Force as well as the efficient and effective support of peacetime operations and contingency planning and preparedness; develops and implements policies, procedures, and standards for manpower requirements determination and training for the Total Force; reviews and evaluates plans and programs to ensure adherence to approved policies and standards; participates in Planning, Programming, and Budgeting activities related to USD (P&R) functions; promotes coordination, cooperation, and mutual understanding within the Department, and between the Department and other federal agencies, state and local governments, and the civilian community; and serves on boards, committees, and other groups pertaining to assigned functional areas and represent the Secretary of Defense on manpower and personnel matters outside the Department.

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. The Language Flagship supports individuals to achieve superior-level proficiency in critical languages including Arabic, Chinese, Korean, Persian, and Russian 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. Additionally, it supports new concepts in language instruction, including partnerships with innovative universities and school systems developing K-16 pipeline programs in Arabic and Chinese.

In 2007, NSEP became a key actor in the Project GO (Global Officers) initiative, which aims to improve the language skills, regional expertise, and intercultural communication skills of future military officers.

Data from 2008 related to the National Security Education Program appeared in the Interagency Working Group Report under the National Defense University organization level. Data in 2009 is now reported under the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness organization level.

NSEP received \$13.2 million in Department/Agency Appropriations in FY 2009 to support larger programs that include exchanges and training activities.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting International Understanding; Intensive Overseas Immersion Study; Advanced Language Study

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$10,835,990	\$0	\$10,835,990

Non-USG Funding:

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

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Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
477	0	477

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

Reserve Officer Foreign Exchange Program

The primary purpose of the Department of Defense Reserve Officer 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 Goals: Achieving Peace and Security

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$451,114	\$0	\$451,114

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
73	81	154

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

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 Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; 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
\$26,745,367	\$0	\$26,745,367

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	3,187	3,187

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

FY 2009 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$36,979,326	\$36,979,326	\$0	\$7,806,951†	\$0†	\$42,912†	\$0†	\$44,829,189†	26,707

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

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

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

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

Office of Postsecondary Education

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

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

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

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

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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 Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Improvement of Education in the United States

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,120,334	\$0	\$1,120,334

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
804	0	804

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

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.

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Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$4,799,876	\$0	\$4,799,876

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$4,799,876	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,799,876

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
321	284	605

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

Fulbright-Hays Doctoral Dissertation Research Abroad Program

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

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

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

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Improvement of Education in the United States

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$5,437,734	\$0	\$5,437,734

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
148	0	148

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 Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Improvement of Education in the United States

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,398,505	\$0	\$1,398,505

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

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

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

Fulbright-Hays Group Projects Abroad Program

The Fulbright-Hays Group Projects Abroad (GPA) Program provides educational opportunities overseas for American teachers, 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 Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Improvement of Education in the United States

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$5,198,426	\$0	\$5,198,426

Non-USG Funding:

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

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Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
857	0	857

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

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 Goals:

Achieving Peace and Security; Improvement of Education in the United States

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$2,112,674	\$0	\$2,112,674

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

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

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

Program for North American Mobility in Higher Education

The Program for North American Mobility in Higher Education (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.

This program did not hold a grant competition in 2009.

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Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$3,127,467	\$0	\$3,127,467

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
	303	164	467

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

U.S.-Brazil Higher Education Consortia Program

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

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting International Understanding; Improvement of Undergraduate Education

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$2,503,105	\$0	\$2,503,105

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	\$2,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,000,000

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

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	292	259	551

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

U.S.-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.

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Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$931,746	\$0	\$931,746

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$900,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$900,000

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
33	39	72

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

Office of Safe and Drug-Free Schools

The Office of Safe and Drug-Free Schools (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 Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA). 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 data submitted in this report are from programs funded by the OSDFS and administered by five nonprofit organizations in the United States: (1) American Federation of Teachers Education Fund, which administers the Civics Voices Program, (2) Russell Sage College, which administers the Civics Mosaic Program, (3) Center for Civic Education, which administers CIVITAS: An International Civic Education Exchange Program, (4) Constitutional Rights Foundation Chicago, which administers the Deliberating in a Democracy (DID) Program, and (5) Council for Economic Education, formerly known as the National Council on Economic Education.

Civic Voices: An International Democracy Memory Bank Project

Civic Voices: An International Democracy Memory Bank Project is an innovative program designed to maximize the professional development value of international exchange and bring significant value added to the broader civic education community. Civic Voices will develop a rich repository of oral histories from democracy activists around the world, including eight target countries (Colombia, Georgia, Mongolia, Northern Ireland, Philippines, Poland, South Africa, and the United States). Participating teachers will ask their students to help preserve the legacy of their countries' democratic struggles by conducting interviews with activists and uploading their stories to an online Memory Bank. The project has four sets of goals:

- Teachers will improve their civics instruction by infusing inquiry-based instructional methods and comparative approaches.
- Students will enhance their civic knowledge, skills, and dispositions through civics-focused instruction and community research projects.
- Products will include an online memory bank housing first-person narratives and teachers' guides on comparative democracy and civic engagement.
- Capacity will be built within partner organizations to exchange ideas and work collaboratively in the promotion of high-quality civic education. Teachers' membership organizations in eight countries will incorporate Civic Voices materials and activities into their ongoing operations.

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Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Investing in People; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$999,848	\$0	\$999,848

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	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
	18	257	275

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

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.

Non-U.S. participant numbers increased by 60 percent -- from 9,846 in 2008-2009 to 15,661 (including only partial data for Kazakhstan) in 2009. The largest part of this increase is the dramatic increase in the number of students participating in the Civic Voices survey and accompanying lessons. Of 15,661 participants, 12,627 were students who directly participated in Project Citizen or Civic Voices.

In-country professional development activities in non-U.S. countries reached 2,628 teachers and school administrators. (These figures, too, include only partial data for Kazakhstan.)

U.S. participant numbers, limited as they are to those who crossed borders, remained relatively stable during the same period.

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The Civic Voices website was significantly expanded in 2009-2010, as was the preparation of teacher exchange fellows to use that site.

Strategic Goals: Governing Justly and Democratically; Investing in People; Promoting International Understanding; Improvement of Civic Education in the Partner Countries and the United States

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$999,487	\$0	\$999,487

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	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
13	15,648	15,661

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

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 ended in fiscal year 2008.

The Center also has 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.

With fiscal year 2009 funding, the Center 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 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

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specialists, scholars in relevant disciplines, and 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 fiscal year 2009, educators from eligible countries throughout the world participated in training programs in civics and government education. In several instances, educators from international sites traveled to the United States for firsthand experience in U.S. constitutional democracy and exchange with U.S. educators. For example, the Center hosted Frankelly Martinez from the Consortium for Civic Education in the Dominican Republic at its National Academy on Civics and Government held in Los Angeles, California, in July 2009. Delegations from Bolivia and Costa Rica attended the National Council for the Social Studies 88th annual conference in Houston, Texas, November 14-16, 2008, and met with numerous organizations carrying out exemplary civic education and social studies programs throughout the United States.

2. Assisting eligible countries in the adaptation, implementation, and institutionalization of civic education programs. Each year, Civitas partners develop plans to adapt, implement, and/or institutionalize their civic education programs in their sites. Partners develop their own materials and also adapt materials originally developed by the Center and other Civitas partners. During fiscal year 2009, new work included (1) development of a Project Citizen virtual classroom and online learning management system, www.thepeopleunite.com, by partners in Florida, Hungary, Romania, Panama, and Peru, (2) adaptation of the Active Classroom program, originally developed by Civitas/Russia, for use in Armenia, Bulgaria, Georgia, Kazakhstan, and Mongolia, and (3) the first high school mock trial program showcase in Croatia.

3. Creating and implementing civics and government education programs for students that draw upon the experiences of the participating eligible countries. Educators from U.S. and international sites worked together to develop curricular materials and civic education programs drawing upon each other's experiences. During fiscal year 2009, partners worked on several interesting and innovative comparative materials including (1) lessons on human rights and making use of educational technology for civic education, (2) U.S./Croatian comparative legal systems lessons for high school students, and (3) web-based versions of Africa Lessons, a curricular material created by the New Jersey partnership with Senegal and recently adapted for use in Los Angeles County schools. Bowling Green State University (BGSU) in Ohio organized an international civic education conference, "Bridges to the World," in October 2008 to provide professional development to teachers and administrators on the methods and content for improving global literacy in schools. Over the course of the two-day conference, 273 students enrolled in the undergraduate/graduate program at BGSU and neighboring universities and 95 education/community leaders attended sessions and discussed international education issues. In addition, the conference participants/presenters included three civic education leaders from Poland, Ukraine, and Morocco and four civic education leaders from South Africa.

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. Over two hundred individuals participated in delegation exchanges in fiscal year 2009. Delegations to the United States included educational leaders from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Costa Rica, Czech Republic, Dominican Republic, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Morocco, Panama, Peru, Poland, Russia, Senegal, South Africa, and Ukraine. Delegations of educational and governmental leaders from the United States traveled to countries such as Chile, Ecuador, and Jordan to exchange civic education ideas and expertise.

Over 170 educators representing 66 countries, 29 U.S. states, and the District of Columbia met in Cape Town, South Africa, for the 13th Annual World Congress on Civic Education, focused on the theme "Civic Education: Reconciling Our Past, Building a Democratic Future." From May 27 to June 1, 2009, the participants exchanged ideas and experiences in civic education, participated in interactive concurrent sessions focused on topics such as reconciliation, human rights, and teacher preparation, and took an in-depth look at the social context and development of civic education programs in South Africa.

5. Providing support for independent research and evaluation. Gary Marx of the Center for Public Outreach conducted an external evaluation of the Civitas program in Peru, focusing on the impact of the Civitas programs on teachers and students, as well as various local stakeholders. Civitas partners also conducted various research tasks. Trainers from Indiana University organized a workshop in December 2008 for 20 teachers in India focused on utilizing action research methodology in civic education classrooms, and the teachers subsequently conducted action research in their classrooms. The Idaho Human Rights Education Center began a two-year research project on the interplay between human rights education and education for democracy. The researcher examined the use of a human rights framework for civic education, which has been piloted with students and teachers by the Idaho

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Human Rights Education Center in Idaho and Co-operation Ireland in Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland.

*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 2009 impact data. The number of teachers and students participating in the program in each country has not been reported.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Investing in People; Promoting International Understanding; Improvement of Civic Education

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$4,957,788	\$0	\$4,957,788

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	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
303	276	579

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.

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 online discussions.

Deliberating in a Democracy held one meeting for participants and former Communist country site teams (Azerbaijan, Czech Republic, Estonia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Romania, Russia, Serbia, and Ukraine). Participants recruited an average of eight to ten teachers and held a minimum of three staff development sessions on content and method. All participating teachers conducted a minimum of three classroom deliberations on issues selected in collaboration with partner countries. Sites deliberated a common issue dealing with the balance between individual liberty and national policy regarding global climate change. Classrooms exchanged ideas on the discussion board and at a conference. Teams from the United States and the former Communist countries participated in a week-long exchange learning more about each other's education systems, democracies, and improving their classroom deliberations. New materials were developed for deliberations on marriage and the state, parental liability, and surveillance. Materials were field-tested and reviewed by experts for balance and accuracy. Resource persons were involved in all portions of the program. The evaluations indicated that the objectives were met and that

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teachers and students gained knowledge about democracy, and about their partner countries, and were looking forward to continuing the deliberations.

Strategic Goals: Governing Justly and Democratically; Investing in People; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$500,113	\$0	\$500,113

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	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
72	220	292

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

Economics International Program

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

Strategic Goals: Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting International Understanding; Support for Educational Reform in Emerging Market Economies

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$2,892,223	\$0	\$2,892,223

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$107,075	Not Tracked	\$42,912	Not Tracked	\$149,987

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
92	4,983	5,075

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 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 Goals: Investing in People; Promoting International Understanding; 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	1,161	1,161

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

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$316,107,646	\$315,960,369	\$147,277	\$15,156†	\$34,882†	\$40,887†	\$4,518†	\$316,203,089†	2,418

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

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

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

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

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

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

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

Energy Resources

Energy resource initiatives promote the development and deployment of energy systems and practices that will provide current and future generations with energy that is clean, reasonably priced, and reliable. The Office of Fossil Energy undertakes and promotes activities related to research, development, demonstration, and implementation of affordable and environmentally sound fossil energy technologies. The Offices of Nuclear Energy and Science address technology issues associated with existing nuclear power plants, support nuclear energy research and nuclear science education, provide power systems for defense and deep space exploratory needs, develop technologies for production and application isotopes technologies, and provide medical research and industrial isotopes. The Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy programs involve research, development, and demonstration activities that promote the increased use of energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies in various sectors, such as building, industrial, transportation, and utility.

National Energy Technology Laboratory

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

Strategic Goals: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$5,918,213	\$147,277	\$6,065,490

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$12,392	\$0	\$13,500	\$0	\$25,892

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
116	630	746

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

Office of 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.

Strategic Goals: Investing in People; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$55,450	\$0	\$55,450

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$2,764	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$2,764

Participant Totals:

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

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

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 Goals: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,992,905	\$0	\$1,992,905

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$27,387	\$0	\$27,387

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
591	0	591

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

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Office of Fossil Energy

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

Office of Fossil Energy International Program

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

Strategic Goals: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Advancement of Science; Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$380,784	\$0	\$380,784

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$34,882	\$0	\$0	\$34,882

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
93	241	334

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

Office of Health, Safety, and Security

DOE Radiation Protection, Quality Assurance, and Environmental Activities

The activities described here are not specifically a program, but rather a consolidation of office-related work conducted under the radiation protection, nuclear safety, and quality assurance 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, environmental protection, and radioactive waste management. Of particular note is the participation in the following areas: interagency reviews of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) revision of their Basic Safety Standards to be consistent with the International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP) Report number 103, The 2007 Recommendations of the International Commission on Radiological Protection; ICRP Task Group 5 development of environmental (Biota) protection policy and associated IAEA implementation guidance; and the development and validation of models to support protection action guidance for responding to nuclear and radiological incidents.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$20,846	\$0	\$20,846

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$4,518	\$4,518

Participant Totals:

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

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

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.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Strategic Goals: Investing in People; 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
\$14,197,907	\$0	\$14,197,907

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

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

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

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, Eniwetok, 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.

Strategic Goals: Investing in People; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance; Conduct Medical Surveillance and Environmental Monitoring

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$6,629,791	\$0	\$6,629,791

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
34	23	57

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

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

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.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$14,052	\$0	\$14,052

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
8	0	8

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

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.

Strategic Goals: Investing in People; Conduct Radiation Health Effects Research for Revising National/International Rad Protection Standards; and Practices

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$285,969,921	\$0	\$285,969,921

Non-USG Funding:

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

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
19	28	47

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

Office of 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

Fourth 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, the third in the United States, and the fourth (in 2009) in Beijing, China. 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.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting International Understanding; Strengthening Consular and Management Capabilities

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

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

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	11	56	67

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

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 Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance; Promoting International Understanding; Strengthening Consular and Management Capabilities

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
	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	18	97	115

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

Japan-U.S. Theory Institute for Physics With Exotic Nuclei (JUSTIPEN)

JUSTIPEN has been established in order to facilitate collaborations between U.S. and Japanese scientists whose main research thrust is in the area of the physics of nuclei. Its purpose is to deliver an international venue for research on the physics of nuclei during an era of experimental investigations on rare isotopes.

JUSTIPEN is located at the RIKEN RIB Experimental Facility in Wako, near Tokyo, Japan. U.S. participation in JUSTIPEN is in the form of travel grants and subsistence grants to those individuals who are interested in collaborating with Japanese scientists.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance; Promoting International Understanding; Strengthening Consular and Management Capabilities

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$11,000	\$0	\$11,000

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

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

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

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 initiative has been supported since FY 1999 by the Office of Basic Energy Sciences in the Department of Energy, in partnership with the NSF's Directorates for Engineering, and 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), and the latest announcement at the NSF website appears as Program Solicitation NSF 03-506.

The typical PASI format is for a group of 10 to 15 renowned researchers to offer lectures for the benefit of 40 to 60 advanced graduate students, professional engineers, or recent post doctorates from several countries in the Americas, at least half of which have to be from the United States. The institute can be sited in any part of the Hemisphere. Many have attracted support from local and other national agencies and organizations. In FY 2008 and FY 2009, 22 PASI awards were made.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance; Promoting International Understanding; Strengthening Consular and Management Capabilities; 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

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

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.

The U.S. National Nuclear Data Center

The U.S. National Nuclear Data Center (NNDC) at BNL serves as the core facility of the U.S. Nuclear Data Program (USNDP). The center has the primary responsibility for national and international coordination, database maintenance, and data dissemination. International collaborations continued both in nuclear structure and decay data (Network of Nuclear Structure and Decay Data Evaluators) and reaction data (Nuclear Energy Agency, Working Party on International Nuclear Data Evaluation, Working Party on International Evaluation Cooperation, and Network of Nuclear Reaction Data Centers, under the auspices of the International Atomic Energy Authority).

The NNDC chairs the Cross Section Evaluation Working Group, which produces the ENDF/B evaluated nuclear data library for nuclear science and applied nuclear technology use. The NNDC is an ongoing multiyear program.

For FY 2009, the NNDC organized the Cross Section Evaluation Working Group meetings -- a cooperative effort of the U.S. National Laboratories, industry, and universities in the United States and Canada -- a covariance workshop, meeting of the NEA-sponsored Working Party on International Evaluation Cooperation (WPEC), and three WPEC subgroups meetings.

Strategic Goals:

Achieving Peace and Security; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance; Promoting International Understanding; Strengthening Consular and Management 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	3	3

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

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

United States Particle Accelerator School

The U.S. Particle Accelerator School (USPAS) provides educational programs in the field of beams and their associated accelerator technologies not otherwise available to the community of science and technology. The school conducts graduate and undergraduate level courses at U.S. universities, holding two such programs per year, one in June and one in January. These courses, running two weeks in duration, take place at leading universities across the United States. The USPAS Director selects highly qualified instructors from university faculty members and senior researchers from National Laboratories and industry drawing on their practical experience in specific technical fields. Although called the United States Particle Accelerator School, USPAS has an international flavor.

The school reaches a broad international audience of students that reflects both the relative increase in accelerator projects in Europe and Asia as compared with the United States. Attendance of international students represents about 50 percent of the student body. Because high energy physics experiments are international endeavors, the expected outcomes of this effort are to increase international cooperation and to provide workforce development.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance; Strengthening Consular and Management Capabilities

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$614,000	\$0	\$614,000

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
121	129	250

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.

XI International Committee on Future Accelerators School

The school is devoted to the physics and technologies of instrumentation in elementary particle physics. Spin-offs as the nuclear medicine and more recently the WWW, the Monte Carlo Method or the supraconducting technology are well-known examples of the impact of this basic research field. The devices used in this field are based on the generation and processing of images obtained by radiation detectors. Applications of such techniques to medicine, microbiology, and nuclear sciences as well as to the research and development for non-destructive testing in industry are continuously growing fields. The synchrotron radiation research is probably the most fruitful spin-off from particle physics, along with the imaging methods using quantum detectors. It is important to note that scientific instrumentation is usually developed in university laboratories with relatively low investment costs. The cooperative character with other institutes, in particular with the large international research centers or industries, allows however, the interchange of the latest technological developments.

In FY 2009, the XI School on Instrumentation in Elementary Particle Physics, sponsored by the International Committee for Future Accelerators (ICFA), was held in Bariloche, Argentina. The school is held every one or two years and the course work runs for two weeks. The number of students who attend is approximately 80. The instructors are recognized experts in the field of particle detection. Most of the students are not U.S. citizens. However, many of the school's instructors are from the United States. Office of High Energy Physics support for this school is handled through Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory (FNAL). In FY 2009, 11 of the students were from the United States, of which nine were graduate students and the other two post-docs. Seven of the instructors were from U.S. institutions. Because high energy physics experiments are international endeavors, the expected outcomes of this effort are to increase international cooperation and to provide workforce development.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance; Promoting International Understanding; Strengthening Consular and Management Capabilities

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$17,500	\$0	\$17,500

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
18	97	115

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

FY 2009 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$1,705,543	\$1,705,543	\$0	\$450,468†	\$284,939†	\$312,466†	\$0†	\$2,753,416†	5,316

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

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

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

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

Exchange Visitor Program

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

Strategic Goals: Investing in People; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,282,482	\$0	\$1,282,482

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$450,468	\$284,939	\$312,466	Not Tracked	\$1,047,873

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	62	62

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

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 Goals: Investing in People; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance; Promoting 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	773	773

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 2009, the NINDS started the support of one scholarship through the International Neuroscience Fellowship Program. The scholarship supported research on "Molecular and Clinical Characterization of Ion Channelopathies."

Strategic Goals: Advancement of Science

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$54,554	\$0	\$54,554

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

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

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

National 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 Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Investing in People; Advancement of Science

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$368,507	\$0	\$368,507

Non-USG Funding:

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

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Participant Totals:

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

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

NIH Exchange Scientist Program

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

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 Goals: Investing in People; Other Global 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	65	65

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

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.

Strategic Goals: 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
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	67	67

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

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 Goals: 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	22	22

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

NIH Foreign Special Volunteers

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

Strategic Goals: Investing in People; 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

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	396	396

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

NIH Visiting Program

The National Institutes of Health Visiting Program provides opportunities for foreign scientists to train and conduct collaborative research at the NIH. Annually, more than 3,000 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 27 separate research Institutes and Centers. 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 foreign employees/FTEs (formerly known as 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 Goals: Investing in People; 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	3,917	3,917

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

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.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$7,659,192	\$2,625,034	\$5,034,158	\$141,203†	\$0†	\$34,298†	\$158,391†	\$7,993,084†	11,630

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

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

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

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

Customs and Border Protection

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

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

CBP International Visitors Program

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

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	2,482	2,482

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

Department of State Funded Training

The training, capacity building, and other international assistance provided by CBP under this program is based on Department of State (DOS) funding programs. The two primary DOS funding sources for these reported activities are the Export Control and Border Security (EXBS) Program, under the Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation, and the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL).

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

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

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

The goal of INL training is to enhance the ability of foreign border control agencies to develop and maintain their own counternarcotics and anticrime programs. The benefit is the interdiction of narcotics and contraband destined for the United States before they reach our shores.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$2,289,470	\$0	\$2,289,470

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	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
163	1,909	2,072

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

Federal Emergency Management Agency

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

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

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 Goals: Promoting Humanitarian Assistance

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
\$33,984	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$33,984

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	25	25

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

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 Goals: Promoting Humanitarian Assistance

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
\$11,301	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$11,301

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	57	57

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

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 Goals: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance

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

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	379	379

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

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 Goals: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$154,464	\$45,858	\$200,322

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$24,876	\$24,876

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
91	0	91

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

National Emergency Training Center Visitor Briefings

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

Strategic Goals: Promoting Humanitarian Assistance; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	94	94

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

National Fire Academy

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

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

Strategic Goals: Promoting Humanitarian Assistance

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
\$12,584	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$12,584

Participant Totals:

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

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

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Law Enforcement Training Center

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

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.

