

# **FY 2012 Annual Report**

**(Includes FY 2011 Inventory of Programs)**



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

# FOREWORD

*“The goodwill, generosity, and mutual understanding fostered through exchange programs are critical to meeting the challenges of today’s world.”*

Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton  
Washington, DC

Public diplomacy is integral to the conduct of U.S. foreign policy. Public diplomacy supports U.S. national policy and promotes U.S. national interests and national security through the use of key foreign policy tools. These tools include educational, cultural, and other international exchange and training programs that help inform and increase understanding in foreign publics. In breaking down misunderstanding and misperceptions, these programs also help influence the attitudes and opinions of foreign audiences through dialogue. As the famous reporter Edward R. Murrow once said, “The real crucial link in international exchange is the last three feet, which is bridged by personal contact, one person talking to another.”

Today, even when physical presence is not feasible, public diplomacy goals are also met through other methods. For example, virtual exchanges now help connect people in the United States with people in other countries on substantive programs. And communication tools, such as social media, serve as a platform for dialogue with new audiences as well as with alumni of U.S. international exchange and training programs. Public diplomacy truly incorporates a blend of new and more traditional instruments to address a range of foreign policy issues from diplomacy and development to defense.

The Interagency Working Group on U.S. Government-sponsored International Exchanges and Training (IAWG) supports and promotes efforts to improve the coordination, efficiency, and effectiveness of international exchange and training programs. In an era where we must do more with less, and in which the voice of the individual and power of the public to effect change in countries around the world has expanded, international exchange and training programs provide a cost-efficient way to engage people in dialogue, rather than violence and conflict, by focusing on common ground and mutual understanding.

The *FY-2012 Annual Report* documents U.S. federal involvement in the conduct of international exchanges and training and reflects how these programs further agency missions and supports U.S. strategic goals. It represents the work of many, both in government and out. Thank you all.

Your efforts to promote closer and better relations with people from other countries serves a very important role in supporting U.S. foreign policy and promoting national and international security.

Sincerely,

Ann Stock  
Chair, IAWG

---

# CONTENTS

<b>Acknowledgements .....</b>	<b>vi</b>
<b>Executive Summary .....</b>	<b>1</b>
 <b>Chapter 1: Year In Review .....</b>	 <b>2</b>
IAWG Mandate .....	2
Reporting on International Exchanges and Training .....	4
Building a Community of Practice.....	5
Promoting Greater Efficiency and Effectiveness.....	9
Meeting U.S. Foreign Policy Goals and Objectives .....	17
 <b>Chapter 2: Inventory of Programs .....</b>	 <b>19</b>
Overview of Methodology.....	20
Summary of FY 2011 Inventory of Programs.....	21
Non-USG Program Sponsors.....	28
U.S. Government Program Inventories.....	32
African Development Foundation .....	35
Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board (Access Board) .....	37
Broadcasting Board of Governors .....	39
Civil Air Patrol.....	41
Commodity Futures Trading Commission.....	43
Consumer Product Safety Commission .....	45
Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia .....	47
Delaware River Basin Commission .....	50
Department of Agriculture .....	52
Department of Commerce .....	60
Department of Defense .....	76
Department of Education.....	90
Department of Energy .....	99
Department of Health and Human Services .....	110

## CONTENTS

---

Department of Homeland Security.....	120
Department of Housing and Urban Development .....	139
Department of the Interior .....	141
Department of Justice .....	150
Department of Labor .....	162
Department of State .....	168
Department of Transportation.....	189
Department of the Treasury.....	199
Department of Veterans Affairs .....	203
Environmental Protection Agency.....	205
Federal Communications Commission .....	207
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation .....	209
Federal Election Commission.....	212
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission .....	214
Federal Maritime Commission.....	216
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.....	218
Federal Trade Commission .....	220
General Services Administration .....	222
Inter-American Foundation.....	224
Japan-United States Friendship Commission.....	226
Library of Congress .....	228
Marine Mammal Commission .....	230
Merit Systems Protection Board .....	232
Millennium Challenge Corporation.....	234
National Aeronautics and Space Administration.....	236
National Capital Planning Commission.....	238
National Credit Union Administration.....	240
National Endowment for Democracy .....	242
National Endowment for the Arts.....	244
National Endowment for the Humanities.....	247
National Railroad Passenger Corporation .....	250
National Science Foundation.....	252
National Transportation Safety Board.....	254
Nuclear Regulatory Commission .....	256
Office of Government Ethics.....	259
Open World Leadership Center.....	261
Peace Corps .....	264
Securities and Exchange Commission .....	266
Small Business Administration .....	269
Social Security Administration .....	271
Tennessee Valley Authority.....	273
U.S. Trade and Development Agency .....	275
United States Agency for International Development .....	277
United States Commission on Civil Rights.....	283
United States Government Accountability Office .....	285
United States Holocaust Memorial Museum.....	288
United States Institute of Peace .....	294
United States Postal Service .....	296
Vietnam Education Foundation .....	298

## CONTENTS

---

Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars .....	302
<b>Chapter 3: FY 2011 Duplication Assessment.....</b>	<b>304</b>
Methodology .....	304
Cultural Programs .....	305
International Visitor Programs and Briefings.....	312
Scientific/Technological Research and Development .....	315
Academic/Education Programs .....	320
Professional Exchanges and Training .....	336
Conclusion .....	344
<b>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)).....</b>	<b>346</b>
<b>Appendix B: U.S. Government Organizations Sponsoring and Reporting International Exchange and Training Programs .....</b>	<b>349</b>
<b>Appendix C: FY 2011 International Exchange and Training Participants by Country.....</b>	<b>356</b>
<b>Appendix D: Glossary.....</b>	<b>365</b>
<b>Appendix E: Section 108A of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act (MECEA) .....</b>	<b>370</b>

---

## 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.

### **African Development Foundation**

David Blaine  
Doris Martin  
William Schuerch

### **Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board (Access Board)**

Peggy Greenwell  
Kathy Johnson

### **Broadcasting Board of Governors**

Angela McCain  
John Welch

### **Civil Air Patrol**

LT. Col. Bev Scoggins  
Steven Trupp

### **Commodity Futures Trading Commission**

Jacqueline H. Mesa  
Myra Silberstein

### **Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia**

Jacqueline Bacchus  
Beverly S. Hill  
Clifford Keenan  
Adrienne Poteat

### **Delaware River Basin Commission**

Carol R. Collier  
Clarke Rupert

### **Department of Agriculture**

Brenda Dean, Forest Service  
Rima Eid, Forest Service

Jamilah Fagbene, FAS  
Ed Gerard, FAS  
Austin Graydus, FAS  
Scott Lewis, FAS  
Khaliaka Meardry, FAS  
Debbie Nip, FAS  
Karina Ramos-Hides, FAS  
Amir Roohi, FAS

### **Department of Commerce**

David Bernhart, NOAA  
Juliana Blackwell, NOAA  
Gonzalo Cid, NOAA  
Thomas Dail, BEA  
Arwen Edsall, NOAA  
Rene Eppi, NOAA  
Glenn Ferri, IPC  
Joy Foster, NIST  
Stephen Gardner, CLDP  
Wanda Howard, NOAA  
Daniel Hurley, NTIA  
Ethan Jessup, NWS  
Enrique Lamas, Census  
Clement Lewsey, NOAA

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

---

Carmina Londono, NIST  
Eric Madsen, NOAA  
John Mitchell, NOAA  
Steve Morrison, NOAA  
Linda Nancarrow, Census  
Jeffrey Newman, BEA  
Carole L. Popoff, Census  
Anggie Reilly, USPTO  
Aria Remondi, NOAA  
Darlene Roberts, NWS  
Tracy Rollins, ITA  
Joe Sandillo, CLDP  
Claire Saundry, NIST  
Cathy A. Smith, NIST  
Liza Sobol, ITA  
Velica Steadman, USPTO  
Peter Way, Census  
KaTrina Dandie Wylie, NTIA

### Department of Defense

Kaveri Advani, NSEP  
Anthony Durant, DSCA  
LTC Jeffrey Gaylord, OSD  
Kay Judkins, DSCA  
Ed McDermott, NSEP  
James McGaughey, DSCA  
Dr. Michael Nugent, NSEP  
Alison Patz, NSEP  
Thomas Smeder, DSCA

### Department of Education

Loveen Bains  
Carly Borgmeier  
Nisan Chavkin  
Cynthia Crowder  
Barbara DeVita  
Cynthia Dudzinski  
Jandi DuPree  
Cheryl Gibbs  
Robin Gilchrist  
Michelle Guilfoil  
Ralph Hines  
Alissa Irion  
Tawny Lane  
Shannon Lederer  
Susan Lehmann  
Krish Mathur  
Rita Foy Moss  
Richard Nuccio  
Carolyn Pereira  
Sambia Shivers-Barclay  
Jessica Barrett Simpson  
Andrew Smith  
Amy Wilson

### Department of Energy

John Boulden  
William Bryan  
Dorlinda Collier  
Carlos Corredor  
Jennifer Emanuelson, HSS  
Aronda Ford  
Barrett N. Fountos  
Pamela Gentel, FE  
Robyn Hebron, EE  
Debra Hunter, MA  
William D. Jackson  
Steven Lee  
Beth Loratto  
Elizabeth O'Malley, SC  
Gerald Petersen  
Edward Regnier  
Michael Smith  
Julie Squires, MA  
Umeki Thorne  
Carissa Vandermeij  
Shirley Veney  
Dr. Joseph F. Weiss  
Andrew Weston-Dawkes  
Jeanette Yarrington

### Department of Health and Human Services

Kevin Bialy, NIH  
Stacey Chambers, NIH  
Brian P. Daly, NIH  
Nicole Greene  
Steve Gust, NIH  
Donna Hiett, CDC  
Unni Jensen, NIH  
Stephen J. Korn, NIH  
Richard M. Krause, NIH  
Israel Lederhendler, NIH  
Yuan Liu, NIH  
James W. McKearney, NIH  
Kathleen Michels, NIH  
Lauren Montgomery, FDA  
Katrina Pearson, NIH  
Christiane Robbins, NIH  
Beverly Schaff, NIH  
Sudha Sivaram, NIH  
Nicole Smith, CDC  
Juan Tayco, NIH  
Carmen-Rosa Torres  
Robin Wagner, NIH  
Dale Weiss, NIH  
Makeda Williams, NIH  
Chanta Wingfield, CDC  
Candelario Zapata, NIH

### Department of Homeland Security

Stephen C. Adaway, ICE  
Kamaluddin Ali, ICE  
Shannon Arledge, FEMA  
Stephanie Ataman, USCG  
Maria Bakken, USSS  
Gerard Bradley, CBP  
Joanna-Maria Brown, USCIS  
Steve Bucher, USCIS  
Kelly Burnett, FLETC  
Linda Carpenter, FEMA  
David Chaney, USSS  
Marshall Heeger, ICE  
Desiree King, ICE  
Gary Kozlusk, ICE  
Bryant McCray, CBP  
Ki Pak, CBP  
Vanessa Piepenburg, ICE  
Russel Polson, FLETC  
Nicholas Raudenski, ICE  
Eben Roberts, ICE  
Josephine Salazar, USCIS  
Merril Sollenberger, FEMA  
Joyce Stadnick, USCIS  
Teresa Steele, USCG  
Jerry Turner, CBP  
Robert Watt, CBP  
Calvin Webb, ICE  
Smiley White, FEMA  
Kathy Wood, CDP

### Department of Housing and Urban Development

Dr. Alven Lam

### Department of the Interior

Freeha Aslam, USGS  
Linda Bennett, NPS  
Robert Gabel, FWS  
Rosemarie Gnam, USFWS  
Rowan Gould, USFWS  
Scott Hall, USGS  
Cheri Hunter, BOEMRE  
Richard Ives, Reclamation  
Emily Kilcrease, OIA  
David Krewson, NPS  
Kevin Kunkel, BOEMRE  
James Mitchell, USFWS  
Leanna Principe, Reclamation  
Herbert Raffaele, USFWS  
Michele Redner, USGS  
Teiko Saito, USFWS  
Brent Wahlquist, OSMRE



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

---

### Department of Justice

Carlocesar Castaneda, OPDAT  
Emily Chen, Antitrust  
Tim Connell, FBI  
James Farnsworth, DEA  
Cynthia Fearing, FBI  
Barry Ferguson, FBI  
Pam Goodger, FBI  
Angela Konik, FBI  
Randi Laegreid, ICITAP  
William Lantz, OPDAT  
COL James McAtamney, USA  
(Ret.)  
Leslie Miele, DEA  
Alfredo Phoenix, ATF  
Irene Piepszak, ATF  
Randi Pierre-Canal, ICITAP  
Nicholas Polk, OPDAT  
Andrea Price, ATF  
R. Carr Trevillian IV, ICITAP  
Dr. Beth Truebell, OPDAT  
Anne Purcell White, Antitrust

### Department of Labor

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

### Department of State

Ida Abell, ECA  
Pendleton Agnew, NEA  
Maha Ammar, ECA  
David Benze, NEA  
Thom Browne, INL  
Michael Carter, ECA  
Sheila Casey, ECA  
Tania Chomiak-Salvi, ECA  
Andrew Church, ISN  
Javier Cordova, INL  
John Cox, IIP  
Jon Crocitto, INR  
Patricia Ehrnman, AF  
Amy Forest, ECA  
Daniella Foster, ECA  
Jennifer Galt, EAP  
Gerald Guilbert, ISN  
Ray Harvey, ECA  
Karen Hawkins, ECA

Crystal Hill, ECA  
Sabin Hinton, EAP  
Rolanda S. Hirsch, EU  
Michelle Johnson, ECA  
Shalita Jones, ECA  
Richard Kyle, EUR  
Carolyn Lantz, ECA  
Siobhan Leonard, DS  
Matthew Lussenhop, ECA  
Heidi Manley, ECA  
Chris Miner, ECA  
Dorothy Mora, ECA  
Susan Nelson, INR  
Michele E. Proctor, WHA  
Terri Rookard, AF  
Rick Ruth, ECA  
Leigh Sours, ECA  
Greg Stanton, INL  
Lynnda Tibbets, DS  
Michael Ziemke, ISN

### Department of Transportation

Aysha Ahmed, NHTSA  
Steven Beningo, BTS  
Anita Blackman, SLSCD  
George Bouza, FHA  
Gale Brown, FTA  
Rita Daguiard, FTA  
Phyllis Davis  
Roger Dean, FHWA  
David DeCarme, OST  
CDR Michael DeRosa, USMMA  
Greg Hall, MARAD  
Deborah Hinz, PHMSA  
Ronald Hynes, FRA  
Deborah Johnson, BTS  
Stephen Kern, FHWA  
Timothy Klein, RITA  
Martin Koubek, NHTSA  
Hana Maier, FHWA  
Mary Jo Marzinzik, FAA  
Matthew Medwid, FAA  
Alexandra Newcomer, FRA  
Barbara Pelletier, FRA  
William Quade, FMCSA  
Ian Saunders, FHWA  
Bob Thomasson, FMCSA  
Eunsook Welsh, OIA  
Judith Williams, FMCSA  
William Williams, FHWA  
Ezana Wondimneh, NHTSA

### Department of the Treasury

Earnestine Cochran, IRS  
Maria Arevalo Cumbie, OCC

Delora Jee, OCC  
Marie Kemp, IRS  
Teresa Rutledge, OCC  
Thomas Stevens, IRS  
Kartika Thompson, IRS

### Department of Veterans Affairs

Elizabeth Rodriguez

### Environmental Protection Agency

Diana Gearhart

### Federal Communications Commission

Robert Somers

### Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Fred S. Carns  
Gail Verley

### Federal Election Commission

Stephanie Caccamo  
Art Foster  
Amy Pike  
Duane Pugh  
Kevin Salley  
Zainab Smith

### Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Julia Bovey  
Miriam Clayton  
Sarah McKinley  
Sandra Waldstein

### Federal Maritime Commission

Lauren Engel  
Sandra Reese

### Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service

Allison Beck  
Eileen B. Hoffman

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

---

### **Federal Trade Commission**

Claudia B. Farrell  
James Hamill  
Lauren Skerritt

### **General Services Administration**

Martha Davis-Jones  
Martha Dorris

### **Inter-American Foundation**

Edith Bermudez  
Manuel Nunez

### **Japan-United States Friendship Commission**

Margaret Mihori

### **Library of Congress**

Janice S. Hyde  
Kenneth Mackie, Sr  
Janet Starkweather

### **Marine Mammal Commission**

Cathy Jones  
Timothy J. Ragen

### **Merit Systems Protection Board**

Molly Leckey  
William Spencer

### **Millennium Challenge Corporation**

Rebecca Goldsmith  
Magda Ismail  
Jolyne Sanjak

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

Kevin C. Conole  
Lisa Hackley  
John Hall, Jr.  
James Higgins

### **National Capital Planning Commission**

Barry Socks  
Phyllis Vessels

### **National Credit Union Administration**

David M. Marquis  
Daniel Moran

### **National Endowment for the Arts**

Guiomar Ochoa  
Pennie Ojeda

### **National Endowment for Democracy**

Sally Blair  
Jessica Ludwig  
Zerxes Spencer

### **National Endowment for the Humanities**

Dr. Christine Kalke  
Jason Rhody  
Jennifer Untalan

### **National Railroad Passenger Corporation**

John Carten  
Sharron Hawkins

### **National Science Foundation**

Tonya L. Butler  
David Stonner

### **National Transportation Safety Board**

Samia Abubaker  
James Arena  
Elaine Jefferson  
Paul Schuda

### **Nuclear Regulatory Commission**

Linda Mitchell

### **Office of Government Ethics**

Jane Ley  
Wendy Pond

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

Bryant Jones

### **Open World Leadership Center**

Vera DeBuchananne  
John O'Keefe  
Jane Sargus

### **Peace Corps**

Kelci Ibrahim  
Samuel Taylor

### **Securities and Exchange Commission**

Robert Fisher  
Ethiopsis Tafara  
Malika Williams

### **Small Business Administration**

Jane Boorman

### **Social Security Administration**

Anne Zwagil

### **Tennessee Valley Authority**

Linda Tootle

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

James Nindel  
Jeffrey Shahan  
Linda Walker

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

Latrice Foshee  
Lenore Ostrowsky

### **United States Government Accountability Office**

Pam Sands

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

---

### **United States Holocaust Memorial Museum**

Suzanne Brown-Fleming  
Brian Burden  
Jo-Ellyn Decker  
Robert Ehrenreich  
Robin Harp  
Traci Rucker  
Paul Shapiro  
Dawn Thompson

### **United States Institute of Peace**

Michael Graham

### **United States Postal Service**

Modi Delgado  
Lea Emerson

### **U.S. Trade and Development Agency**

Tom Hardy  
Brenda Heggs

### **Vietnam Education Foundation**

Sandarshi Gunawardena  
Dr. Lynne McNamara

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

Arlyn Charles

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

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

Erik N. Anderson, Director  
Mary O'Boyle Franko, Editor  
301 4<sup>th</sup> Street, SW, · Washington, DC 20547  
E-mail: IAWGmail@state.gov

---

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Interagency Working Group on U.S. Government-Sponsored International Exchanges and Training (IAWG) is pleased to present its FY 2012 Annual Report. The report reviews IAWG activities over the past year and includes the FY 2011 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 fifteen years, the IAWG has adapted its mandates, as is practical, and has developed products and services to meet IAWG goals.

This report is divided into three primary chapters:

- *Chapter 1: Year in Review* – outlines IAWG activities in FY 2012 to meet its Congressional mandates and address the needs of the federal exchange and training community.
- *Chapter 2: FY 2011 Inventory of Programs* – provides the federal government's accounting of U.S. Government-sponsored international exchange and training activities. The inventory includes information from 64 federal departments and agencies on 223 international exchange and training programs, involving more than three million participants and representing a federal investment of more than \$2.1 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 2012 marks the fifteenth 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, and reengaging senior level representation and interagency dialogue on U.S. strategy and activities related to the conduct of international exchange and training programs.

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.<sup>1</sup> Currently, a total of 15 federal departments and 49 independent agencies submit data to and cooperate with the IAWG in conducting their international exchange and training activities. The statutory Chair of the IAWG is the Assistant Secretary of State for Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA). The IAWG staff is housed within ECA.

The IAWG was originally tasked to:

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

---

<sup>1</sup> 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

---

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. 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 will meet its goals by:

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

## YEAR IN REVIEW

---

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 2011 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. It is also a repository of U.S. Government efforts to conduct international relations through exchanges and training.

#### Data Collection and FEDS System Changes

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 millions of participants and billions of dollars in total funding.