The information in this report is for the Financial Forensic Techniques Program that was conducted at the ILEA Gaborone (Botswana) in February 2009.

Strategic Goals: Achieving 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

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 HOMELAND SECURITY

First Responder to Digital Evidence Program

This iteration of the First Responder to Digital Evidence Program, presented at the Uganda Management Institute, was the first of three different training programs requested by the Resident Legal Advisor, Office of Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance, and Training (OPDAT) at the Department of Justice. This training was requested so the recipients would be provided with the specialized training they need to successfully investigate and prosecute corruption cases by building the investigative, prosecutorial, judicial, and legislative capacity of the Ugandans, who are losing significant U.S. and international donor funds to corruption-related activities.

This three-day training program provided the training necessary for any criminal investigator who may be a first responder in a situation in which computer-based evidence is or may be recovered. While not being overwhelmingly technical in delivery, this training program provided criminal investigators with a sufficient overview of technology that would enable them to take the proper steps necessary to assess, acquire, and preserve digital evidence during the course of an investigation.

The program included the following topics: Legal Trends in Computer Search and Seizure (presented by the Embassy's Resident Legal Advisor), Computer Hardware and Storage Media, First Responder to Digital Evidence, Understanding Networks, Cell Phone Seizure, Investigative Techniques in Computer Search and Seizure, and Digital Officer Safety. In addition, a number of practical law exercises were conducted throughout the program.

From September 2-4, 2009, FLETC delivered the First Responder to Digital Evidence Program at the Uganda Management Institute in Kampala, Uganda.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Investing in People

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	\$34,298	Not Tracked	\$34,298

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	25	25

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

First Responder/Border Investigations Instructor Training Workshop

This workshop was in keeping with previous FLETC train-the-trainer efforts to help the State Border Guards Service (SBGS) to continue to develop their law enforcement capacity. The training presented was designed in such a manner that would help SBGS to design and formulate their own curriculum in the areas of first responder; critical incident response; crime scene preservation; evidence collection; report writing; and related practical exercises.

The First Responder/Border Investigations Instructor Training Program Workshop was presented to the Ukraine's State Border Guard Service on August 10-14, 2009, in Cherkassy, Ukraine.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Investing in People; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$28,871	\$28,871

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	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	45	45

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

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.

All expenses for the 2009 FLETC Foreign Visitor's Program were funded by the individual's host government.

Strategic Goals: Achieving 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

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.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

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. 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.

Thirty-one participants from Australia, Canada, France, Hong Kong, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Korea, Mexico, and the Ukraine attended various advanced law enforcement training programs at FLETC.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting 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	31	31

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

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.

The National Tax Academy, Inland Revenue Board of Malaysia requested two iterations of the Law Enforcement Advanced Interviewing Training Program to be delivered April 6-10, 2009, and again on April 13 -17, 2009.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$51,365	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$51,365

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.

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.

The Law Enforcement Control Tactics Instruction Training Program was presented to Ukraine's State Border Guard Service on July 20-31, 2009, in Cherkassy, Ukraine. There were 22 participants from the Ukraine's State Border Guard Service (SBGS).

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$80,105	\$80,105

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	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	22	22

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

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 work groups 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.

The Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) requested FLETC to deliver Leading Law Enforcement Organizations in the 21st Century on March 9-13, 2009, with 30 participants. At the request of the U.S. Embassy in Romania, FLETC delivered two iterations of Leading Law Enforcement Organizations in the 21st Century in Budapest, Hungary, on May 11-15, 2009, and again on June 15-19, 2009, for a total of 44 participants.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting International Understanding; Transnational Crimes

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$26,978	\$26,978

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$12,952	\$12,952

Participant Totals:

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

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

Pre-Assessment Workshop for Accreditation

The purpose of the Pre-Assessment Workshop was to discuss with the Ukraine State Border Guard Service Training staff each of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Accreditation (FLETA) standards. Additionally, members of the workshop identified relevant documented administrative controls (DACs) and identified appropriate supporting evidence which support the DACs. All 74 standards were discussed during the course of the workshop even though SBGS's initial accreditation effort will focus only on the 61 standards that are applicable to one of their training programs that was selected for accreditation. In the future, SBGS may seek accreditation of their training center at Cherkassy and will thereby need to address all 74 FLETA standards.

A Pre-Assessment Workshop for Accreditation was presented to Ukraine's State Border Guard Service on July 20-23, 2009, in Cherkassy, Ukraine. There were seven SBGS participants in attendance.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Investing in People

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$14,149	\$14,149

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	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	7	7

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 HOMELAND SECURITY

Immigration and Customs Enforcement

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) is the largest investigative arm of the Department of Homeland Security. ICE is composed of five law enforcement divisions which are supported by several sub-divisions. These divisions combine to form new investigative approaches with new resources to provide unparalleled investigation, interdiction, and security services to the public and our law enforcement partners in the federal, local, and international sectors.

Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) is the principle investigative division of ICE. HSI's primary mission is to promote homeland security and public safety through the criminal and civil enforcement of federal laws governing border control, customs, trade, immigration, and infrastructure. HSI's Illicit Finance and Proceeds of Crime Unit (IFPCU), with the assistance of the HSI's Office of International Affairs (OIA) supports ICE's missions through the multi-faceted, international law enforcement operations and training. OIA is the largest international investigative component in the Department of Homeland Security, with 63 offices in 44 countries. HSI-Illicit Finance and Proceeds of Crime Unit and OIA partner with foreign and domestic law enforcement counterparts to combat transnational crime through investigative operations, capacity building, and training programs. The HSI-IFPCU and OIA partnership carries ICE's operational mandate beyond the domestic borders, extending its reach to the overseas environment.

Bulk Cash Smuggling International Training Program

HSI-IFPCU trains foreign government and law enforcement officials in investigating a variety of financial crimes including bulk cash smuggling, the movement of illicit finance, 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, foreign corruption, and practical exercises demonstrating how terrorist and/or criminal organizations collect, store, and move illegal proceeds. International community 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 two to four HSI instructors and one instructor from U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP). If available, local subject matter experts from ICE Attache Offices supplement the materials. The agenda and curriculum are developed by HSI-IFPCU, 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.

In FY 2009, ICE-HSI provided training to 17 different countries.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$447,429	\$447,429

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	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
68	750	818

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

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

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 Goals: Achieving Peace and Security

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$23,600	\$36,920	\$60,520

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$32,510	\$32,510

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
173	615	788

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 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.

International Training

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

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Promoting 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
88	1,327	1,415

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

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 Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Promoting International Understanding; Strengthening Consular and Management Capabilities

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$34,500	\$0	\$34,500

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$31,969	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$88,053	\$120,022

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
44	284	328

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

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (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 United States 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 and refugee processing.

RAIO Asylum Division - Training

The Asylum Division of the USCIS Refugee, Asylum, and International Operations (RAIO) Directorate is involved in capacity-building efforts with other governments. These efforts include activities such as hosting counterparts from foreign countries at Asylum Division field offices and at Asylum Division training courses, and sharing training materials. In addition, Asylum Division staff travel to other countries to provide technical assistance and training on asylum-related topics.

The RAIO Asylum Division continued its capacity-building work with the Israeli government's Ministry of Interior (MOI) in their work to develop an asylum program. Three senior managers went to Tel Aviv for two weeks in March 2009 to participate in the first training for newly hired Refugee Status Determination Officers (RSDO) of MOI's Refugee Status Determination Unit, sharing expertise and training materials. From June through September, one of those managers and three Supervisory Asylum Officers went to Israel for a total of approximately two months each to mentor and train the RSDOs, and to work with the RSD Unit's management in developing systems for organizing workflow. Approximately 30 Israeli RSD Unit staff were involved in receiving training/guidance from the Asylum Division staff. The Asylum Division covered the costs for travel, lodging, etc., for its staff.

The RAIO Asylum Division also continued its capacity-building work with the government of Mexico. In August-September 2009, three Mexican immigration officials attended the Asylum Division's six-week Asylum Officer Basic Training Course (AOBTC), a required training for all new Asylum Officers. The Mexican government covered the cost of travel and the Asylum Division covered the cost of lodging, meals, and training materials.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Investing in People; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$123,000	\$0	\$123,000

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
6	33	39

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 HOMELAND SECURITY

RAIO International Operations Division - Foreign Visitors

Under the auspices of the Department of State's International Visitor Leadership Program, the International Operations Division of the Refugee, Asylum, and International Operations Directorate hosts delegations of foreign visitors who want to receive briefings on U.S. immigration policies and procedures and exchange information on immigration issues. Topics covered include, but are not limited to, trafficking of persons, asylum programs, refugee programs, and adoptions. All costs associated with the visit are covered by foreign governments, the visitor's organization, or other U.S. Government agencies. USCIS subject matter experts (SMEs) deliver presentations to the foreign visitors on the topics listed above. Presentations are followed by question-and-answer dialogue between the USCIS SMEs and the foreign visitors.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

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

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

RAIO International Operations Division - Training

The International Operations Division of the Refugee, Asylum, and International Operations Directorate conducts training for foreign government and nongovernment officials who want to receive training on U.S. immigration policies and procedures and exchange information on immigration issues. The costs associated with this are covered by the International Operations Division or other U.S. Government agencies, or foreign governments.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
4	60	64

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 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 Canada, Norway, the United Kingdom, and others. 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 Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance; Promoting International Understanding; 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	3	3

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

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 Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance; Promoting International Understanding; 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	9	9

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

U.S. Coast Guard Exportable Training

The U.S. Coast Guard provides training through deployable teams of Coast Guard personnel that conduct tailored training and maritime assessments in the host country via Mobile Education and Training Teams (MET/MTT). Training is available in all Coast Guard core missions and competencies of Maritime Law Enforcement, Search and Rescue, Marine Environmental Protection, Waterways Management, National Security, and the operation and maintenance of Coast Guard platforms. Courses in highest demand are in the areas of Maritime Law Enforcement, Search and Rescue, Crisis Command and Control for Managers, and professional leadership development through the International Maritime Officer Course.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance; Promoting International Understanding; Maritime Safety

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$2,632,988	\$2,632,988

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	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
233	1,368	1,601

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

U.S. Coast Guard International Visitors Program

The Coast Guard hosts 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 Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance; Promoting International Understanding; 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
\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	\$0

Participant Totals:

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

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

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

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 Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance; Maritime Safety

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$1,225,860	\$1,225,860

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	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	228	228

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

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 International Program 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 Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Promoting International Understanding; Strengthening Consular and Management Capabilities

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$0	\$495,000	\$495,000

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

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	0	602	602

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

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	101

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

Office of Policy Development and Research

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

HUD International 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.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance; Promoting International Understanding; 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	101	101

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

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$3,300,117	\$1,133,517	\$2,166,600	\$695,015†	\$74,846†	\$158,639†	\$918,695†	\$5,147,312†	1,385

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

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

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

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The mission of the Department of the Interior (DOI) is to protect and provide access to America's natural and cultural heritage and honor the nation's federal trust responsibilities to Native American tribes. The Department manages the nation's public lands and minerals, national parks, national wildlife refuges, and western water resources and upholds federal trust responsibilities to Native American tribes. It is responsible for migratory wildlife conservation; historic preservation; endangered species; surface-mined lands protection and restoration; mapping; and geological, hydrological, and biological science. The Department has conducted international activities for almost 100 years for the following four purposes:

(1) Facilitate DOI's domestic responsibilities, including managing protected areas adjacent to international borders; sharing scientific findings, technology, and other information beneficial to domestic programs; protecting migratory wildlife; and fighting cross border fires.

(2) Meet DOI's Congressionally mandated international activities such as elephant, rhino, tiger, and great ape protection, and migratory bird preservation.

(3) Meet U.S. Treaty obligations such as:

- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)
- Convention to Combat Desertification
- Convention on Nature Protection and Wildlife Preservation in the Western Hemisphere
- 1909 U.S.-Canada Boundary Waters Treaty
- 1944 U.S.-Mexico Water Treaty
- Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar)
- 1996 U.S.-Canada Migratory Bird Convention
- Migratory Bird and Game Mammal Treaty with Mexico
- Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and other Matter (London Convention 1972)
- Migratory Bird Treaty with Japan

(4) Support U.S. foreign policy objectives at the request of the White House and the State Department. Such activities include providing technical and scientific advice on wildlife, water, and other natural resources (e.g., water issues in the Middle East Peace Talks); park management; and addressing environmental hazards (e.g.,

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monitoring volcanoes and earthquakes).

Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation, and Enforcement

The Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation, and Enforcement (BOEMRE) provides federal oversight for the safe and environmentally responsible development of energy and mineral resources on the Outer Continental Shelf. Created from the former Minerals Management Service, the BOEMRE was established in June 2010.

Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation, and Enforcement Program

To operate internationally, the Bureau 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 Goals: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Creation and Implementation of a Sound Regulatory System for the Management of Oil and Gas Resources; Provision for Greater Institution Building and Contract Sanctity; Protection of Worker Safety and Environmental Protection

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$125,000	\$125,000

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
11	45	56

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 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 Goals: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; 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	390	390

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

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 Goals: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; 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
\$28,285	\$0	\$0	\$87,096	\$115,381

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
0	35	35

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

Visiting Scholar Program

The Visiting Scholar Program provides expertise not only to Reclamation, but also to the visiting scholar as well. Visiting scholars are specifically invited to assist with research/study projects of mutual interest and benefit to both parties. Visiting scholars are responsible for all expenses relative to visiting the Bureau of Reclamation.

Strategic Goals:

Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; 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	1	1

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

National Park Service

The National Park Service (NPS) is dedicated to conserving unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the National Park System for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. The NPS is granted authorization by the Mutual Education and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, which allows programs of cultural and educational exchange with the approval of the Department of State's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs.

The NPS also maintains international programs of communication and cooperation regarding natural resource preservation and protection in response to the Convention Concerning Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, ratified by the U.S. Senate in 1973, which provides for the identification and recognition of natural and historic properties of outstanding universal value and establishes a system whereby member nations cooperate in the protection, conservation, presentation, and rehabilitation of these properties.

Finally, as a complement to its domestic Volunteers-in-Parks Program, the NPS places foreign residents in U.S. parks to help them learn about the U.S. park system by working directly in a park, and to further international goals of biodiversity and sustainable development.

International Volunteers-in-Parks/Exchange Visitors Program and Technical Assistance Program

The National Park Service provides park-related training and development opportunities for qualified foreign trainees, foreign government visitors, and specialists to promote the general interests of international education and cultural exchange.

In addition 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 2009, the National Park Service J-1 Exchange Visitor Program strengthened NPS's ties with our counterparts in many nations' national parks, universities, and NGOs through our exchange activities. Our J-1 exchange programs have made a difference in the lives of foreign nationals and in the NPS staff who participated in them. Many countries around the world look to the United States as a leader in park and protected area management. At the same time, the National Park Service often learns about innovative practices from other countries' park agencies.

The impact of NPS Exchange Programs lies in building relationships between U.S. national park staff and the world's national park and protected area managers, scientists, and other professionals. As our country's natural and cultural professionals exchange best practices with those from abroad, NPS's program also strengthens park management in the United States and in foreign countries.

The following are highlights from NPS FY 2009 exchange programs:

A South Korean civil engineer from that country's national park service consulted with an NPS facility manager at Dinosaur National Park. The South Korean exchange visitor discussed a variety of best practices with the Dinosaur facility management team, from applications of standard engineering principles to cost estimates for national park projects. The South Korean manager was introduced to NPS's Facility Management Software System, including the process of analyzing condition assessments and documenting conditions of physical assets parkwide.

Five researchers from the Saxo Institute of the University of Copenhagen participated in an exchange program at the Virgin Islands National Park and the Friends of the Virgin Islands National Park. The exchange visitors had completed archaeological and ethnological research in the Danish West Indian archives and came to collaborate with national park archeologists at field sites in the Virgin Islands National Park. The Danish participants applied their archival research to interpreting excavated sites of early European settlement of the Lameshur district of the park and Hassel Island. Since three-fourths of the Virgin Island's written history is housed in Denmark, the

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research which the Danish counterparts shared with Virgin Islands park staff was extremely valuable to their park archaeology projects; moreover, the examination of on-site excavations was equally important to the Danish researchers.

An ecologist from Shoumary Wildlife Reserve and Azraq Wetland Reserve in Jordan participated in a natural resources management training program at the NPS, Northern Colorado Plateau (NCPN.) NCPN is one of 32 National Park Service inventory and monitoring networks nationwide that are implementing vital signs monitoring in order to assess the condition of park ecosystems and develop a stronger scientific basis for stewardship and management of natural resources across the National Park System. The Jordanian ecologist participated in a special project relating aquatic macroinvertebrate assemblages to human caused disturbance at springs in and around Moab, Utah; integrated riparian monitoring at Capitol Reef National Park; and integrated upland monitoring at Canyonlands National Park. The Jordanian visitor had an opportunity to present a special program on Jordan's protected areas at the public library in Moab, Utah.

An Australian park manager from Alpine National Park, in Parks Victoria, came to Rocky Mountain National Park to collaborate with her U.S. counterparts. As both parks share similar alpine resources and challenges, the Australian's program was useful for her and the staff at Rocky Mountain. The Australian park manager participated in Rocky Mountain's wilderness management planning, development of search and rescue strategies, as well as visitor and natural resource management policy development. Topics included managing recreation activities in a manner to protect conservation values, conducting fire suppression in a sensitive manner in wilderness areas, and developing stewardship in nearby park communities. The Australian visitor presented a public program about national parks of Australia, expounding on the similarities and differences in park management strategies in Parks Victoria versus those in Rocky Mountain National Park.

A Mexican national park manager at Cuatrociénegas National Park came to White Sands National Park to consult with the staff and plan future joint projects. The two parks have a "sister park" relationship. (Sister parks are informal relationships between U.S. national parks and national parks in countries that share common resources and challenges.) The Mexican manager collaborated with White Sands on a research project to inventory endemic arthropods in White Sands and Cuatrociénegas. The Mexican visitor accompanied park interpreters on formal programs, providing assistance, and making the sister park partnership a visible presence with visitors. On Labor Day weekend, he presented an evening program to approximately 50 park visitors about Cuatrociénegas and the sister park partnership with White Sands.

NPS welcomed another Jordanian participant to the United States. He is a wildlife specialist for the Jordanian Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature (RSCN.) RSCN is the leading conservation NGO in Jordan, and is responsible for managing the country's network of nature reserves. The exchange visitor spent six weeks at Badlands National Park, and was involved in a bison roundup, bighorn sheep surveys, rangeland restoration work, and capturing of black-footed ferrets for translocation.

During three days of introductory meetings in Washington with federal land management agencies, the Jordanian visitor had the opportunity to visit Catoctin Mountain Park. He met with Catoctin's resource manager and the park's wildlife biologist. While at Catoctin, the Jordanian visitor learned about the park's whitetail deer management plan, its native trout studies, and other resource management topics. He also spent two days with the USGS Patuxent Wildlife Research Center learning about USGS's bird-banding and monitoring programs. This Jordanian visitor represented the fourth class of Middle Eastern fellows participating in NPS's Exchange Program and he is the third fellow from RSCN. Previous fellows have been placed at Bryce Canyon National Park, Biscayne National Park, Mojave National Preserve, Death Valley National Park, and the NPS Northern Colorado Plateau Monitoring Network. The Jordanian visitor finished his program at the beginning of November and returned to Washington to present a final report on his program.

Rocky Mountain National Park staff were invited to provide technical assistance to protected areas in Costa Rica as part of the sister city relationship between Estes Park, Colorado, and the municipality of Monteverde, Costa Rica. The protected areas include Monteverde Cloud Forest Reserve, Santa Elena Cloud Forest Reserve, Children's Eternal Rainforest, and Arenal National Park, all units of the Agua y Paz Biosphere Reserve. NPS evaluated and made recommendations in the following areas: trail construction and maintenance; inventory and monitoring of natural resources; interpretive programs and methods including interpretive media and exhibits; and the effectiveness of sales outlets as adjuncts to interpretive programs. Rocky Mountain Nature Association also provided support to this sister city initiative to promote the sustainable management of protected areas in concert with their gateway communities.

National Park Service specialists visited Japan to discuss the future nomination of Mount Fuji as a World Heritage Site, which was added to Japan's World Heritage Tentative List in 2007. At a symposium on "Mount Fuji as a

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Nature Park," organized by the Yamanashi Institute of Environmental Studies, they shared the NPS experience managing U.S. World Heritage Sites and presented talks on "Park Management and Children's Interpretation" and "Fundamentals of Interpretation and Visitor Experience." The multiplicity of jurisdictions confronted by Japanese park management is a challenging model, and one that is true over much of the world. It also matches the situation for many NPS heritage and affiliated areas.

An NPS park ranger participated in a conference on antiquity looting and trafficking in Siam Reap, Cambodia. While in-country, the NPS ranger worked with the FBI as an instructor at two law enforcement training sessions conducted for the Cambodian National Police, concerning antiquity investigations in Phnom Penh. Following this, a visit to temple sites, which included Angkor Wat, Banteay Srei, Bakong, and Preah Vihear, provided NPS an opportunity to meet Cambodian National Police command and field staff and representatives from APSARA (the Authority for the Protection and Management of Angkor and the Region of Siem Reap) and to speak with representatives of the Patrimony Police about current looting and preservation concerns.

The NPS worked with the USAID Mission to send an assessment team to Haiti's lone World Heritage Site -- Citadelle/Ramiers/San Souci -- in northern Haiti, as well as to two natural national park sites in southern and central Haiti to meet with a variety of stakeholders and government officials. NPS staff shared their observations with the USAID Mission and the Haitian Prime Minister, along with practical recommendations for management of these sites. This is expected to be the beginning of a long-term effort to help improve visitor and site management at Haitian national heritage venues.

NPS's Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation participated in the Imperial Gardens of Russia International Festival in St. Petersburg. NPS gave a seminar on its role in preserving significant U.S. cultural landscapes and the use of labyrinths in U.S. landscape design. At a related conference titled "Landscape Design in the City: Historical Landscapes in the Modern Era," sponsored by the St. Petersburg State Forest Technical Academy and the International Federation of Landscape Architects (IFLA), held in the Mikhailovsky Castle, NPS gave a keynote presentation on "Historic Landscape Management: Combining Science and Art." The first Imperial Gardens of Russia International Festival was held in 2008 with the aim of engaging the public in a celebration of the history of St. Petersburg gardens, and use of the gardens as a venue to explore contemporary art.

Accepting an invitation from the Parco Regionale del Po Delta, a National Park Service representative participated in a conference highlighting the park's resource stewardship issues. The park preserves some of Italy's most productive and biologically diverse areas including its largest expanse of protected wetlands. The conference was attended by scientists undertaking park studies, regional naturalists, government representatives, and park partners. NPS gave a presentation on natural resource management activities in the United States, highlighting the NPS inventory and monitoring of natural resources and international bird conservation activities, particularly the Park Flight Program.