## YEAR IN REVIEW

---

As reported in 2011, FEDS is undergoing upgrades. The administrative component upgrade is almost complete and will be moving to production in early 2013. This will tie in changes to the remote data entry system completed last year to increase system capability and process efficiency for system administrators. The reporting component will be upgraded in early 2013 to provide system users with a “what you see is what you get” (WYSIWYG) report. This is currently not the case, which makes it more difficult for federal users entering data to analyze and compare information. In effect, this upgrade will mirror printed reports with what is now shown on the computer screen of users, reflecting the new look incorporated when the data entry component was upgraded last year. The FEDS database still needs to be upgraded, which is contingent on resource and funding availability.

### **Clearinghouse Website**

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

Interagency members can also access a 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.

The requirements for a revised website have been established and development of a more dynamic and updated website are in progress.

## **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 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 21<sup>st</sup> 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



## YEAR IN REVIEW

---

by complementary equities, openness and transparency, mutual benefit, shared risks and rewards, and accountability.”<sup>2</sup>

In response to a recommendation by the representatives present at the last IAWG Plenary, an IAWG Forum on Public-Private Partnerships was held in April 2012. The purpose of this forum was to engage the membership of the IAWG in a dialogue on public-private partnerships.

Cosponsored by and held at the U.S. Agency for International Development, with specific support from the USAID Office of Innovation and Development Alliances, the format for this event was a panel of experts from both the public and private sectors. Representatives from most IAWG contributing agencies participated in this event.

Considering the diversity of the international exchange and training community, which currently includes over 60 different federal agencies, there is a great difference in the mission, purpose, size, scope, and capability of all these different member agencies. There is also a difference in the level of understanding, participation in, or even exposure to public-private partnerships. Many organizations appear to have a different definition of and approach to public-private partnerships, which is why these types of discussions are needed on a regular basis.

This forum provided a high-level overview of public-private partnerships to develop a baseline of understanding and to establish common ground for discussion between participating members.

Panelist comments and recommendations included the following:

The topic of public-private partnerships is highly relevant for all members of the IAWG since they can help extend the reach and impact of international exchange and training programs – particularly in a budget constrained environment. There is a strong need to find greater efficiencies, especially since most agencies that sponsor international exchange programs cannot do all that is required alone. Demand is increasing and agencies must rely on the resources and skills of organizations within the private sector to help conduct these important programs.

The public and the private sector each have core competencies and capabilities – many that do not overlap. Therefore, benefit can be derived in finding ways to work together, in a partnership, to take advantage of each other’s skills and resources towards achievement of a mutually shared purpose, goal, or objective. As one panelist said, partnerships are SMART power, not soft power. Partnerships help address the bottom line by engaging people in problem solving. They serve as a platform for discussion, the creation of ideas, and solutions.

The concept of public-private partnerships is evolving. Just five to ten years ago, the role of businesses was primarily a philanthropic one. That is now changing, especially with tight budgets. Corporations need to leverage every dollar.

---

<sup>2</sup> The definition may be found in the *Guide to Partnering* section of the Global Partnership Initiative website.

## YEAR IN REVIEW

---

Today, public-private partnerships are less about exchanging money and more about sharing ideas, information, and data and working towards specific economic, environmental, social or other shared goals, objectives, and values.

A transformation is going on with regard to the role of business and government. Indeed, the private sector has made significant strides in the developing world. Government has to decide if it's going to lead or be left behind.

How can government leverage this new direction?

Corporations still need the government and government needs to capitalize on that relationship now to leverage these different activities. Business activities tend to be more narrowly defined one-off events. Government can provide strategic context and direction, and provide the backing and power using a whole-of-government approach to strategic planning.

Corporations still need the government because government has convening authority. This power is often underestimated. Government needs to capitalize on that relationship now to leverage private sector activities.

In addition, there are things that only government can do. For example, the government often knows more about the local community than the business coming in. Therefore, government can open doors for business. Conversely, there are circumstances wherein a private sector organization may be able to get into a country and overtly work on a project(s) where government cannot. Innovative partnerships are needed to take advantage of these different situations.

Corporations often want to cooperate and engage the government, but the government is often difficult to penetrate. Businesses don't know who to talk to. On the other hand, the public sector often does not understand the needs of business and what motivates a business to want to partner with a U.S. Government agency.

Engagement starts with learning how to ask the right questions. It is also important to map out areas of interest as well as need. These may include understanding basic expectations companies and nongovernmental organizations have about working with a U.S. Government agency and vice versa. Trust must be built if partnerships are to become and remain long-term.

There are also significant cultural and linguistic differences between business and government, as well as differences in process, nimbleness, and transparency, among others. For example, government employees can go to jail if they don't follow the rules and procedures for a particular process that, in the private sector, may be an approved course of action. There is a need for "translators" to help create a window into the respective cultures of the private and public sector.

Government also tends to have a higher fear of failure than business. However, failure is a necessary part of discovery; and it often leads to innovation. Those in government must learn how to better manage risk. As one panelist noted, "Government needs to learn how to fail cheaply."

## YEAR IN REVIEW

---

This can be done, it just requires some creativity. Take the proposal process, for example, which can be both time-consuming and costly. Instead of requesting a full blown proposal to initiate a public-private partnership, request a concise five-page proposal. Ask for innovative ideas. Place requests for these “mini-proposals” in the federal register to help drive up the number of responses. Then select and capitalize on the best one(s). By starting small, or chunking large projects into more manageable pieces, risk can be mitigated.

It is clear that many problems in the world today cannot be solved by any one country, let alone one federal agency. We need to concentrate on the “power to convene” people and organizations around issues to achieve U.S. Government objectives. As one panelist noted, “If we want to be better, faster, cheaper at what we do, we need to learn how to partner.”

Public-private partnerships are the intersection of government and civil society. Therefore, it is also important to engage local, indigenous stakeholders to ensure the voice of the community is heard. Issues and concerns must be understood, requiring deep listening attuned to wants and needs. This helps develop trust and opens the door to establishing a culture of partnership.

Public-private partnerships are fundamentally about problem-solving through bringing people from many different professional fields together. They should be seen as “uncommon alliances” that provide an important avenue for information-sharing, joint problem-solving, and the co-creation of projects between government and the private sector. Endorsed by the Secretary of State, they also tend to enjoy bipartisan support on the Hill.

Public-private partnerships should be viewed as a dialogue, and not as monologue. Focus must be maintained on the broad spectrum range of public-private partnerships, with a commitment to working on our respective blind spots. We need to be sharing our resources and working together now. Each U.S. Government agency should have a single point of contact for public-private partnerships to improve access to and engagement with external organizations and stakeholders interested in participating with that agency in a public-private partnership.

The need to develop new and innovative public-private partnerships will continue to expand in the future. Through interagency discussion we can open the doors to and help to further build a community of practice on public-private partnerships, address common challenges, and share ideas on best practices in the field.

### **International Youth Development**

An informal staff-level working group on international youth development was initiated by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA/NIFA) and with interagency support has now become a bimonthly series of roundtables. Each session focuses on different themes and topics and is hosted by a different agency. Three meetings were held during this past fiscal year: two at USDA and one at the Department of State.

## YEAR IN REVIEW

---

The purpose of these interagency meetings is to share information on each other's agencies and programs and to investigate opportunities for collaboration between agencies.

Identified common themes of interest include:

- Establishing more open lines of communication.
- Sharing agency/program priorities and best practices to increase leveraging of resources.
- Establishing youth networks; improving program alumni tracking and development.
- Improving evaluation and measurement, particularly on the impact of investment on youth.
- Ensuring program efforts are not duplicated, but mutually reinforcing and supportive.

Up to ten agencies have participated in these meetings, including those with domestic as well as foreign mandates. Several opportunities for teamwork and collaboration have already been considered. Interest in these meetings has grown, so subsequent meetings have been planned.

## 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.

### **Alumni Development for International Exchange and Training Programs**

In response to a recommendation by the representatives present at the last IAWG Plenary, an IAWG Forum on Alumni Development was held in June 2012. The purpose of this forum was to engage the membership of the IAWG in a dialogue on best practices and sharing ideas and perspectives related to the development, building, and improvement of alumni programs.

Cosponsored by and held at Peace Corps headquarters, which just celebrated its 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary, with specific support from the Peace Corps Office of Third Goal and Returned Volunteer Services, the format consisted of a panel of experts from both the public and private sectors. Representatives from most IAWG contributing agencies participated in this event.

The topic of alumni is highly relevant for all members of the IAWG since engaging program alumni helps extend the reach and impact of programs – particularly in a

## YEAR IN REVIEW

---

budget constrained environment. However, there is significant difference in the extent to which agencies do or do not track and engage their program alumni. Through interagency dialogue to address common challenges and share ideas on best practices in the field, a community of practice can be built on alumni development.

This forum provided a high-level overview of alumni development, writ large, in order to develop a baseline of understanding on the subject and to establish common ground for discussion between participating members of the IAWG.

As noted in the first Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review (QDDR), “...American diplomacy must extend far beyond the traditional constituencies and engage new actors, with particular focus on civil society. ...We must broaden the demographic base of people – including youth and women – with whom we engage, encouraging a wider circle of participation in programs...” as well as develop networks of contacts and centers of action on areas of common interest.

We must also determine how to use our resources most efficiently in a time of tight budgets. Alumni of U.S. Government international exchange and training programs can help magnify the impact of our programs and efforts.

As part of a vibrant network, alumni of U.S. Government-sponsored exchange and training programs can lend voice, heart, and commitment to help us address and overcome challenges and barriers in order to secure important goals and interests. They also add knowledge, experience, and wisdom that would be lost if we do not find ways to engage them. We must engage them if we are to harness their individual and collective power around the world.

However, the U.S. Government, as a whole, has not been particularly effective in tracking and engaging program alumni. For example, there is no single database that country teams at U.S. embassies and other posts abroad can rapidly tap into to find program alumni, of any stripe, that may be appropriate contacts for participation in special events, projects, conferences, dialogues, and other programs – or even to act as hosts, guides, or mentors for someone coming from the United States or elsewhere to a third country.

There is also limited sharing of these assets across program lines, let alone agency lines, despite the potential synergies that might derive if one could engage this broad pool of alumni.

There is also no common set of rules of engagement for when, or how, alumni may be engaged. In addition, program alumni of U.S. Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs have likely each had significantly different experiences, as defined and shaped by their respective program mission, goals, format, location, duration, and activity. As such, they will likely have differing perceptions and interest – particularly with regard to whether and how to stay engaged with their alumni cohorts, let alone alumni of other programs. So, finding common ground and incentives to keep program alumni engaged is also very important.

But how does one define alumni within the international exchange and training arena? What are the key benefits that can be derived from tapping into alumni? What are the common challenges in developing alumni programs? What are the common challenges

## YEAR IN REVIEW

---

in building alumni tracking and engagement systems? How can we find ways to take advantage of each other's alumni and resources towards the achievement of strategic or other mutually shared purposes, goals, or objectives?

The discussion focused on how to do this and do it well to help promote a more dynamic, efficient, and effective government. Agency representatives also shared ideas, best practices, and recommendations, as well as lessons learned that can be applied to the international exchange and training arena. Panelist comments and recommendations follow.

Within the context of international exchange and training programs, the definition of alumni can vary with the program, but it generally reflects someone who has completed a program. Exchange and training program participants who initiate but do not complete a program are generally not considered alumni, depending on the context, timing, and circumstances that led to the early departure of the program participant.

Program alumni generally want to be part of a network. Most former program participants want to stay connected with their peers and others with whom they may have been associated through their program. They often want to know what is going on in-country, and even with what is happening in the program and agency.

Alumni also find connections in communities of like interest. Many appreciate the larger picture and the opportunities that can be provided by joining an alumni group that shares similar areas of work, study, or activities. Indeed, joining an international alumni group can help make the world flatter and open doors to communities and countries that might otherwise be closed.

And since many alumni are or become movers and shakers within their respective fields, staying connected to groups can offer significant professional and personal benefits. Indeed, a number of U.S. Government-sponsored international exchange program alumni are current or former heads of state, Nobel Prize winners, and other notable persons. That point alone is a motivation for some alumni to stay connected. However, alumni are not all motivated by the same incentives. So, one recommended practice is to find at least one person from each program "class" to serve as connector to motivate individuals to join an alumni group and stay active.

Another recommended practice is to engage program participants early on with the concept of what their role should be as alumni, contingent on the goals of their respective program, and to embed the sense of giving back. Program participants who receive training and access to alumni resources early on in their exchange program not only learn to use these resources and engage other program participants and alumni before they depart the program, but they often continue to stay active as alumni. So, empower program participants to act on what you teach them.

### **Strategic Planning**

Agencies must work to develop long-term relationships and partnerships. One never knows where the next crisis or mission is going to be, so having relationships intact in locations around the world, often in places off the beaten path, can be critically important

## YEAR IN REVIEW

---

for national security interests. Program alumni can become key contacts in these situations.

It is therefore important to strategically plan for where and how to engage alumni. As one panelist noted, you don't build friendships or partnerships in a day. And one's budget can play a big role in what can be accomplished. Larger budgets generally allow for the development of more relationships, but many program agencies don't have that luxury.

So, as one panelist stated, "Where are you spreading pixie dust?"

Incorporating strategic planning into program design and goals sets up the dynamic of where program alumni will return. And as diplomacy shifts away from a focus on just traditional government-to-government engagement, exchange and training programs are increasingly important, especially since they are often directed towards critical issues and sectors such as education, women's rights, and youth development.

With dwindling financial resources, agencies need to capitalize on their marginal assets to engage different alumni. Differences between alumni groups are evident, but common threads often exist and agencies can take advantage of these common areas of interest as an incentive for alumni development.

Greater program and interagency coordination in the sharing of resources can be a key way to finding such common ground, as well as to improving the efficiency and effectiveness of alumni programming.

Alumni programming may also need refocusing in order to develop capacities where needed, based on changing requirements, and to selectively get new exchange participants recruited in identified places and sectors where contacts need to be established for the future. Care must be taken in pulling different groups together. Ensure that there is clarity on what needs to be accomplished.

However, the reality is that the focus at embassies is often on getting new people out on programs and alumni development tends to be a lower priority. Specified program due dates are a key driver for this, as well as constraints such as staff size, and the frequent transition of employees from post to post which can sever connections and relationships.

Establishment of alumni programming, a transition between incoming and outgoing staff, sharing of lists with incoming counselors, as well as sharing of contacts between embassies, can help foster continuing alumni development and activities. Just remember to respect existing relationships. By engaging program alumni they become an outer ring of engagement for the embassy.

### **Tracking Program Alumni**

However, if you don't know where your alumni are, then you can't follow-up with them. That is a challenge for a number of agencies, particularly those that do not have, or only recently opened, an office of alumni for their program participants. Finding current and correct addresses and other contact information is one of the most important steps in establishing an alumni repository – one that can be very time-consuming and costly.

## YEAR IN REVIEW

---

There are a number of reasons why it is difficult to locate and get responses from alumni. These range from changes in employment and moves, to information overload and confusion with multiple other associations, events, and activities. Survey and bureaucratic fatigue are another factor.

And still others may just not want to be part of a large alumni database for personal or other reasons. For example, in some countries, having a continuing connection to the United States can have negative implications. Governments may also place restrictions on joining certain types of organizations for cultural or other bases. Whether it is fear of group formation or loss of control, an alumni association may not be allowed to form, so an appropriate alternative must instead be constructed.

Dot.Gov or Dot.Mil domains also get blacklisted, on occasion. However, access may be gained through use of a Dot.Org domain.

And when appropriate, work with proxies to protect information. Depending on the circumstance, a nongovernmental organization can sometimes have a greater impact than the U.S. Government due to access, perception, and flexibility.

Qualified nongovernmental organizations or private sector contractors can and often should be engaged to help with certain processes, as appropriate with regard to any political, ethical, or other concerns. For example, the “National Peace Corps Network” collaborates with the Peace Corps in an advisory capacity and helps recruit new members.

There are also occasions when it is appropriate that participants don’t know that their program was funded by the U.S. Government. In other instances, participants may value the idea that their program was sponsored by the U.S. Government.

In addition, a number of social media tools now available enable some alumni to feel connected through other means. And while alumni needs and wants change, many program and alumni websites and other outreach tools often tend to be static. So, provide dynamic websites. Develop communities of interest. Include stories. And as one panelist noted, provide network facilitation... but don’t manage it.

### **Database and Network Development**

There are a number of different challenges to establishing and sustaining databases, particularly joint databases, from an interagency perspective.

There are risks to data-sharing, so trust must be built and standard rules of engagement, processes, and protocol established. Cost is another issue. Still, combining resources to create a larger shared alumni database can help reduce long-term costs. And then there is the question of who owns the data? Who “owns” the alumni?

Nongovernmental and private organizations, for example, often have unique or multiple different databases for contact information and data on program participants. However, the owners of these different databases often do not want to combine their database with another’s. Each wants to have control over their lists. The same thing is often the case in government.



## YEAR IN REVIEW

---

It is understandable why many organizations want to have full control over their database(s). Databases are frequently expensive. Also, there are often proprietary aspects to the information they hold, as well as other issues, including privacy rules and regulations. Privacy laws in the European Union, for example, may be different from those in the United States.

A best practice is to give participants control over their respective data and have them update their information themselves. This reduces management of information, may help avoid issues such as the Privacy Act, and gains buy in.

The different ways that various organizations operate also poses barriers. If they are unfamiliar with another program or process, they often don't want to share information or funds. And since many organizations do not talk to each other, even those operating in the same arena often operate as independent silos. Still, multiple smaller databases are a problem. For one, how do you connect the dots regarding programs and participant data and information – particularly from a whole-of-government perspective?

Unifying systems can help address this issue and reduce long-term costs. This can be conducted, for example, through the use of federated data architecture, which enables the sharing of data and information, as needed, by the respective owners. In addition, data systems developed and paid for by the federal government, such as Government Owned Solutions (GOTS), can be shared. And the use of shareware and other openly available technology can be free to nonprofits.

By establishing a systematic way of tracking program alumni, positive outcomes can be derived.

### **Recommendations on Alumni Engagement**

Locating alumni requires significant time, resources and effort, but once found, agencies can't rest on their laurels and just hope to stay in touch. Instead agencies must often galvanize, incentivize, and mobilize alumni to keep them engaged.

To keep alumni connected after their program, provide incentives for alumni who want to continue to stay in touch. This may include access to professional tools and resources, as well as professional development, conference, and other opportunities. Employment is another hook. Professional job and grant opportunities help keep many former program participants coming back. And advertise alumni accomplishments, such as job promotions.

To help keep alumni in the loop, some agencies send regular emails with customized information for their alumni. They may also include links to similar information for other agency alumni groups, as well. Recipients are allowed to opt-in or out of these emails to retain control over what they receive and so that they do not feel spammed. Another agency tags and uploads alumni publications and accomplishments. Program participants sign an agreement, in advance, enabling information to be publicly available.

Another recommended practice is to make post-event outreach a part of an international exchange or training program from the very beginning of that program. Alumni systems designed to be used while actually in program help participants feel comfortable using

## YEAR IN REVIEW

---

the system, so that they are more likely to continue to use it when they leave the program.

Build personal relationships. Use simple communication strategies. For example, send out birthday emails – this frequently prompts alumni to circle back and provide updates of their contact information or recent accomplishments. And personal visits with alumni help solidify ties and relationships, so go to where alumni are located. Visit program sites and participate in local events. Hold alumni receptions. Reinvigorate alumni programming. Consider establishing overseas offices to facilitate outreach and engagement.

Where and when appropriate, develop public-private partnerships. DOD, for example, brings foreign partners into their programs. These partnerships are critical to building relationships. International partners add flavor and insight to issues and actions that may not otherwise be readily apparent.

Also give alumni a subscription to, for example, a database for the conduct of research or other free benefits, such as international travel. Let them know that you must be able to find them to invite them.

Foster a sense of status and identity in alumni – that they are part of an elite group. Create a mutually reinforcing environment through a rich network of contacts. Survey what groups want and establish content driven discussions.

### **Future of Alumni Development**

Alumni program development, tracking, and engagement is inconsistent across the U.S. Government. And movement towards shared resources is slow. However, advances have been made. The Department of State's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, for example, has an Alumni Archive that now includes over 750,000 former program participants and it is growing. The archive only includes data from ECA programs and historical data from its predecessor Bureau at the U.S. Information Agency (USIA), but an enhanced archive is being developed to allow every U.S. Post overseas to track non-ECA alumni in a broader database. The Department of State has also established domestic and overseas-based Alumni Coordinators to track and engage former program participants; and provides training and assistance to U.S. embassies. ECA also hosts an on-line community for over 100,000 alumni and is now working to expand this on-line network to other U.S. Government programs.

In the near term, it is anticipated that federal capacity to track and engage current and former U.S. Government-sponsored international exchange and training participants will continue to expand. And within the next 10-15 years, it is hoped that U.S. agencies and embassies will have a robust ability for alumni tracking and engagement, along with the capacity for interagency sharing of resources and data.

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

## YEAR IN REVIEW

---

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

Throughout the past year, IAWG staff met with agency stakeholders, served on panels, and 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 continues to work closely with both U.S. and foreign embassies, serving as a resource on issues related to the development, implementation, and management of international exchange programs.

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

The IAWG staff plays an administrative role in establishing international exchange programs for members of the U.S. Government, including Members of Congress, which 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.

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 90 or so approved Section 108A MECEA programs representing over 60 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.

### 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 as well as furthering U.S. foreign policy objectives. 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.

#### 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, the strategic framework outlined in the joint U.S. Department of State/U.S. Agency for International Development *Strategic Plan for FY 2007-2012*.<sup>3</sup>

The following table illustrates the percentage of FY 2011 programs reported to the IAWG that address the *Strategic Plan*'s goals.<sup>4</sup> Please note that each reported program can address more than one strategic goal.

---

<sup>3</sup> 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).

<sup>4</sup> The framework comprises seven key goals and 26 strategic priorities that represent the core of the plan's transformational diplomacy efforts.

## YEAR IN REVIEW

Percentages of Reported International Exchange and Training Programs Addressing Department of State/USAID Strategic Goals:			
Strategic Goal 1: <b>Achieving Peace and Security</b>	48%	Strategic Goal 5: <b>Providing Humanitarian Assistance</b>	22%
Strategic Goal 2: <b>Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	32%	Strategic Goal 6: <b>Promoting International Understanding</b>	54%
Strategic Goal 3: <b>Investing in People</b>	45%	Strategic Goal 7: <b>Strengthening Consular and Management Capabilities</b>	11%
Strategic Goal 4: <b>Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity</b>	51%		

---

## CHAPTER 2: INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

The Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, as amended (22 U.S.C. § 2460(f)), requires 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 defines U.S. Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs as:

- Activities that involve the movement of people between countries to promote the sharing of ideas, develop skills, and foster mutual understanding and cooperation, financed wholly or in part, directly or indirectly, with USG funds.
- Activities occurring in-country or a third country while under the U.S. Government's auspices.
- Exchange or training programs in which participants share information or develop skills by using distance learning programs or other technology-driven methodologies such as teleconferences, videoconferences, CD-ROM (or similar media), and/or the Internet are included.
- Programs that use USG assistance only for coordination can also be considered U.S. Government-sponsored.

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 federal organizations to illustrate the depth and breadth of U.S. Government-sponsored exchange and training activities around the world and to demonstrate the important role these programs play in meeting U.S. strategic goals and objectives.

## INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

---

### 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 agencies. It is an ongoing process that has yielded increased data reporting compliance from our partner organizations.

The IAWG strives to capture information on the widest possible range of international exchange and training programs for its annual inventory. Therefore, we define these programs broadly. Programs might include individuals who receive training in their home countries or who get virtual training 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. However, many of these organizations are short-staffed or already overburdened with their own programming responsibilities. Therefore, the IAWG staff works directly with federal data providers to guide them through the data collection process and to facilitate practices and procedures that can ease the annual reporting burden and improve internal data management activities. Unfortunately, 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.

## INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

### SUMMARY OF FY 2011 INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS INFORMATION

<b>Total Number of Reported Programs<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>223</b>
<b>Departments/Agencies Reporting</b>	<b>64</b> (15 Departments and 49 Independent Agencies)
<b>Total Number of Participants<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>3,058,386</b>
<b>U.S. Participants</b>	<b>61,938</b>
<b>Foreign Participants</b>	<b>2,996,448</b>
<b>Total USG Funding</b>	<b>\$2,144,483,271</b>
<b>Department/Agency Appropriations</b>	<b>\$1,895,613,541</b>
<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>\$ 248,869,730</b>
<b>Total Non-USG Funding</b>	<b>\$ 777,195,923</b>
<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>\$ 674,973,594</b>
<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>\$ 73,400,776</b>
<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>\$ 27,050,673</b>
<b>International Organizations</b>	<b>\$ 1,770,880</b>
<b>Total All Sources of Funding<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>\$2,921,679,194</b>

#### Federal Sponsors

For FY 2011, 15 Cabinet-level departments and 49 independent agencies/commissions reported 223 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 included in Appendix B are annotated to show whether they (a) sponsor international exchanges and training and/or (b) report data on sponsored programs to the IAWG.

Forty-five programs reported in the *FY 2010 Inventory* are not represented in this report. Many of these have either been discontinued or conducted no activities in FY 2011. Several others were previously reported as discrete programs, but are now combined with other programs.

<sup>5</sup> Please note that while the inventory includes 223 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.

<sup>6</sup> Participant numbers are estimates due to how different agencies report their data.

<sup>7</sup> 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.



## INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

---

The IAWG also added programs to its *FY 2011 Inventory of Programs*. New or reinstated programs included:

Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia  
-- Pretrial Services Agency

Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service  
-- Afghanistan Agricultural Extension Project  
-- Pakistan Watershed Rehabilitation

Department of Commerce, National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration  
-- National Geodetic Survey International Administration  
-- National Marine Fisheries Service

Department of Education, Office of Safe and Healthy Students  
-- Deliberating in a Democracy in the Americas

Department of Energy, Office of Health, Safety, and Security  
-- Spain Program (Palomares)  
-- Office of Environmental Policy and Assistance  
-- Office of Enforcement and Oversight

Department of Health and Human Services, Food and Drug Administration  
-- FDA International Visitors Program  
-- Science Training and Exchange Professional Program

Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute of Health  
-- National Cancer Institute

Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Global Affairs  
-- Health Diplomacy Programs  
-- Border Health Commission Programs

Department of Homeland Security, Federal Law Enforcement Training Center  
-- International Law Enforcement Training Center  
-- Vessel Boarding and Instructor Development Workshop  
-- Firearms Instructor Development Training Workshop

Department of Homeland Security, Transportation Security Administration  
-- International Training

Department of State, Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs  
-- Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia

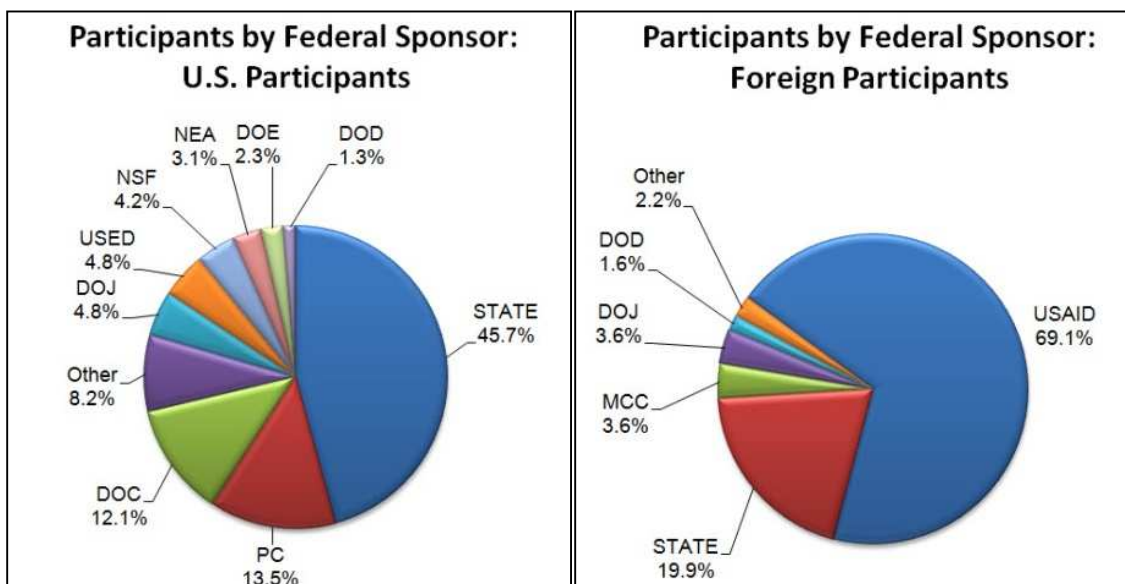
Millennium Challenge Corporation  
-- Millennium Challenge Corporation Training Activities

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum  
-- Education Division

## INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

-- The Holocaust Survivor and Victims Resource Center

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 FY 2011 data reported to the IAWG.<sup>8</sup>



KEY	
DOC	Department of Commerce
DOD	Department of Defense
DOE	Department of Energy
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
DOJ	Department of Justice
MCC	Millennium Challenge Corporation
NEA	National Endowment for the Arts
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

<sup>8</sup> Participant data in this section is rounded.

## INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

---

### Funding Data<sup>9</sup>

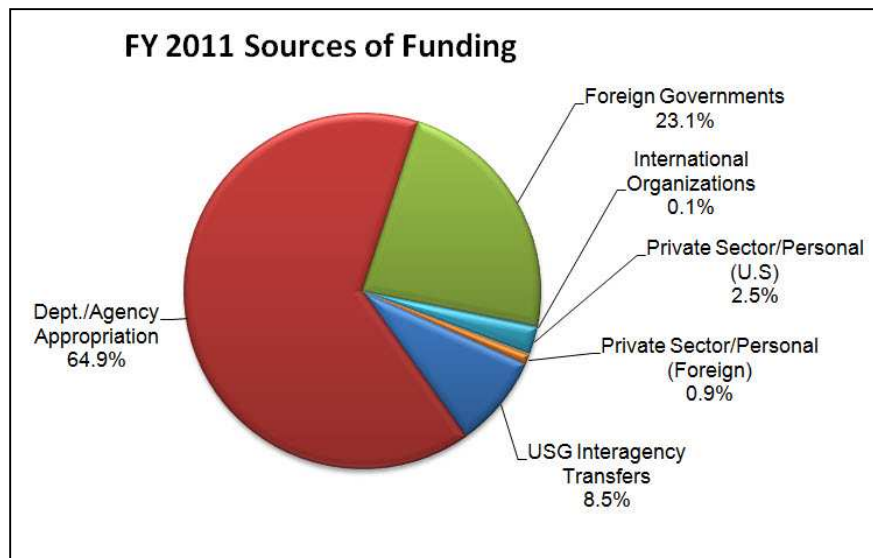
Of the nearly \$2.1 billion in *federal* funds reported in FY 2011, 88% represents department or agency appropriations and 12% represents transfers of funds between departments and agencies.

Federal investment leveraged over \$777 million from non-U.S. Government sources. Almost 84% of this funding originated with foreign governments, 16% percent of these contributions were made by the private sector (12% U.S.-based and 4% foreign-based), and less than 1% of the funding came from international organizations.

The U.S. Government's ability to leverage non-U.S. Government funds further demonstrates the value of these international exchange and training programs. It also shows how the federal government achieves substantial programming yield with limited outlay.

More than half of the federal organizations providing data to the IAWG do not fully track or report non-USG contributions to their programs. For example, 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 likely 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 following chart illustrates the total of all program funding reported by federal data contributors in FY 2011.



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

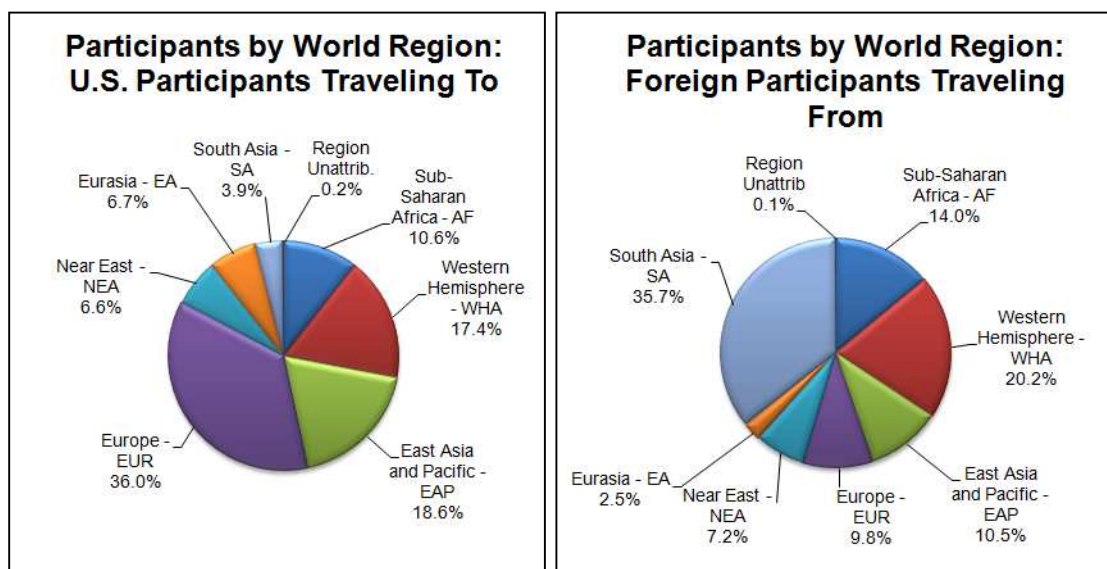
## INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

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

Geographic Region	Reported Funding (USG and Non-USG)	Percent of Total <sup>10</sup>
East Asia and Pacific (EAP)	\$439,921,015	15%
Eurasia (EA)	\$196,355,834	7%
Europe (EUR)	\$483,377,830	16%
Near East (NEA)	\$434,296,288	15%
South Asia (SA)	\$285,731,135	10%
Sub-Saharan Africa (AF)	\$615,231,155	21%
Western Hemisphere (WHA)	\$320,139,745	11%
Region Unattributable	\$146,626,191	5%

### Geographic Distribution of Participants

U.S. Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs are implemented in or involve participants from more than 200 countries.<sup>11</sup> The following charts show these participants, divided by world region.

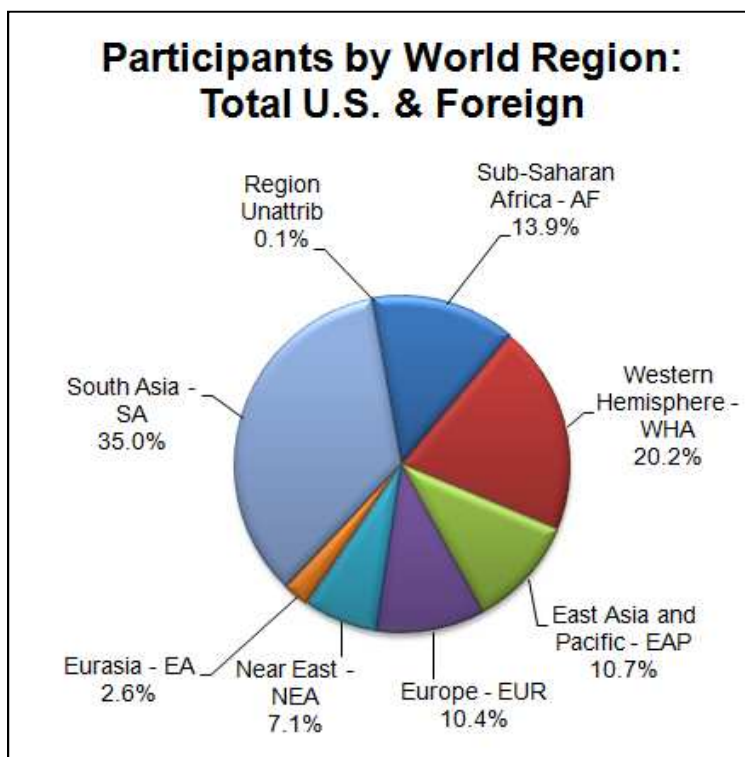


<sup>10</sup> Dollar figures and percentages have been rounded.

<sup>11</sup> List includes independent states and selected dependencies and areas of special sovereignty.

## 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 for U.S. foreign policy and development assistance. Federal program sponsors are requested by the IAWG to report how their programs support these strategic goals.

**Achieving Peace and Security:** In FY 2011, 108 federal program submissions supported the goal to 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

**Governing Justly and Democratically:** In FY 2011, 78 federal program submissions supported the goal to strengthen effective democracies and promote progress towards democratic consolidation.

## INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

---

Priority programming areas include:

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

Investing in People: In FY 2011, 108 federal program submissions supported the goal to help nations 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

Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity: In FY 2011, 109 federal program submissions supported the goal to build upon diplomacy and development assistance successes in promoting economic growth and prosperity in opening markets.

Priority programming areas include:

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

Providing Humanitarian Assistance: In FY 2011, 43 federal program submissions supported the goal to respond to the needs of refugees, internally displaced persons, victims of conflict and disasters, vulnerable migrants, and broadly supported 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

Promoting International Understanding: In FY 2011, 123 federal program submissions supported the goal to 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

## INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

---

Strengthening Consular and Management Capabilities: In FY 2011, 20 federal program submissions supported the goal to address administrative issues in the United States and overseas.

Priority programming areas include:

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

## NON-USG PROGRAM SPONSORS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2011

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 is 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-U.S. Government (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.<sup>12</sup> For instance, the Department of State's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA) designates certain governmental and nongovernmental organizations as sponsors of the Department of State's Exchange Visitor Program. The Exchange Visitor Program, administered by ECA, promotes the interchange of persons, knowledge, and skills in the fields of education, arts, and the sciences.<sup>13</sup> 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.

---

<sup>12</sup> The IAWG has written extensively on public-private partnerships in exchanges and training. The IAWG defines U.S. Government "partners" in exchanges and training as any entity that has a formal relationship with, or 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.

<sup>13</sup> The Exchange Visitor Program is authorized by the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (Public Law 87-256) as amended, 22 U.S.C. 2451, et. seq. which is also known as the Fulbright-Hays Act. The Act's purpose is to increase mutual understanding between the people of the United States and the people of other countries through educational and cultural exchanges. Activities specified in the Act are facilitated, in part, through the designation of public and private entities as sponsors of the Exchange Visitor Program.

## INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

---

The IAWG's annual *Inventory of Programs* includes programs sponsored and implemented by designated government organizations and their nongovernmental partners. However, the annual inventory does not include information on nongovernmental organizations' programs that are not designated by government organizations. 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 F and M student visas, and the J visa that is used for exchange programs sponsored by USG and non-USG entities alike.<sup>14</sup> 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.<sup>15</sup>

### 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, 2012.

- *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.<sup>16</sup> Number of foreign exchange participants 2,153. Number of designated sponsors: 1.

---

<sup>14</sup> Information on SEVIS can be found at the following website: <http://www.ice.gov/sevis>.

<sup>15</sup> The information contained in this report is extracted from SEVIS, which reflects data provided by the program sponsors for Exchange Visitor (J-1) Status. The data contained in SEVIS is fluid and may change because data collection and entry is ongoing.

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



## INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

---

- *Au pair exchange* – Foreign nationals between the ages of 18 and 27 may participate directly in the home life of a host family by providing child care services. In turn, they are provided the opportunity to complete at least six credit hours of schooling at an accredited U.S. postsecondary educational institution.<sup>17</sup> Number of foreign exchange participants: 13,312. Number of NGO designated sponsors: 14
- *Camp counselor exchange* – Foreign university students, youth workers, and other specially qualified individuals at least 18 years of age may work as counselors at U.S. camps for up to four months during the summer season. All program participants must be placed prior to their arrival in the United States at camping facilities which are either accredited; a member in good standing of the American Camping Association; affiliated with a nationally recognized nonprofit organization; or inspected, evaluated, and approved by the sponsor.<sup>18</sup> Number of foreign exchange participants: 18,129. Number of NGO designated sponsors: 23.
- *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.<sup>19</sup> Number of foreign exchange participants: Students - 37,601; Student Interns: 2,185. Number of NGO designated sponsors: Students - 779; Student Interns - 146.
- *Intern exchange* – Foreign university students or recent foreign university 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: 19,605. Number of designated sponsors: 75.<sup>20</sup>
- *Professor and research scholar exchange* – Foreign professors and research scholars visit the United States to engage in research, teaching, lecturing, observing, or consulting at research institutions, corporate research facilities, museums, libraries, post-secondary accredited institutions, or similar types of institutions for a maximum of five years.<sup>21</sup> Number of foreign exchange participants: Professor - 1,322; Research scholar – 28,892. Number of NGO designated sponsors: Professor - 376; Research scholar - 660.<sup>22</sup>

---

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

<sup>18</sup> See regulations for camp counselor exchanges in 22 CFR 62.30. Program sponsors are identified at <http://j1visa.state.gov/programs/camp-counselor>.

<sup>19</sup> See regulations for college and university student exchanges in 22 CFR 62.23. Additional pertinent material is at <http://j1visa.state.gov/programs/college-and-university-student>

<sup>20</sup> See regulations for interns in 22 CFR 62.22. Additional information is located at <http://j1visa.state.gov/programs/intern>.

<sup>21</sup> 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://j1visa.state.gov/programs/professor-and-research-scholar>.

<sup>22</sup> There is an overlap of sponsors that hold both the professor and research scholar categories.

## INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

---

- *Secondary student exchange* – Foreign secondary school students enter the United States to complete up to one year of academic study at an accredited public or private secondary school. Student participants live with host families or reside at accredited boarding schools.<sup>23</sup> Number of foreign exchange participants: 25,073. Number of active NGO designated sponsors: 80.
- *Short-term scholar exchange* – Foreign participants visit the United States for a period of up to six months to engage in short-term visits for the purpose of lecturing, observing, consulting, training, or demonstrating special skills at research institutions, museums, libraries, post-secondary accredited institutions, or similar types of institutions.<sup>24</sup> Number of foreign exchange participants: 19,147. Number of NGO designated sponsors: 602.
- *Specialist exchange* – Foreign experts with specialized knowledge or skills visit the United States for up to one year in order to observe, consult, or demonstrate special skills. Among the fields represented are mass media communications, environmental science, youth leadership, international educational exchange, museum exhibitions, labor law, public administration, and library science.<sup>25</sup> Number of foreign exchange participants: 1,329. Number of NGO designated sponsors: 102.
- *Summer work/travel exchange* – Foreign university students 18 years of age and older may enter the United States to experience U.S. culture and work in jobs that are seasonal or temporary in nature in the United States during their summer break between academic years for up to 4 months. Most student participants enter the United States with pre-arranged employment. For those participants from visa waiver countries 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; identify the criteria for appropriate jobs and the categories of employment and positions that are on the program exclusion list; undertake reasonable efforts to secure suitable employment for participants unable to find jobs on their own after one week; and instruct participants of their obligation to notify their sponsors when they obtain job offers so that sponsors can promptly vet the initial job within 72 hours.<sup>26</sup> Number of foreign exchange participants as of 2012 summer season: 79,800. Number of NGO designated sponsors: 46.
- *Teacher exchange* – Foreign teachers have the opportunity to teach in U.S. primary and secondary accredited educational institutions for up to three years.

---

<sup>23</sup> See regulations for secondary school student exchanges in 22 CFR 62.25. Program sponsors are identified at <http://j1visa.state.gov/programs/secondary-school-student>.

<sup>24</sup> See regulations for short-term scholar exchanges in 22 CFR 62.21. Additional pertinent material is at <http://j1visa.state.gov/programs/short-term-scholar>.

<sup>25</sup> 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://j1visa.state.gov/programs/specialist>.

<sup>26</sup> See regulations for summer work/travel exchanges in 22 CFR 62.32. Program sponsors are identified at <http://j1visa.state.gov/programs/summer-work-travel>.

## INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

---

To be eligible to participate in this program, foreign nationals must meet the qualifications for teaching in primary or secondary schools in their country of nationality or last legal residence, have a minimum of three years of teaching or related professional experience, and satisfy the standards of the U.S. state in which they will teach.<sup>27</sup> Number of foreign exchange participants: 1,208. Number of designated sponsors: 62.

- *Trainee exchange* – Foreign visitors that are foreign university graduates with at least one year of prior related work experience in their occupational field acquired outside the United States or five years of work experience in their occupational field acquired outside the United States have the opportunity to enhance their skills in their chosen career field through participation in a structured training program in the United States and to expand their knowledge of American techniques, methodologies, or expertise within the field.<sup>28</sup> Number of foreign exchange participants: Trainees – 8,924. Number of designated sponsors: Trainees: 92.

## 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.

---

<sup>27</sup> See regulations for teacher exchanges in 22 CFR 62.24. Additional pertinent material is at <http://j1visa.state.gov/programs/teacher>.

<sup>28</sup> See regulations for the trainee category in 22 CFR 62.22. List of trainee occupations are at <http://j1visa.state.gov/programs/trainee>. Current program sponsors are at <http://j1visa.state.gov/participants/how-to-apply/sponsor-search>.

## INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

---

- *Non-USG funding* – Financial contributions or cost sharing provided by non-USG sources, such as foreign governments, the private sector (U.S. and foreign), and international organizations. (Many agencies do not quantify or collect this information.)
- *Total funding* – The combination of all reported sources of funding.
- *Total number of participants* – 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.

## INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

---

- *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 funds exceed the actual cost of the exchanges and training components.
- *Dollar figures include some expenditure 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
\$179,400	\$179,400	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$179,400	66

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



## AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

1400 Eye Street, NW, Suite 1000  
Washington, DC 20005-2248  
www.adf.gov • 202-673-3916

The United States African Development Foundation (ADF) 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:** Investing in People

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$179,400	\$0	\$179,400

**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

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

---

**Participant Totals:**

<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
8	58	66

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	672

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



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

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

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

\*\*\*\*\*

### 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.

U.S. personnel provided training on our Section 508 regulation (<http://www.access-board.gov/508.htm>) and on the recently revised accessibility standards for buildings and facilities under the Americans with Disabilities Act (<http://www.access-board.gov/ada/>).



---

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


---

**Strategic Goals:** Investing in People; 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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
8	664	672

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
\$350,849	\$120,303	\$230,546	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$350,849	377

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.bbg.gov](http://www.bbg.gov) • 202-203-4400

The Broadcasting Board of Governors (BBG) is the federal agency that supervises all U.S. nonmilitary 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, and Alhurra TV. 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

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$120,303	\$230,546	\$350,849

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

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	7	370	377

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
\$139,996	\$139,996	\$0	Not Tracked	\$99,390	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$239,386	142

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.capmembers.com • 877-227-9142

The Civil Air Patrol (CAP) is a benevolent, nonprofit organization performing humanitarian services on behalf of the U.S. Air Force. Today, more than 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

## CIVIL AIR PATROL

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

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

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

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$139,996	\$0	\$139,996

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$99,390	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$99,390

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
74	68	142

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
\$66,800	\$66,800	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$66,800	274

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



## COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

3 Lafayette Centre  
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; Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Promoting International Understanding

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$66,800	\$0	\$66,800

**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

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

---

**Participant Totals:**

<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
29	245	274

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
\$45,540	\$45,540	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$45,540	2,993

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



## CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

4330 East West Highway  
Bethesda, MD 20814  
www.cpsc.gov • 301-504-7783

The Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) is charged with protecting the public from unreasonable risks of serious injury or death from more than 15,000 types of consumer products under the agency's jurisdiction. Death, injuries, and property damage from consumer product incidents cost the United States more than \$800 billion annually. The CPSC is committed to protecting consumers and families from products that pose a fire, electrical, chemical, or mechanical hazard or can injure children. The CPSC's work to ensure the safety of consumer products -- such as toys, cribs, power tools, cigarette lighters, and household chemicals -- contributed significantly to the 30% decline in the rate of deaths and injuries associated with consumer products over the past 30 years.

\*\*\*\*\*

### CPSC International Exchange and Training Activities

The CPSC conducts training for government officials and the private sector at both its Bethesda, Maryland, headquarters and at international locations. Approximately a dozen delegations from CPSC's counterpart agencies abroad visit the CPSC annually. Visiting delegations receive an overview of the CPSC's mission and organizational structure; a detailed explanation of the CPSC's requirements for particular product areas; and technical training on the CPSC's risk assessment, market surveillance, and data analysis procedures. In addition, CPSC staff travel to other countries to provide regulators and voluntary standards organizations product-specific training.

All training conducted at CPSC headquarters is funded by the foreign participants' organization. A majority of the training exercises located outside of the United States are funded by foreign governments or private sector organizations. However, CPSC only tracks the total amount of reimbursed funding, as reported below, which does not include expenditures directly paid for by outside organizations.

The CPSC's outreach to foreign manufacturers and regulators is an ongoing part of our mission. The aim is to increase awareness of and compliance with U.S. product safety requirements and to help foreign regulators increase their capacity to prevent the manufacturing of unsafe products.

During FY 2011, CPSC trained 2,785 individuals that included manufacturers, engineers, and foreign government officials, among others.



## CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

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

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$45,540	\$0	\$45,540

**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
208	2,785	2,993

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	103

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](http://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). The D.C. Pretrial Services Agency (PSA), responsible for supervising pretrial defendants, became an independent entity within 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. PSA 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.

\*\*\*\*\*

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

## Community Supervision Program

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.

In FY 2011, U.S. federal and state public safety officials traveled to Brazil and Mexico to provide training and share strategies for combating illicit drug use, improving penal institutions, and promoting successful offender re-entry.

**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
16	36	52

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## Pretrial Services Agency

The mission of the Pretrial Services Agency is to assess, supervise, and provide services for defendants, and collaborate with the justice community to assist the courts in making pretrial release decisions. PSA promotes community safety and return to court while honoring the constitutional presumption of innocence.

PSA performs two critically important tasks that contribute to the effective administration of justice in the District of Columbia. First, the Agency investigates and presents demographic and criminal history information about newly arrested defendants and recommends release options for use by judicial officers and law enforcement agencies in deciding what, if any, release conditions are to be set. Second, PSA supervises defendants released from custody during the pretrial period by monitoring their compliance with conditions of release; bringing them into compliance through an array of supervision and treatment options or alternatively, recommending revocation of release; and by notifying defendants of scheduled court hearings.

In FY 2011, senior policy analysts from Argentina, Chile, and Peru traveled to the United States to examine various pretrial services agencies as part of the Pretrial Justice Institute's collaboration with the Justice Studies Center for the Americas.

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total 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

---

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

---

**Participant Totals:**

<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
21	30	51

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	42

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 2011, DRBC hosted three delegations at the commission's office in West Trenton, New Jersey, totaling 42 visitors. The first delegation visit in December 2010 included seven persons from China - Tsinghua University (Department of Environmental Science and Engineering) and Zhuhai Water Group Company. Four DRBC staff participated in the briefing and three others provided logistical support. The second delegation in March 2011 included 19 visitors from the Chinese National Ministry of Environmental Protection - Bureau of Environmental Supervision. Four DRBC staff participated in the briefing and three others provided logistical support. The third delegation in June 2011 included 16 visitors from the Han River Basin Environmental Office under the Ministry of Environment, Republic of Korea. Three DRBC staff participated in the briefing and two others provided logistical

## DELAWARE RIVER BASIN COMMISSION

support. DRBC does not keep track of costs associated with hosting international visitors.

**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	42	42

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

\*\*\*\*\*

**FY 2011 DATA**

<b>Total USG Funding</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
\$28,449,663†	\$7,011,125	\$21,438,538†	Not Tracked	\$100,000†	Not Tracked	\$120,332†	\$28,669,995†	1,338

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

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

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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

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

\*\*\*\*\*

### Foreign Agricultural Service

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

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## Afghanistan Agricultural Extension Project

USDA's National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA), in collaboration with USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service has awarded funding to a U.S. land-grant university consortium to assist Afghanistan in strengthening its agricultural extension system. The consortium, led by the University of California-Davis, will work with Afghanistan's Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Livestock (MAIL) as they attempt to deliver more effective, demand-driven extension services to producers and other rural clientele in selected areas of the country. The project will focus on professional development training for extension staff, primarily at the provincial and district levels, in order to increase extension's ability to meet farmers' needs and ultimately build public confidence in MAIL's capacity to provide critical services.

Anticipated results of the project include a cadre of extension staff with the technical expertise and appropriate methodologies to effectively extend information and knowledge; increased public accessibility to, and use of, government extension services; development of extension training modules and educational materials based on high-priority needs; improved services for women working in the agricultural sector; targeted agricultural universities, vocational high schools, and technical institutes with increased capacity to prepare future extension personnel; and a pluralistic approach to extension that responds to farmers' needs for research-based technologies, builds upon the innovations of Afghanistan farmers, and promotes coordination among the various entities providing extension-related services.

**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
\$0	\$15,800,000	\$15,800,000

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
5	5	10

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## 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 midlevel 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 14,200 international participants from 123 countries worldwide. The program is administered in collaboration with USDA Agricultural Affairs or Political/Economic 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.

In FY 2011, the Cochran Fellowship Program provided training for 109 fellows from 22 countries in Africa and the Middle East, 86 fellows from 9 countries in Asia, 122 fellows from 16 countries in Eastern Europe and Eurasia, as



## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

well as 104 fellows from 25 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean.

**Strategic Goals:** Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$2,561,772	\$1,660,060	\$4,221,832

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$20,332	\$20,332

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	421	421

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## Faculty Exchange Program

The Faculty Exchange Program brings qualified agricultural educators from progressive agricultural institutions of higher learning in developing countries to the United States for one academic semester to increase their knowledge and ability to teach agricultural science and economics. The agricultural economics track includes training in agricultural marketing, agribusiness, and agrarian law. The agricultural science track emphasizes animal health, food quality, food inspection, grades and standards, and pest risk assessment. The economics and science tracks both emphasize course and curriculum development, instructor development, and student assessment methods.

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

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$100,000	\$350,000	\$450,000

**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	12	12

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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

The Norman E. Borlaug International Agricultural Science and Technology Fellowship Program (BFP) was established by USDA in 2004 to honor Nobel Laureate Norman E. Borlaug. The BFP partners with U.S. land grant universities, USDA agencies, international research centers, and other institutions to provide up to 12 weeks of U.S.-based collaborative research for early to midcareer agricultural research scientists and policy makers from developing and middle income countries. 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 aims to promote food security and economic growth by increasing scientific knowledge and collaborative research to improve agricultural best practices.

In 2011, the Borlaug Fellowship Program supported collaborative research fellowships for 48 fellows from 25 developing and middle income countries. The BFP also successfully implemented the Borlaug Agricultural Executive Leadership Program -- a new component of the Borlaug Fellowship Program that was formally authorized in the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008. This activity is targeted towards senior agricultural policy makers from the independent states of the former Soviet Union and sub-Saharan Africa with the purpose of enhancing their leadership skills and helping them to establish linkages with U.S. policy makers.

The American participants reported below served as mentors to the fellows during their stay in the United States. Approximately six months after the U.S. fellowship ended, the Americans then visited the fellows in their home country for five to ten days.

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

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,124,183	\$627,713	\$1,751,896

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
51	73	124

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## Pakistan Watershed Rehabilitation

The purpose of this activity is to demonstrate and disseminate in Pakistan the best technologies and practices in watershed rehabilitation and irrigation improvement to help rural farmers. USDA is working with the International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA), as a key implementing partner, as well as with two provincial agricultural institutes, two Pakistani universities, and two institutes of the Pakistani Agricultural Research Council (PARC). More specifically, this project aims to undertake and support cooperative activities to demonstrate and disseminate selected practices and technologies in watershed rehabilitation and irrigation relevant to rural farmers through work with a specified set of agricultural research stations, institutes, organizations, and universities in Pakistan; to build capacity in Pakistan for improved research, extension, and teaching of these technologies and practices to help rural farmers improve on-farm water-use efficiency, water harvesting, small water storage, and soil and water conservation; and to cooperate with Afghanistan on comparing and testing these technologies and practices and actively sharing what is learned. Project period is September 2011 - August 2014.

This project started at the end of FY 2011 and had only one activity, which was a workshop to launch the activity. This workshop included approximately 55 participants, all of whom were Pakistani except for 3 U.S. participants.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$0	\$2,830,000	\$2,830,000

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

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

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	3	52	55

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## Scientific Cooperation Exchange Program

The Scientific Cooperation Exchange Program (SCEP) was established in 1978 by USDA under a cooperative agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture of the People's Republic of China to provide U.S. and Chinese scientists, policy makers, and private sector representatives the opportunity to exchange technical information on agriculture and trade capacity building. The SCEP promotes U.S. agricultural priorities, encourages long-term cooperation, creates a positive atmosphere for trade, and enhances overall relationships between the two countries. Each year, 20 scientific teams are exchanged: 10 from China and 10 from the United States.

**Strategic Goals:** Investing in People; Promoting International Understanding

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$400,000	\$0	\$400,000

<b>Non-USG Funding:</b>	<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Non-USG Funding</b>
	Not Tracked	\$100,000	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$100,000

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	40	42	82

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## Visiting Scientist Program

The Visiting Scientist Program provides opportunities to foreign researchers to engage in collaborative research with scientists from USDA's Agricultural Research Service and other USDA agencies. Foreign researchers have the opportunity to participate in both short-term (one to two weeks) and long-term visits (up to five years), as well as to participate in technical workshops, meetings, and conferences.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

**Strategic Goals:** Investing in People

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,174,287	Not Tracked	\$1,174,287

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total 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	47	47

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
\$1,650,882	\$170,766	\$1,821,648

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	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:**

<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
0	587	587

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

\*\*\*\*\*

# FY 2011 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$19,612,548†	\$7,431,379	\$12,181,169†	\$16,050†	\$6,199†	\$4,500†	\$279,957†	\$19,919,254†	16,699

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.

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

## BEA Foreign Visitors Briefings

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

In FY 2011, 23 BEA officials met with 16 foreign officials from seven countries.

**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	16	16

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
\$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	\$4,500	Not Tracked	\$4,500

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
11	144	155

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

\*\*\*\*\*



## International Trade Administration

The International Trade Administration (ITA) encourages, assists, and advocates U.S. exports by implementing a National Export Strategy, focusing on Big Emerging Markets, providing industry and country analyses for U.S. businesses, and supporting new-to-export and new-to-market businesses through strategically located U.S. Export Assistance Centers, 108 domestic Commercial Service Offices, and 140 worldwide posts and commercial centers in more than 75 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 partners who can help resolve market access issues in the region.

SABIT offers training to senior-level managers from Eurasia. The SABIT program supports the goal of enabling market-based economic growth and stability. The program provides participants industry specific training with U.S. businesses on market-economic principles, business development, identifying and attracting financial capital, quality and standards issues, and fair business practices. The knowledge gained by participants is then applied in their organizations, which leads to increased productivity and efficiency, and assists them in attracting investment and growing their organizations. The training, which is highly leveraged by American organizations and companies, also promotes greater trade and investment between the United States and Eurasia. Additionally, the SABIT program provides concrete examples of how the rule of law, transparency, and civil society function in a market economy. The program serves 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.

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

The program has also been expanding to work in other countries such as Pakistan and Afghanistan.

During FY 2011, SABIT implemented nine programs for Eurasia in the following sectors: wine marketing and promotion; intellectual property rights; association development; airport development; dairy processing and packaging; energy efficiency in construction; tourism; water resource management; and transportation services and logistics. SABIT implemented two programs for Afghanistan in construction and food processing and packaging. SABIT also held a number of alumni training sessions in Russia, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan. In total, SABIT trained 328 individuals from Eurasia and 31 from Afghanistan.

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

**Strategic Goals:** Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting International Understanding; Market Access and Compliance Issues for U.S. Companies/Commercial Development

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$499,993	\$2,530,000	\$3,029,993

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total 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

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
\$5,928,513	\$0	\$5,928,513

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total 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	277	277

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

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

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

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	0	3,031	3,031

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

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$25,000	\$0	\$25,000

<b>Non-USG Funding:</b>	<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Non-USG Funding</b>
	Not Tracked	\$5,000	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$5,000

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	72	15	87

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

## National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) is composed of the National Ocean Service (NOS); 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.

### Earth System Research Laboratory, Global Systems Division/Advanced Computing Section

The Advanced Computing Section (ACS) of NOAA's Earth System Research Laboratory's Global Systems Division both supports modeling activities in the laboratory, and explores new hardware and software technologies needed to run high resolution weather and climate models more quickly and accurately on High Performance Computing (HPC) systems. The ACS is currently exploring Graphical Processor Units (GPUs) for use in our weather models. We also developed the Scalable Modeling System (SMS) to provide traditional parallelization support for our weather models. SMS has been used to parallelize more than a dozen weather and ocean models since 1993.

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

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$2,400	Not Tracked	\$2,400

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
1	50	51

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

\*\*\*\*\*

### Earth System Research Laboratory, Global Systems Division/Information Systems Branch

The work of the Information Systems Branch's (ISB) focuses on collecting and processing environmental data; providing tools and access routines to make those data available for use by forecasters, analysts, and researchers; and providing means for users to share information among themselves and disseminate it to customers.

Major projects within ISB include development work for the National Weather Service's Advanced Weather Interactive Processing System (AWIPS) and the Meteorological Assimilation Data Ingest System (MADIS).

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

**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
\$13,000	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$13,000

**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.

\*\*\*\*\*

## 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
\$227,770	\$0	\$227,770

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$2,777	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$40,172	\$42,949

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
74	10	84

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

## National Geodetic Survey International Activities

The mission of the National Geodetic Survey (NGS) is to define, maintain, and provide access to the National Spatial Reference System (NSRS) to meet our nation's economic, social, and environmental needs. To fulfill its responsibilities NGS must share information and compare methods with international geospatial and mapping agencies. Integrating data across boundaries is necessary to ensure accuracy and reliability for many technical projects of NGS. Since geodesy is inherently global, many benefits arise from sharing standards and practices. Much of the work involves information sharing, collaborating, and training with foreign governments, academics, and researchers.