Yosemite National Park, along with the University of California-Merced and the Institute at the Golden Gate, has developed a pilot course aimed at park and protected area managers around the world focused on leading their agencies and protected areas through an increasingly complex world in which our parks face a range of issues and threats barely imaginable 30 years ago. These issues -- from climate change to habitat loss -- are better addressed through strategic anticipatory approaches rather than reacting to issues as they arise. With instructors from the NPS, the Stanford Business School, UC-Merced and elsewhere, participants will gain by interacting with fellow park managers from around the globe.

American national park staff, visiting foreign scientists, and park staff from around the world share a common passion to protect the natural and cultural resources in national parks and monuments. As they seek to understand each other's organizations, learn from each other's preservation methods, and save these special places from destruction, they also learn about each other's cultures. As pressures on the world's oceans, rivers, forests, mountains, wildlife, and cultural sites intensify, working together may prove to be crucial in saving the national parks and protected areas. As we do so, our desire to protect them may also further peace between our nations. To these ends, we direct the efforts of NPS's Exchange Visitor Programs.

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Strategic Goals: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$24,582	\$10,000	\$34,582

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$15,800	\$74,146	\$27,300	\$32,400	\$149,646

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
120	72	192

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

Office of International Affairs

International Technical Assistance Program

With donor funds, the Department of the Interior can provide training and technical assistance to countries in areas of DOI staff expertise, which include protected area management, cultural resources management, environmental education, endangered species conservation, visitor services, recreation management, fire management, minerals management, abandoned mine lands reclamation, ecotourism, wildlife law enforcement, resource interpretation, park infrastructure, and concessions management. Expertise is drawn from the various departmental bureaus.

The unique strengths of DOI technical assistance are as follows:

- DOI offers technical experts with a depth of applied technical knowledge, international experience, and relevant language skills.
- DOI fosters direct, sustained exchanges between U.S. natural resource managers and their host-country counterparts. These are often direct government-to-government partnerships.
- DOI covers all salaries for the technical assistance it provides. In fact, DOI contributes approximately \$25,000 in salaries for each \$50,000 of donor contribution.
- DOI responds rapidly to technical assistance requests.
- DOI can employ its large internal training staff to provide professional "train-the-trainer" workshops to ensure long-term program sustainability.

DOI technical assistance is offered on a reimbursable basis. Donor funds cover the costs of travel and per diem of DOI technical staff, support for field activities, equipment, and program management.

Strategic Goals: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$2,031,600	\$2,031,600

Non-USG Funding:

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

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
62	91	153

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

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 Goals: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Protection of Fish, Wildlife, and Plants and Their Habitats

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$642,452	\$0	\$642,452

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$671,893	\$671,893

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
109	249	358

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.

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 Goals: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$466,483	\$0	\$466,483

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$650,930	\$700	\$131,339	\$127,306	\$910,275

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
51	149	200

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

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$99,691,589	\$2,807,492	\$96,884,097	\$2,973†	\$2,819†	\$0†	\$12,578†	\$99,709,959†	75,089

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

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

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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

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

Antitrust Division

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

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

The historic goal of the antitrust laws is to protect economic freedom and opportunity by promoting competition in the marketplace. Competition in a free market benefits American consumers through lower prices, better quality, and greater choice. Competition provides businesses the opportunity to compete on price and quality, in an open market and on a level playing field, unhampered by anticompetitive restraints. Competition also tests and hardens American

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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 2009, 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 Barbados, Brazil, China, India, Hungary, Russia, Pakistan, Vietnam, 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., Vietnam); sent officials and staff to participate in seminars and conferences hosted by other agencies; 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 the OECD's regional training center events, including workshops on cartels and merger reviews.

Strategic Goals: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$26,251	\$45,242	\$71,493

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$2,973	\$2,819	Not Tracked	\$12,578	\$18,370

Participant Totals:

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

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

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives

The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF) 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 Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$60,000	\$1,773,825	\$1,833,825

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	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 JUSTICE

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
182	3,120	3,302

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

Criminal Division

The Criminal Division develops, enforces, and supervises the application of all federal criminal laws except those specifically assigned to other divisions. The Division, along with the 93 U.S. Attorneys, has the responsibility for overseeing criminal matters under more than 900 statutes, as well as certain civil litigation. Criminal Division attorneys prosecute many nationally significant cases. In addition to its direct litigation responsibilities, the Division formulates and implements criminal enforcement policy and provides advice and assistance. For example, the Division approves or monitors sensitive areas of law enforcement such as participation in the Witness Security Program and the use of electronic surveillance; advises the Attorney General, Congress, the Office of Management and Budget, and the White House on matters of criminal law; provides legal advice and assistance to federal prosecutors and investigative agencies; and provides leadership for coordinating international as well as federal, state, and local law enforcement matters.

International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program

The International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP) 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.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$68,759,970	\$68,759,970

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	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
725	39,779	40,504

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

Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance, and Training Program

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 Goals:

Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance; Promoting International Understanding; Anticorruption

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$23,080,999	\$23,080,999

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	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
984	15,007	15,991

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 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 607 DOJ attorneys and other officials contributed out of their daily activities in FY 2009 to meet with visitors, provide information about the U.S. justice system, and answer visitors' questions. They are not appropriated funds.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting International Understanding; Strengthening Consular and Management 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	1,556	1,556

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

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 Goals: Achieving 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
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	82	82

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

International Narcotics Control Training Program

DEA's International Training Section (TRI) operates in coordination with the Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs to plan, develop, and provide counternarcotics training to police officials worldwide. The DEA Country Office/U.S. Mission and the host country collaborate with each other in order to customize training programs and maximize exposure to areas that will be most beneficial to the DEA/U.S. Mission objectives. TRI's objectives include upgrading drug law enforcement capabilities of foreign law enforcement agencies, encouraging and assisting key countries in the development of self-sufficient drug investigative training programs, and providing foreign officials with the necessary motivation, skills, and knowledge required to initiate and continue high-level drug investigations. Objectives also include increasing and fostering regional cooperation and communication between countries and between foreign police and DEA personnel.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$2,233,293	\$1,048,244	\$3,281,537

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
762	7,425	8,187

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

Federal Bureau of Investigation

The mission of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is to uphold the law through the investigation of violations of federal criminal law; to protect the United States from foreign intelligence and terrorist activities; to provide leadership and law enforcement assistance to federal, state, local, and international agencies; and to perform these responsibilities in a manner that is responsive to the needs of the public and is faithful to the Constitution of the United States.

Federal Bureau of Investigation International Training Programs

The Federal Bureau of Investigation serves as the principal investigative arm of the Department of Justice. The FBI detects and investigates crimes against the United States and performs other duties connected with national security. In response to the unprecedented growth in transnational crime, the FBI now maintains an active overseas presence that fosters the establishment of effective working relationships with foreign law enforcement agencies. Additionally, the FBI trains law enforcement officers in both basic and advanced investigative techniques and principles in an effort to promote country-to-country cooperation. Besides its participation in international working groups, the FBI is involved in the exchange of mid-level supervisory personnel from police agencies. Its relationship with INTERPOL facilitates the rapid exchange of criminal investigative information on drug smuggling and other international crimes.

The International Training and Assistance Unit (ITAU) provides operational investigative support and infrastructure building for the U.S. Government by training foreign law enforcement officials in all world regions. The FBI's legal attaches, the American embassies, and foreign law enforcement representatives identify the training needs of foreign law enforcement agencies. The ITAU formulates and coordinates country-specific training and assistance.

International training opportunities include in-country training, practical case training, U.S.-based training (at the FBI Academy in Quantico, Virginia), and overseas training at the International Law Enforcement Academies (ILEAs) in Gaborone, Botswana; 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.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$487,948	\$2,175,817	\$2,663,765

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

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

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
614	4,752	5,366

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

Office of Justice Programs

Since 1984, the Office of Justice Programs (OJP) has provided federal leadership in developing the nation's capacity to prevent and control crime, improve the criminal and juvenile justice systems, increase knowledge about crime and related issues, and assist crime victims. OJP's senior management team -- comprised of the Assistant Attorney General (AAG), the Deputy Assistant Attorney General (DAAG), and the five bureau heads -- works together with dedicated managers and line staff to carry out this mission.

National Institute of Justice International Activities

The international activities of the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) foster cooperation and collaboration between researchers and practitioners in the United States and its companion criminal justice agencies in other countries. 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.

In FY 2009, the International Center at the National Institute of Justice hosted 65 visitors from 15 countries. NIJ staff also traveled for meetings of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in Vienna, Austria, and conducted criminal justice research abroad to determine the transferability of certain foreign criminal justice innovations to the United States. Other NIJ staff participated in and provided training, lectures, conferences, and learning exchanges abroad on a variety of criminal justice issues, including terrorism, corrections, policing, and drug control.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting International Understanding; 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
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
15	65	80

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

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$766,579	\$766,579	\$0	\$37,485†	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$804,064†	579

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 LABOR

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

Bureau of 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.

Child Labor, Forced Labor, and Human Trafficking Program

The Office of Child Labor, Forced Labor, and Human Trafficking (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.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

From FY 1995 to FY 2009, the Department has received over \$410 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 2009, DOL has received an additional \$249 million to fund the Child Labor Education Initiative, which seeks to improve the accessibility and quality of basic education for children who either have been involved in exploitive child labor or are at risk of becoming involved.

In FY 2009, OCFT awarded approximately \$59 million for 21 projects in 19 countries to eliminate exploitive child labor, while continuing to oversee technical assistance projects funded in previous fiscal years. In FY 2009, OCFT hosted a three-and-a-half day international workshop in Washington, D.C., for its child labor grantees that provided them a forum to discuss effective strategies and tools for eliminating and preventing child labor, share experiences and good practices, and receive one-on-one technical consultation and administrative updates on effective implementation, monitoring, and project reporting.

ILAB/OCFT also conducted extensive research for three reports released in September 2009: the initial "List of Goods Produced by Child or Forced Labor" required by the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005 (TVPRA), the "U.S. Department of Labor's 2008 Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor" under the Trade and Development Act, and a proposed update to the "List of Products Produced by Forced or Indentured Child Labor" pursuant to Executive Order 13126 of 1999.

Strategic Goals: Governing Justly and Democratically; Investing in People; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance; Promoting International Understanding; Elimination of Exploitive Child Labor; Labor Standards/Child Labor

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$259,000	\$0	\$259,000

Non-USG Funding:

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

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
79	65	144

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

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.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Strategic Goals: Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance; Promoting 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	302	302

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

Trade Agreement Administration and Technical Cooperation

The Office of Trade and Labor Affairs implements trade-related labor policy and coordinates international technical cooperation in support of the labor provisions in free trade agreements; develops and coordinates Department of Labor positions regarding international economic policy issues and participates in the formulation and implementation of U.S. policy on such issues; and provides services, information, expertise, and technical cooperation programs that effectively support the international responsibilities of the Department of Labor and U.S. foreign labor policy objectives. □

Strategic Goals: Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting International Understanding; Labor Standards; Enforcement of Labor Laws; Social Safety Net

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$507,579	\$0	\$507,579

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	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	38	38

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

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 Goals: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$37,485	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$37,485

Participant Totals:

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

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

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 Goals: To Learn About U.S. Statistical Methods

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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.

FY 2009 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$637,262,305	\$588,869,647	\$48,392,659	\$74,925,848†	\$34,165,641†	\$17,740,384†	\$700,664†	\$764,794,842†	179,023

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

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

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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

Bureau of African Affairs

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

Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs

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

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$493,934	\$143,000	\$636,934

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$425,000	Not Tracked	\$425,000

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
76	3,595	3,671

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

Bureau of 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.

FY 2009 proved to be a highly productive year for the ATA program and its partner nations: 6,027 students from 57 countries attended 319 courses, assessments, and consultations offered mostly in their countries. The ATA training introduced participants to the latest antiterrorism/counterterrorism (AT/CT) techniques and practices in several critical areas including cyber investigations, critical infrastructure protection, explosive incident countermeasures, VIP protection, and border control management. To maximize program impact and reduce costs, ATA expanded its efforts to train participants in their countries aiming to not only increase local capacity but also to further cooperation between participant countries, significantly maximizing program benefits.

ATA training is effectively assisting the law enforcement agencies of the participant countries to improve and sustain their tactical, operational, and strategic capabilities to combat and deter terrorism, and the recipients are adeptly incorporating ATA assistance into their operations.

In Pakistan, for example, an ATA-trained Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) team competently responded to remove two unexploded missiles found outside the village of Sheikh Mohammad. The officers safely deactivated the missiles, effectively preventing civilian casualties.

In Kenya, responding to an emergency call from local fishermen, ATA-trained maritime police officers swiftly and effectively subdued and apprehended 11 suspected Somali pirates off the coast of Kenya.

In the Philippines, members of the National Police's Explosive Ordnance Disposal Unit discovered three hand grenades near a children's playground in Central Mindanao. After the area was made safe, the ATA-trained EOD technicians conducted a controlled destruction of the unexploded grenades.

In Indonesia, three Jihad terrorists were convicted in the Jakarta District Court on terrorism charges. The success of the prosecution was attributed to the ATA-trained and equipped Antiterrorism Unit's investigation. Over the past two years, over 150 terrorists have been incarcerated, largely as a result of the Antiterrorism Unit's investigations. Beyond helping enhance the partner nations' AT/CT capabilities, ATA assistance is also helping forge and maintain bilateral and regional cooperation between these nations to deter and combat terrorism.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$34,936,292	\$11,932	\$34,948,224

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	6,027	6,027

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

Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs

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

Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs

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

Strategic Goals:

Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$2,660,445	\$742,025	\$3,402,470

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$17,770	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	\$17,770

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
995	38,763	39,758

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

Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs

The Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA) promotes mutual understanding between the United States and other nations by conducting educational and cultural exchange activities. The mission of educational and cultural exchange is to promote friendly, sympathetic, and peaceful relations between the United States and other countries by fostering mutual understanding through a wide range of international programs, as authorized by the Fulbright-Hays Act. Mutual understanding is achieved by exposing foreign participants to U.S. values, language, ideas, and policies, and by increasing Americans' knowledge about foreign societies and cultures, as well as international issues important to U.S. interests.

Since September 11, 2001, ECA has placed increased focus on younger and more diverse audiences, particularly countries with significant Muslim populations, in order to engage the successor generation in a dialogue for greater understanding through expanded academic, cultural, and professional exchange programs. It builds on the values we hold in common with all societies, strengthens voices of moderation, reinforces U.S. commitment to education and opportunity, and provides a platform for positive dialogue. It is a long-term strategy, using both new and traditional models. ECA's core programs, including Fulbright, the International Visitor Leadership Program, the Youth Exchange and Study Program, CultureConnect, and other exchanges, empower U.S. citizens, reach the younger generation, and engage under-represented sectors of foreign societies.

The Bureau's programs are administered overseas in cooperation with State Department posts, Fulbright binational commissions, and U.S.-based nongovernmental organizations (NGOs). These institutions are essential to fulfilling the Bureau's mission.

Citizen Exchange Programs

The Office of Citizen Exchanges funds and manages professional, youth, and cultural programs and exchanges designed to create mutual understanding and promote U.S. interests. These programs enable emerging leaders, young professionals, and motivated students from foreign countries to create long-term relationships with American counterparts.

Citizen Exchange Programs are, for the most part, managed through grants to U.S. nonprofit institutions, including community organizations, professional associations, and universities, which are encouraged to partner with in-country organizations, professional associations, and universities to conduct the project.

Citizen Exchange grants generate an exchange of ideas and develop common approaches to shared international problems; create sustainable professional and institutional linkages between the United States and other countries; enhance U.S. and foreign audiences' knowledge of each other's problem-solving approaches, cultural traditions, and value systems; increase the international awareness and involvement of the American nonprofit NGO community; and generate public-private sector partnerships that, in turn, leverage private sector funding.

Strategic Communities projects support professional programs that generally involve two-way exchanges, in many cases taking place over a two- to three-year period. Exchanges may include U.S.-based internships, seminars and site visits, in-country workshops, conferences, and consultancies. Individualized internships provide practical experience in such fields as media, public administration, business development, and NGO management. Home stays with American families and enrichment activities provide a well-rounded learning experience for the foreign participants in a Citizen Exchange Program. Thematic priorities for grant solicitations are developed 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 Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$82,093,000	\$357,076	\$82,450,076

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$849,000	\$2,278,678	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$3,127,678

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
6,129	10,578	16,707

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

Economic Support Fund Programs

The Economic Support Fund (ESF) addresses economic and political foreign policy interests of the United States by providing assistance to allies and countries in transition to democracy, supporting the Middle East peace process, and financing economic stabilization programs, frequently in a multi-donor context. ESF furthers U.S. foreign policy interests by:

- Increasing the role of the private sector in the economy, reducing government controls over markets, enhancing job creation, and improving economic growth.
- Assisting in the development of effective and accessible independent legal systems operating under the rule of law, as measured by an increase in the use of the courts to decide allegations of human rights abuses or abuses of government authority.
- Developing and strengthening institutions necessary for sustainable democracy through support for the transformation of the public sector, including assistance and training to improve public administration, promote decentralization, and strengthen local governments, parliaments, independent media, and nongovernmental organizations.

The Cyprus-America Scholarship Program is included in the Economic Support Fund Programs.

Strategic Goals:

Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$38,837,856	\$38,837,856

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	768	768

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

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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 Goals: Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$241,361,000	\$652,577	\$242,013,577

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$69,665,078	\$22,253,305	\$16,200,785	Not Tracked	\$108,119,168

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
3,499	5,757	9,256

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

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 Goals: Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$43,198,000	\$840,000	\$44,038,000

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
234	14,704	14,938

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

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 Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$77,962,000	\$0	\$77,962,000

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$666,294	\$0	\$0	\$666,294

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	4,555	4,555

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

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 Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$21,170,000	\$3,251,000	\$24,421,000

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$329,000	\$4,822,572	\$976,000	\$700,000	\$6,827,572

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
224	1,542	1,766

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

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 Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$38,679,000	\$0	\$38,679,000

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$3,070,009	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$3,070,009

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
2,167	674	2,841

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

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.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$11,643,311	\$0	\$11,643,311

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$4,000,000	\$1,057,283	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$5,057,283

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
564	757	1,321

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

Support for East European Democracy Exchanges

The 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 Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$2,944,100	\$2,944,100

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
33	211	244

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

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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 Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance; Promoting International Understanding; Strengthening Consular and Management Capabilities

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$9,545,301	\$11,326	\$9,556,626

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$16,000	\$127,799	\$664	\$144,463

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
1,103	12,362	13,465

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

Bureau of Intelligence and Research

Drawing on all-source intelligence, the Bureau of Intelligence and Research (INR) provides value-added independent analysis of events to Department policy makers, ensures that intelligence activities support foreign policy and national security purposes, and serves as the focal point in the Department for ensuring policy review of sensitive counterintelligence and law enforcement activities. INR's primary mission is to harness intelligence to serve U.S. diplomacy.

Research and Training Program on Eastern Europe and the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union

The 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 nongovernmental 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.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
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.

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 Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$3,183,491	\$263,049	\$3,446,540

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	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
883	0	883

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

Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs

The Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) advises the President, Secretary of State, other bureaus in the Department of State, and other departments and agencies within the U.S. Government on the development of policies and programs to combat international narcotics and crime. The INL narcotics control program has two primary goals: (1) to use the full range of U.S. diplomacy to convince foreign governments of the importance and relevance of narcotics control to bilateral and multilateral relations and to promote cooperation with the United States and (2) to employ the Bureau's various programs to help stop the flow of illegal drugs to American soil.

International Demand Reduction Training and Technical Assistance

The International Demand Reduction Training and Technical Assistance program seeks to reduce the worldwide demand for illicit drugs by motivating foreign governments and institutions into giving increased attention to the negative effects of drug abuse upon society. In addition, the program attempts to mobilize international opinion against the drug trade and mobilize regional and international support for counternarcotics policies, programs, and strategies.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Investing in People; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$6,387,632	\$0	\$6,387,632

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
81	8,333	8,414

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 International Security and Nonproliferation

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

The ISN Bureau:

- Spearheads efforts to promote international consensus on weapons of mass destruction (WMD) proliferation through bilateral and multilateral diplomacy.
- Leads the development of diplomatic responses to specific bilateral and regional WMD proliferation challenges, including today's threats posed by Iran, North Korea, and Syria; and develops and supports strategic dialogues with China, India, Pakistan, and other key states or groups of states.
- Addresses WMD proliferation threats posed by 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 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 2009, EXBS directly implemented 105 technical export control workshops, meetings, or conferences with officials from 33 countries. An estimated 1,849 foreign officials received training or participated in workshops or conferences in this time period. EXBS conducted legal/regulatory workshops with Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Cambodia, Chile, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Pakistan, the Philippines, Singapore, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Vietnam. Licensing workshops were conducted with Afghanistan, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Pakistan, Singapore, and Tajikistan. EXBS conducted Industry-Government Outreach activities in Croatia, Russia, and Taiwan. Inspection and detection equipment training was provided to Albania, Armenia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Kosovo, Macedonia, Montenegro, and Serbia. Although EXBS funds the majority of its enforcement training through other USG implementing entities, EXBS implemented Best Practice Exchanges and the training of 124 foreign officials by the University of Georgia, Center for International Trade and Security Export Control Academy.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$4,989,307	\$0	\$4,989,307

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	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 STATE

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
161	1,849	2,010

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

Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs

The Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs helps to guide the operation of the U.S. diplomatic missions within the countries of the region. The Bureau works closely with U.S. embassies and consulates overseas and with foreign embassies in Washington, D.C.

Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs

Post-generated exchange and training programs in the Near East consist of a variety of exchanges, seminars, training programs, and conferences that address various policy challenges, including building a unified, stable, and prosperous region, and supporting economic, educational, and political reform.

Strategic Goals:

Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Investing in People; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance; Promoting International Understanding; Strengthening Consular and Management Capabilities

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,042,557	\$221,443	\$1,264,000

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
291	3,284	3,575

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

Bureau of South 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 Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance; Promoting International Understanding; Strengthening Consular and Management Capabilities

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,099,686	\$0	\$1,099,686

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
75	27,949	28,024

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

Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs

The Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs is responsible for managing and promoting U.S. interests in the region by supporting democracy, trade, and sustainable economic development, and fostering cooperation on issues such as drug trafficking and crime, poverty reduction, and environmental protection.

The Bureau works with its partners in the Americas to generate broad-based growth through freer trade and sound economic policies, to invest in the well-being of people from all walks of life, and to make democracy serve every citizen more effectively and justly.

The Bureau strives to strengthen an inter-American community formed by:

- Economic partners that are democratic, stable, and prosperous.
- Friendly neighbors that help secure our borders against terrorism and illegal drugs.
- Nations that work together in the world to advance shared political and economic values.

Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs

Post-generated exchanges in the Western Hemispheric region consist of a variety of exchanges, seminars, workshops, and conferences that promote the United States' interests in democracy, trade, and sustainable economic development. Programs also foster cooperation on issues such as drug trafficking and crime, poverty reduction, and environmental protection.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$3,424,691	\$117,275	\$3,541,966

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$65,000	\$1,500	\$10,800	\$0	\$77,300

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
535	19,865	20,400

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

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$1,136,932	\$1,022,246	\$114,686	\$1,249,396†	\$0†	\$428,562†	\$37,279†	\$2,852,169†	4,929

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

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The Department of Transportation (DOT) is a Cabinet-level executive department commissioned to serve the United States by ensuring a fast, safe, efficient, accessible, and secure transportation system that meets vital national interests and enhances the quality of life of the American people, today and into the future. Leadership of the DOT is provided by the Secretary of Transportation, who is the principal adviser to the President in all matters relating to federal transportation programs.

The 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 Department's Strategic Plan for 2006-2011 describes five policy goals and strategies to improve the nation's transportation sector: safety, reduced congestion, global connectivity, environmental stewardship and security, and preparedness/response. Successful achievements of these goals will boost the economic well-being of our country and spur opportunities for greater implementation of technical assistance and training programs around the world.

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

Federal Aviation Administration

The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) provides a safe, secure, and efficient global aerospace system that

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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 Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting 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	2,380	2,380

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

Office of International Aviation International Training Program

The Office of International Aviation International Training Program provides training to foreign aviation officials under government-to-government agreements or government-to-private organization contracts, generally between the FAA and the Civil Aviation Authority in the recipient country. The recipient country usually reimburses the FAA for the costs associated with the training. Funding for some training programs may be arranged through international organizations, such as the International Civil Aviation Organization, or other agencies. The FAA provides training to foreign aviation officials through its 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.

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Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Investing in People; Operation of Safe, Secure, and Efficient International Airspace

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,523	\$114,686	\$116,209

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$1,202,996	\$0	\$102,906	\$37,279	\$1,343,181

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
31	1,298	1,329

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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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 Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Investing in People; Promoting International Understanding; Strengthening Consular and Management Capabilities; 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	67	67

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 Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$348,673	\$0	\$348,673

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$1,400	Not Tracked	\$5,600	Not Tracked	\$7,000

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
125	264	389

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

National Highway Institute International Training Program

The National Highway Institute (NHI) International Programs team is dedicated to promoting highway transportation expertise worldwide and to increasing the transfer of highway transportation technology to the international transportation community. Primary activities include sponsoring training programs for international participants, assisting in establishing Technology Transfer Centers, offering International Highway Fellowships, and hosting foreign visitors. NHI offers its training courses to both groups and individuals. International groups may purchase NHI courses for presentation in a selected country; interested individuals may purchase single slots in international courses presented in the United States. The National Highway Institute is an office in the Office of Technical Services

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Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance; Transportation of People and Goods/Improved Mobility of Defense Forces

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,100	\$0	\$1,100

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$45,000	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$45,000

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.

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 Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$18,100	\$0	\$18,100

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
8	297	305

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 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 Goals: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Promoting 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
24	79	103

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 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 Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$320,056	\$0	\$320,056

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	36	36

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

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.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting International Understanding; Advancement of Nautical, Marine, and Marine Engineering Sciences; Maritime Safety 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
	0	33	33

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

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

The primary mission of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) is to save lives and prevent injuries or economic losses resulting from road crashes. NHTSA's programs focus on two areas: (1) design and construction of vehicles and equipment, which includes developing and issuing regulations that improve the safety of motor vehicles and passengers, and (2) behavioral issues, with a specific focus on best practices for drivers, passengers, pedestrians, and other road users.

NHTSA International Activities

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration has limited authority in the international affairs arena, and therefore does not have a formal international program. The only international activity that is supported by Congress through appropriations is travel to attend meetings related to global harmonization of vehicle safety standards. NHTSA does not have the authority to provide any technical assistance to a foreign country. In some very specific and unique instances, NHTSA has provided its expertise to foreign countries under the authority of the Secretary of Transportation or another 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 Goals: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Promoting International Understanding

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

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

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	0	57	57

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

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 training 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 are included. When training is conducted in-country, the participants' travel costs were paid by the countries receiving the training.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Strengthening Consular and Management 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
\$376,206	\$0	\$376,206

Non-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
33	86	119

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 TRANSPORTATION

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.

The United States hosted the North American Transportation Statistics Interchange in 2009. This meeting is held every year, and rotates among Canada, Mexico, and the United States.

Strategic Goals: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting International Understanding; Strengthening Consular and Management Capabilities; Security and Prosperity Partnership (SPP) for North America

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$276,644	\$0	\$276,644

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	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
26	61	87

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

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$14,286	\$14,286	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$19,141†	\$33,427†	412

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

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

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

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

The mission of the Department of the Treasury is to promote prosperous and stable American and world economies, manage the U.S. Government's finances, safeguard our financial systems, protect our nation's leaders, ensure a safe and drug-free America, and continue to build a strong institution. The Department carries out this mission by performing four basic functions: formulating and recommending economic, financial, tax, and fiscal policies; serving as financial agent for the U.S. Government; enforcing the law; and manufacturing coins and currency.

Internal Revenue Service

The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) is responsible for administering and enforcing internal revenue laws and related statutes, except those relating to alcohol, tobacco, firearms, and explosives. Its mission is to collect the proper amount of tax revenue at the least cost to the public, and in a manner that warrants the highest degree of public confidence in the Service's integrity, efficiency, and fairness.

IRS International 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).

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Promoting International Understanding; Strengthening Consular and Management 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	196	196

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

Office of the Comptroller of the Currency

The primary mission of the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC) is to regulate national banks.

Foreign Technical Assistance Program

The primary objectives of the Foreign Technical Assistance (FTA) Program are to:

- Enhance the global reputation of the OCC by establishing, building, and maintaining relationships with foreign banking supervisory organizations.
- Strengthen supervision of our banks with operations internationally by assisting host countries in improving their bank supervision process.
- Help enhance international expertise of OCC examiners and staff.
- Provide a platform for the OCC to present our supervisory views to the international supervisory community.
- Assist Treasury with mandates that supervisory authorities lend their resources to the World Bank and IMF to help promote and encourage adoption of international standards by foreign supervisory authorities.

The following projects occurred during FY 2009:

- International Visitors
- OCC-sponsored Formal Classroom Training
- Foreign Bank Supervisor Government Personnel Exchange
- Regional Supervisory Group Information Sharing
- U.S. Government Sponsored Projects
- International Monetary Fund (IMF) World Bank Projects

International Schools for Foreign Bank Supervisors:

- Washington, D.C. - Operational Risk School
- Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates - Operational Risk School
- Washington, D.C. - Anti-Money Laundering School
- Jamaica - Anti-Money Laundering School
- Washington, D.C. - Problem Bank School

Bank Supervision-Related Projects/Meetings:

- Russia - Central Bank - OCC's Anti-Money Laundering Supervisory Approach
- India - Reserve Bank of India - Subprime Lending
- San Marino - Supervision by Risk
- China - China Banking Regulatory Commission (CBRC), Peoples Bank of China and Ministry of Finance - OCC Supervisory Approach
- Japan - Information Technology
- Israel - Bank of Israel - Credit Examination, Problem Bank Resolution, OCC Supervisory Approach
- India - U.S.-India Financial Economic Forum
- Afghanistan - Financial Systems Assessment Team (FSAT)/ Anti-Money Laundering/Terrorist Financing
- Ukraine - Problem Bank Supervision
- Romania - IMF Financial Sector Assessment Program
- Kenya - Central Bank of Kenya - U.S. Financial System and Regulation - Capital Markets

Foreign Bank Supervisor Government Personnel Exchanges:

- Canada - Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions - Problem Bank Supervision
- China CBRC - Global Economics

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Safety and Soundness of Global Banking System

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$14,286	\$0	\$14,286

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$19,141	\$19,141

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
28	188	216

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

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	1,976

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



ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Office of Management Operations
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20460
www.epa.gov • 202-564-6613

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) strives to ensure that all Americans, from communities, individuals, and businesses to state, local, and tribal governments, be protected from significant risks to human health and the environment. The Agency's mission is to make communities and ecosystems diverse, sustainable, and economically productive by safeguarding the natural environment, using the best available science and technologies.

Environmental Protection Agency Programs

Ecosystems and transboundary pollutants do not respect international boundaries. As a result, unilateral domestic actions by the United States are inadequate to achieve some of EPA's most important environmental goals, one of which is the reduction of global and cross-border environmental risks to the United States that originate in other countries and undermine U.S. investments in environmental protection. To facilitate multilateral cooperation in achieving EPA's environmental goals, foreign visitors are invited to observe U.S. environmental protection facilities and procedures. Continued leadership by the United States and the EPA is necessary in building the international cooperation and technical capacity needed to address these issues successfully. Where the accomplishment of U.S. environmental goals requires the cooperation and coordination of other countries, the Office of International Activities works with the Department of State, other federal agencies, states, tribes, and nongovernmental organizations to ensure that U.S. environmental interests are appropriately addressed. The following legislation and international agreements support these operations: Clean Water Act, Clean Air Act, North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation, Pollution Prevention Act, Toxic Substances Control Act, 1989 U.S./U.S.S.R. Agreement on Pollution, World Trade Organization Agreement, and the North American Free Trade Agreement.

EPA provides coordination and facilitation services for its International Visitors Program (IVP). The International Visitors Program arranges appointments at EPA for international visitors from all countries. The IVP operates within the Office of International Activities and typically hosts 2,000 to 3,000 visitors annually (2-3 groups per day). No U.S. Government funds are expended. Foreign and private sources that fund costs associated with international visitors are not tracked.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Strategic Goals: Investing in People

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	1,976	1,976

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

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	321

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



FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Office of Media Relations
445 12th Street, SW
Washington, DC 20554
www.fcc.gov • 202-418-0500

The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) regulates interstate and foreign communications by radio, television, wire, satellite, and cable. It is responsible for the orderly development and operation of broadcast services and the provision of rapid, efficient nationwide and worldwide telephone and telegraph services at reasonable rates. Its responsibilities also include the use of communications for promoting safety of life and property and for strengthening the national defense.

FCC International Visitors Program

The FCC's International Visitors Program (IVP) is part of the Strategic Analysis and Negotiations Division of the International Bureau. The International Bureau, established in October 1994, handles all international communications and satellite programs and policies. The Bureau also has the principal representational role on behalf of the FCC at international conferences, meetings, and negotiations. The Telecommunications Division is responsible for developing, recommending, and administering policy, rules, and procedures for the authorization and regulation of international telecommunications facilities and services.

The IVP enables foreign delegations to interact in informal discussions with FCC personnel who provide legal, technical, and economic perspectives on a wide range of communications issues involving broadcasting, cablecasting, and telecommunications. Among the issues discussed during IVP briefings are the FCC's organizational structure, its multiple roles as an independent regulatory agency (including licensing, enforcement, and rule making procedures), and its statutory powers, regulations, and current proceedings. Such interdisciplinary exchanges are intended to benefit all parties who have a unique opportunity to gain insight into each others' regulatory agencies, policies, and procedures. These meetings are increasingly important as telecommunications networks become global in scope and as many countries seek to modify their regulatory approaches to foster privatization and competition in the telecommunications marketplace. IVP briefings assist in this process by providing delegations with an opportunity to examine firsthand the U.S. regulatory model as one possible approach. Furthermore, IVP briefings provide useful opportunities for exchanging information and perspectives as the U.S. Government and other governments negotiate international agreements to reflect these marketplaces and regulatory changes. The FCC does not keep track of international visitors' sources of funding. FCC program partner organizations include the U.S. Agency for International Development, the U.S. Trade and Development Agency, and the World Bank.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; 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	321	321

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

FY 2009 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$440,000	\$0	\$440,000	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$440,000	904

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 DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

550 17th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20429
www.fdic.gov • 202-736-0000

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) preserves and promotes public confidence in the U.S. financial system by insuring deposits in banks and thrift institutions for at least \$250,000; by identifying, monitoring, and addressing risks to the deposit insurance funds; and by limiting the effect on the economy and the financial system when a bank or thrift institution fails.

The FDIC receives no Congressional appropriations -- it is funded by premiums that banks and thrift institutions pay for deposit insurance coverage and from earnings on investments in U.S. Treasury securities. The FDIC insures more than \$7 trillion of deposits in U.S. banks and thrifts.

The FDIC directly examines and supervises more than 4,900 banks and savings banks for operational safety and soundness, more than half of the institutions in the banking system. Banks can be chartered by the states or by the federal government. Banks chartered by states also have the choice of whether to join the Federal Reserve System. The FDIC is the primary federal regulator of banks that are chartered by the states that do not join the Federal Reserve System. In addition, the FDIC is the back-up supervisor for the remaining insured banks and thrift institutions.

The FDIC also examines banks for compliance with consumer protection laws, including the Fair Credit Billing Act, the Fair Credit Reporting Act, the Truth-In-Lending Act, and the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, to name a few. Finally, the FDIC examines banks for compliance with the Community Reinvestment Act (CRA), which requires banks to help meet the credit needs of the communities they were chartered to serve.

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.

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

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.

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.

During FY 2009, FDIC staff shared its expertise with a wide range of individuals from both developing and emerging economies and highly developed economies with the goal of enhancing capacity in deposit insurance, supervision, and resolutions. FDIC hosted 72 individual visits with a total of more than 555 foreign visitors from over 30 countries. FDIC provided technical assistance to five countries during the fiscal year.

The FDIC continued working with the U.S. State Department to combat money laundering and the global flow of terrorist funds. The FDIC hosted three anti-money laundering training events with participation from 12 countries and 54 participants. In addition, participation by foreign bank supervisors attending the Corporate University examiner training schools included 93 students from 9 countries attending one of the four core schools in the Risk Management Bank Supervision Curriculum.

Strategic Goals: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Improving Banking Supervision; Improving Deposit Insurance Systems

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$440,000	\$440,000

Non-USG Funding:

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

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
202	702	904

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

FY 2009 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	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	\$0	282

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



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.

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.

In FY 2009, the FEC hosted 272 international visitors from 64 countries. Overall, the highest number of visitors came from Hong Kong (SAR) (69), Mexico (18), and South Korea (16). The majority of visitors were government representatives, professionals from nonprofit organizations, and university faculty and students. The FEC also sent Commissioners and senior staff to Canada, Mexico, El Salvador, Ecuador, France, Ukraine, and Lebanon to provide training and speak at international election conferences.

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

Strategic Goals: Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
10	272	282

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

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	447

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



FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

888 First Street, NE
Washington, DC 20426
www.ferc.gov • 202-502-6088

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) oversees America's electric utilities, natural gas industry, hydroelectric projects, and oil pipeline transportation system. The Commission chooses regulatory approaches that foster competitive markets whenever possible, ensures access to reliable service at a reasonable price, and gives full and fair consideration to environmental and community impacts in assessing the public interest of energy projects.

FERC International Visitors Program

Through its International Visitors Program, FERC shares its regulatory approach and lessons learned with professional counterparts from around the world. Individual or group meetings and briefings are arranged upon request for foreign professionals who are seeking more information on U.S. domestic energy regulatory issues. All international visitors to FERC are funded by their home governments, international organizations, or other USG programs. In addition to hosting international visitors, FERC representatives occasionally speak to international visitor groups hosted by other U.S. Government organizations. U.S. participants travel overseas in response to requests from foreign governments, international organizations, and/or other USG organizations.

Strategic Goals: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
41	406	447

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

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	21

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



FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

Office of the General Counsel
800 North Capitol Street, NW, Suite 1018
Washington, DC 20573
www.fmc.gov • 202-523-5740

The Federal Maritime Commission (FMC) was established as an independent regulatory agency in 1961. The Commission is composed of five Commissioners appointed for five-year terms by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. The President designates one Commissioner as Chairman, who is the chief executive and administrative officer of the agency.

The principal statutes or statutory provisions administered by the FMC are the Shipping Act of 1984; the Foreign Shipping Practices Act of 1988; section 19 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1920; and Public Law No. 89-777. All of these were amended and modified by the Ocean Shipping Reform Act of 1998.

The FMC's regulatory responsibilities are as follows:

- Protecting shippers and carriers engaged in U.S. foreign commerce from restrictive or unfair foreign laws, regulations, or business practices that harm U.S. shipping interests or oceanborne trade.
- Reviewing agreements between and among ocean common carriers and marine terminal operators to ensure that they do not have excessively anticompetitive effects.
- Reviewing and maintaining filings of service contracts between ocean common carriers and shippers, and guarding against anticompetitive practices and other unfair prohibited acts.
- Ensuring that common carriers' published rates and charges are just and reasonable and do not unfairly undercut their private competitors.
- Issuing passenger vessel certificates evidencing financial responsibility of vessel owners or charterers to pay judgments for personal injury, death, or nonperformance of a voyage or cruise.
- Licensing ocean transportation intermediaries and ensuring that they maintain bonds to protect the public from unqualified, insolvent, or dishonest companies.
- Investigating the practices of common carriers, terminal operators, and ocean transportation intermediaries to ensure that they do not engage in practices prohibited by the Shipping Act of 1984 or other FMC-administered statutes.

FMC International Visitor Briefings and International Activities

FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

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 Goals: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Promoting 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
2	19	21

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

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$68,000	\$15,000	\$53,000	\$2,000	\$0	\$0	\$16,000	\$86,000	217

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 • 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.

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's dispute resolution techniques beyond the labor-management context, FMCS has also provided training in conflict management and facilitation to assist 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.

FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Mastery of Techniques in Mediation, Arbitration, Labor-Management Facilitation, and Workplace Disputes

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$15,000	\$53,000	\$68,000

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$2,000	\$0	\$0	\$16,000	\$18,000

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
13	204	217

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

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	3

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.

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 usually 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

Strategic Goals: Strengthening Consular and Management Capabilities; 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	2	3

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

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$976,648	\$608,684	\$367,964	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$976,648	270

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



FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Office of Public Affairs
600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20580
www.ftc.gov • 202-326-2180

The objective of the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) is to maintain competitive enterprise as the keystone of the American economic system and to prevent the free enterprise system from being fettered by monopoly or restraints on trade or corrupted by unfair or deceptive trade practices. The Commission is charged with keeping competition both free and fair.

FTC International Programs

The Federal Trade Commission 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 (ICPEN) and the anti-spam London Action Plan, we engage in information-sharing and investigative cooperation for law enforcement actions. We also develop policies that promote consumer choice and encourage consumer confidence in the international marketplace, with a focus on e-commerce and emerging technologies, through international organizations such as the Committee on Consumer Policy of the OECD, the Working Party on Information Security and Privacy of the OECD, the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Electronic Commerce Steering Group and its Data Privacy Subgroup, and the APEC Telecommunication and Information Working Group.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

The FTC also actively assists developing countries in their transition to market-based economies and their development of competition and consumer protection agencies. It provides advice to such agencies and, in partnership with the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice, operates a technical assistance program.

Strategic Goals: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$608,684	\$367,964	\$976,648

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
93	177	270

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

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$285,000†	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$171,000†	\$456,000†	482

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.



GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE

441 G Street, NW
Washington, DC 20548
www.gao.gov • 202-512-3000

The Government Accountability Office (GAO) studies the programs and expenditures of the federal government. GAO, commonly called the investigative arm of Congress or the Congressional watchdog, is an independent and nonpartisan federal agency. It studies how the federal government spends taxpayer dollars. GAO advises Congress and the heads of federal agencies about ways to make government more effective and responsive. GAO evaluates federal programs, audits federal expenditures, issues legal opinions, and, when reporting its findings to Congress, makes recommendations for action. Its work leads to laws and acts that aim to improve government operations.

International Auditor Fellowship Program

The U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) welcomes auditors from around the world as participants in its annual International Auditor Fellowship Program. Through its membership in the International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions (INTOSAI), this program is the primary way in which GAO provides support to its counterpart national audit offices throughout the world. The four-month intensive program, 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, visit and observe GAO staff, and develop 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 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 prepare organizational strategy papers describing what they expect to accomplish as a result of their participation in the program and devote time to studying techniques for introducing change. Fellows participate in classes focusing on instructional skills, delivering effective classroom presentations and formal briefings, and leadership development skills.

Several former fellows have moved into policy development and senior management positions. Many of them are

GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE

now the Auditors General, Deputy Auditors General, or Government Ministers in their respective countries. 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 INTOSAI Development Initiative. As they continue to assume roles of increased responsibility within their offices, the fellows become partners in a worldwide network committed to fostering professional standards and accountability.

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.

During FY 2009, there were 16 participants who graduated from the International Auditor Fellowship Program. We redesigned our FY 2009 program by adding eight new courses on Leadership Development. This new leadership series was very well-received by the International Audit Fellows. Our annual Cross Culture Open House, at which the international fellows provide displays and engage in discussions on their countries, was highly attended by GAO staff. In addition, the fellows had more than 20 opportunities to attend social activities hosted by GAO staff members outside of classroom hours.

Strategic Goals: Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting 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
\$285,000	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$171,000	\$456,000

Participant Totals:

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

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

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 Goals: Promoting International Understanding; Strengthening Consular and Management 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

GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	466	466

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

FY 2009 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$788,984	\$788,984	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$788,984	1,355

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.

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.

INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION

Strategic Goals: Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$788,984	\$0	\$788,984

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	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
50	1,305	1,355

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

FY 2009 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$1,634,543	\$1,534,543	\$100,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,634,543	160

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.

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 Goals: Promoting International Understanding; Present U.S. Culture in All Its Diversity to Overseas Audiences

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$215,392	\$100,000	\$315,392

Non-USG Funding:

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

JAPAN-UNITED STATES FRIENDSHIP COMMISSION

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
20	10	30

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

Education and Training Programs

The Commission believes that American public understanding of Japan, as well as a more balanced relationship between Japan and the United States in terms of economic, political, and security matters, requires the development and strengthening of the next generation of American area specialists on Japan, trained to a high level of linguistic and disciplinary competence, and adequately represented in both the scholarly and the nonacademic professions.

The Commission 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 Goals:

Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting International Understanding; Competence in a Critical Foreign Language (Japanese); Training for Members of Congress, Staff and Diet Members

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,319,151	\$0	\$1,319,151

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
90	40	130

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

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0†	\$30,000†	\$40,000†	\$0†	\$70,000†	50

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.



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.

Global Legal Information Network

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 available via the Internet (www.glin.gov). The database contains statutes, regulations, and related legal materials that originate from countries in the Americas, Europe, Africa, and Asia. While numerous national and regional legal databases have been developed by institutions other than GLIN, these databases serve primarily local users, whereas GLIN is designed to enable international access and comparative legal research based on a common search system. To maximize access of citizens to their own laws, and those of other nations, the system is searchable in 14 languages.

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. Each GLIN partner nation must participate in a GLIN-sanctioned training program

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

to learn the standards and procedures agreed upon by all members for contributing legal information to the database.

Strategic Goals: Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting 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	21	21

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

World Digital Library

The Library of Congress is the lead partner in the World Digital Library (WDL), a project that makes available on the Internet and in multilingual format significant primary materials from countries and cultures around the world. The WDL objectives include:

- Promoting international and cultural understanding.
- Expanding the volume and variety of cultural content on the Internet.
- Providing resources for educators, scholars, and general audiences.
- Building capacity in partner institutions to narrow the digital divide within and between countries.

The WDL was developed by a team at the U.S. Library of Congress, with contributions by partner institutions in many countries; the support of the United Nations Education, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); and the financial support of a number of companies and private foundations. The WDL hosts partners at the Library of Congress for training and consultation and for meetings of working groups and committees.

The World Digital Library is reporting on two international working group meetings for FY 2009.

Strategic Goals: Promoting International Understanding

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

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	\$0	\$30,000	\$40,000	\$0	\$70,000

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	4	25	29

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

FY 2009 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$57,239	\$57,239	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$57,239	17

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 fourteen 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.

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.

MARINE MAMMAL COMMISSION

Strategic Goals: Promoting International Understanding; Provide Advice and Oversight to Ensure Protection and Conservation of Marine Mammals

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$57,239	\$0	\$57,239

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	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
13	4	17

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

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	46

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



MERIT SYSTEMS PROTECTION BOARD

1615 M Street, NW
Washington, DC 20419-0001
www.mspb.gov • 202-653-7200

The Merit Systems Protection Board (MSPB) was established by the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978 to serve as the guardian of the federal government's merit-based system of employment. Its mission is to ensure that federal employees are protected against abuses by agency management, that executive branch agencies make employment decisions in accordance with the merit systems principles, and that federal merit systems are free of prohibited personnel practices. The Board accomplishes its missions by hearing and deciding employee appeals from agency actions; hearing and deciding cases brought by the Special Counsel; conducting studies of the civil service and other merit systems; and providing oversight of the significant actions and regulations of the Office of Personnel Management to determine whether they are in accord with merit system principles and free of prohibited personnel practices.

MSPB International Visitors Program

The Merit Systems Protection Board provides briefings to groups of international visitors who are interested in learning more about the operations of the Board. Visits are typically coordinated through the various embassies and other nongovernmental organizations.

Primary topics include federal merit systems principles and regulations, adjudication and processing procedures, and studies of the civil service and merit systems. All international visitors to MSPB are funded by their home governments, international organizations, or other sources. There are no MSPB funds budgeted for the program.

Strategic Goals: Protection of Federal Employees Against Arbitrary Action; Creation and Preservation of Merit-Based Civil Service

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

MERIT SYSTEMS PROTECTION BOARD

Participant Totals:

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

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

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$7,585,943	\$7,585,943	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$7,585,943	143

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



NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

Public Information
300 E Street, SW
Washington, DC 20546
www.hq.nasa.gov • 202-358-3861

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) conducts research to advance and communicate scientific knowledge about the Earth, the solar system, and the universe; to explore and enable the development of space for human enterprise; and to conduct research and development in aeronautics, space, and related technologies. NASA enters into international agreements and conducts international exchange and training programs that complement and enhance its space programs and support U.S. space policy objectives.

NASA Exchange Visitor Program

Through the Exchange Visitor Program, NASA enters into appropriate arrangements with foreign governments or research organizations to host foreign research or technical specialists at NASA facilities from one to three years. Each researcher brings unique qualifications in his/her field of expertise; the work or research to be accomplished contributes directly to the achievement of NASA mission objectives. The foreign organization is responsible for all financial support for the visitor.

Strategic Goals: Supports U.S. Space Research Goals; Advancement of Science

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

Participant Totals:

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

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

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 Goals:

Supports U.S. Space Research Goals; Advancement of Science

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$7,585,943	\$0	\$7,585,943

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	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	139	139

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

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$1,835	\$1,835	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$1,835	126

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



NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

401 Ninth Street, NW
North Lobby, Suite 500
Washington, DC 20004
www.ncpc.gov • 202-482-7200

The National Capital Planning Commission (NCPC) is the federal government's central planning agency for the nation's capital and surrounding region. The agency's jurisdiction includes the District of Columbia, Montgomery and Prince George's counties in Maryland; Arlington, Fairfax, Loudoun, and Prince William counties in Virginia, and the city of Alexandria, Virginia.

NCPC is charged with preserving and enhancing the region's extraordinary natural, cultural, and historic resources that have made Washington one of the most admired capitals in the world. The agency's essential functions are to provide overall planning guidance for federal land and buildings in the National Capital Region, review federal and some District of Columbia proposed developments and projects, develop a comprehensive plan for the region, and prepare an annual report on capital investments by federal agencies.

Capitals Alliance Program

In 2001, the National Capital Planning Commission joined with its sister agencies in Brasilia, Canberra, and Ottawa to form Capitals Alliance. The Alliance provides a global forum for senior planners and urban designers in capital cities around the world. Through Capitals Alliance, senior officials exchange valuable information and solutions about the unique challenges facing national capitals, such as transportation, sustainability, smart growth, security, and social issues.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

Strategic Goals: Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$1,553	\$0	\$1,553

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

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	0	3	3

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

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.

Strategic Goals: Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$282	\$0	\$282

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

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	0	123	123

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

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	32

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



NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION

1775 Duke Street
 Alexandria, VA 22314
www.ncua.gov • 703-518-6300

The National Credit Union Administration (NCUA) is 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 Goals: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION

Participant Totals:

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

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

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$668,029	\$668,029	\$0	Not Tracked	\$5,000†	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$673,029†	17

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

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY

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 needs 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.

Reagan-Fascell Democracy Fellows Program

Funded by the U.S. Congress through a grant from the U.S. Department of State, the Reagan-Fascell Democracy Fellows Program is an international exchange program that offers practitioners, scholars, and journalists from around the world the opportunity to spend five months at the National Endowment for Democracy, in Washington D.C., in order to undertake independent research on democracy in a particular country or region.

Located within NED's International Forum for Democratic Studies, the program provides a rich intellectual setting for educational exchange and professional development. While in residence, fellows reflect on their experiences, engage with counterparts, conduct research and writing, consider best practices and lessons learned, and develop professional relationships within a global network of democracy advocates.

The Reagan-Fascell Democracy Fellows Program runs two five-month fellowship sessions per year (October-February and March-July), during which fellows work full-time on their projects. Practitioners focus on strategies and best practices for developing democracy in their country of interest; scholars conduct original research for publication. Projects may address the economic, political, social, legal, or cultural aspects of democratic development and include a range of methodologies and approaches. The program hosts an active calendar of events for fellows, including an introduction to NED and its partner institutions, seminars, roundtables, and other activities. Fellows are expected to present their work and prepare a written product during their stay. All fellowships include a monthly stipend, health insurance, research assistance, and roundtrip travel reimbursement.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY

The program is intended primarily to support individuals from new and aspiring democracies; distinguished scholars from established democracies are also eligible to apply. Practitioners and journalists are expected to have substantial work experience in their fields, while scholars are expected to have a Ph.D., or academic equivalent, at the time of application. The program does not fund professional training, fieldwork, or students working toward a degree.

Highlights of the International Forum for Democratic Studies' activities in 2008-2009 include: (1) hosting under the auspices of the Reagan-Fascell Democracy Fellows Program 17 democracy activists, journalists, and scholars from 16 countries: Algeria, Argentina, Chad, Egypt, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Russia, Senegal, Sudan, Ukraine, and the United States, (2) organizing an active calendar of events, seminars, and field trips for the fellows, including visits to the NED family of institutes, as part of a "democracy curriculum," (3) the development and launching of an online application system, and (4) the creation of an alumni database.

In 2008-2009, Reagan-Fascell Fellows benefited from a number of opportunities to engage in educational and cultural exchange. The International Forum hosted an active exchange program of roundtables, seminars, public presentations, and field trips, through which fellows shared their ideas, learned from leading experts on democratic theory and practice, and were introduced to senior Endowment staff and the National Endowment for Democracy's four core institutes: the National Democratic Institute, the International Republican Institute, the Center for International Private Enterprise, and the Solidarity Center. The program also supported domestic travel for professional meetings and conferences to maximize fellows' outreach and networking opportunities and worked to ensure that fellows had visibility on Capitol Hill, at the Department of State, with the media, and at think tanks and universities around town.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Investing in People; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$668,029	\$0	\$668,029

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	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	16	16

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

Visiting Fellows Program

The Visiting Fellows Program offers scholars and practitioners who have outside funding an opportunity to carry out research and other projects at the International Forum for Democratic Studies. Depending on office availability, Visiting Fellows may be in residence at the Forum for up to 12 months, during which time they are expected to carry out a written or other project related to democracy. Visiting Fellows are encouraged to use the Forum's Democracy Resource Center and Library and to participate in the many collegial activities and events at the National Endowment for Democracy.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically

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	\$5,000	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$5,000

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.

FY 2009 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$3,400,422	\$2,980,422	\$420,000	Not Tracked	\$840,018†	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$4,240,440†	1,392

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

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

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

Office of Communications
1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Room 614
Washington, DC 20506
www.arts.gov • 202-682-5570

The National Endowment for the Arts (NEA) 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 Goals: Promoting International Understanding; Appreciation of Cultural Diversity; Artistic Exchange

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$160,000	\$240,000	\$400,000

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$380,000	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$380,000

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

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

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.

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 Goals: Promoting International Understanding; 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
Not Tracked	\$195,192	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$195,192

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	16	16

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

Guadalajara Book Festival

The Guadalajara International Book Fair project was a partnership of the NEA, the city of Los Angeles Department of Cultural Affairs, and the University of Guadalajara in Guadalajara, Mexico. This book fair, better known as the FIL (from its Spanish name: Feria Internacional del Libro de Guadalajara), is the most important annual event of its kind in the Spanish-speaking world. It is the second largest book fair in the world and includes a significant cultural festival held over the nine days of the fair. For the 2009 edition of the FIL, the city of Los Angeles was invited as the guest of honor. With NEA support, the cultural vitality of Los Angeles was presented through the presence of 50 authors, 7 exhibitions, 17 performances, 20 academics, and a series of 12 Los Angeles-themed films.

Strategic Goals: Promoting International Understanding; Appreciation of Cultural Diversity; Artistic and Cultural Exchange

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$2,110,700	\$0	\$2,110,700

Non-USG Funding:

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

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

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
480	0	480

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 Goals:

Promoting International Understanding; Appreciation of Cultural Diversity; Artistic and Cultural Exchange

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$119,955	\$0	\$119,955

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	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	4	10

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

International Visual Arts Journalism Institute

The International Arts Journalism Institute in Visual Arts was a project-specific partnership between the NEA and the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA) of the U.S. Department of State, administered by American University. The two-week Institute included 12 journalists from the United States and 12 from eight other countries who spent two weeks visiting museums, attending lectures by art critics and museum curators, and participating in writing workshops.

Strategic Goals:

Promoting International Understanding; Appreciation of Cultural Diversity; Artistic and Cultural Exchange

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$125,000	\$180,000	\$305,000

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.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

Participant Totals:

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

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

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 Goals:

Promoting International Understanding; Appreciation of Cultural Diversity; Artistic and Cultural Exchange

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$164,767	\$0	\$164,767

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$264,826	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$264,826

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
857	0	857

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 Goals:

Promoting International Understanding; Appreciation of Cultural Diversity; Artistic Exchange

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

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

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.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$926,205	\$926,205	\$0	\$0†	\$103,179†	\$0†	\$29,683†	\$1,059,067†	85

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

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

Public Affairs
1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20506
www.neh.gov • 202-606-8446

The National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) is an independent, grantmaking agency established by Congress in 1965 to support research, education, and public programs in the humanities. It funds research, 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.

DFG/NEH Bilateral Digital Humanities Enriching Digital Collections Program

The National Endowment for the Humanities and the German Research Foundation (DFG) are working together to encourage collaborative digital humanities projects between American and German institutions and scholars. The DFG/NEH Bilateral Digital Humanities Enriching Digital Collections program funds new digitization projects and pilot projects, the addition of important materials to existing digitization projects, or the development of infrastructure to support U.S.-German digitization work.

Grants awarded supported the development of strong collaborations between American and German scholars. For example, linguists from Eastern Michigan University worked with colleagues at the University of Frankfurt on a project to harmonize American and European lexical standards for documenting endangered languages, and the University of California, Los Angeles, collaborated with the German Archaeological Institute of Cairo on a project to digitize a large collection of standardized archaeological drawings and images on ancient Egyptian monuments.

Strategic Goals: The Advancement and Dissemination of Knowledge in the Humanities

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$13,380	\$0	\$13,380

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$743	\$743

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

Participant Totals:

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

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

DFG/NEH Digital Humanities Symposia and Workshop Program

The DFG/NEH Symposia and Workshops program encourages American and German scholars to work together to exchange ideas and put plans in place for future collaborations.

Grants from this category supported collaboration between German and American institutions in archaeology, classics, and musicology. The American School of Classical Studies at Athens brought together representatives of two major "big digs" -- large-scale, long-term archaeological sites -- to discuss the application of digital technology to improve preservation, research, and data-sharing. The University of Virginia and the University of Paderborn began work on an open-source music notational data model and a prototype delivery system. Finally, New York University's Institute for the Study of the Ancient World partnered with Heidelberg University to develop interoperability between valuable academic resources, including the NEH-funded Pleiades digital gazetteer.

Strategic Goals: The Advancement and Dissemination of Knowledge in the Humanities

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$19,015	\$0	\$19,015

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$28,940	\$28,940

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
8	16	24

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

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

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 2009 awards for fellowship programs included grants to two U.S. overseas research centers; the increase in funding will allow the institutions to offer the equivalent of approximately eleven year-long fellowships over the next three years.

During 2009, NEH funds awarded in previous years supported 34 humanities scholars conducting research in libraries, archives, and museums in 16 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 include "The Globe Encompassed: The Age of European Discovery, 1500-1700" by Glen Ames; "The Rise of the Rich: A New View of Modern World History" by Peter Gran; and "Architecture of Minoan Crete: Constructing Identity in the Aegean Bronze Age" by John C. McEnroe.

Strategic Goals: The Advancement and Dissemination of Knowledge in the Humanities

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$855,969	\$0	\$855,969

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$97,160	\$0	\$0	\$97,160

Participant Totals:

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

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.

A grant made in a previous fiscal year supported advanced training in archival management in the United States in

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

FY 2009 for four Afghan archivists currently engaged in reformatting the audio collections of Radio Afghanistan that were created from 1960 to 1980 and that document a significant period of Afghan history and culture. In FY 2009 the project director, who is a scholar of ethnomusicology, traveled to Kabul to work with Afghan staff on the digitization of cassette tapes. Although the archivists are keenly aware of the value of this historical resource and the urgency of its protection, they have had little experience with the issues and strategies of global intangible cultural property management. This residency will enable the Radio Afghanistan Archives to join the ongoing international discussions on standards and techniques of archiving.

Strategic Goals: The Advancement and Dissemination of Knowledge in the Humanities

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$13,241	\$0	\$13,241

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$6,019	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$6,019

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
1	4	5

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

Transatlantic Collaboration Grants

The National Endowment for the Humanities is cooperating with the Higher Education Funding Council for England and the Higher Education Funding Council for Wales, acting through the Joint Information Systems Committee, to offer support for digitization projects in the humanities. This program provides funding for development in any of the following areas: new digitization projects and pilot projects, the addition of important materials to existing digitization projects, or the development of infrastructure to support digitization work in the United States, England, and Wales.

The Transatlantic Collaboration Grants program awarded several grants in FY 2008 that supported collaborative projects involving scholars and archivists in the United States and their counterparts in the United Kingdom in FY 2009. The Folger Shakespeare Library and the University of Oxford developed infrastructure for the Shakespeare Quartos Archive, a freely-accessible, high-resolution digital collection of the seventy-five quarto editions of William Shakespeare's plays. The Institute for the Study of the Ancient World at New York University coordinated with the Centre for Computing in the Humanities at King's College, London, to launch Concordia, a set of tools and procedures to enable seamless textual searches and the dynamic mapping of large holdings of papyrological and epigraphic texts from North Africa during the Greek and Roman periods. Finally, the Internet Archive in the United States collaborated with the Oxford Internet Institute in the United Kingdom to develop procedures and tools to improve the effectiveness of humanities research on the web.

Strategic Goals: The Advancement and Dissemination of Knowledge in the Humanities

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$24,600	\$0	\$24,600

Non-USG Funding:

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

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
9	5	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.

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 and 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 initiative, "Rediscovering Afghanistan," and the programs, "DFG/NEH Bilateral Digital Humanities programs: Bilateral Symposia and Workshops"; "DFG/NEH Bilateral Digital Humanities Programs: Enriching Digital Collections"; and NEH/JISC Transatlantic Digital Collaboration Grants."

The amounts shown represent the portion of the agency's allocation of funds that supported the costs of the FY 2009 training and overseas research activities included in some of the projects funded through these programs.

FY 2009 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	205

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 Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Promoting International Understanding; Mutual Understanding of Railroad Industry and Operations

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

NATIONAL RAILROAD PASSENGER CORPORATION

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	205	205

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

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$46,956,516	\$46,956,516	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$46,956,516	5,269

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, Singapore, and Taiwan provide graduate students in science and engineering 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

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

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 two 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 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 2009, more than \$46 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.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Strategic Goals: Investing in People; Promoting International Understanding; Advancement of Science

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$46,956,516	\$0	\$46,956,516

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
	5,269	0	5,269

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

Many of NSF's international programs are jointly funded with foreign research organizations that support the costs of their own researchers. NSF does not maintain statistics on foreign researchers involved in NSF-supported projects.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	320

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 133,000 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 Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	202	202

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 Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	118	118

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

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$5,300,000	\$4,300,000	\$1,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,300,000	945

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



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.

NRC 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.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Investing in People; Scientific/Technical/Energy/Engineering/Regulatory Systems for Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy

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

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

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.

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 43 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.

Strategic Goals:

Achieving Peace and Security; Investing in People; Scientific/Technical/Energy/Engineering/Regulatory Systems for Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$4,300,000	\$1,000,000	\$5,300,000

Non-USG Funding:

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

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
887	0	887

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 2009 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$3,573	\$897	\$2,676	\$9,500†	\$0†	\$0†	\$6,465†	\$19,538†	820

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

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT ETHICS

Office of Government Relations and Special Projects
1201 New York Avenue, NW, Suite 500
Washington, DC 20005-3917
www.usoge.gov • 202-482-9300

The Office of Government Ethics (OGE) is a separate agency within the executive branch of the federal government and is responsible for directing executive branch policies relating to the prevention of conflicts of interest on the part of federal executive branch officers and employees. OGE's primary duties include establishing executive branch standards of conduct, issuing rules and regulations interpreting criminal conflict of interest restrictions, establishing the framework for the public and confidential financial disclosure systems for executive branch employees, developing training and education programs for use by executive branch ethics officials and employees, and supporting and reviewing individual agency ethics programs to ensure they are functioning properly.

International Technical Assistance and Cooperation

At the request of U.S. foreign policy agencies, OGE works with foreign governments on a bilateral basis and through multilateral fora to assist them in developing and improving programs intended to prevent corruption and promote integrity within government. OGE accomplishes this work by providing technical assistance and reviewing draft documents, conducting digital video conferences, conducting informational programs within other countries, and participating in multilateral anticorruption conferences. OGE primarily shares its knowledge and experiences concerning (1) establishment of standards of conduct for government employees, (2) interpretation and advice on criminal conflict of interest restrictions, (3) establishment of public and confidential financial disclosure systems, (4) development of ethics training and education programs, (5) monitoring and evaluating ethics program implementation, and (6) relationships between the ethics program and other governmental systems designed to promote transparency and institutional integrity. Most programs are conducted in cooperation with, at the request of, and/or with funding from the Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs and/or Bureau of International Information Programs.

OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT ETHICS

Strategic Goals: Governing Justly and Democratically; Corruption Prevention

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$897	\$2,676	\$3,573

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$9,500	\$0	\$0	\$6,465	\$15,965

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
3	482	485

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 Goals: Governing Justly and Democratically; 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	335	335

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

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$332,500	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$332,500	19

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



OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

Office of Public Liaison
1900 E Street, NW
Washington, DC 20415-0001
www.opm.gov • 202-606-2424

The Office of Personnel Management (OPM) administers a merit system to ensure compliance with personnel laws and regulations. It assists agencies in recruiting, examining, and promoting people on the basis of their knowledge and skills, regardless of their race, religion, gender, political influence, or other nonmerit factors.

OPM's role is to provide guidance to agencies in operating human resources programs that effectively support their missions and to provide an array of personnel services to applicants and employees. It supports government program managers in their human resources management responsibilities and provides benefits to employees, retired employees, and their survivors.

Federal Executive Institute Leadership for a Democratic Society Program

The Federal Executive Institute (FEI), located in Charlottesville, Virginia, was established in 1968. FEI is the principal and premier training facility for senior U.S. Government executives. Since its founding, more than 14,000 senior American and foreign government executives have participated in its programs.

The Federal Executive Institute conducts training for government executives and managers on a fee-for-service basis. FEI does not receive appropriated funds; government agencies reimburse OPM for training received.

FEI's Leadership for a Democratic Society Program develops the senior career executive corps by linking individual leadership development to improved agency performance. Conducted for an interagency audience 10 times each fiscal year, hundreds of government executives attend this four-week residential leadership development program. Program fees are paid to OPM by each executive's agency. Foreign participants' fees are paid by their governments.

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

Strategic Goals: Governing Justly and Democratically; 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
\$332,500	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$332,500

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.

FY 2009 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$14,400,000	\$13,900,000	\$500,000	Not Tracked	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$14,400,000	1,166

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. With Board approval, the participating countries in FY 2009 were Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, and Turkmenistan. The Center's Washington, D.C., office is located at the Library of Congress.

Open World Program

The Open World Program is a legislative branch-sponsored exchange that brings emerging Eurasian political and civic leaders and Russian cultural leaders to the United States for short-term professional trips. Participants gain significant, direct exposure to the American democratic and free-market system through visits to a particular community and interactive sessions with government officials, business and community leaders, and members of the media and nongovernmental organizations (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 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.

OPEN WORLD LEADERSHIP CENTER

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.

Some of the highlights for FY 2009 are as follows:

- Tailored Open World programs were created for 13 Members of Parliament from Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, and Turkmenistan and 12 parliamentary staff members from Georgia, Tajikistan, and Ukraine.
- The youngest member of the Supreme Court of Kyrgyzstan was among judges from Russia, Ukraine, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, and Turkmenistan participating in the Open World Specialized Rule of Law program.
- The Russia Cultural Leaders program invited writers, jazz musicians, Roma musicians and dancers, filmmakers, and choreographers to the United States to learn from the masters and exhibit their talents at world renowned workshops and festivals.
- In response to Congressional interest, Russian and Ukrainian specialists in child welfare, protection, and adoption visited the United States on the Open World program to learn about the American adoption and foster care systems.
- On Election Day 2008, 102 young Russian civic leaders were in the United States to observe elections. Delegates participated in a campaign rally in Prince William County, Virginia, and a victory rally in Grant Park, Chicago.
- A Russian school principal who observed special education classes and Individualized Education Programs in Worcester, Massachusetts, in 2008 hosted President Medvedev on the first day of school, September 1, 2009, in her Moscow school. She was praised by the President for her curriculum innovations in inclusive education.