**Strategic Goals:** Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity

**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
10	63	73

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## National Marine Fisheries Service

NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Service is the federal agency, a division of the Department of Commerce, responsible for the stewardship of the nation's living marine resources and their habitat. NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Service is responsible for the management, conservation, and protection of living marine resources within the United States' Exclusive Economic Zone (water 3 to 200 mile offshore). Using the tools provided by the Magnuson-Stevens Act, NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Service assesses and predicts the status of fish stocks, ensures compliance with fisheries regulations and works to reduce wasteful fishing practices. Under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and the Endangered Species Act, NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Service recovers protected marine species (i.e. whales, turtles) without unnecessarily impeding economic and recreational opportunities. With the help of the six regional offices and eight councils, NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Service is able to work with communities on fishery management issues. NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Service works to promote sustainable fisheries and to prevent lost economic potential associated with overfishing, declining species, and degraded habitats. NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Service strives to balance competing public needs.

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

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$43,500	\$0	\$43,500

**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

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

## Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
20	143	163

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## 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.

## 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
\$661,500	\$0	\$661,500

## Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$195,010	\$195,010

## Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
264	37	301

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## Pacific Marine Environmental Laboratory Activities

The Pacific Marine Environmental Laboratory (PMEL) carries out interdisciplinary scientific investigations in oceanography and atmospheric science. Current PMEL programs focus on open ocean observations in support of long-term monitoring and prediction of the ocean environment on time scales from minutes to decades.

## 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
\$18,200	Not Tracked	\$18,200

## Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$28,200	\$28,200



## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

## Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
6	76	82

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## National Telecommunications and Information Administration

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

### Information and Communication Technologies Policy Making in a Global Environment

The NTIA Office of International Affairs conducts training in policy making for Information and Communications Technology (ICT) for decision makers. The course examines Information and ICT policy approaches taking into consideration some of the key international policy issues and debates going on today around the world. The participants interact with instructors who are actively participating in a variety of international organizations (e.g., ITU, APEC, CITEL, ITSO, ICANN, and OECD). The training focused on basic concepts in ICT policy development to build awareness, improve policy-making skills and the ability to interact with government, industry, and other stakeholders. The class will involve stakeholder analysis, policy scenarios, and consensus-development, with an emphasis on policy-making processes related to regional and global considerations, related to ICTs and rapidly changing technology environments that confront policy makers, companies, and regulators.

**Strategic Goals:** Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity

## USG Funding:

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

## 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
0	25	25

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

## Radio Frequency and Spectrum Management Course

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 U.S. 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. NTIA-OSM 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, more than 35 presenters, and all training course supplies/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.

The course generally covers spectrum management processes in detail, including sections on international and domestic 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. Frequency allotment planning is taught as a class exercise with the class developing an allotment plan for national use of a land mobile frequency band. Computerization of the spectrum management processes is presented including a demonstration of the latest U.S. 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; Investing in People; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance; Promoting International Understanding; Strengthening Consular and Management Capabilities

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$10,003	\$0	\$10,003

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$1,199	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$1,199

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	23	23

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

## Office of General Counsel

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

## Commercial Law Development Program

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

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

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

CLDP lawyers, resident advisers, program specialists, and administrative personnel are multicultural and have expertise in international business, commercial laws, 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, other U.S. Government agencies, and international organizations, 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
\$0	\$5,827,000	\$5,827,000

**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
138	1,073	1,211

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.

In FY 2011, the Population Division had technical assistance programs in several countries. In addition, the programs were sponsored by the U.S. Agency for International Development to collaborate with the Arab Institute of Training and Research in Statistics (AITRS) located in Amman, Jordan.

**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	\$2,402,000	\$2,402,000

**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
0	163	163

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. All visitors through this program pay for their own expenses.

**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	239	239

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
\$0	\$1,422,169	\$1,422,169

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$273	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$16,575	\$16,848

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
6,878	3,478	10,356

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
\$228,864,738	\$163,886,500	\$64,978,238	\$563,875,198†	\$0†	\$0†	\$0†	\$792,739,936†	48,522

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

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

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Public Affairs  
 601 North Fairfax Street  
 Alexandria, VA 22314  
[www.defense.gov](http://www.defense.gov) • 703-428-0711

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## 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.

DSCA's IAWG submission includes education and training activities provided under:

- Foreign Military Financing (FMF)-funded training
- Foreign Military Sales (FMS) Program
- International Military Education and Training (IMET)
- Professional Military Education (PME) Exchanges
- DOD Regional Centers
- Regional Defense Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

The DOD Regional Centers support security cooperation objectives by countering ideological support for terrorism, harmonizing views on common security threats, and building capacity of partners' national security institutions consistent with civil-military norms. The academic forums build strong, sustainable international networks of security leaders. These networks promote enhanced policy understanding and mutually supporting approaches to security challenges, effective security communities and improved sustainable partner capacity and capabilities, thus reducing the burden on U.S. forces. They provide key strategic listening and communication tools, assisting U.S. policy makers in formulating effective policy, articulating foreign perspectives to U.S. policy makers, and building support for U.S. policies abroad.

The 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., Bahrain)

The Regional 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.

## 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, 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 2011 (articles and training) totaled \$5.37 billion, with the vast majority of funds earmarked to support stability in the Middle East. FMF is also being used in the Middle East to strengthen self-defense capabilities and to safeguard borders and coastal areas. In Africa, the bulk of the funds support counterterrorism programs and provide security for borders and territorial waters. The majority of FMF funds in the East Asia and Pacific region support Indonesia for defense reform, improving maritime security, counterterrorism efforts, mobility, and disaster relief capabilities. In Europe and Eurasia, FMF funding supports modernization and interoperability programs in Poland and with other coalition partners. Funding will also be used to 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 and Central Asia, FMF will continue to be used for Operation Enduring Freedom sustainment, countering regional and international violent extremism, and enhancing counterinsurgency programs and peace support programs. Finally, in the Western Hemisphere, FMF for Colombia will continue to support counternarcotics and counterterrorism efforts, and maritime interdiction programs.

**Strategic Goals:** Achieving Peace and Security

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$64,978,238	\$64,978,238

**Non-USG Funding:**

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



## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

## Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	7,623	7,623

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 (including professional military education as well as technical training related to equipment purchases).

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 2011 (articles and training) were approximately \$31.6 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 2011 was over \$556 million.

**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
\$563,875,198	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$563,875,198

## Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	21,581	21,581

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

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

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

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

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

In FY 2011, the United States provided approximately \$101 million in training to more than 6,000 students from approximately 136 allied 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
\$100,684,500	\$0	\$100,684,500

**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

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

## Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	6,018	6,018

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 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) is the preeminent DOD institution for strategic security studies, research, and outreach in Africa. ACSS continues to support U.S. national security policy by strengthening the strategic capacity of African states to identify and resolve security challenges in ways that promote civil-military cooperation, respect democratic values, and safeguard human rights. ACSS organizes programs that allow participants to examine complex issues and seek their own solutions. Headquartered in Washington, D.C., on the campus of the National Defense University, ACSS holds many of its seminars on the African continent with the assistance of Regional Offices in Senegal and Ethiopia.

ACSS conducted programs, including 12 academic programs and 15 short-term events, for 2,012 participants, as well as 26 alumni outreach conferences with 1,823 participants, and six special initiatives for 477 attendees.

The resident program included activities that fostered collaborative communities of interest within ACSS's Area of Responsibility such as two Maritime Safety and Security seminars requested by the African Union (AU), a conference on the Challenges of Radicalization that focused on socio-economic drivers among African youth, and an Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Strategic Level Seminar that yielded multilateral

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

legislation to be enforced by the ECOWAS Antinarcotics Unit in order to tackle transnational threats.

ACSS strengthened sustainable institutional capacity through the Integration of Women in the Armed Forces Program requested by the Senegal Ministry of Defense resulting in reforms on gender equality, and the Joint Warrant Officer Symposium at the request of AFRICOM that provided valuable insights for improving the role of noncommissioned officers in support of the African Standby Force.

Utilizing its regional offices in Dakar, Senegal, and Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, ACSS continued outreach efforts with its network of 5,200 alumni. ACSS maintains 29 community chapters on the African continent, which includes two new chapters in Comoros and Tanzania. Following an FY 2011 "Topical Outreach Program Series" on Peace Keeping Operations and Transnational Threats, the Tanzania community chapter briefed the nation's President and Chief of Defense on the importance of formalizing a counternarcotics strategy before drug trafficking evolves into the endemic threat seen in West Africa. In Comoros, community members have provided access to both AFRICOM and the U.S. Defense Attache to discuss petroleum-related disaster response and maritime security. The international alumni chapter in Ethiopia has taken an active role in facilitating roundtable discussions on Sudan, Somalia, and the Nile River situation.

**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
\$2,907,392	\$0	\$2,907,392

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	3,820	3,820

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), located in Honolulu, Hawaii, is to connect and empower security practitioners to advance Asia-Pacific security cooperation and build partnership capacity through focused executive and leader development, regional outreach, professional exchanges at conferences, and policy-relevant research. APCSS addresses regional and global security issues by bringing together military and interagency civilian representatives of the United States and Asia-Pacific nations to address whole-of-government solutions in executive workshops in Hawaii and throughout the Asia-Pacific region.

APCSS supports the 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 network of professional and personal relationships that exist among current and future leaders and decision makers in the region. It is a network that enables collaborative solutions to security challenges.

Recent APCSS transformational efforts have increased interagency 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 participation in APCSS programs and activities.

In FY 2011, 993 graduates and participants from 64 countries took part in 17 resident and regional activities,

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

totaling 19,051 participant days. Six new APCSS alumni associations were also created, bringing the total associations to 54.

Since the fall of 2010, APCSS enhanced regional security through the development of over a dozen communities of interest that include over 1,000 members. These communities examined fundamental causes of relevant security challenges such as transnational extremism and violence, maritime security, and health security. With nearly 200 members, the maritime security community resulted in collaboration on planning and organizing a multilateral workshop in Canada on illegal migration from Sri Lanka and Thailand. As an example of communities enhancing interagency communications, search and rescue lessons learned were shared with the crisis management community by a Royal Thai Army alumnus, which benefited another alumnus involved in the Incident Command System (ICR) establishment for an upcoming exercise.

APCSS fostered institutional capacity building and leadership development through activities such as its annual, multinational workshop entitled, "Security Sector Development (SSD): National Priorities and Regional Approaches" that brings together whole-of-society cohort teams to develop and present recommended national action plans for significant security sector reforms. FY 2011 SSD accomplishments included the development by a six-agency Lao team led by the Prime Minister's office of a framework for a new national security law and an SSD working group; the development by a Maldives team of the first-ever national security framework and outline for a national security council; and the drafting by a Philippines working group of their recently-released "National Security Policy: Securing the Gains of Democracy, 2011-2016."

APCSS fostered defense support to civil authorities in dealing with disasters through its comprehensive programs of courses and complementary seminars devoted to prevention, preparation, and response to national and regional crises. For example, during one workshop on the strategic role of media in crisis management, attendees agreed upon recommendations that included engaging members of the media in disaster preparedness and strategic response planning, exercises, and simulations.

Further examples of significant institutional capacity building come from the projects initiated by APCSS participants, while attending in-resident multi-week courses, for implementation upon return to their home countries. For instance, a Nepalese Ministry of Defense participant successfully proposed reforming and expanding the Ministry's undersized administrative capacity to manage, among other things, the major task of integrating the Maoist rebels into the Nepalese military.

APCSS's activities go beyond formal programming to include outreach and network-building efforts connecting over 3,000 regional security practitioners and influencers. APCSS's virtual presence continues to shape the regional security dialogue by connecting 1,300 "Friends, Fans, and Followers" worldwide. Additionally, APCSS offers publications online, with approximately 4,000 downloaded per month.

**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
\$5,258,973	\$0	\$5,258,973

**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	683	683

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

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

The Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies (CHDS), based in Washington, D.C., is the premier regional forum for promoting partner nation capacity building and the development of effective security policy within the Western Hemisphere through strategic-level defense and security education, research assistance, and dialogue. Its civilian and military graduates and partner institutions comprise communities of interest and a mutual support network focused on achieving a more cooperative and stable international security environment in the region.

CHDS conducted six resident courses for 223 participants from 25 countries, plus nine conferences, seminars, and senior leader workshops for 652 participants in the region. CHDS also conducted five NationLab courses in the region with War College and other partners for 435 participants. CHDS hosted 1,233 visitors in FY 2011 from 15 countries, while CHDS professors conducted 103 academic outreach activities in 17 countries for 8,493 people from over 45 countries. Finally, CHDS conducted nine alumni outreach activities in eight countries for 504 alumni.

In addition to its FY 2011 foundational program centered on resident courses (Strategy and Defense Policy, Perspectives on Homeland Security and Defense, and Interagency Coordination and Combating Terrorism), CHDS expanded faculty and programs, deepened individual and institutional relationships, and focused on critical program elements as defined by USD(P) guidance.

In order to strengthen, sustain, and enhance relationships with participants, alumni, and institutions, CHDS continued an advanced course program with courses accredited by NDU in its resident activities. Further, CHDS conducted the first-ever, three-week advanced course for the Inter American Defense College (IADC) designed to foster a dialogue on best practices regarding defense policy formulation, implementation, and evaluation.

CHDS also presented a number of in-region activities, including two events designed to sustain its alumni network and enhance its capacity to confront regional security challenges -- CHDS's largest annual seminar, the Advanced Policymaking Seminar for its Caribbean alumni, and the Sub-Regional Conference for the South American alumni. CHDS also presented faculty-led activities for senior level participants on various issues such as national security strategies and legislative affairs.

In order to remain a venue for bilateral and multinational research and communication, CHDS continued to expand its research and publication capabilities. Initiatives in FY 2011 included a large-scale case-study commissioned by the SOUTHCOM Commander entitled "Colombia's Road to Recovery: Security and Governance 1982-2010" and the first volume of a new product, "Strategic Issues in U.S./Latin American Relations."

CHDS's outreach program continued expanding, with video-teleconferencing being an effective method to conduct workshops with alumni around the hemisphere. CHDS's professors also participated in numerous in-region activities, primarily involving academic lectures and presentations. Other CHDS's alumni events and workshops, hosted by alumni organizations in-country, remained vibrant and informative. An example was a two-day workshop in El Salvador, organized by a CHDS (and APCSS) alum, during which two CHDS professors made presentations to 80 Salvadorian participants, which was augmented by two CHDS alumni describing terrorist and organized crime problems confronting Peru and Brazil.

**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
\$2,830,610	\$0	\$2,830,610

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	1,511	1,511

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 European Center for Security Studies (GCMC), located in Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany, is a unique German-American institution that focuses on the most important security issues confronting Europe, Eurasia, and North America. Guided by the legacy and ideals of the Marshall Plan, GCMC continues to promote Euro-Atlantic values through security education initiatives. A fundamental theme throughout GCMC programs is that most 21st century security challenges require international, interagency, and interdisciplinary responses and cooperation.

In FY 2011, GCMC offered 11 resident courses to over 900 participants. The Partnership Language and Training Center Europe (PLTCE) offered over 30 language enhancement programs in 12 languages to over 500 U.S. and NATO members. GCMC also offered a comprehensive outreach program with over 150 events that included alumni events, the distinguished alumni series, parliamentary tutorials, and subject matter expert presentations in the region. To date, 2,388 participants took part in GCMC outreach activities.

The Partnership for Peace Consortium (PfPC) also conducted 68 outreach events, including 28 working group meetings and conference events designed to shape cooperative security policy initiatives in the region, and 40 Defense Educational Enhancement Program events in six countries designed to strengthen professional military education institutions. PfPC events involved approximately 1,300 participants from 30 countries.

Working to strengthen sustainable partner institutional capacity, GCMC facilitated several workshops (beginning in FY 2010) requested by Georgian officials geared towards assisting the Georgian government in their development of a national security review. The workshops are part of a long-term NATO-sponsored program to guide the government of Georgia through a national security review process in order to bring the government of Georgia's national security review in line with NATO expectations by 2012.

PLTCE provided Mission-related English training workshops for 104 troops preparing to deploy to Afghanistan. Small teams from Bosnia-Herzegovina, Greece, Slovakia, Czech Republic, Hungary, France, Poland, Croatia, and Slovenia have participated to date. As an outcome of PLTCE's efforts, the Croatian Defense Academy sent instructors to Garmisch and now conducts its own Operational Mentor and Liaison Team (OMLT) workshops.

In an effort to enhance collaborative communities of interest, GCMC worked with the Serbian alumni association in developing an interdisciplinary project with the purpose of linking social and political changes in Serbia with new technologies, with the aim of implementing NATO standards in the Serbian defense industry. The desire is to link this with the European Defense Agency. This project was approved and supported by the Serbian Ministry of Defense.

Promoting critical thinking on global security challenges, three GCMC alumni wrote a white paper, endorsed by the Czech Ministry of Defense, that provides a new vision of the armed forces development in the Czech Republic in the next 10-15 years. Further, a 144-page magazine that focused on strengthening Moldovan-Romanian and regional ties was published exclusively by GCMC alumni. This magazine and the efforts of the alumni promote Moldova's European and Euro-Atlantic integration.

## 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
\$6,467,877	\$0	\$6,467,877

**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	2,244	2,244

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 mission of the Near East-South Asia Center for Strategic Studies (NESA) is to enhance security in the Near East and South Asia by building sustained and 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. NESA programs in Washington, D.C., and in the region, provide a forum for security sector professionals to examine the challenges that shape the regional security environment. NESA provides a venue for national decision makers to gather, exchange ideas, and explore cooperative solutions to common strategic problems in support of U.S. policy goals and objectives.

NESA priority efforts support strategic-level capacity-building programs in Pakistan, Afghanistan, Yemen, Iraq, and Lebanon while sustaining a vibrant presence with Arabian Gulf countries, the Levant, North Africa, Egypt, and India. Additionally, a Forward Office established in Manama, Bahrain, in FY 2010, increases the ability of the Center to execute requirements; increase participation in transformative foundational courses on regional security, short-term conferences, and events in support of building partner strategic capacity; and increase participation in issue-focused programs with greater efficiency.

In FY 2011, NESA conducted resident programs, including eight academic programs and nine short-term alumni programs, for 941 participants from 56 countries. Additionally, NESA conducted 26 outreach activities with 2,367 participants and two special initiatives for 52 participants.

NESA's FY 2011 program of foundational seminars and outreach programs continued engagement with its Regional Network of Strategic Studies Centers (RNSSC) and direct engagement by NESA's faculty and leadership with national-level policy and decision makers supported by OSD, U.S. Central Command (CENTCOM), AFRICOM, U.S. European Command (EUCOM), and Special Operations Command (SOCOM) goals and priorities.

By the third quarter, NESA produced 100 more alumni and offered three more alumni-producing seminars than were conducted in FY 2010. NESA executed a total of 68 events in FY 2011, producing a 20% increase in participant days while simultaneously reducing administrative overhead by 15% from FY 2010. In addition to its foundational seminars, NESA continues to support both OSD and CENTCOM priorities by conducting workshops and seminars, and other activities that increase the capacity of our allies and partners to disrupt, dismantle, and defeat al Qaeda, transition security responsibilities to Afghan leadership, build security capacity in Pakistan and enable military-to-civilian transfer in Iraq. Additionally, NESA's reputation as a preeminent strategic engagement platform enables it to "look over the horizon" to develop a series of bilateral programs with Turkey and Israel, partner with academic institutions to foster Indian-Pakistani Nuclear Security initiatives, and to directly assist USG policy makers.

NESA produced numerous ground-breaking outcomes of strategic importance supporting OSD and CENTCOM's priority countries and goals:



## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

-- NESA worked directly with the Senior Representative for Afghanistan and Pakistan Office (SRAP) to develop a policy framework for the US-AFG strategic relationship and Pakistan. NESA advised both U.S. and Afghan Senior leaders in the development of a US-AFG strategic framework, and the NESA-led RNSSC continued to develop a Taliban reconciliation framework to be presented to President Karzai in the fall of 2011.

-- NESA recommended curriculum and faculty development changes for the Lebanese Armed Forces Staff and Command that resulted in refocusing of its national security/defense strategy and strategic outlook with respect to its neighbors.

-- NESA held a series of bilateral seminars with the government of Yemen, which enhanced their ability to conduct national security strategy planning at the interagency level. This effort developed a cadre of professional policy makers that are capable of leading Yemen into the future.

-- NESA's collaboration with the University of Ottawa establishes a venue in which India and Pakistan can openly discuss strategic issues and provide the following items: the agenda for Track I nuclear security talks between their governments; public statements, published in the Indian and Pakistani press, urging their respective national leaders to begin direct, bilateral talks on a host of nuclear deterrence, technology, and policy issues to include "cold start" and Pakistani tactical nuclear weapons; and the Incidents at Sea (INCSEA) procedures between India and Pakistan, resulting from the recent INDO-PAK naval incident.

-- NESA-Turkish bilateral program is reshaping the U.S.-Turkey and the regional strategic landscape by influencing Turkey to withdraw the MV Mavi Marmara's sailing in the recent Gaza flotilla, and by establishing a series of bilateral engagements to culminate in a 360 degree strategic workshop with OSD and DOS to reshape the U.S.-Turkey relationship this fall.