Strategic Goals: Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$13,900,000	\$500,000	\$14,400,000

Non-USG Funding:

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

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	1,166	1,166

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

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$200,821,600	\$197,786,000	\$3,035,600	Not Tracked	\$77,700	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$200,899,300	7,672

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.

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.

Strategic Goals: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$197,786,000	\$3,035,600	\$200,821,600

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$77,700	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$77,700

PEACE CORPS

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
7,672	0	7,672

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

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$167,404	\$0	\$167,404	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$167,404	1,934

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



SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Office of Public Affairs
100 F Street, NE
Washington, DC 20549
www.sec.gov • 202-551-4120

The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) administers federal securities laws that seek to provide protection for investors; ensure that securities markets are fair and honest; and, when necessary, provide the means to enforce securities laws through sanctions. The SEC's four strategic goals are as follows:

(1) Enforce Compliance With Federal Securities Laws -- The Commission seeks to detect violations quickly, publicize misconduct where appropriate to alert investors to possible wrongdoing, and take prompt action to halt the misconduct and its effects. SEC staff uncover securities violations through many sources, including surveillance activities, research and data analysis, tips and complaints from the public, the media, and the agency's examination and disclosure review functions.

(2) Sustain an Effective and Flexible Regulatory Environment -- Federal securities laws seek to promote fair, orderly, and competitive markets that protect investors from undisclosed risk while fostering innovation and market access.

(3) Encourage and Promote Informed Investment Decisionmaking -- The federal securities laws place great emphasis on ensuring that issuers of securities provide clear, complete, and truthful information to the investing public because an educated investor ultimately provides the best defense against fraud and abuse.

(4) Maximize the Use of SEC Resources -- An efficient, well-managed, anticipatory SEC is critical to protecting investors and the markets. As such, the Commission concentrates on enhancing organizational effectiveness, as well as investing in staff, new technologies, and new internal controls.

SEC International Training Program

The mission of SEC's International Training Program is to assist emerging securities markets in developing the regulatory infrastructure necessary to promote investor confidence in their markets. The SEC's program is composed primarily of courses offered at the SEC's headquarters, where a broad range of topics are addressed to a wide audience in a cost-effective manner. SEC experts travel overseas to train as well. The SEC's Office of International Affairs is responsible for coordinating the program.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

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 Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$167,404	\$167,404

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	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
46	1,888	1,934

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

FY 2009 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	725

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 \$90.5 billion -- including 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."

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Strategic Goals: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	725	725

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

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	217

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 Goals: Advancement of Social Security

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	217	217

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

FY 2009 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$800	\$800	\$0	\$500	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$1,300	4

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



SUSQUEHANNA RIVER BASIN COMMISSION

Public Information and Outreach
1721 North Front Street
Harrisburg, PA 17102-2391
www.srb.net • 717-238-0423

The Susquehanna River Basin Compact, which was signed into law on December 24, 1970, led to the creation of the Susquehanna River Basin Commission (SRBC). The Compact, as adopted by the U.S. Congress and the state legislatures of New York, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, provides the mechanism to guide the conservation, development, and administration of the water resources of the vast river basin. The mission of the Susquehanna River Basin Commission is to enhance public welfare through comprehensive planning, water supply allocation, and management of the water resources of the Susquehanna River Basin.

The SRBC works to reduce damages caused by floods; provide for the reasonable and sustained development and use of surface and groundwater for municipal, agricultural, recreational, commercial, and industrial purposes; protect and restore fisheries, wetlands, and aquatic habitat; protect water quality and instream uses; and ensure future availability of flows to the Chesapeake Bay.

As a federal-interstate compact commission, its focus is defined by the natural boundaries of the river basin rather than the political boundaries of its member states of New York, Pennsylvania, and Maryland. As such, the SRBC serves as a forum to provide coordinated management, promote communication among the members, and resolve water resource issues and controversies within the basin.

SRBC International Visitors Program

The SRBC hosts international delegations interested in learning about the Commission's activities in many areas, including flood plain management and protection; safe water supply and quality; and watershed protection and management in the tri-state Susquehanna River region.

SUSQUEHANNA RIVER BASIN COMMISSION

Strategic Goals: Investing in People

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
2	2	4

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

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	47

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 nine 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 Goals: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People

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

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	47	47

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

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$11,437,975	\$9,121,334	\$2,316,641	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$11,437,975	1,498

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



U.S. TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

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 decision-making in host countries creates an enabling environment for trade, investment, and sustainable economic development. Operating at the nexus of foreign policy and commerce, USTDA is uniquely positioned to work with U.S. firms and host countries in achieving the agency's trade and development goals. In carrying out its mission, USTDA gives emphasis to economic sectors that may benefit from U.S. exports of goods and services.

USTDA 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.

Strategic Goals: Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$4,968,749	\$100,000	\$5,068,749

Non-USG Funding:

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

U.S. TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

Participant Totals:

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

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

USTDA 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 Goals:

Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$4,152,585	\$2,216,641	\$6,369,226

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	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
249	798	1,047

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

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$134,245,105	\$134,245,105	\$0	\$1,743,231	\$3,282,474	\$3,206,602	Not Tracked	\$142,477,412	2,350,946

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



UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Office of Education
Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade
1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20523-3901
www.usaid.gov • 202-712-4273

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) was established as an independent government agency that, under overall policy guidance from the Secretary of State, provides social and economic development and humanitarian assistance to advance U.S. economic and political interests overseas. 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 continue to use the new, easier functions of the USAID web-based reporting system which provided a better picture of in-country programs.

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.

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$36,642,475	\$0	\$36,642,475

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$245,300	\$1,918,575	\$392,991	Not Tracked	\$2,556,866

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	311,602	311,602

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

Economic Growth and Agricultural Development Programs

Economic growth 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 Goals: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$20,757,136	\$0	\$20,757,136

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$474,834	\$179,582	\$588,733	Not Tracked	\$1,243,149

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	549,405	549,405

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

Literacy -- the ability to read and write -- is a basic skill for people to live and work in today's world. Yet more than 700 million adults are not literate, primarily in developing countries. About 72 million children who should be in school are not. For this reason, USAID assists developing countries to improve pre-primary, primary, and secondary levels of education. Teacher training for these levels, as well as adult literacy programs, are important elements of USAID's education initiatives. Special emphasis is placed on improving educational opportunities for girls, women, and other underserved and disadvantaged populations.

Competitive economies require workers to be able to learn advanced and changing concepts of science and technology, law and governance, and business, and to learn them on a continuous basis. Without sound conceptual and technical skills acquired in secondary schools, workforce development programs, community colleges, and universities, youth in developing countries will be unable to be as productive and as innovative as they could be -- and should be. Therefore, in collaboration with American universities and colleges, USAID supports a wide variety of training, workforce development, and higher education programs that strengthen faculties and administrators in both developing countries and the United States.

In addition, USAID provides both long- and short-term training opportunities to hundreds of thousands of individuals in developing and transition countries each year. A flexible approach to education and training enables USAID to respond to the variety of learning challenges that are being faced by people around the world as they live and work.

Strategic Goals: Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$44,912,633	\$0	\$44,912,633

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$366,662	\$985,499	\$1,828,713	Not Tracked	\$3,180,874

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	715,851	715,851

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

Environment Programs

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 they 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 2 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 Goals: Investing in People

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$5,583,938	\$0	\$5,583,938

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$264,297	\$98,273	\$236,468	Not Tracked	\$599,038

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	161,094	161,094

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

Humanitarian Assistance

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 Goals: Promoting Humanitarian Assistance

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$4,459,849	\$0	\$4,459,849

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	\$12,820	\$15,526	\$2,940	Not Tracked	\$31,286

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	0	293,479	293,479

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.

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Strategic Goals: Investing in People

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$21,889,074	\$0	\$21,889,074

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$379,318	\$85,019	\$156,757	Not Tracked	\$621,094

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	319,515	319,515

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

The most accurate data available was used to calculate breakouts among these reporting areas for U.S., in-country, third-country, and regional-based training for each country. In the aggregate, participant counts for each country, and for USAID as a whole, are believed to be accurate.

In FY 2009, participant totals include:

- In-Country training: 2,343,386
- Third-Country training: 3,042
- Regional training: 834
- U.S.-based training: 3,684

Total participants in FY 2009: 2,350,946

It is important to note that Employment Type data is required by USAID for U.S.-based training only. It is not tracked for in-country training and is optional for third-country and regional training. As a result, many of the participants that took place in non-U.S.-based training are assigned an Employment Type category of "Unknown." USAID is committed to capturing and reporting as much data as possible in each of our program areas.

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 2009 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	13

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.

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.

In FY 2009, international visitors met with USCCR officials, who contributed a total of 12 hours of staff time to the program.

Strategic Goals: Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting 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

UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

Participant Totals:

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

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

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	\$451,178	\$0	\$0	\$451,178	95

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



UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

100 Raoul Wallenberg Place, SW
 Washington, DC 20024-2126
www.ushmm.org • 202-488-0400

The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum is America's national institution for the documentation, study, and interpretation of Holocaust history, and serves as America's memorial to the millions of people murdered during the Holocaust.

The Museum's primary mission is to advance and disseminate knowledge about this unprecedented tragedy; to preserve the memory of those who suffered; and to encourage its visitors to reflect upon the moral and spiritual questions raised by the events of the Holocaust as well as their own responsibilities as citizens of a democracy.

Museum Services

Through the Museum Services Division, the Museum provides an environment for qualified interns and volunteers to learn about the Holocaust and Museum operations. Included are hands-on projects and opportunities to work with Holocaust scholars and Museum professionals to learn about their roles, responsibilities, and backgrounds. The program offers volunteer opportunities and internships to U.S. and non-U.S. citizens alike. They work in the archives, collections, exhibitions, and in other scholarly or research activities. The core of overseas volunteers are involved in an oral history translation project for the Museum's Survivors Registry.

In FY 2009, Museum Services engaged 37 volunteers from 15 foreign countries in addition to volunteers and interns from the United States. These volunteers did not receive payment for their contributions. For the purposes of this report, only citizens from foreign countries are reported.

Strategic Goals: Promoting International Understanding; Scholarship

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

UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

Participant Totals:

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

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

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 2009, the Survivors Registry hosted an ARSP volunteer who assisted with the Registry's research and outreach activities. The ARSP volunteer provided research service to Holocaust survivors and their families; conducted outreach to survivor communities in various countries as well as to young English-speaking audiences via social media sites; gave tours of the Museum's exhibitions; and co-organized German-Jewish dialogue programs for Jewish communities in Washington, D.C., and New York.

Strategic Goals:

Investing in People; Promoting 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

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$12,480	\$0	\$0	\$12,480

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.

UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

University Programs Division

The University Programs Division (UPD) is responsible for establishing a network of links with U.S. and international universities and research institutions for the purposes of encouraging and supporting new research and scholarship on the Holocaust; strengthening teaching about the Holocaust at the university level to ensure the training of future generations of Holocaust scholars; focusing scholarly attention on key issues that require investigation and serving as a principle venue for scholarly discussion, deliberation, and debate; and enhancing networking opportunities among U.S. scholars and scholars of the Holocaust from diverse academic disciplines. UPD currently accomplishes this mission through the design, development, promotion, and coordination of the following scholarly programs: one-week and two-week seminars for professors of college-level Holocaust courses; two-week summer research workshops for scholars; on-site and off-site lectures, panel presentations, and symposia; scholarly programs in partnership with other research/teaching institutions; and the collection, analysis, and dissemination of information regarding Holocaust education in the United States.

In FY 2009, the University Programs Division conducted three faculty seminars for 68 professors; four summer research workshops comprising for 49 scholars; three lectures and two conferences for 60 scholars. Of these, only the 28 who are either international scholars or are American scholars who crossed an international border are included in this report.

Strategic Goals: Promoting International Understanding; Scholarship

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	\$84,148	\$0	\$0	\$84,148

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
2	26	28

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

Visiting Scholars Program

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 2009, the Visiting Scholars Program hosted 43 visiting scholars from 15 countries, including the United

UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

States. Of the 43, only the 22 who are either international scholars or are American scholars who crossed an international border are included in this report.

In addition, the Visiting Scholars Program coordinated a workshop on "Exploring the Newly Opened International Tracing Service Archive at the USHMM." Twelve scholars from North America, Europe, and Israel came to the Museum to study foreign, forced, and slave labor during the Holocaust using the Museum's records from the International Tracing Service in Germany. Of the 12, only the 7 international scholars are included in this report.

Strategic Goals: Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting 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

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	\$354,550	\$0	\$0	\$354,550

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
2	27	29

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

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$13,375,247	\$9,796,234	\$3,579,013	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$13,375,247	3,166

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.



UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE

1200 17th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20036
www.usip.org • 202-457-1700

The United States Institute of Peace is an independent, nonpartisan federal institution created by Congress to promote the prevention, management, and peaceful resolution of international conflicts. Established in 1984, the Institute meets its Congressional mandate through an array of programs, including research grants, fellowships, professional training, education programs from high school through graduate school, conferences and workshops, library services, and publications. The Institute's Board of Directors is appointed by the President of the United States and confirmed by the Senate.

The Institute's legal counsel does not consider the Institute to be an agency, establishment, or instrumentality falling within the parameters of Executive Order 13055. However, the Institute's policy is to cooperate to the extent possible with governmental requests for information.

Education 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.

UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance; Conflict Resolution

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$7,412,470	\$1,714,871	\$9,127,341

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	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	1,299	1,299

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

Religion and Peacemaking

The 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 Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$1,206,000	\$153,324	\$1,359,324

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	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	423	423

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

Rule of Law Program

The Rule of Law 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 Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$1,177,764	\$1,710,818	\$2,888,582

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	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	1,444	1,444

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

Note: The Institute's Grant Program has two principal grantmaking components (solicited and unsolicited grants). Through this program the Institute offers financial support for research, education, and training, and the dissemination of information on international peace and conflict resolution. It is not feasible to extract funding and participant information targeting only the international exchange and training components of USIP grants. Therefore, the inventory does not include data regarding grants for this program.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$36,977	\$36,977	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$36,977	563

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.

USPS International Exchange Program

Through its International Exchange Program, the United States Postal Service arranges appointments, briefings, and technical discussions and coordinates visits to its postal facilities for representatives of foreign postal administrations interested in studying USPS policies and programs and in getting information on technical developments in the area of postal automation. The foreign postal representatives come from all parts of the world, with a majority coming from the East Asia/Pacific, European, and Western Hemisphere areas. The average length of stay is from one to two days. Additionally, the USPS sends its employees abroad to learn more about other countries' postal operations.

There are no specific funds allocated for the United States Postal Service International Exchange Program. Funding is part of the regular operating budget.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Promoting International Understanding; Strengthening Consular and Management 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
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
220	254	474

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

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 Goals:

Achieving Peace and Security; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Promoting International Understanding; Strengthening Consular and Management Capabilities

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$36,977	\$0	\$36,977

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
17	72	89

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

FY 2009 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$4,826,260	\$4,826,260	\$0	\$0†	\$0†	\$0†	\$0†	\$4,826,260†	285

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.



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 through 2018. 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.

Eight American professors -- representing eight different U.S. academic institutions -- volunteered to give 16 lectures at various universities in different regions of Vietnam.

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 web site, launched in 2007, continues its development. To add to VOCW content, for example, 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

VIETNAM EDUCATION FOUNDATION

format and placed them on the VOCW website. This project is a continuous effort as VEF promotes the upload of courses onto the site. VEF also helped in establishing a Creative Commons Licence in Vietnam.

VEF successfully transferred its responsibilities for the VOCW Project -- as well as related software and hardware -- to MOET. VEF donated 15 VOCW-dedicated servers to the 15 Vietnamese universities hosting the servers.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Promoting International Understanding; Strengthening Consular and Management Capabilities

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$29,586	\$0	\$29,586

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	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	0	10

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

VEF Fellowship Program

The VEF Fellowship Program is one of the key components of VEF's mandate to enhance bilateral relations between the United States and Vietnam through international educational exchange programs that help improve Vietnamese science and technology capacities.

VEF provides fellowships to the most talented Vietnamese nationals to pursue graduate study in the United States in the fields of science, technology, engineering, mathematics, and health sciences. Fellows are selected through a highly competitive, open and transparent process. VEF maintains high standards of excellence by choosing only top-notch students who demonstrate the ability to thrive in 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 year.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$4,086,800	\$0	\$4,086,800

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

VIETNAM EDUCATION FOUNDATION

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	265	265

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

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 Goals:

Achieving Peace and Security; Promoting International Understanding; Strengthening Consular and Management Capabilities

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$291,962	\$0	\$291,962

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	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	0	3

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

VIETNAM EDUCATION FOUNDATION

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.

In its third year, the Visiting Scholar Program provided postdoctoral professional training. The total program participants thus far in the Visiting Scholar Program in 2009 is 26 (12 in 2007 and seven in 2008 and seven in 2009 academic years).

All of the 2007 and 2008 cohorts and five of the seven 2009 cohorts have returned to Vietnam and continued the program plan of training others in their field. In addition, some sustained collaborative work between their home institution and the U.S. host institution. Two 2009 cohort Visiting Scholars have been extended until spring 2011.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$417,912	\$0	\$417,912

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	7	7

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

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$947,600	\$660,450	\$287,150	Not Tracked	\$176,500	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$1,124,100	68

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
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 1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
 Washington, DC 20004-3027
www.wilsoncenter.org • 202-691-4000

In 1968, Congress established the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars as the official, national memorial to President Wilson. The Wilson Center is a nonpartisan institute for advanced study and a neutral forum for open, serious, and informed dialogue. It brings together influential thinkers and doers to engage in a dialogue on current and future public policy challenges, with the confident hope that through such discussions there will emerge better understanding and better policy. Providing a bridge between the worlds of learning and public affairs, the Center is located in the Ronald Reagan Building in the heart of Washington, D.C., a city that is at the center of the world of public affairs today.

Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars Programs

The Fellowship Program has been a hallmark of the Woodrow Wilson Center for more than 30 years. Through an international competition, approximately 20-25 fellowships are awarded annually to individuals in a broad range of the social sciences and humanities with outstanding project proposals on national and/or international topics that intersect with questions of public policy. Fellows conduct research and write in their areas of interest, while interacting with policy makers in Washington and Wilson Center staff.

The Center also appoints Public Policy Scholars and Senior Scholars to short- and long-term affiliations at the Woodrow Wilson Center. As academics and practitioners from a wide variety of disciplines, professions, nationalities, and viewpoints, these scholars share their expertise on a wide range of topics that have included education reform, globalization, ethnic conflict, and national security.

In 2002, the Kennan Institute announced the establishment of a new Fulbright-Kennan Institute Research Scholarship Program at the Woodrow Wilson Center for researchers and scholars from Ukraine and the Russian Federation.

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

WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS

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 Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$660,450	\$287,150	\$947,600

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$176,500	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$176,500

Participant Totals:

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

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

CHAPTER 3: FY 2009 DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

The Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, as amended, (22 U.S.C § 2460 (f) and (g)), requires the IAWG to assess whether any duplication exists among reported U.S. Government-sponsored international exchanges and training.

The IAWG defines programmatic duplication as *activities sponsored by different organizations that direct resources toward the same target audiences, using similar methodologies to achieve the same goals, 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.

METHODOLOGY

The IAWG framework for assessing duplication among U.S. Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs includes five areas through which 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 gauged by considering the degree to which overlap occurs in the five areas (listed below in order of decreasing importance):

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- (1) *Topic* – the theme of the program, such as business development, public administration, women's leadership, criminal investigations, etc. This is the critical factor and the most basic element in assessing duplication.
- (2) *Target country/region* – where foreign participants are from or where U.S. participants are traveling to in order to participate in the activity.
- (3) *Target population* – those for whom the program activities are geared, such as students, young professionals, government representatives, military representatives, etc.
- (4) *Intended results* – what the activity is intended to achieve. Intended results for a given type of program can vary significantly from one sponsoring institution to another. For instance, foreign language training programs in two different agencies may target undergraduate students studying the same language. But one program may stipulate that the student pursue further study or employment in a security-related field in order to improve the human resources available for security-related organizations. The other program may be geared more generally toward helping the student meet future academic goals or promote the internationalization of the student's home university.
- (5) *Method* – the means by which a program is conducted (for example, internships, classroom study, on-the-job training, workshops, distance learning, and consultations).

The IAWG's framework divides international exchange and training programs sponsored by federal agencies into five major categories, which are listed below 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

The IAWG places each program into the category that reflects its primary function or scope of activities even though many of the programs reported to the IAWG can be classified under more than one category. Nevertheless, 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.*

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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 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 243 programs reported to the IAWG, 19 programs from six federal entities fit within the narrower definition and are included in the following chart.

CULTURAL PROGRAMS BY FEDERAL ENTITY

Department of State	Special Professional and Cultural Exchange Programs
Japan-United States Friendship Commission	Cultural Affairs Programs
National Endowment for the Arts	American Film Institute Project: 20/20
	ArtsLink Residencies
	Guadalajara Book Festival
	International Literary Exchanges
	International Visual Arts Journalism Institute
	U.S. Artists International Program
National Endowment for the Humanities	U.S.-Japan Creative Artists Fellowship Program
	DFG/NEH Bilateral Digital Humanities Enriching Digital Collections Program

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	DFG/NEH Digital Humanities Symposia and Workshop Program
	Fellowship Programs at Independent Research Institutions
	Rediscovering Afghanistan
	Transatlantic Collaboration Grants
Open World Leadership Center	Open World Program
U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum	Museum Services Division
	Survivors Registry
	University Programs Division
	Visiting Scholar Programs

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, most notably those of the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA). As a leading promoter of U.S. Government efforts to protect 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*. Exposure to U.S. culture and values enhances mutual understanding. 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 is 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 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.

International visitors, who are often the professional counterparts of the hosting organization's personnel, are welcomed from all over the world. Intended results vary program by program, but all have in common the desire to increase understanding and develop lasting professional relationships. These programs are also recognized for their importance in the critical area of public diplomacy.

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 host only a handful of participants, such as the United States Commission on Civil Rights (13), while others host thousands, such as the Department of State's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs International Visitor Leadership Program (4,555).

In addition, 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, sometimes sends its foreign participants to other federal departments and agencies for additional consultations and other information gathering activities. These federal organizations may also report on these same visitors.

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The IAWG notes that some federal departments and agencies may have more than one international visitor program in their organization and some organizations report international visitor programs as part of more comprehensive international exchange and training programs. Those international activities that are part of larger technical assistance projects or that 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 science-focused.

Architectural and Transportation Barriers	~Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs
Compliance Board (Access Board)	~Bureau of Western Hemispheric Affairs
Commodity Futures Trading Commission	Department of Transportation
Delaware River Basin Commission*	~Federal Aviation Administration*
Department of Agriculture	~Federal Highway Administration*
~Foreign Agricultural Service*	~Federal Railroad Administration*
Department of Commerce	~Federal Transit Administration*
~Bureau of Economic Analysis*	~Maritime Administration*
~National Institute of Standards and Technology*	~National Highway Traffic Safety Administration*
~U.S. Census Bureau	~Research and Innovative Technology Administration*
~United States Patent and Trademark Office*	Department of the Treasury
Department of Defense	~Internal Revenue Service
~Defense Security Cooperation Agency	~Office of the Comptroller of the Currency
Regional Centers for Security Studies	Environmental Protection Agency*
Department of Education	Federal Communications Commission
~Office of the Secretary, International Affairs	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Department of Energy	Federal Election Commission
~Environmental Management*	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission*
~National Nuclear Security Administration*	Federal Maritime Commission*
Department of Health and Human Services	Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service
~Food and Drug Administration*	Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board
~National Institutes of Health*	Federal Trade Commission
Department of Homeland Security	General Services Administration
~Customs and Border Protection	Government Accountability Office
~Federal Emergency Management Agency	Library of Congress
~Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	Merit Systems Protection Board
~Transportation Security Administration	National Capital Planning Commission
~U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services	National Credit Union Administration
~United States Coast Guard	National Railroad Passenger Corporation
Department of Housing and Urban Development	National Transportation Safety Board*
~Office of Policy Development and Research	Nuclear Regulatory Commission*
Department of the Interior	Office of Government Ethics
~Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation, and Enforcement*	Office of Special Counsel
~Bureau of Reclamation*	Small Business Administration
~National Parks Service*	Social Security Administration
Department of Justice	Susquehanna River Basin Commission*
~Criminal Division	Tennessee Valley Authority*
~Drug Enforcement Administration	United States Commission on Civil Rights
~Federal Bureau of Investigation	United States Holocaust Memorial Museum
~Office of Justice Programs	United States Postal Service
Department of Labor	U.S. Trade and Development Agency
~Bureau of International Labor Affairs	
~Bureau of Labor Statistics	
Department of State	
~Bureau of African Affairs	
~Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs	
~Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs	
~Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs	
~Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs	

SCIENTIFIC/TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Twenty-two federal departments and agencies reported a total of 98 programs with a scientific component. In tackling this list, less than one-half of the programs fit better in other duplication assessment categories described in this chapter.

Scientific/technological programming *involves members of the scientific community and/or other professionals engaged in scientific activities; it includes all medical programs.*

Fifty-seven programs (from 14 federal organizations) have been identified as fitting within this narrower category. The Department of Energy has the largest number of reported programs (17) in this subset, followed by Commerce (8) and Health and Human Services (8), Interior (7), and Agriculture (5). Other longstanding sponsors of such programs include Labor, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the National Science Foundation, the National Transportation Safety Board, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID).

Although 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 (those of the Department of Agriculture and USAID, for example) are also listed in the Professional Exchanges and Training section. The IAWG notes that the majority of the scientific and technological programs have a professional and/or practical experience component, as indicated in the following chart.³¹

³¹ Programs in the scientific research and development category that are marked with an asterisk (*) also contain a professional and/or practical experience component.

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SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PROGRAMS BY FEDERAL ENTITY

Department of Agriculture	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*
Department of Commerce	Bureau of Economic Analysis	BEA Overseas Training and Presentations*
	National Institute of Standards and Technology	NIST Exchange Visitors Program
	National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration	National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service's International Activities*
		National Weather Service International Exchange and Training Program*
		Pacific Marine Environmental Laboratory – Community Model Interface for Tsunami Training Activities*
	National Telecommunications and Information Administration	Understanding Radio Frequency Spectrum Management*

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	U.S. Census Bureau	Population Division: Training and Technical Assistance*
	U.S. Patent and Trademark Office	Technical Assistance Programs*
Department of Energy	Energy Resources	National Energy Technology Laboratory*
	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 Fossil Energy	Office of Fossil Energy International Program*
	Office of Health, Safety, and Security	DOE Radiation Protection, Quality Assurance, and Environmental Activities*
		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*
		Office of Classification
		Russian Health Studies Program

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		Fourth International Accelerator School for Linear Colliders*
		Italian Student Exchange Program*
		Japan-U.S. Theory Institute for Physics With Exotic Nuclei (JUSTIPEN)*
	Office of Science	Pan-American Advanced Studies Institutes*
		U.S. National Nuclear Data Center
		United States Particle Accelerator School*
		XI International Committee on Future Accelerators (ICFA) School*
Department of Health and Human Services	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	Exchange Visitor Program*
	National Institutes of Health	International Neuroscience Fellowship Program
		National Institute on Drug Abuse International Program
		NIH Exchange Scientist Program*
		NIH Foreign Guest Researchers Program*

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		NIH Foreign Professional Services Contractors*
		NIH Foreign Special Volunteers*
		NIH Visiting Scientists Program*
Department of the Interior	Bureau of Reclamation	Reclamation Training Programs*
		Visiting Scholar Program*
	Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation, and Enforcement	Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation, and Enforcement Program*
	National Park Service	International Volunteers-in-Parks/Exchange Visitors Program and Technical Assistance Program*
	Office of International Affairs	International Technical Assistance Program*
	United States Fish and Wildlife Service	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service International Programs*
	United States Geological Survey	Visiting Scientist and Participant Training Programs*
Department of Labor	Bureau of Labor Statistics	BLS International Labor Statistics Center*
Department of Transportation	Federal Aviation Administration	Office of International Aviation International Training Program*

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Marine Mammal Commission	Marine Mammal Commission Programs
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	NASA Exchange Visitor Program
	Resident Research Associate Program
National Science Foundation	Office of International Science and Engineering
National Transportation Safety Board	National Transportation Safety Board Training Program*
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	Regional Programs*
United States Agency for International Development	Economic Growth and Agricultural Development Programs*
	Environment Programs*
	Population, Health, and Nutrition Programs*
Vietnam Education Foundation	Capacity Building Program ³²

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.

³² 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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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 classifications. 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, areas of potential duplication or complementarity can be highlighted. Additionally, this assessment serves as a snapshot of international academic/educational exchange and training programs throughout the federal government.

Elementary- and Secondary-Level Programs

Three federal entities have 14 programs in their international exchange and training portfolios that contain elementary and secondary education programming initiatives focused on teacher training and curriculum development. Few programs actually involve the exchange of students at the elementary or secondary levels; however, when these exchanges do occur, they are primarily targeted towards students or teachers of students at the secondary level.

The Departments of Education and State have traditionally supported the majority of programs in this category, covering a wide range of subject matter and geographical regions of the world. Potential for duplication among sponsoring organizations is relatively low.

Department of Education	Office of Postsecondary Education	Fulbright-Hays Group Projects Abroad	Modern foreign language and area studies programs, including training, research, and curriculum development for teachers at the K-12 level
		Fulbright-Hays Seminars Abroad Program	Opportunities for teachers and curriculum specialists to participate in short-term seminars in social sciences, humanities, or host-country languages

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	Office of Safe and Drug-Free Schools	Civics Mosaic II: Issues Facing Our World	Comparative civic education, teacher training, and curriculum development that builds on CIVITAS/Russia
		Civics Voices: An International Democracy Memory Bank Project	Teacher training, community research project, and civic education capacity building
		CIVITAS: An International Civic Education Exchange Program	International civic education exchange
		Economics International Program	Training in content and pedagogy for educators in countries in transition to market economies
Department of State	Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs	Citizen Exchange Programs	Professional, cultural, and youth exchanges supported through nonprofit organizations
		Economic Support Fund Programs	Programs that aid U.S. countries in transition to democracy by developing and strengthening institutions necessary for sustainable democracy
		Fulbright Program	Exchanges between U.S. and foreign teachers and administrators

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		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
U.S. Agency for International Development		Education and Training	Various initiatives designed to improve pre-primary, primary, and secondary levels of education

Undergraduate-Level Programs

Six federal entities reported 18 programs that included undergraduate-level programs. The programs include study abroad activities for American and foreign students, institution building, curriculum development, and instructor training. Most of the programming in this category comes from the Departments of State (8) and Education (6). Potential duplication among undergraduate programs is very low, because most programming is thematically and/or geographically specific and therefore, with a few exceptions, unique.

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Department of Defense	Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness	National Security Education Program	Undergraduate and graduate scholarships for area studies, language programs, and other relevant studies
Department of Education	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
		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

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Department of Homeland Security	United States Coast Guard	U.S. Coast Guard Academy Programs	Undergraduate degree program for foreign students
Department of State	Bureau of African Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs	Variety of programming including seminars, conferences, workshops, speakers programs, training courses focusing on topics of regional interest
	Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs	Economic Support Fund Programs	Development and strengthening of institutions necessary for sustainable democracy
		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

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		Special Academic Exchange Program	Fellowship grants, scholarships for students from South Pacific, East Timor, and Tibet, and support to various organizations promoting exchange opportunities
		Support for East European Democracy Exchanges	Educational fellowships in fields supporting democratic practices and free market economies, and special group projects in the region
	Bureau of Europe and Eurasian Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs	Variety of exchanges, seminars, training programs, master classes, and conferences promoting U.S. interests in region
Department of Transportation	Maritime Administration	United States Merchant Marine Academy Programs	Undergraduate degree program for foreign students
U.S. Agency for International Development		Education and Training	Various initiatives designed to improve pre-primary, primary, secondary, and higher education

Graduate-Level University Programs

Eight federal entities have 24 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.

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Department of Defense	Defense Security Cooperation Agency	Professional Military Education Exchanges	Academic or full-year training in military staff schools abroad for officers
	Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness	National Security Education Program	Undergraduate and graduate scholarships for area, language, and other relevant study
Department of Education	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

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	Office of Safe and Drug-Free Schools	CIVITAS: An International Civic Education Exchange Program	International civics education exchange
Department of State	Bureau of African Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs	Variety of programming including seminars, conferences, workshops, speakers programs, training courses focusing on topics of regional interest
	Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs	Fulbright 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

FY 2009 DATA - DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

		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
Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission		Education and Training Programs	Seed money for projects and institutional grants to promote area studies

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National Science Foundation	Office of International Science and Engineering	Research support for undergraduate, graduate, and post-graduate students
U.S. Agency for International Development	Education and Training	Various initiatives designed to establish higher education and research partnerships, alliances, and networks with developing countries
United States Holocaust Memorial Museum	Visiting Scholar Programs	Scholarly exchanges and activities centered on Holocaust issues
Vietnam Education Foundation	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 18 programs in this category. The Departments of State and Education sponsored the majority of post-doctoral/research programs. All are diverse in program mission, goals, and objectives. The opportunity for duplication in programming is 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 Institutes of Health) are addressed under the Scientific Research and Development portion of this duplication assessment.

Department of Education	Office of Postsecondary Education	American Overseas Research Centers Program	Grants to establish and operate overseas research centers with one focus being area studies
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		Fulbright-Hays Faculty Research Abroad	Institutional grants to support fellowships that aim to strengthen area studies and language programs in academia
		Fulbright-Hays Seminars Abroad Program	Short-term seminars in social sciences, humanities, or host-country languages for schoolteachers, curriculum specialists, and college faculty
Department of State	Bureau of African Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs	Variety of programming including seminars, conferences, workshops, speakers programs, 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	
		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

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	Bureau of Intelligence and Research	Research and Training Program on Eastern Europe and the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union	Advanced research, graduate, and language training
	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
Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission		Education and Training Programs	Seed money for projects and institutional grants to promote area studies
National Science Foundation		Office of International Science and Engineering	International research fellowship awards, support for cooperative research activities, and joint workshops and seminars
U.S. Agency for International Development		Education and Training	Various initiatives designed to establish higher education and research partnerships, alliances, and networks with developing countries
United States Holocaust Memorial Museum		Visiting Scholar Programs	Scholarly exchanges and activities centered on Holocaust issues
United States Institute of Peace		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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Vietnam Education Foundation	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
	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

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 reveals no inherent duplication, because most programs have different target audiences; focus on specific languages, countries, or world regions; or are designed to achieve specific U.S. strategic goals and objectives. However, programs can always benefit from increased communication among sponsors to share best practices and address common challenges.

Department of Defense	Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness	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
Department of Education	Office of Postsecondary Education	American Overseas Research Centers Program	Grants to establish and operate overseas research and area studies centers
		Fulbright-Hays Doctoral Dissertation Research Abroad Program	Fellowships to doctoral candidates for dissertation research in modern foreign languages and area studies
		Fulbright-Hays Faculty Research Abroad Program	Institutional grants to support fellowships that aim to strengthen area studies and language programs in academia
		Fulbright-Hays Group Projects Abroad	Modern foreign language and area studies programs for teachers, students, and faculty of higher education institutions

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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
Department of State	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
Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission		Education and Training Programs	Seed money for projects and institutional grants to promote area studies
Peace Corps		Peace Corps Volunteer Service Program	Program component is community-based English teaching overseas

PROFESSIONAL EXCHANGES AND TRAINING

The majority of the international exchange and training programs reported to the IAWG include professional exchange and training activities. We are left with approximately 100 programs 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). These include training programs, personnel and

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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 it a challenge to assess whether there is any duplication among these programs. As with the other program subsets, sponsoring organizations tend to focus program activities on their organizational missions and areas of expertise, which limits the possibility for duplication. For example, personnel exchanges or training programs that are strictly limited to representatives of foreign counterpart organizations are not duplicative because they are unique to each participating organization.

Topically and geographically specific programs are also less likely to duplicate other programs because of their narrow focus. In other words, a specialized program with a clearly defined target audience is less likely to be replicated by another organization. Multi-themed programs or program groupings that contain a wide variety of initiatives, such as the State Department's Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs, are harder to assess and may be more likely to duplicate other federal initiatives.

Professional exchange and training programs that were not addressed in previous sections can, for the most part, be divided among four primary categories:³³

- (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, present 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.

African Development Foundation	Grassroots Development Projects
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³³ 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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Commodity Futures Trading Commission		Technical Assistance Programs
Department of Agriculture	Foreign Agricultural Service	Cochran Fellowship Program
		Faculty Exchange Programs
Department of Commerce	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
Department of Labor	Bureau of International Labor Affairs	Trade Agreement Administration and Technical Cooperation
Federal Trade Commission		International Programs
Government Accountability Office		International Auditor Fellowship Program
U.S. Agency for International Development		Economic Growth and Agricultural Development

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U.S. Trade and Development Agency	Trade-Related Training
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Law Enforcement and Security

Five 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 narrowly on training in their own areas of expertise, making the risk of duplication fairly low. Some of the programs listed also include trade and economic development activities.³⁴

U.S. Coast Guard Programs, which include significant law enforcement- and security-related activities, are listed under Multi-Themed Programming.

Department of Defense	Defense Security Cooperation Agency	Foreign Military Financing Program
		Foreign Military Sales Program
		International Military Education and Training Program
		Professional Military Education Exchanges
	Office of the Undersecretary of Defense for Policy	Regional Defense Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program
Department of Homeland Security	Customs and Border Protection	Department of State Funded Programs
	Federal Emergency Management Agency	Center for Domestic Preparedness

³⁴ 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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		Emergency Management Institute Programs
		Foreign Seminars Program
		National Fire Academy
	Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	Financial Forensic Techniques Training Program
		First Responder to Digital Evidence Program
		First Responder/Border Investigation Instructor Training Workshops
		International Individual Students Program
		Law Enforcement Advanced Interviewing Training Program
		Law Enforcement Control Tactics Instructor Training Program
		Leading Law Enforcement Organizations in the 21 st Century
		Pre-Assessment Workshop for Accreditation
	Immigration and Customs Enforcement	Bulk Cash Smuggling International Training Program
		Forensic Document Laboratory Training
Department of Homeland Security	Transportation and Security Administration	TSA International Training

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	U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services	Refugee, Asylum, and International Operations Training Program
		RAIO Asylum Division Training
	United States Secret Service	USSS International Training Program
Department of Justice	Antitrust Division	Antitrust Division International Technical Assistance Programs*
	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives	ATF International Training
	Criminal Division	International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program
		Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance, and Training Program
	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
Department of State	Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	International Demand Reduction Training and Technical Assistance

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Department of Transportation	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.

Broadcasting Board of Governors		International Media Training Center Program
Department of Defense	Defense Security Cooperation Agency	International Military Education and Training ³⁵
Department of Labor	Bureau of International Labor Affairs	Child Labor, Forced Labor, and Human Trafficking Program
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service		International Labor Conflict Management Program
Library of Congress		Global Legal Information Network

³⁵ 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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National Endowment for Democracy	Reagan-Fascell Democracy Fellows Program
	Visiting Fellows Program
Office of Government Ethics	International Technical Assistance and Cooperation
Office of Personnel Management	Federal Executive Institute Leadership for a Democratic Society Program
U.S. Agency for International Development	Democracy and Governance Programs
	Humanitarian Assistance
U.S. Institute of Peace	Education and Training Center International Programs
	Religion and Peacemaking
	Rule of Law Program

Multi-Themed Programming

A large number of professional exchange and training programs reported to the IAWG address a wide array of themes, topics, and audiences. Because of their diversity and scope, they may be the most prone to duplicate other programs and should be carefully monitored. Close coordination among the Department of State, the U.S. Agency for International Development, and the Peace Corps is necessary to ensure that their programs complement and build on each other to collectively achieve the foreign policy goals of the U.S. Government.

As noted in previous sections, geographically specific programs such as those sponsored by the Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission and thematically specific programs such as those sponsored by the U.S. Coast Guard (which specializes in

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maritime law enforcement, search and rescue, marine environmental protection, waterways management, and other Coast Guard operational areas) are unlikely to duplicate other programs. IAWG also notes that the U.S. Coast Guard includes trade and economic development activities in their programming.

Department of Homeland Security	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
Department of State	Bureau of African Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs
	Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs
	Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs	Citizen Exchange Programs
		Economic Support Fund Programs
		Special Professional and Cultural Exchange Programs
		Support for East European Democracy Exchanges
	Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs

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	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
Department of Transportation	Maritime Administration	Global Maritime and Transportation School
Japan-United States Friendship Commission		Education and Training Programs
National Capital Planning Commission		Capitals Alliance Program
Peace Corps		Peace Corps Volunteer Services Program
U.S. Agency for International Development		Education and Training
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars		Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars Programs

CONCLUSION

The number and scope of the federal government's international exchange and training programs make it difficult to assess whether there is any meaningful duplication among them. 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

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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. The risk becomes even greater when the size and scope of an organization and the aggregation of that organization's program information make program initiatives less transparent to other federal administrators.

The data reveals that the Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development sponsor a significant portion of federal exchange and training programming. Federal coordination continues to improve under the auspices of the State/USAID Strategic Plan for 2007-2012.

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 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.³⁶

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)³⁷, and senior coordinators, have provided mechanisms for policy and program coordination, including sharing program information, enhancing transparency, and breaking down barriers to communication.

In 2009, the NSC structure expanded to include new offices for cybersecurity, preventing weapons of mass destruction terrorism, transborder security, information sharing,

³⁶ 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.

³⁷ 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.)

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national resilience, and global engagement. The NSC Interagency Policy Committees manage the development and implementation of national security policies by multiple agencies of the U.S. Government.³⁸

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.

³⁸ 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.”

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.

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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.

APPENDIX B: U.S. GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS SPONSORING AND REPORTING INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE AND TRAINING PROGRAMS

	Administers Int'l Exchanges & Training			Reports Data to IAWG		Comments
	Yes	No	Unknown	Yes	No	
EXECUTIVE BRANCH						
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT						
Council of Economic Advisors		X			X	
Council on Environmental Quality		X			X	
National Security Council		X			X	
Office of Administration		X			X	
Office of Management and Budget		X			X	
Office of National Drug Control Policy		X			X	
Office of Policy Development		X			X	
Office of Science and Technology Policy		X			X	
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative		X			X	
Office of the Vice President of the United States		X			X	
The White House Office		X			X	
EXECUTIVE AGENCIES						
Cabinet-Level Departments						
Agriculture	X			X		
Commerce	X			X		
Defense	X			X		
Education	X			X		
Energy	X			X		
Health and Human Services	X			X		
Homeland Security	X			X		
Housing and Urban Development	X			X		
Interior	X			X		
Justice	X			X		
Labor	X			X		
State	X			X		
Transportation	X			X		
Treasury	X			X		
Veterans Affairs	X			X		No data reported in FY09
Independent Establishments and Government Corporations						
African Development Foundation	X			X		
Central Intelligence Agency			X		X	IAWG does not collect classified information
Commodity Futures Trading Commission	X			X		
Consumer Product Safety Commission	X			X		No data reported in FY09
Corporation for National and Community Service		X			X	

	Administers Int'l Exchanges & Training			Reports Data to IAWG		Comments
	Yes	No	Unknown	Yes	No	
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					
Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board	X			X		
Federal Trade Commission	X			X		
General Services Administration	X			X		Missed IAWG deadline for submission
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 reported in FY09
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 reported in FY09
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		No data reported in FY09
Overseas Private Investment Corporation		X			X	
Peace Corps	X			X		
Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation	X			X		No data reported in FY09
Postal Rate Commission	X				X	
Railroad Retirement Board		X			X	
Securities and Exchange Commission	X			X		
Selective Service System		X			X	
Small Business Administration	X			X		
Social Security Administration	X			X		
Tennessee Valley Authority	X			X		
U.S. Agency for International Development	X			X		
U.S. Commission on Civil Rights	X			X		
U.S. International Trade Commission			X		X	
U.S. Postal Service	X			X		
U.S. Trade and Development Agency	X			X		
Vietnam Education Foundation	X			X		
Boards, Committees, and Commissions						
Administrative Committee of the Federal Register			X		X	Part of National Archives and Records Admin.
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation		X			X	
American Battle Monuments Commission		X			X	
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		
Textile Trade Policy Group		X			X	Part of U.S. Trade Representative
Trade Policy Staff Committee		X			X	Part of U.S. Trade Representative
U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum	X			X		
Veterans Day National Committee		X			X	Part of Veterans Affairs
White House Commission on Presidential Scholars		X			X	Part of Education
QUASI-OFFICIAL AGENCIES						
Legal Services Corporation		X			X	
Smithsonian Institution	X				X	
State Justice Institute	X			X		No data reported in FY09
U.S. Institute of Peace	X			X		
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars	X			X		
MISCELLANEOUS						
Civil Air Patrol	X			X		Civilian Auxiliary of U.S. Air Force
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	X			X		Independent org. within Energy
Federal Executive Boards	X			X		No data reported in FY 09
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH						
Architect of the Capitol		X			X	
Congress			X		X	
Congressional Budget Office		X			X	
Government Accountability Office	X			X		
Government Printing Office		X			X	
Library of Congress	X			X		
Open World Leadership Center	X			X		

	Administers Int'l Exchanges & Training			Reports Data to IAWG		Comments
	Yes	No	Unknown	Yes	No	
U.S. Botanic Gardens			X		X	Operates under auspices of Architect of the Capitol
JUDICIAL BRANCH						
Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts			X		X	
Federal Judicial Center			X		X	
Lower Courts			X		X	
Special Courts			X		X	
Supreme Court of the United States			X		X	
U.S. Sentencing Commission		X			X	