**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
\$4,804,430	\$0	\$4,804,430

**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	956	956

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## 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.

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

**Strategic Goals:** Achieving Peace and Security; Promoting International Understanding; 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
\$26,704,583	\$0	\$26,704,583

**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	3,153	3,153

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 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, yet underrepresented in U.S. study abroad.

NSEP's Boren Scholarships and Fellowships program provides funding opportunities for U.S. undergraduate and graduate students to study less commonly taught languages in critical world regions, including Africa, Asia, Central and Eastern Europe, Eurasia, Latin America, and the Middle East. In exchange for NSEP financial support, all Boren award recipients incur a federal service obligation, which requires employment in a position with significant national security responsibilities for at least one year. The African Language Initiative, a pilot program tailored for Boren Scholars and Fellows focusing on a number of key African languages, allows students to enhance their proficiency by completing domestic study, followed by intensive, semester-long language study overseas.

The Language Flagship supports students to achieve superior-level proficiency in critical languages including Arabic, Chinese, Hindi Urdu, Korean, Persian, Portuguese, Russian, Swahili, and Turkish. Flagship students combine language study with a major discipline of their choice and complete a year-long overseas program that includes intensive language study, direct enrollment in a local university, and a professional internship experience. In addition, The Language Flagship awards grants to U.S. universities recognized as leaders in the field of language education and supports new concepts in language education, including partnerships with innovative universities and school systems developing K-12 programs in Chinese, Arabic, and Russian.

Project Global Officers, or Project GO, is NSEP's signature Reserve Officer Training Corps program. Project GO aims to improve the language skills, regional expertise, and intercultural communication skills of future military officers.

**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
\$13,570,413	\$0	\$13,570,413

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

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

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

## Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
711	0	711

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
\$657,722	\$0	\$657,722

## Non-USG Funding:

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

## Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
85	85	170

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

\*\*\*\*\*

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$18,822,898	\$18,822,898	\$0	\$12,589,571†	\$0†	Not Tracked	\$4,678†	\$31,417,147†	5,834

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 EDUCATION

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

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

\*\*\*\*\*

### Office of Postsecondary Education

The Office of Postsecondary Education houses the International and Foreign Language Education Service (IFLE, formerly the International Education Programs Service), and the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education (FIPSE).

IFLE 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. IFLE'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.

FIPSE funds four programs authorized under Title VII of the HEA: European Union-United States Atlantis Program, Program for North American Mobility in Higher Education, U.S.-Brazil Higher Education Consortia Program, and the U.S.-Russia Program. These programs are currently administered by the International and Foreign Language

## DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Education Service (IFLE).

## American Overseas Research Centers Program

The American Overseas Research Centers (AORC) Program provides grants to consortia of institutions of higher education to establish or operate an AORC that promotes postgraduate research, exchanges, and area studies. Only consortia of United States institutions of higher education that receive more than half of their funding from public or private U.S. sources, have a permanent presence in the country in which the center is located, and are tax-exempt organizations are eligible applicants under this program.

Grants awarded under the AORC program may be used to pay a portion or the entire cost of activities necessary for establishing or operating a center or program. These include, but are not limited to, the cost of operation and maintenance of overseas facilities; the cost of organizing and managing conferences; the cost of teaching and research materials; the cost of acquisition, maintenance, and preservation of library collections; the cost of bringing visiting scholars and faculty to the center to teach or conduct research; the cost of faculty and staff stipends and salaries; the cost of faculty, staff, and student travel; and the cost of publication and dissemination of materials for the scholarly and general public.

**Strategic Goals:** Achieving Peace and Security; Investing in People; Promoting International Understanding; 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
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
946	0	946

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## European Union-United States Atlantis Program

The European Union-United States Atlantis Program is funded by FIPSE and administered by the International and Foreign Language Education Service (IFLE). The Atlantis Program 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.

## DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

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

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$4,503,475	\$0	\$4,503,475

<b>Non-USG Funding:</b>	<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Non-USG Funding</b>
	\$7,361,125	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$7,361,125

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

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	419	418	837

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; Promoting International Understanding; Improvement of Education in the United States

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$4,892,063	\$0	\$4,892,063

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

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	704	0	704

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

## 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; Promoting International Understanding; Improvement of Education in the United States

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,926,195	\$0	\$1,926,195

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
134	0	134

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

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



## DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

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

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$1,221,750	\$0	\$1,221,750

<b>Non-USG Funding:</b>	<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Non-USG Funding</b>
	\$1,705,200	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$1,705,200

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

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	167	124	291

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

\*\*\*\*\*

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

The U.S.-Brazil Higher Education Consortia Program (U.S.-Brazil Program) is funded by FIPSE and administered by the International and Foreign Language Education Service. The U.S.-Brazil Program 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

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$2,729,905	\$0	\$2,729,905

<b>Non-USG Funding:</b>	<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Non-USG Funding</b>
	\$2,461,726	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$2,461,726

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

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	406	337	743

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

## U.S.-Russia Program

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

**Strategic 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
\$1,061,520	\$0	\$1,061,520

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$1,061,520	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$1,061,520

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
54	32	86

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## Office of Safe and Healthy Students

The Office of Safe and Healthy Students administers, coordinates, and recommends policy for improving the quality and excellence of programs and activities that are designed to:

- Provide financial assistance for drug and violence prevention activities; activities that promote the health and well-being of students in elementary and secondary schools, and institutions of higher education; and school preparedness activities that contribute to improved conditions for learning. Activities may be carried out by other federal agencies, state, and local educational agencies, and other public and private nonprofit organizations.
- Participate in the formulation and development of USED program policy and legislative proposals and in overall Administration policies related to violence and drug prevention; draft program regulations.
- Participate in interagency committees, groups, and partnerships related to drug and violence prevention, school preparedness; homeland security; missing and exploited youth; trafficked youth; and school health.
- Participate with other federal agencies in the development of a national research and data collection agenda for drug and violence prevention and preparedness.
- Administer USED's programs relating to citizenship and civics 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.

In the final year of the Civic Voices project, the focus has been on sustainability and materials production. Training has continued in all partner countries, but the training is focused on utilizing materials produced rather than gathering of new interviews. Ensuring that the interviews that have been completed are submitted to the project and posted on the website has been another focal point.

**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
\$874,391	\$0	\$874,391

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$4,678	\$4,678

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

## DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

## Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
33	532	565

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## Deliberating in a Democracy in the Americas

Deliberating in a Democracy in the Americas (DDA) is designed to promote the teaching and learning of democratic principles and the skills of civic deliberation among a new generation in the United States and in Latin America. This major initiative is conducted by the Constitutional Rights Foundation Chicago (CRFC), the Constitutional Rights Foundation in Los Angeles (CRF), and Street Law, Inc., with a grant from the U.S. Department of Education (#Q304A100003).

The goal of Deliberating in a Democracy in the Americas is to increase the knowledge, ability, and dispositions of high school teachers and their students in the United States and Latin America to effectively participate in deliberations of controversial issues related to democratic principles in their countries. The program will involve cohorts of high school teachers and their students from California, Colorado, Illinois, Maryland, Minnesota, North Carolina, and Virginia in the United States, and sites in Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, and Peru.

In FY 2011, 134 teachers and over 3,000 students from seven U.S. states, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, and Peru participated in Deliberating in a Democracy in the Americas. All DDA sites held their first teacher professional development sessions between the months of September and November 2011. Nine sites held a second professional development session between the months of October and December 2011.

Each site was partnered with one other site for the purpose of developing a relationship. These partnerships began at the professional development conferences in Cuernavaca, Mexico, and Lima, Peru. During the school year, the partnerships continued through student videoconferences, student and teacher online exchanges, and teacher exchange visits.

Teachers in all DDA sites reported positive experiences with conducting deliberations to their site coordinators. Some of the benefits for students, as expressed by more than one site coordinator, included increased student participation, increased tolerance for opposing views, and improved critical thinking and decision-making skills.

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

## USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$493,265	\$0	\$493,265

## 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
100	74	174

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 EDUCATION

## Office of the Secretary, International Affairs Office

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

### USED International Visitors Program

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

**Strategic 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	1,354	1,354

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
\$5,514,094	\$5,446,131	\$67,963	\$86,854†	\$0†	\$43,161†	\$1,730†	\$5,645,839†	3,595

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

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

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



## DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

1000 Independence Avenue, SW  
Washington, DC 20585  
[www.energy.gov](http://www.energy.gov) • 202-586-5000

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

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

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

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

## DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

\*\*\*\*\*

## Energy Information Administration

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

### Energy Information Administration Programs

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

**Strategic Goals:** Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Advancement of Science

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$30,740	\$0	\$30,740

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$540	\$540

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
20	0	20

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## Energy Resources

Energy resource initiatives promote the development and deployment of energy systems and practices that will provide current and future generations with energy that is clean, reasonably priced, and reliable. The Office of Fossil Energy undertakes and promotes activities related to research, development, demonstration, and implementation of affordable and environmentally sound fossil energy technologies. The 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 (NETL) 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.

The NETL's International Program is a vital outreach resource that allows the NETL to exchange information and ideas with foreign counterparts; to collect information important to ongoing programs; to promote U.S. technology, equipment, and services; and to further U.S. Government policy objectives when appropriate.

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

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$114,504	\$67,963	\$182,467

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$43,161	\$1,190	\$44,351

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
72	461	533

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

\*\*\*\*\*



## DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

## Office of Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability

The Office of Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability (OE) provides national leadership to ensure that the nation's energy delivery system is secure, resilient, and reliable. OE works to develop new technologies to improve the infrastructure that brings electricity policies and programs that shape electricity system planning and market operations. OE works to bolster the resiliency of the electric grid and assists with restoration when major energy supply interruptions occur. OE also collects, analyzes, and disseminates information on international electricity trade.

OE participates in a variety of global activities, some of which involve international exchange and training programs. OE contributes to global energy security by promoting international policy engagements and engaging in energy deployment diplomacy, while also leveraging the resources of the Department of Energy and the entire U.S. Government to identify key foreign energy supplies and providing technical assistance to ensure product flow to the United States.

U.S. trade in electric energy with Canada and Mexico is rising. OE authorizes the export of electric energy to Canada and Mexico and issues permits for the construction, connection, operation, and/or maintenance of electric transmission facilities at the international border so all three countries can more fully realize economic and reliability benefits.

**Strategic Goals:** Achieving Peace and Security

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$582,328	\$0	\$582,328

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$82,144	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$82,144

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
123	1,415	1,538

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.

The Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy engages in a variety of international initiatives, partnerships, and events that promote greater understanding and utilization of renewable energy and energy efficiency worldwide with groups such as the EU-U.S. Energy Council, the International Partnership for Energy Efficiency Cooperation (IPEEC), the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), and the International Energy Agency (IEA), just to name a few. The various working groups focus on Global Energy Security and Markets, Energy Policy, and Technology Research and Development and Demonstration (RD&D). For example, EERE and the EU-U.S. Energy Council are working together to coordinate activities and share information that will propel energy policy and deployment, and to accelerate the development of clean energy technologies.

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

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$3,880,867	\$0	\$3,880,867

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
993	0	993

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
\$344,595	\$0	\$344,595

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$4,710	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	\$4,710

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
180	223	403

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

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

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

In FY 2011, this program provided salary support for seven scientists and for travel support for them and their families. Travel support was also provided to DOE and NAS administrators. Progress was made in understanding radiation health effects and transferring the knowledge to the scientific community. Program direction funds also involved support for meetings in Japan related to the transition of RERF to a new management structure.

**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
\$72,381	\$0	\$72,381

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	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
22	0	22

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, Enewetak, Rongelap, and Utirik atolls. Part of the Environmental Monitoring is Whole Body Counting consisting of facilities in three locations within the Republic of the Marshall Islands. The function is to measure the internal deposition of radioactive materials acquired through eating locally grown foods. The counting facilities are run by local Marshallese technicians trained in the United States at the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory. Since enactment of the first Compact of Free Association in 1986, the U.S. Government has expended more than \$60,000,000 in the Marshall Islands Program.

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

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

U.S. nationals traveled to the Marshall Islands to conduct research and gather samples of food crops from the various atolls. The samples were collected and shipped to the United States for analysis.

## DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Special emphasis was placed on environmental monitoring and assessing food security for Rongelap Atoll to assist people preparing to return to Rongelap under an agreement with the U.S. Congress.

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

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$191,217	\$0	\$191,217

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

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	21	15	36

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## 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

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$2,741	\$0	\$2,741

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

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

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## Office of Enforcement and Oversight

The National Nuclear Security Administration within the Department of Energy has established a 10-year Memorandum of Understanding with the United Kingdom's Ministry of Defence for the purpose of exchanging information regarding nuclear safeguards and security best practices and policies.

## DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

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

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$9,479	\$0	\$9,479

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

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

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	2	0	2

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 Environmental Policy and Assistance

The Office of Environmental Policy and Assistance establishes environmental protection policy, requirements, and expectations for the Department to ensure that the environment is adequately protected from hazards associated with DOE environmental risks and impacts are minimized and compliant with environmental protection laws, regulations, and standards.

In FY 2011, a U.S. representative went to Austria to attend the Third Meeting on Environmental Modeling for Radiation Safety.

**Strategic Goals:** Investing in People

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$3,223	\$0	\$3,223

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

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

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 Stds & Practices

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$183,175	\$0	\$183,175

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
21	21	42

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## Spain Program (Palomares)

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

The major goals of this program are to evaluate the associated radiological impact on human health, update radiological inventories for further land recovery, and improve knowledge on the environmental behavior of transuranic elements in an arid rural environment.

## DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

**Strategic Goals:** Investing in People; Conduct Medical Surveillance and Environmental Monitoring

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$30,881	\$0	\$30,881

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

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

**Participant Totals:**

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

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

\*\*\*\*\*



# FY 2011 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$101,341,944	\$101,341,944	\$0	\$335,320†	\$568,459†	\$478,447†	\$0†	\$102,724,170†	3,440

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 HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Office of Global Health Affairs  
200 Independence Avenue, SW  
Washington, DC 20201  
www.hhs.gov • 202-690-6174

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

\*\*\*\*\*

### Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

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

#### Exchange Visitor Program

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

## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

**Strategic Goals:** Investing in People; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance; Disease Control and Prevention

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,264,470	\$0	\$1,264,470

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$335,320	\$568,459	\$478,447	Not Tracked	\$1,382,226

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
36	679	715

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	159	159

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

## Science Training and Exchange Professional Program

The National Center for Toxicological Research (NCTR) is an internationally recognized FDA research center that provides innovative and vital scientific technology, training, and technical expertise to improve public health. NCTR develops, refines, and applies current and emerging technologies to improve the safety evaluations of FDA-regulated products in partnership with researchers from government, academia, and industry.

NCTR established the Science Training and Exchange Professional Program (STEP) to facilitate and strengthen the sharing of laboratory expertise, tools, and technology across FDA Centers. This short-term training and exchange program was designed to enhance the professional development of Agency scientists through hands-on training and/or the exchange of information on new laboratory methods and technologies that are part of new product applications.

The STEP Development Program is designed to establish an ongoing network of technical expertise across FDA, improve information sharing and networking, and foster and strengthen cross-center (or intra-agency) collaborations. In addition, participants develop an increased awareness and understanding of NCTR's role in fulfilling the FDA's public health mission.

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

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$400,000	\$0	\$400,000

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

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

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## 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. All applicants must be from a low- to middle-income country. This is an ongoing program that is administered by The National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke (NINDS). The NINDS appropriation is a lump sum appropriation. Funds are not appropriated by any subcategories.

In FY 2011, the NINDS supported one scholarship through the International Neuroscience Fellowship Program. The scholarship supported research on "Neuroaxonal Dystrophy in Purkinje Cell Death in Niemann-Pick disease type C (NPC)."

**Strategic Goals:** Advancement of Science

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$57,210	\$0	\$57,210

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total 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.

\*\*\*\*\*

## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

## National Cancer Institute

The National Cancer Institute conducts and supports cancer research, trains physicians and scientists, and disseminates information about cancer detection, diagnosis, treatment, prevention, control, palliative care, and survivorship. Most of NCI's budget is used to fund grants and contracts to universities, medical schools, cancer centers, research laboratories, and private firms in the United States and about 60 other countries around the world.

NCI's international activities include the support of cancer research outside of the United States by highly qualified foreign nationals, collaborative research involving U.S. and foreign participants, and training of U.S. scientists abroad and foreign scientists in the United States. These activities include the following programs:

-- The Short-Term Scientist Exchange Program (STSEP). This program promotes collaborative research between established U.S. and foreign scientists from low, middle, and upper-middle income countries by supporting, in part, exchange visits of cancer researchers from foreign laboratories. Visits of U.S. scientists to overseas laboratories in developing countries may also be considered for support. The visits may be from one week to six months in duration, with shorter visits receiving preference.

-- The NCI Summer Curriculum in Cancer Prevention. This four-week summer course provides specialized instruction in the principles and practice of cancer prevention and control. It focuses on concepts, methods, issues, and applications related to the field. Participants gain a broad-based perspective in terms of available resources, scientific data, and quantitative and qualitative methods. It is open to both U.S. and foreign participants, and takes place in the United States.

-- Strengthening Capacity in Africa for HIV-Associated Malignancies Research. This is an initiative supported by the National Cancer Institute and co-funded by the Fogarty International Center that provides funding for innovative training programs designed to train African research teams in preparation for collaboration on future projects. The research-training grants awarded provide a variety of short, medium, and long-term training, as well as workshops and online training opportunities that will strengthen research capacity in HIV-associated malignancies in sub-Saharan Africa.

In FY 2011, NCI sponsored the following activities: (1) STSEP funded five participants at a cost of \$18,000. (2) NCI provided funding for 35 international participants from various countries to attend the NCI Summer Curriculum in Cancer Prevention at a cost of \$273,000. (3) NCI grants in capacity building were awarded for HIV-associated malignancies research in Cameroon, Kenya, Nigeria, Rwanda, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia. Another grant in China and Zambia was supplied by NCI co-funding to a Fogarty International Center grant for the amount of \$250,000. Please note that these are research grants and do not support any one individual. These capacity building grants are likely to build both individual and institutional capacity in cancer research. However, NCI does not track the number of participants in these research grants, so those figures are not reflected in this report.

**Strategic Goals:** Investing in People

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$8,285,154	\$0	\$8,285,154

**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
8	46	54

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 HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

## 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
\$825,110	\$0	\$825,110

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
1	18	19

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## NIH Visiting Fellows

The National Institutes of Health Visiting Program provides opportunities for foreign scientists to train/gain biomedical research at the NIH. Visiting Fellows from around the world 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 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. Visiting Fellows (pre- and postdoctoral) receive awards for research training. Each participant works closely with a senior NIH investigator who serves as supervisor or sponsor during the period of award.

**Strategic Goals:** Investing in People; Global Health Issues - Advancement of Biomedical Research

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$86,805,000	\$0	\$86,805,000

**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	2,124	2,124

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## Office of Global Affairs

The Office of Global Affairs (OGA) is the lead HHS office in global health and international matters. OGA provides advice and direction to the HHS leadership regarding international health, family, and social affairs, including health diplomacy in support of U.S. foreign policy.

### Border Health Commission Programs

The United States-Mexico Border Health Commission (BHC) was established in July of 2000 in recognition of the need for an international commission to address border health problems. The mission of the BHC is to provide international leadership to optimize health and quality of life along the U.S.-Mexico border, which is approximately 2,000 miles long and includes four U.S. states (Arizona, California, New Mexico, and Texas), and six Mexican states (Baja California, Sonora, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nuevo Leon, and Tamaulipas). The BHC has the unique opportunity to bring together the two countries and its border states to solve border health problems by providing the necessary leadership to develop coordinated and binational actions that will improve the health of all border residents.

The Leaders across Borders (LaB) program is an advanced nine-month binational leadership development program designed for public health and health care professionals. Its purpose is to improve community health by strengthening public health leadership capacity, addressing transborder health concerns, and developing a dynamic network of public health professionals in the U.S.-Mexico border region. The program is based on the principles of adult learning, action learning, collaborative leadership, and transborder leadership.

The LaB program consists of an orientation, retreat, 94 hours of face-to-face meetings and online course work, team projects, and a graduation ceremony for participants at the end of the nine-month period.

In FY 2011, several methodologies were used to evaluate the program including self-assessment of leadership skills, feedback surveys administered after each event, and participant surveys administered after the graduation ceremony.

Team projects focused on priority issues identified by participants including diabetes and obesity, and HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis co-morbidities.

**Strategic Goals:** Investing in People

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$135,000	\$0	\$135,000

**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
1	15	16

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

\*\*\*\*\*

### Health Diplomacy Programs

The purpose of the Health Diplomacy (HD) Program is to engage bilaterally and regionally to strengthen health systems and health-care infrastructure so developing countries can better care for their people and prevent, detect, and treat disease. The Health Diplomacy Program meets the dual goals of improving global health in underserved areas while helping to create and improve bridges between the United States and other countries.



## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

During FY 2011, the HHS/OGA Health Diplomacy Program developed training programs in Central America and the Caribbean, as well as in Northern Nigeria. The objective of the Health Diplomacy Program was to engage bilaterally and regionally to strengthen health systems and health-care infrastructure, so that developing countries can better care for their people and prevent, detect, and treat disease. The Initiative met the dual goals of improving global health in underserved areas while helping to create and improve bridges between the United States and other countries.

With funding from the Health Diplomacy Program, 225 primary care doctors, nurses, and health promoters, working in underserved areas, received training in the integration of the prevention and care of HIV and associated infectious diseases with primary care, with focus on prevention of mother to child transmission. Students from Nicaragua, Panama, Guatemala, and the Dominican Republic participated in an innovative training combination of virtual, on-site, and project development methodologies, with tested participant knowledge improvement averaging 20%. The virtual platform within the curriculum had to be created, and now the virtual element of the course is available to all the Spanish-speaking countries in Central America and the Caribbean. Selected students went to Panama for one week of on-site training.

Twenty-seven mentors from the aforementioned four countries guided the students through all the phases of the course, working one-on-one with the students designing local interventions, which 152 of the students presented to their corresponding Ministries of Health, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and others. Some of the local intervention projects are now being funded by the countries themselves, the CDC, and other organizations.

This training methodology utilized to target primary health care workers with limited access to ongoing educational activities, reduced costs while increasing student accessibility to the training. Participants could continue working within their underserved communities while engaged in this training program, and learn how to convert theoretical knowledge to action, by designing local field interventions. The results of the course were favorably received by participants from Central American and Caribbean countries who attended a workshop to assess regional human capital needs and exchange best practices, and who expressed interest in duplicating the Health Diplomacy Program training in their countries.

In Northern Nigeria, the Health Diplomacy Program offered three on-site courses -- two epidemiological and one health care management -- lasting two weeks and one month, respectively; with 87 first-line health care worker trainees, including 15 women, whose tested knowledge increased 15% on-average. The Program encouraged and facilitated the inclusion of female Islamic health workers in the Nigerian training, resulting in an increase from zero to 40%, in participation by female trainees. This project was one of the first of its kind in this conservative Muslim region in which women participated in health training of this duration, as it is generally presumed that women are not able to leave families and travel far away to attend training sessions. This type of training may help women to be promoted to management positions, and to make a significant impact in the public health sector, such as by improving maternal and child health care in this region. This pilot project illustrates that it is possible to overcome deeply-ingrained societal norms, to improve training and health outcomes.

**Strategic Goals:** Investing in People

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$3,570,000	\$0	\$3,570,000

**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
0	347	347

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 HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES**

---

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
\$9,743,104	\$1,647,052	\$8,096,052	\$228,085†	Not Tracked	\$12,980†	\$64,870†	\$10,049,039†	15,068

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

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

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



## DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Office of International Affairs  
 Washington, DC 20528  
[www.dhs.gov](http://www.dhs.gov) • 202-282-9240

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

\*\*\*\*\*

### 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	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	\$0

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	2,581	2,581

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## Federal Emergency Management Agency

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

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

## 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 nonresident 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
\$83,283	Not Tracked	\$6,568	Not Tracked	\$89,851

**Participant Totals:**

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

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## 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 nonresidential 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 nonresidential 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
\$1,607	Not Tracked	\$536	\$952	\$3,095

**Participant Totals:**

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

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Management Training and Technical Assistance Program

FEMA works with foreign governments to share information, coordinate approaches, establish plans, and provide training and technical assistance to prevent, prepare for, respond to and recover from natural and man-made disasters. These knowledge exchanges help increase FEMA and U.S. emergency management knowledge and inform and strengthen domestic action.

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

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$57,871	\$105,771	\$163,642

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$103,105	Not Tracked	\$5,876	\$35,236	\$144,217

## DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

## Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
72	751	823

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
\$5,179	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	\$5,179

## 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.

\*\*\*\*\*

## 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.

### Critical Infrastructure/Key Resources Protection Workshop

The Critical Infrastructure Key Resource Training Program is designed to establish a reference point and standard of performance for federal, state, and local critical infrastructure protection personnel by providing common references, processes, and tools to facilitate consistency within the community tasked with Critical Infrastructure Key Resources (CI/KR) protection. This course is targeted toward security specialists, program managers, inspectors, investigators, and offices charged with National Infrastructure Protection Plan implementation, compliance, and information sharing; specifically the federal workforce charged with CI/KR protection duties identified in Homeland Security Presidential Directive-7. It is also offered to foreign personnel charged with infrastructure protection.

This four-day course, which covers a variety of topics, will equip the students to better understand how to protect the infrastructures critical to their mission. Protection can include a wide range of activities including hardening facilities, building resiliency and redundancy, incorporating hazard resistance into initial facility design, initiating active or passive countermeasures, installing security systems, and implementing scalable security measures.

**Strategic Goals:** Achieving Peace and Security

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$31,102	\$31,102

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total 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	60	60

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

\*\*\*\*\*

### Firearms Instructor Development Training Workshop

The four-day Firearms Instructor Development Workshop worked on improving the presentation, research, and curriculum development skills of the participants. The program focused on how FLETC teaches the skills that directly relate to the type of firearms, as well as the cognitive information related to firearms instruction (pistol skills, safety management skills, nonlethal training ammunition skills, range organization and management, and curriculum development. FLETC Firearms Instructor Training Program is the model for the workshop. The workshop contained the following blocks of instruction: firearms range safety, online with basic student, target analysis, FLETC semi-automatic pistol (lecture) and practical pistol course (lab), reactive shooting for instructors (lecture and lab), AK-74 (lecture and lab), downed and disabled officer, fundamentals of nonlethal training ammunition (lecture), and range organization and administration (lecture).

FLETC delivered one iteration of this program in the Ukraine, training 13 participants as instructors.

## DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

**Strategic Goals:** Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$33,456	\$33,456

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total 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	13	16

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 FLETC Public Affairs Office (PAO) and the International Capacity Building Branch staff, which hosts visitors to the FLETC (headquarters and satellite facilities). These visits/tours are conducted as part of an effort to build strong working relationships between the FLETC and its counterpart foreign organizations. Visits are usually requested from a foreign delegation visiting the FLETC for the following purposes: to tour the FLETC to observe training and to meet with counterparts to discuss training and technical assistance, to develop a working relationship with U.S. law enforcement, and/or to become acquainted with the missions and duties of their colleagues. Often the visiting delegations have an opportunity to meet with the FLETC executive staff as part of their visit. International visitors to the FLETC are sponsored by a U.S. Government department or agency.

**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	43	43

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## International Individual Students Program

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center hosts international students each year through the International Individual Students Program.

This program is managed by the FLETC-Leadership and International Capacity Building Division. International students are trained as part of the effort to build strong working relationships between DHS/FLETC and counterpart organizations. International students attend training provided by FLETC. The training programs increase cooperation amongst law enforcement agencies by promoting the responsibilities of law enforcement officers, networking, and interaction between agencies helping officers to become familiar with the missions and duties of



## DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

their counterparts. All international individual students to the FLETC (main site and satellite sites) are sponsored by either a foreign government's law enforcement agency or a U.S. Government department/agency to attend the training program.

**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
\$34,911	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$34,911

**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.

\*\*\*\*\*

## International Law Enforcement Academy

The four International Law Enforcement Academies serve a broad range of foreign policy and law enforcement purposes for the United States and for the world. In addition to helping protect American citizens and businesses through strengthened international cooperation against crime, the ILEAs' mission is to buttress democratic governance through the rule of law; enhance the functioning of free markets through improved legislation and law enforcement; and increase social, political, and economic stability by combating narcotics trafficking and crime.

To reach these goals, the ILEAs conduct activities designed to realize the following objectives:

- Support regional and local criminal justice institution building and law enforcement.
- Facilitate strengthened partnerships among countries in regions served by the ILEAs aimed at addressing problems of drugs and crime.
- Provide high-quality training and technical assistance in formulating strategies and tactics for foreign law enforcement personnel.
- Improve coordination, foster cooperation, and, as appropriate, facilitate harmonization of law enforcement activities within regions, in a manner compatible with U.S. interests.
- Foster cooperation by foreign law enforcement authorities with U.S. law enforcement entities engaged in organized crime and other criminal investigations.
- Assist foreign law enforcement entities in the professionalization of their forces in a cost-effective manner.
- Build linkages between U.S. law enforcement entities and future criminal justice leadership in participating countries, and among regional participants with one another.

**Strategic Goals:** Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$303,027	\$303,027

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

## DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

## Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
43	801	844

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## Leadership Through Understanding Human Behavior Training Program

Leadership Through Understanding Human Behavior provides law enforcement leaders with a training vehicle that can help them develop more effective workgroups and teams. The participants develop a better understanding of themselves; interpersonal dynamics; and how their strengths, weaknesses, and roles within workgroups and teams affect a mission's outcome. The participants learn how to adapt and capitalize on each other's strengths in order to have more effective mission outcomes. "Emotional intelligence" and "people skills" are competencies needed in every employee. The program starts by developing emotional self-awareness and the ability to recognize behavioral styles in order to build relationships. As workgroups/members start to develop an understanding of the strengths and benefits associated with behavioral styles and value systems, collectively they start to develop effective strategies to accomplish goals.

FLETC delivered the Leadership Through Understanding Human Behavior Training Program and Situational Leadership II for Law Enforcement Personnel at the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons in The Hague, Netherlands. This was a three-day training program delivered to 33 security supervisors and managers from September 5 to September 8, 2011.

**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	\$14,025	\$14,025

## Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
4	33	37

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## Vessel Boarding and Instructor Development Workshop

The Vessel Boarding and Searching Instructor Development Workshop involves extensive hands-on training in the boarding and searching of High Interest Vessels (HIV's). Students board a large freighter, conduct interviews, search compartments, identify and search void areas and confined spaces. During the Practical Exercise Phase, students conduct an "Underway High Risk Vessel" boarding and search of a vessel in open water. The workshop is designed for military, federal, state/local, and international law enforcement officers who board and search maritime vessels of varying sizes. The six-day course featured the following curriculum:

- Nautical Terminology
- Marlinespike Seamanship
- Navigation Rules
- Operational Hazards and Safety Awareness
- Vessel Familiarization and Handling
- Maritime Document Identification, Passports, and Visas
- Emergency Procedures Underway
- Pre-Boarding Procedures
- Boarding Procedures Lab
- Vessel Search Techniques
- Vessel Tactical Entry Techniques
- Vessel Tactical Entry/Search Techniques Practical Exercise
- Piloting - Radar and Chart Plotter
- Pursuit, Stop, and Approach
- Pilot/Boarding Lab
- Small Vessel Threat Overview
- Static Security Zone Overview
- Moving Security Zone Overview

**Strategic Goals:** Achieving Peace and Security

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$69,277	\$69,277

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
5	15	20

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 that are supported by several subdivisions. 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 principal 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 multifaceted, international law enforcement operations and training. OIA is the largest international investigative component in the Department of Homeland Security, with 73 offices in 47 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.

Note: In addition to the referenced programs in this report, ICE had additional FY 2011 training, which included Cross Border Financial Investigation Training, Export Control and Related Border Security Training, International Taskforce Agent Training, Fraudulent Document Detection Training, IPR training, Trafficking in Persons Training, Child Exploitation Crime Training, Force Child Labor Training, Trade Base Money Laundering Training. These activities are not reflected in the participant counts and funding tables.

### 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.

**Strategic Goals:** Achieving Peace and Security

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$4,500	\$692,000	\$696,500

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

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

## DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

## Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
43	1,072	1,115

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## HSI Forensic Laboratory Training

The HSI Forensic Laboratory (HSI-FL), formerly the Forensic Document Laboratory, 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 HSI-FL'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 HSI Forensic Laboratory provides a range of training to assist field officers in identifying fraudulent travel and identification documents. Most of HSI-FL'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
\$33,930	\$3,178	\$37,108

## Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$14,657	\$14,657

## Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
80	607	687

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.

The Aviation and Transportation Security Act (ATSA) and the Homeland Security Act authorize the Transportation Security Administration to deliver training in foreign countries to aid in the enhancement of aviation security.

The Capacity Development Branch is an ongoing initiative of the Office of Global Strategies within the TSA. The Capacity Development Branch works to effectively address the needs of partner nations to build sustainable aviation security practices through capacity development. An important part of this effort is aviation security training and technical assistance, which this branch provides in response to needs identified by a number of entities.

**Strategic Goals:** Achieving Peace and Security; Promoting International Understanding

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$182,751	\$0	\$182,751

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
71	924	995

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, and attend training on issues involving forced migration. These training programs serve not only to exchange ideas and share materials, but also to establish relationships with counterparts of other governments and individuals from international and nongovernmental organizations, and to advance the ideas and policies of the United States Government.

Some of the training that took place in FY 2011 included the following activities:

-- Oxford University Summer School in Forced Migration, from July 11-29, 2011. Practitioners working in forced migration attended the three-week inter-disciplinary intensive summer school program.

-- A training session on The Framework and Role of Country of Origin Information (COI) in Asylum and Refugee Adjudications: International Perspectives. Foreign government employees of the Canadian, Danish, and Refugee Boards in the Netherlands attended this event, which took place on April 18, 2011, at Headquarters in Washington, D.C.

-- The Asylum Officer Basic Training Course, from July 25 to September 1, 2011. Participants representing the Swedish Migration Board attended the course, which took place in Landsdowne, Virginia.

Also, in FY 2011, the RAIO Asylum Division held interview observations, briefings, and discussions with a high-level Russian delegation at the Arlington Asylum Office. The delegation learned about the history of the Asylum Program and forms of protection available to refugees.

**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
\$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
1	35	36

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
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	76	76

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

\*\*\*\*\*

**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 program costs 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
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

**Participant Totals:**

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

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, multimission, 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	6	6

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
\$1,368,000	\$0	\$1,368,000

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

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

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## 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	\$3,478,375	\$3,478,375

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	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
334	1,749	2,083

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
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	\$0

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	3,347	3,347

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	\$3,076,891	\$3,076,891

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	586	586

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## 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	\$302,975	\$302,975

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
99	1,472	1,571

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	466

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



## DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

451 Seventh Street, SW  
Washington, DC 20410  
www.hud.gov • 202-708-1112

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

\*\*\*\*\*

### Office of Policy Development and Research

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

### HUD International Visitor Program 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; Governing Justly and Democratically; 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	466	466

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
\$7,521,823	\$1,737,995	\$5,783,828	\$1,436,099†	\$866,587†	\$826,710†	\$223,468†	\$10,874,687†	1,951

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

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

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of International Affairs  
1849 C Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20240  
www.doi.gov • 202-208-3048

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

- (1) Facilitate DOI's domestic responsibilities, including managing protected areas adjacent to international borders; sharing scientific findings, technology, and other information beneficial to domestic programs; protecting migratory wildlife; and fighting cross border fires.
- (2) Meet DOI's Congressionally mandated international activities such as elephant, rhino, tiger, and great ape protection, and migratory bird preservation.
- (3) Meet U.S. Treaty obligations such as:
  - Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)
  - Convention to Combat Desertification
  - Convention on Nature Protection and Wildlife Preservation in the Western Hemisphere
  - 1909 U.S.-Canada Boundary Waters Treaty
  - 1944 U.S.-Mexico Water Treaty
  - Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar)
  - 1996 U.S.-Canada Migratory Bird Convention
  - Migratory Bird and Game Mammal Treaty with Mexico
  - Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and other Matter (London Convention 1972)
  - Migratory Bird Treaty with Japan
- (4) Support U.S. foreign policy objectives at the request of the White House and the State Department. Such



## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

activities include providing technical and scientific advice on wildlife, water, and other natural resources (e.g., water issues in the Middle East Peace Talks); park management; and addressing environmental hazards (e.g., monitoring volcanoes and earthquakes).

\*\*\*\*\*

## Bureau of 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:** Governing Justly and Democratically; 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

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$24,000	\$381,000	\$405,000

<b>Non-USG Funding:</b>	<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Non-USG Funding</b>
	\$5,000	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$5,000

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

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	41	320	361

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 THE INTERIOR

## 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	706	706

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
\$163,308	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	\$163,308

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

---

**Participant Totals:**

<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
0	41	41

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.

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.

The National Park System has been called "America's best idea" and natural resource professionals across the globe look to the U.S. National Park Service as a leader in protected area management. Each year, through the NPS International Volunteers-in-Parks Program (IVIP), the Service's Office of International Affairs (OIA) coordinates the placement of foreign students and park professionals in U.S. national parks and training programs in nearly all aspects of park management. NPS staff also travel abroad to provide technical assistance and share best practices with foreign parks and protected areas. They also attend international natural and cultural resource organizational meetings abroad and, in some cases, give presentations or provide training opportunities.

The IVIP Program receives no appropriated funding and exchanges are self-financed by foreign participants or are funded by outside organizations. Likewise, all NPS travel expenses abroad are paid for by outside organizations and other federal government agencies. NPS funding to IVIP participants in U.S. national parks is limited to in-kind value of housing.

The NPS IVIP Program provides mutually beneficial experiences for both hosting U.S. national parks and international participants. Participants learn new skills and have opportunities for practical application of their formal education, while providing U.S. park staff with unique perspectives on the challenges they face. Participants also keep U.S. national park staff up-to-date on current research findings at foreign institutions and foreign park professionals demonstrate alternative park management approaches. In FY 2011, participants took part in programs that covered a variety of areas including wildlife management, fire ecology, GIS applications, invasive species management, interpretation, environmental education, wastewater management, community outreach, fisheries management, and sustainable tourism. U.S. national parks and their Sister Parks collaborate in personnel exchanges, sharing expertise to confront shared threats to resources such as climate change, invasive species, air pollution, diseases affecting wildlife, and migratory species.

Through its exchange program, NPS networks with global partners and promotes stewardship of national parks in the United States and of those abroad. Placing foreign nationals in America's national parks, shows them the best of our country and its people fostering cross-cultural understanding. At its best, the program leaves lasting impressions on young conservationists who will become future park professionals and world leaders.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

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

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$19,791	\$0	\$19,791

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$4,598	\$45,639	\$51,087	\$9,030	\$110,354

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
125	59	184

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

## Office of International Affairs

## International Technical Assistance Program

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

The unique strengths of DOI technical assistance are as follows:

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

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

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

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$4,160,000	\$4,160,000

**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
68	20	88

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
\$1,167,471	\$926,696	\$2,094,167

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$109,000	\$782,196	\$633,718	\$183,938	\$1,708,852

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
61	259	320

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## United States Geological Survey

Although the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) is a domestic agency, earth and life sciences studies are not limited by political boundaries. As a premier scientific agency, USGS has long recognized the scientific benefits resulting from interaction with scientific colleagues abroad and from extending its research and investigations to other countries. Much can be learned about fundamental principles of science and applications of science and technology to important management problems by looking at global perspectives. Indeed, some issues, such as climate change and the spread of invasive alien species, can only be dealt with on a global scale.

The Department of the Interior, and the nation as a whole, derives significant benefits from USGS participation in technical assistance activities through collegial technical exchange on problems of mutual interest and by improving the scientific basis for managing ecosystems and natural resources. DOI also helps USGS scientists understand some of the fundamental principles of science by providing them with unique environments for research.

### Visiting Scientist and Participant Training Programs

The U.S. Geological Survey conducts two distinct exchange and training programs. USGS hosts international visiting scientists who travel to the United States and participate in the USGS training program and in research studies within the United States. Selected international 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

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$526,733	\$316,132	\$842,865

<b>Non-USG Funding:</b>	<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Non-USG Funding</b>
	\$1,154,193	\$38,752	\$141,905	\$30,500	\$1,365,350

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

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	85	166	251

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
\$89,617,013	\$2,921,555	\$86,695,458	\$4,679†	\$0†	\$0†	\$30,150†	\$89,651,842†	110,344

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

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

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Public Affairs  
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW  
Washington, DC 20530  
www.justice.gov • 202-514-2007

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

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

greater choice. Competition provides businesses the opportunity to compete on price and quality, in an open market and on a level playing field, unhampered by anticompetitive restraints. Competition also tests and hardens American companies at home, the better to succeed abroad.

### Antitrust Division International Technical Assistance Programs

The Antitrust Division conducts international training activities to transfer U.S. knowledge and experience in competition policy and law enforcement, to facilitate the development of sound competition policy and law enforcement, and to promote the application of free market principles in transition economies.