APPENDIX C: FY 2009 INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE AND TRAINING PARTICIPANTS BY COUNTRY

FY 2009 Participants by Country

East Asia and Pacific - EAP

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Australia	312	7,445	7,757
Brunei	0	40	40
Cambodia	198	42,924	43,122
China	1,804	15,872	17,676
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	0	22	22
Cook Islands	0	7	7
East Asia and Pacific Regional	66	2,960	3,026
East Asia and Pacific Unspecified	76	22	98
East Timor	10	156	166
Fiji	82	71	153
French Polynesia	2	0	2
Hong Kong (Special Administrative Region)	265	2,880	3,145
Indonesia	461	37,046	37,507
Japan	1,024	10,920	11,944
Kiribati	0	12	12
Korea (North)	0	4	4
Korea (South)	625	3,161	3,786
Laos	45	3,528	3,573
Macau	14	78	92
Malaysia	127	1,211	1,338
Marshall Islands	48	80	128
Micronesia, Federated States of	116	185	301
Mongolia	391	2,752	3,143
Myanmar (Burma)	31	1,185	1,216
Nauru	0	8	8
New Caledonia	0	2	2
New Zealand	89	293	382
Niue	0	2	2
Norfolk Island	0	4	4
Palau	9	22	31
Papua New Guinea	11	70	81
Philippines	307	43,538	43,845
Samoa (Formerly Western Samoa)	36	18	54
Singapore	129	1,764	1,893
Solomon Islands	0	26	26
Taiwan	391	8,526	8,917
Thailand	388	20,819	21,207
Tonga	40	37	77
Tuvalu	0	11	11
Vanuatu	94	13	107
Vietnam	589	29,432	30,021
TOTAL	7,780	237,146	244,926

FY 2009 Participants by Country

Eurasia - EA

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Armenia	130	7,270	7,400
Azerbaijan	158	9,012	9,170
Belarus	15	186	201
Eurasia Regional	295	1,917	2,212
Eurasia Unspecified	0	19	19
Georgia	127	3,800	3,927
Kazakhstan	227	1,612	1,839
Kyrgyzstan	177	1,645	1,822
Moldova	177	776	953
Russia	842	12,239	13,081
Tajikistan	159	1,213	1,372
Turkmenistan	172	869	1,041
Ukraine	536	2,960	3,496
Uzbekistan	33	3,886	3,919
TOTAL	3,048	47,404	50,452

FY 2009 Participants by Country

Europe - EUR

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Albania	182	4,334	4,516
Andorra	5	5	10
Austria	358	224	582
Belgium	160	881	1,041
Bosnia-Herzegovina	88	1,591	1,679
Bulgaria	305	2,626	2,931
Croatia	150	723	873
Cyprus	22	704	726
Czech Republic	146	612	758
Denmark	105	564	669
Eastern Europe Regional	227	449	676
Estonia	25	437	462
Europe Unspecified	67	63	130
European Union	332	402	734
Finland	208	302	510
France	760	1,641	2,401
Germany	5,507	8,775	14,282
Gibraltar	0	1	1
Greece	275	989	1,264
Greenland	0	1	1
Guernsey	0	4	4
Hungary	197	872	1,069
Iceland	27	49	76
Ireland	114	239	353
Italy	326	1,696	2,022
Jersey	0	3	3
Kosovo	171	2,756	2,927
Latvia	56	821	877
Liechtenstein	0	3	3
Lithuania	59	1,115	1,174
Luxembourg	7	9	16
Macedonia (Former Yugoslav Republic of)	247	1,299	1,546
Malta	23	218	241
Monaco	1	0	1
Netherlands	459	1,597	2,056
Northern Ireland	0	20	20
Norway	153	666	819
Poland	265	1,470	1,735
Portugal	81	224	305
Romania	198	1,202	1,400
San Marino	2	5	7
Serbia and Montenegro	379	8,657	9,036
Slovakia	144	875	1,019
Slovenia	97	397	494
Spain	387	685	1,072
Sweden	114	411	525
Switzerland	480	619	1,099

Turkey	622	1,818	2,440
United Kingdom	717	1,819	2,536
Vatican (Holy See)	37	60	97
Western Europe Regional	2	2	4
TOTAL	14,287	54,935	69,222

FY 2009 Participants by Country

Near East - NEA

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Algeria	42	393	435
Bahrain	59	686	745
Egypt	610	99,399	100,009
Iran	0	151	151
Iraq	438	77,266	77,704
Israel	213	2,609	2,822
Jordan	568	7,754	8,322
Kuwait	19	769	788
Lebanon	41	2,297	2,338
Libya	12	96	108
Morocco	717	6,017	6,734
Near East Regional	46	163	209
Near East Unspecified	0	6	6
Oman	29	562	591
Qatar	28	216	244
Saudi Arabia	51	3,133	3,184
Syria	61	102	163
Tunisia	129	481	610
United Arab Emirates	76	1,372	1,448
West Bank and Gaza	60	4,513	4,573
Yemen	14	1,061	1,075
TOTAL	3,213	209,046	212,259

FY 2009 Participants by Country

Region Unattributable

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Unattributable	37	803	840
TOTAL	37	803	840

FY 2009 Participants by Country

South Asia - SA

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Afghanistan	386	376,716	377,102
Bangladesh	82	420,466	420,548
Bhutan	1	74	75
India	770	560,262	561,032
Maldives	2	62	64
Nepal	102	117,473	117,575
Pakistan	165	56,062	56,227
South Asia Regional	1	101	102
South Asia Unspecified	0	48	48
Sri Lanka	68	1,671	1,739
TOTAL	1,577	1,532,935	1,534,512

FY 2009 Participants by Country

Sub-Saharan Africa - AF

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Angola	4	281	285
Benin	126	8,609	8,735
Botswana	212	2,983	3,195
Burkina Faso	131	200	331
Burundi	0	138	138
Cameroon	240	281	521
Cape Verde	78	86	164
Central African Republic	0	42	42
Chad	1	121	122
Comoros	0	101	101
Congo (Brazzaville)	1	118	119
Cote d'Ivoire	10	209	219
Democratic Republic of the Congo	3	512	515
Djibouti	10	143	153
Equatorial Guinea	0	3	3
Eritrea	0	13	13
Ethiopia	189	10,515	10,704
Gabon	4	48	52
Gambia, The	101	86	187
Ghana	330	8,677	9,007
Guinea	97	43	140
Guinea-Bissau	1	68	69
Kenya	268	1,712	1,980
Lesotho	87	6,218	6,305
Liberia	76	870	946
Madagascar	12	10,793	10,805
Malawi	164	5,414	5,578
Mali	187	18,477	18,664
Mauritania	14	124	138
Mauritius	16	148	164
Mozambique	202	9,995	10,197
Namibia	157	1,839	1,996
Niger	134	246	380
Nigeria	88	8,897	8,985
Rwanda	83	369	452
Sao Tome and Principe	4	80	84
Senegal	335	1,434	1,769
Seychelles	0	51	51
Sierra Leone	16	235	251
Somalia	1	45	46
South Africa	551	18,453	19,004
Sub-Saharan Africa Regional	193	1,205	1,398
Sub-Saharan Africa Unspecified	0	100	100
Sudan	6	364	370
Swaziland	78	4,669	4,747
Tanzania	308	1,975	2,283
Togo	128	31	159

Uganda	283	6,370	6,653
Zambia	183	3,791	3,974
Zimbabwe	32	1,904	1,936
TOTAL	5,144	139,086	144,230

FY 2009 Participants by Country

Western Hemisphere - WHA

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Anguilla	0	4	4
Antigua and Barbuda	64	125	189
Argentina	277	1,497	1,774
Aruba	12	50	62
Bahamas	25	231	256
Barbados	51	3,010	3,061
Belize	89	318	407
Bermuda	0	11	11
Bolivia	37	81,322	81,359
Brazil	926	12,725	13,651
British West Indies	0	1	1
Canada	663	6,452	7,115
Caribbean Regional	78	127	205
Cayman Islands	0	26	26
Chile	464	8,565	9,029
Colombia	535	178,175	178,710
Costa Rica	298	2,665	2,963
Cuba	8	9	17
Dominica	10	112	122
Dominican Republic	268	1,193	1,461
Ecuador	359	10,893	11,252
El Salvador	481	64,332	64,813
Grenada	4	66	70
Guatemala	352	4,779	5,131
Guyana	70	189	259
Haiti	23	7,982	8,005
Honduras	243	2,785	3,028
Jamaica	114	1,439	1,553
Mexico	1,547	47,670	49,217
Montserrat	0	3	3
Netherlands Antilles	4	84	88
Nicaragua	236	31,533	31,769
Panama	408	2,126	2,534
Paraguay	297	602	899
Peru	374	1,386	1,760
St. Kitts and Nevis	3	69	72
St. Lucia	11	83	94
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	12	58	70
Suriname	68	81	149
Trinidad and Tobago	45	374	419
Turks and Caicos Islands	0	4	4
Uruguay	53	612	665
Venezuela	63	223	286
Virgin Islands,British	0	11	11
Western Hemisphere Regional	373	4,516	4,889
Western Hemisphere Unspecified	206	26	232
TOTAL	9,151	478,544	487,695

APPENDIX D: GLOSSARY

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AAG	- Assistant Attorney General		
AASHTO	- American Association of State Highway Transportation Officials		
ACSS	- Africa Center for Strategic Studies		
ADA	- Americans with Disabilities Act		
ADF	- African Development Foundation		
AF	- Sub-Saharan Africa		
AFRICOM	- Africa Command		
AIDS	- Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome		
AITD	- Airports and International Training Division		
AOBTC	- Asylum Officer Basic Training Course		
AORC	- American Overseas Research Centers		
APCSS	- Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies		
APEC	- Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation		
ARSP	- Action Reconciliation Service for Peace		
ASBA	- Association of Supervisors of Banks of the Americas		
ATA	- Antiterrorism Assistance Program		
ATBCB	- Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board (Access Board)		
AT/CT	- Antiterrorism/Counterterrorism		
ATF	- Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives		
AUSA	- Assistant U.S. Attorney		
BBG	- Broadcasting Board of Governors		
BEA	- Bureau of Economic Analysis		
BLS	- Bureau of Labor Statistics		
BOEMRE	- Bureau of Ocean Energy Management , Regulation, and Enforcement		
BTS	- Bureau of Transportation Statistics		
CAP	- Civil Air Patrol		
CBP	- Customs and Border Protection		
CBRC	- China Banking Regulatory Commission		
CDC	- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention		
CENTCOM	- Central Command		
CFR	- Code of Federal Regulations		
CFTC	- Commodity Futures Trading Commission		
CHDS	- Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies		
CIAT	- Inter-American Center for Tax Administration		
CIS	- Custom and Immigration Service		
CITES	- Convention of International Trade in Endangered Species		
CIV	- Councils for International Visitors		
CIVITAS	- Civic Education Exchange Program		
CLA	- CIVITAS Latin American Consortium		
CLDP	- Commercial Law Development Program		
COMMIT	- Community Model Interface for Tsunami Training		
CPSC	- Consumer Product Safety Commission		
CRA	- Community Reinvestment Act		
CSOSA	- Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia		
CT	- Combating Terrorism		
CTFP	- Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program		
DAAG	- Deputy Assistant Attorney General		
DACs	- Documented Administrative Controls		
DCOF	- Displaced Children and Orphans Fund		
DDRA	- Fulbright-Hays Doctoral Dissertation Research Abroad		
DEA	- Drug Enforcement Administration		
DFG	- German Research Foundation		
DHS	- Department of Homeland Security		
DIAP	- Drug Interdiction Assistance Program		
DID	- Deliberating in a Democracy		

GLOSSARY

DOC	- Department of Commerce		
DOD	- Department of Defense		
DOE	- Department of Energy		
DOI	- Department of the Interior		
DOJ	- Department of Justice		
DOL	- Department of Labor		
DOS	- Department of State		
DOT	- Department of Transportation		
DRBC	- Delaware River Basin Commission		
DS	- Diplomatic Security		
DSS	- Diplomatic Security Service		
EA	- Eurasia		
EAP	- East Asia and Pacific		
ECA	- Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs		
ECA/A/S-	Educational Information and Resources Branch		
ECFMG	- Educational Commission for Foreign Medical Graduates		
EEF	- Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships		
EERE	- Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy		
EGEDA	- Expert Group on Energy Data Analysis		
EIA	- Energy Information Administration		
E-IMET	- Expanded International Military Education and Training		
EMI	- Emergency Management Institute		
EOD	- Explosive Ordnance Disposal		
EPA	- Environmental Protection Agency		
ES	- Executive Seminars		
ESF	- Economic Support Fund		
ESFP	- Embassy Science Fellows Program		
EUR	- Europe		
EXBS	- Export Control and Border Security		
FAA	- Federal Aviation Administration		
FAS	- Foreign Agricultural Service		
FBI	- Federal Bureau of Investigation		
FCC	- Federal Communications Commission		
FDA	- Food and Drug Administration		
FDIC	- Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation		
FDL	- Forensic Document Laboratory		
FEB	- Federal Executive Boards		
FEC	- Federal Election Commission		
FEDS	- Federal Exchanges Data System		
FEI	- Federal Executive Institute		
FEMA	- Federal Emergency Management Agency		
FERC	- Federal Energy Regulatory Commission		
FERMILAB	- Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory		
FHWA	- Federal Highway Administration		
FIC	- Fogarty International Center		
FIPSE	- Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education		
FLETA	- Federal Law Enforcement Training Accreditation		
FLETC	- Federal Law Enforcement Training Center		
FMC	- Federal Maritime Commission		
FMCS	- Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service		
		FMCSA	- Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration
		FMF	- Foreign Military Financing Program
		FMS	- Foreign Military Sales Program
		FNAL	- Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory
		FRA	- Federal Railroad Administration
		FRA	- Fulbright-Hays Faculty Research Abroad
		FREEDOM	- Freedom for Russia and Emerging Eurasian Democracies and Open Markets Act of 1992
		FRTIB	- Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board
		FTA	- Foreign Technical Assistance
		FTC	- Federal Trade Commission
		FTE	- Full-Time Employees
		FY	- Fiscal Year
		GAO	- Government Accountability Office
		GCMC	- George C. Marshall Center
		GLIN	- Global Legal Information Network
		GMATS	- Global Maritime and Transportation School
		GO	- Global Officers
		GOL-IN	- Government Online International Network
		GPA	- Fulbright-Hays Group Projects Abroad Program
		GSA	- General Services Administration
		HEA	- Higher Education Act
		HHS	- Department of Health and Human Services
		HIV	- Human Immunodeficiency Virus
		HSI	- Homeland Security Investigations
		HSS	- Office of Health, Safety, and Security
		HUD	- Department of Housing and Urban Development
		IAEA	- International Atomic Energy Agency
		IAF	- Inter-American Foundation
		IAWG	- Interagency Working Group on U.S. Government-Sponsored International Exchanges and Training
		ICE	- Immigration and Customs Enforcement
		ICETIPS	- ICE's Trafficking In Persons Strategy
		ICFA	- International Committee on Future Accelerators School
		ICITAP	- International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program
		ICN	- International Competition Network
		ICPEN	- International Consumer Protection and Enforcement Network
		ICRP	- International Commission on Radiological Protection
		IEPS	- International Education Programs Service
		IFARHU	- Instituto para la Formacion y Aprovechamiento de Recursos Humanos
		IFLA	- International Federation of Landscape Architects

GLOSSARY

IFPCU	- Illicit Finance and Proceeds of Crime Unit	NAS	- National Academy of Sciences
IIP	- Office of International Information Programs	NASA	- National Aeronautics and Space Administration
ILAB	- Bureau of International Labor Affairs	NATO	- North Atlantic Treaty Organization
ILEA	- International Law Enforcement Academy	NCHRP	- National Cooperative Highway Research Program
ILO	- International Labor Organization	NCI	- National Cancer Institute
ILO-IPEC	- International Labor Organization-International Program on Elimination of Child Labor	NCPC	- National Capital Planning Commission
ILSC	- International Labor Statistics Center	NCPN	- Northern Colorado Plateau
IMET	- International Military Education and Training	NCUA	- National Credit Union Administration
IMTC	- International Media Training Center	NCUSIF	- National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund
INFN	- National Institute of Nuclear Physics	NEA	- National Endowment for the Arts
INL	- Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement	NEA	- Near East
INR	- Bureau of Intelligence and Research	NED	- National Endowment for Democracy
IPRI	- Intellectual Property Rights Institute	NEH	- National Endowment for the Humanities
IRS	- Internal Revenue Service	NESA	- Near East-South Asia
ISN	- International Security and Nonproliferation	NESDIS	- National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Services
ISN/ECC	- Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation, Office of Export Control Cooperation	NFA	- National Fire Academy
ITA	- International Trade Administration	NGO	- Nongovernmental Organization
ITAU	- International Training and Assistance Units	NHI	- National Highway Institute
ITB	- International Training Branch	NHTSA	- National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
ITT	- International Training and Technical Assistance Division	NIDA	- National Institute on Drug Abuse
IVLP	- International Visitor Leadership Program	NIH	- National Institutes of Health
IVP	- International Visitors Program	NIJ	- National Institute of Justice
JCCRER	- Joint Coordinating Committee for Radiation Effects Research	NINDS	- National Institute on Neurological Disorders and Strokes
JUSFC	- Japan-United States Friendship Commission	NIST	- National Institute of Standards and Technology
JUSTIPEN	- Japan-U.S. Theory Institute for Physics With Exotic Nuclei	NMFS	- National Marine Fisheries Service
LECTITP	- Law Enforcement Control Tactics Instructor Training Program	NNDC	- National Nuclear Data Center
LOC	- Library of Congress	NOAA	- National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration
LTC	- Lieutenant Colonel	NORTHCOM	- Northern Command
LWVF	- Leahy War Victims Fund	NPS	- National Park Service
MECEA	- Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act	NRC	- National Research Council
MET	- Mobile Education Team	NRC	- Nuclear Regulatory Commission
MMC	- Marine Mammal Commission	NRDC	- Network of Nuclear Reaction Data Centers
MOET	- Ministry of Education and Training	NRPC	- National Railroad Passenger Corporation (AMTRAK)
MOI	- Ministry of Interior	NSC	- National Security Council
MPP	- Mission Performance Plan	NSEP	- National Security Education Program
MSD	- Mobile Security Detachments	NSF	- National Science Foundation
MSPB	- Merit Systems Protection Board	NSPW	- National Security Planning Workshop
MTT	- Mobile Training Teams	NTIA	- National Telecommunications and Information Administration
NAEP	- National Assessment of Educational Progress	NTSB	- National Transportation Safety Board
NAFTA	- North American Free Trade Agreement	NWS	- National Weather Service
NARA	- National Archives and Records Administration	NWTRB	- Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board
		OCC	- Office of the Comptroller of the Currency
		OCFT	- Office of Child Labor, Forced Labor, and Human Trafficking
		OECD	- Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
		OGE	- Office of Government Ethics

GLOSSARY

OIA	- Office of International Affairs	SEED	- Support for East European Democracy Act of 1989
OIP	- Office of International Programs	SES	- Senior Executive Seminar
OIR	- Office of International Relations	SEVIS	- Student and Exchange Visitor Information System
OISE	- Office of International Science and Engineering	SLAC	- Stanford Linear Accelerator Center
OJP	- Office of Justice Programs	SME	- Subject Matter Experts
OJT	- On-the-Job Training	SOMO	- State Oil Marketing Organization
OPCW	- Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons	SOUTHCOM	- South Command
OPDAT	- Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance, and Training	SRBC	- Susquehanna River Basin Commission
OPM	- Office of Personnel Management	SSA	- Social Security Administration
OSC	- Office of Special Counsel	SSTAR	- Stability, Security, Transition, and Reconstruction
OSD	- Office of the Secretary of Defense	STACS	- Seminar on Transatlantic Civil Security
OSDFS	- Office of Safe and Drug-Free Schools	TFHRC	- Turner-Fairbank Highway Research Center
OSM	- Office of Spectrum Management	TOT	- Training-of-Trainers
OST	- Office of the Secretary	TREAS	- Department of the Treasury
OWLC	- Open World Leadership Center	TRI	- International Training Section
P&R	- Personnel and Readiness	TRB	- Transportation Research Board
PACA	- Office of Public and Congressional Affairs	TSA	- Transportation Security Administration
PACOM	- U.S. Pacific Command	TSP	- Thrift Savings Plan
PADA	- Personal Accounts Delivery Authority	TVA	- Tennessee Valley Authority
PASAs	- Participating Agency Service Agreement	TVPRA	- Trafficking Victims Protection Reorganization Act
PASI	- Pan American Advanced Studies Institutes	UNODC	- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
PC	- Peace Corps	UPD	- University Programs Division
PL	- Public Law	US	- United States
PME	- Professional Military Education Exchanges	USAID	- United States Agency for International Development
PPD	- Presidential Policy Directives	U.S.C.	- United States Code
PSC	- Professional Services Contractors	USCCR	- U.S. Commission on Civil Rights
PSDs	- Presidential Study Directives	USCG	- United States Coast Guard
PSI	- Proliferation Security Initiative	USCGA	- U.S. Coast Guard Academy
PTSS	- Program and Terrorism and Security Studies	USCIS	- U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services
RAIO	- Refugee, Asylum, and International Operations Directorate	USD	- Undersecretary of Defense
REDD	- Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation	USDA	- Department of Agriculture
RERF	- Radiation Effects Research Foundation	USDA/FAS/OCBD/TSE	- Department of Agriculture's Foreign Agricultural Service, Office of Capacity Building and Development, Trade and Scientific Exchange Division
RITA	- Research and Innovative Technology Administration	USED	- Department of Education
RNSSC	- Regional Network of Strategic Studies Centers	USFS	- United States Forest Service
RSCN	- Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature	USG	- United States Government
RSDO	- Refugee Status Determination Officers	USGS	- U.S. Geological Survey
RSO	- Regional Security Officers	USHMM	- United States Holocaust Memorial Museum
SA	- Fulbright-Hays Seminars Abroad	USIP	- United States Institute of Peace
SA	- South Asia	USMMA	- United States Merchant Marine Academy
SABIT	- Special American Business Internship Training	USNDP	- U.S. Nuclear Data Program
SAIs	- Supreme Audit Institutions	USPAS	- U.S. Particle Accelerator School
SBA	- Small Business Administration	USPC	- U.S. Postal Commission
SBGS	- State Border Guard Service	USPC	- U.S. Parole Commission
SEC	- Securities and Exchange Commission	USPS	- United States Postal Service
		USPTO	- U.S. Patent and Trademark Office
		USSS	- United States Secret Service
		USTDA	- United States Trade and Development

GLOSSARY

	Agency
USTTI	- United States Telecommunications Training Institute
VA	- Department of Veterans Affairs
VEF	- Vietnam Education Foundation
VOA	- Voice of America
VOCW	- Vietnam Open Course Ware
VOT	- Victims of Torture Fund
VSP	- Visiting Scholar Program
WDL	- World Digital Library
WHA	- Western Hemisphere
WMD	- Weapons of Mass Destruction
WWICS	- Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars

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

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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.