In FY 2011, DOJ and the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) continued to provide technical assistance on competition law and policy matters to newer competition agencies, including agencies in China, India, Russia, 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; 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
\$35,791	\$2,077	\$37,868

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$679	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$679

**Participant Totals:**

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

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

## Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives

The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF) is a principal law enforcement agency within the United States Department of Justice dedicated to preventing terrorism, reducing violent crime, and protecting the United States. The men and women of ATF perform the dual responsibilities of enforcing federal criminal laws and regulating the firearms and explosives industries. ATF is committed to working directly, and through partnerships, to investigate and reduce crime involving firearms and explosives, acts of arson, and illegal trafficking of alcohol and tobacco products. ATF furthers its mission by supporting and assisting federal, state, local, and international law enforcement; and by providing innovative training programs in support of criminal and regulatory enforcement functions.

### ATF International Training Branch

ATF's international training programs help advance U.S. interests in international cooperation and the promotion of social, political, and economic stability by helping other countries combat crime and violence. To achieve these goals, ATF's international training programs provide technical assistance, support institution building and enforcement capability, and foster relationships between American law enforcement agencies and regional counterparts. The programs produce an extensive network of alumni who could become future leaders and decision makers in their respective countries. Postprogram 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
\$0	\$1,142,582	\$1,142,582

**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

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

---

**Participant Totals:**

<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
144	1,461	1,605

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 94 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
- Terrorism and Transnational Crime
- Criminal Investigations
- Public Integrity and Anticorruption
- Specialized and Tactical Skills
- Forensics
- Basic Police Services
- 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 postconflict reconstruction or international peacekeeping operations.

ICITAP programs are designed in partnership with the host countries. Program implementation methods include on-the-ground, preprogram assessments; program planning, management, and review; curriculum development; classroom training, seminars, and workshops; internships; equipment donations; donor coordination; and on-the-job training and mentoring provided by embedded long-term advisers.

In carrying out its programs, ICITAP enlists the professional assistance of numerous federal partners, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation; the Drug Enforcement Administration; the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives; the U.S. Marshals Service; the Internal Revenue Service; the Department of Homeland Security; and the Bureau of Prisons. View more program information electronically at [www.usdoj.gov/criminal/icitap](http://www.usdoj.gov/criminal/icitap).

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

**Strategic Goals:** Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$60,976,390	\$60,976,390

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	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
554	29,680	30,234

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	\$21,355,630	\$21,355,630

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$4,000	\$0	\$0	\$30,150	\$34,150

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
822	62,761	63,583

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 682 hours that DOJ attorneys and other officials contributed out of their daily activities in FY 2011 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	2,190	2,190

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; 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	168	168

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
\$2,648,444	\$845,642	\$3,494,085

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
821	7,305	8,126

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

## 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 midlevel 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
\$237,320	\$2,373,137	\$2,610,457

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	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:**

<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
620	3,807	4,427

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

\*\*\*\*\*

# FY 2011 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$354,524	\$354,524	\$0	\$120,004†	Not Tracked	\$3,376†	\$6,752†	\$484,656†	1,490

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

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

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Office of Public Affairs  
200 Constitution Avenue, NW  
Washington, DC 20210  
www.dol.gov • 202-693-4676

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.

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

## Child Labor, Forced Labor, and Human Trafficking Program

The Office of Child Labor, Forced Labor, and Human Trafficking (OCFT) 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 expanded research and support for U.S. Government policy on international child labor, forced labor, and human trafficking issues; administration of grants to organizations engaged in efforts to eliminate child labor; and awareness raising about these international issues.

OCFT conducts significant research on child labor, including the worst forms of child labor. This research contributed to DOL's annual "Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor," mandated by the Trade and Development Act of 2000, that provides information on the efforts of U.S. trade beneficiary countries to eliminate the worst forms of child labor. The report highlights the major findings related to each government's efforts and includes country-specific suggestions for further government action to combat these problems. The research also supported DOL's update of its "List of Products Produced by Forced and Child Labor," mandated by the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005, and a proposed revision to its "List of Products Produced by Forced and Child Labor" pursuant to Executive Order 13126 of 1999. This report and the two lists were published by DOL in October 2011.

In FY 2011, OCFT awarded approximately \$60 million for seven projects supporting activities in over 35 countries to eliminate exploitative child labor, while continuing to oversee technical assistance projects funded in previous fiscal years.

In FY 2011, OCFT hosted a two-day international workshop in Washington, D.C., for its child labor grantees that provided them a forum to discuss their efforts to combat child labor, and exchange information on good practices, achievements, challenges, and lessons learned from project implementation. During the workshop, OCFT also provided guidance to grantees on DOL policies and project reporting, and updated grantees on new approaches for monitoring and evaluating impact.

**Strategic Goals:** Governing Justly and Democratically; Investing in People; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance; Promoting International Understanding; Elimination of Exploitative Child Labor; Labor Standards/Child Labor

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$334,000	\$0	\$334,000

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

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

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	80	45	125

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 LABOR

## ILAB/OIR International Visitors Program

ILAB's Office of International Relations (OIR) plays the lead role within the U.S. Government on policy and related program issues in the International Labor Organization and strategic global regions. OIR has primary federal responsibility for the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development's Employment, Labor, and Social Affairs Committee, as well as employment- and labor-related issues in the United Nations, regional groups in the Americas, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, and other international organizations.

OIR provides expert advice to other federal agencies on international labor standards regional policy issues, foreign labor trends, and various public reports on labor issues, especially the annual Country Reports on Human Rights Practices (workers' rights).

OIR also manages the Department of Labor's International Visitors Program. Each year, the Department of Labor hosts hundreds of international visitors representing government, business groups, universities, trade unions, and other governmental and nongovernmental organizations. These visitors come to the Department to learn about labor laws, enforcement practices, and programs that deliver skills training and employment services to workers. Through these visits, OIR, in turn, gains important professional contacts and information on the policies and practices of the visitors' countries that support the Office's research and cooperation functions.

**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	649	649

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.

Among the many activities that took place in FY 2011, DOL experts worked with Vietnam to provide training and consultation for (1) labor inspection policy and practices for the ASEAN Labor Inspection Conference, (2) Strategic Planning on Labor Inspection Training Development, (3) Management Information Systems for Labor Inspections, (4) Pilot Training on Handling Labor Complaints, (5) Enterprise Self-Assessments, and (6) The Regional Inspectorate Model.

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

**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

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$20,524	\$0	\$20,524

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

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	10	436	446

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 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 Division of International Technical Cooperation

The Division of International Technical Cooperation (ITC) strengthens statistical development around the world through technical cooperation, seminars, and customized training programs. For over 65 years, BLS has assisted statistical organizations throughout the world in the collection, processing, analysis, dissemination, and use of labor statistics. Each year, ITC conducts several international seminars in Washington, D.C., on various topics related to labor and price statistics. The participants are statisticians, economists, analysts, and other data users from countries all over the world. ITC also arranges special programs to meet the specific needs of individuals or groups. Fees are charged for seminars, customized training programs, and consultants. 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 ITC 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 ITC 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
\$120,004	Not Tracked	\$3,376	\$6,752	\$130,132

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	44	44

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

\*\*\*\*\*

### 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	\$0	\$0

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

---

**Participant Totals:**

<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
0	226	226

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
\$1,145,842,107	\$1,107,498,777	\$38,343,330	\$88,666,119†	\$68,009,474†	\$22,763,820†	\$782,000†	\$1,326,063,520†	624,283

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

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

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Office of Public Information  
2201 C Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20520  
www.state.gov • 202-647-6575

The Department of State advises the President in the formulation and execution of foreign policy. As Chief Executive, the President has overall responsibility for the foreign policy of the United States. The Department of State's primary objective in the conduct of foreign relations is to promote the long-range security and well-being of the United States. The Department determines and analyzes the facts relating to American overseas interests, makes recommendations on policy and future action, and takes the necessary steps to carry out established policy. In so doing, the Department engages in continuous consultations with the American public, the Congress, other U.S. departments and agencies, and foreign governments; negotiates treaties and agreements with foreign nations; speaks for the United States in the United Nations and in more than 50 major international organizations in which the United States participates; and represents the United States at more than 800 international conferences annually.

\*\*\*\*\*

### 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
\$318,148,502	\$110,000	\$318,258,502

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$180,000	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$180,000

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
158	16,411	16,569

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.

In FY 2011, students from partner nations worldwide participated in 537 ATA training events, ranging from classroom courses, to tactical range activities, to executive seminars.

The following examples from FY 2011 illustrate the breadth and impact of the ATA program in helping the partner nations develop and augment their antiterrorism/counterterrorism readiness and capabilities:

-- ATA trained female Afghanistan National Police officers in protection of national leadership, delivering that nation's first all-woman course. The women learned weapons handling, protective formations, attack-on-principal scenarios, site advance operations, communications, defensive tactics, and other protective operations and were assigned to provide security at the Presidential Palace and other presidential venues where female visitors were expected.

-- Also in Afghanistan, 17 instructors with the Presidential Protective Service completed ATA instructor development training and were certified to train officers from various Afghan law enforcement and security agencies; a significant step in developing the security service's self-sufficiency and in building Afghanistan's capacity to manage its internal security.

-- Indonesian bomb squad technicians, trained and equipped by ATA, saved lives when improvised explosive devices (IEDs) hidden in books were delivered to individuals across Jakarta. ATA-trained and -equipped bomb squad officers, following ATA protocols, safely neutralized the devices without injuries and preserved evidence from the defused devices that led to the arrest of six suspects.

-- In Kenya, border patrol officers were trained by ATA and Customs and Border Protection (CBP) in skills such as patrolling and formations, small-unit tactics, escalation of force, land navigation, and tactical tracking. Their final exercise involved Somalis smuggling animal trophies out of Kenya and Al Shabaab terrorists and weapons into Kenya. Three days later, some graduates deployed to the Somali border, scene of intense border skirmishes with

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Al Shabaab, put their training into action. Their management skills under fire were recognized by their superiors who credited the training with helping to dislodge the terrorists from the area.

-- ATA-trained investigators from a Philippine National Police cyber crime unit conducted a forensic examination of a terrorist's flash drive. Using techniques learned from ATA, the cyber investigators analyzed a forensic copy of the flash drive, including deleted files, and uncovered evidence of a major weapons manufacturing operation, including photographs of over 100 illegally-manufactured small arms and rocket-propelled grenades, thousands of rounds of ammunition, raw materials to produce the weapons, and copies of agreements with vendors to procure the raw materials.

-- ATA and the U.S. Navy provided training to Kenyans and Tanzanians on maritime security to build capacity to patrol and secure coastlines, lakes, and rivers in the region. ATA's portion of the training addressed counterterrorism operations in a maritime environment and included combat medicine, prisoner handling, basic weapons proficiency, interdictions, and ship boarding. When the Tanzanians returned home, they formed special marine police units and provided on-the-job training to their colleagues, instituted safety and security protocols, and now serve as advisors to their leadership.

**Strategic Goals:** Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$135,500,000	\$0	\$135,500,000

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	11,051	11,051

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; Strengthening Consular and Management Capabilities

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,626,753	\$960,204	\$2,586,957

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$2,900	\$9,992	\$11,773	Not Tracked	\$24,665

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
1,267	73,044	74,311

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 mission of the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA) is to increase mutual understanding between the people of the United States and the people of other countries by means of educational and cultural exchange that strengthen the development of peaceful relations. ECA advances U.S. foreign policy priorities through international educational and cultural programs that build mutual understanding. International educational and cultural exchange in the U.S. and abroad includes robust participation of youth, women, minorities and underserved communities. American global competitiveness and Americans' understanding of the world are enhanced through international educational and cultural exchange. ECA is the recognized U.S. government leader in the effective management of international educational and cultural programs.

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.

### Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA) provides civil society and democracy building public diplomacy programs within those regions.

The applicable countries are as follows: Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Russia, Serbia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan.

Funds are granted primarily to indigenous NGOs and institutions of higher learning to carry out civil society and democracy building programs within their respective countries/regions. The programs must adhere to AEECA legislation language.

**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	\$1,900,000	\$1,900,000

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$68,944	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$68,944

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
40	104	144

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

\*\*\*\*\*



## Citizen Exchange Programs

The Office of Citizen Exchanges sponsors professional, youth, cultural, and sports exchange programs to facilitate cooperation and collaboration between the people of the United States, and the people of other countries throughout the world. Through grants both to individual American experts and to American nonprofit institutions, including community organizations, professional associations, and colleges and universities, the Office supports projects that promote sustained and substantive contact among American and foreign professionals, artists and performers, coaches and athletes, and youth communities.

Professional Exchanges focus on a variety of themes of global concern -- such as health, climate change, economic development, and government -- and are generally conducted through two-way exchanges: Americans travel abroad to understand shared values and challenges with audiences overseas, and their foreign counterparts visit the United States to learn how Americans manage these issues. Activities include internships, seminars, and workshops, as well as site visits to organizations and institutions throughout the United States and in countries overseas.

Youth Programs foster ties between the United States and other countries through exchange programs for high school students that promote mutual understanding, leadership development, educational transformation, and democratic ideals. Opportunities for students to travel to the United States and abroad include academic year exchanges and intensive, short-term programs. Youth Programs also support online education programs, as well as intensive language training and cultural immersion programs for U.S. students at the precollege level.

Cultural Programs focus on American artists, filmmakers, musicians, writers, dance troupes, and other specialists who demonstrate the creativity and diversity of American society. Cultural exchanges use the arts to address such issues as tolerance, conflict resolution, intellectual property rights, HIV/AIDS awareness, and governance, as well as accountability in management of cultural institutions. Efforts are made to reach out to nonelite audiences that have little direct exposure to American culture and values. Cultural exchanges also involve engaging foreign artists in the United States through ambitious programming that includes master classes, workshops, and performances.

Sports Programs work at the grass-roots level to aid nonelite youth (ages 7-17) in discovering how success in athletics can be translated into the development of life skills and achievement in the classroom. Sports Envoys are American athletes and coaches, selected in cooperation with U.S. sports leagues and federations, who travel overseas to work with boys and girls. They conduct clinics, visit schools, and engage youth in a dialogue on the importance of leadership and respect for diversity. Sports Visitors are youth and youth coaches nominated by U.S. embassies abroad to travel to the United States for technical sports training, sports management, conflict resolution training, and exposure to valuable U.S. sports contacts; they are encouraged to conduct in-country clinics for youth with their newly learned skills when they return home. The International Sports Programming Initiative awards grants to U.S. public and private nonprofit [501(c)(3)] institutions to conduct projects focused on either Youth Sports Management, Training Sports Coaches, Sport and Disability, or Sport and Health, and that enhance and improve the infrastructure of youth sports and fitness programs for nonelite athletes (ages 7-17).

Citizen Exchange competitions are announced throughout the year at the following Bureau website address:  
<http://exchanges.state.gov/grants/>

**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
\$98,338,000	\$0	\$98,338,000

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$1,270,823	\$4,287,221	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$5,558,044

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

## Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
9,099	14,669	23,768

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 multidonor 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. The Pakistan Fulbright Program provides fellowships for 120 MA and PhD candidates annually. The Global Undergraduate Exchange Program for Pakistan supports approximately 95 students for one semester of study.

## 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	\$27,802,854	\$27,802,854

## Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$528,810	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$528,810

## Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
11	459	470

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## Fulbright Program and Related Academic Exchange Programs

The J. William Fulbright Educational Exchange Program was established in 1946, in the aftermath of World War II, and has become an integral part of U.S. bilateral relations with some 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 8,000 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.

Related academic exchange programs administered by the Bureau support exchange participants through the Critical Language Scholarships Program for U.S. graduate and undergraduate students, the Study of the U.S. Summer Institutes for foreign undergraduates and scholars, the Global Undergraduate Scholarship Program placing foreign students in U.S. institutions for a semester or academic year of study, teacher exchanges, and the Community College Initiative for foreign undergraduates.

**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
\$243,087,000	\$1,618,366	\$244,705,366

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$76,200,625	\$39,485,117	\$21,030,331	Not Tracked	\$136,716,073

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
3,917	6,201	10,118

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 nonelite 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
\$59,076,000	\$0	\$59,076,000

**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
273	20,943	21,216

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
\$96,047,000	\$0	\$96,047,000

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$590,766	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$590,766

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	5,296	5,296

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 an educational and research organization established by the U.S. Congress in 1960 to strengthen relationships and understanding among the peoples and nations of Asia, the Pacific, and the United States. The Center contributes to a peaceful, prosperous, and just Asia-Pacific community by serving as a vigorous hub for cooperative research, education, and dialogue on critical issues of common concern to the Asia-Pacific region and the United States. Funding for the Center comes from the U.S. Government, with additional support provided by private agencies, individuals, foundations, corporations, and the governments of the region.

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 multiyear 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; Strengthening Consular and Management Capabilities

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$21,298,556	\$4,195,000	\$25,493,556

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$386,000	\$12,511,444	\$1,101,000	\$776,000	\$14,774,444

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
150	965	1,115

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

## Special Academic Exchange Programs

Special Academic Programs are exchanges mandated by Congress to fulfill the goals of the Fulbright-Hays Act in specific ways or in specific parts of the world. These programs include the Edmund S. Muskie Fellowship Program; the American Overseas Research Center programs; the South Pacific, East Timor, and Tibet special exchanges; and the Disability Exchange Clearinghouse.

The Edmund S. Muskie Fellowship Program selects outstanding citizens from Eurasia to receive scholarships for master's degree work in business administration, economics, public policy, education, journalism, library science, and environmental studies. Fellows return home after the conclusion of the M.A. degree to pursue careers in government, the private sector, and the NGO community.

ECA supports American Overseas Research Centers (AORCs) through an agreement with the Council of American Overseas Research Centers. This agreement provides support for graduate and postgraduate study by U.S. scholars at these centers and limited return exchange opportunities for some 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
\$38,095,000	\$0	\$38,095,000

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$10,066,092	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$10,066,092

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
2,530	603	3,133

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## 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 17,000 American and German high school students and young professionals to improve career skills through formal study and work experience in each other's country. Other special programs include the Mike Mansfield Fellowship Program, the Irish Institute, the Institute for Representative Government, the Ngwang Choephel Fellows Program, 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 International Understanding

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$7,844,000	\$0	\$7,844,000

<b>Non-USG Funding:</b>	<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Non-USG Funding</b>
	Not Tracked	\$192,088	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$192,088

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	383	558	941

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## 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

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$36,005,987	\$333,812	\$36,339,799

<b>Non-USG Funding:</b>	<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Non-USG Funding</b>
	\$10,706,021	Not Tracked	\$462,128	\$6,000	\$11,174,149

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	7,201	266,603	273,804

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
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
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
\$4,097,797	\$0	\$4,097,797

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
667	0	667

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 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
\$6,007,345	\$0	\$6,007,345

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
111	5,994	6,105

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 nonstate 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 cochair 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 counterproliferation 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 2011, EXBS directly implemented 91 technical export control workshops, meetings, or conferences. An estimated 1,886 foreign officials received training or participated in workshops or conferences in this time period. EXBS conducted legal/regulatory workshops with Afghanistan, Armenia, Bulgaria, Croatia, Iraq, Jordan, Kosovo, Lebanon, Macedonia, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Philippines, Russia, Taiwan, Tajikistan, Thailand, and Vietnam. Licensing workshops were conducted with Algeria, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia, Mexico, Montenegro, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Russia, Singapore, Slovenia, and Tajikistan. EXBS conducted Industry-Government Outreach activities in Croatia, Malaysia, Taiwan, and Vietnam. Inspection and detection equipment training was provided to Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Chile, Croatia, Greece, India, Indonesia, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Macedonia, Malaysia, Montenegro, Oman, Philippines, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Singapore, Slovenia, Taiwan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, and Vietnam. Although EXBS funds the majority of its enforcement training through other USG implementing entities, EXBS implemented Best Practice Exchanges and the training of 103 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
\$8,321,287	\$0	\$8,321,287

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	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
456	1,886	2,342

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
\$21,575,741	\$216,000	\$21,791,741

## Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$23,000	\$89,000	\$49,671	Not Tracked	\$161,671

## Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
962	52,093	53,055

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs

The Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs is responsible for managing and promoting U.S. interests in the region by supporting democracy, trade, and sustainable economic development, and fostering cooperation on issues such as drug trafficking and crime, poverty reduction, and environmental protection.

The Bureau works with its partners in the Americas to generate broad-based growth through freer trade and sound economic policies, to invest in the well-being of people from all walks of life, and to make democracy serve every citizen more effectively and justly.

The Bureau strives to strengthen an inter-American community formed by:

- Economic partners that are democratic, stable, and prosperous.
- Friendly neighbors that help secure our borders against terrorism and illegal drugs.
- Nations that work together in the world to advance shared political and economic values.

## Post-Generated Exchange Programs

Post-generated exchanges in the Western Hemispheric region consist of a variety of exchanges, seminars, and conferences that promote the United States' interests in democracy, trade, 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 Humanitarian Assistance; Promoting International Understanding; Press Freedom

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$7,429,809	\$1,207,094	\$8,636,903

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$76,750	\$0	\$108,917	\$0	\$185,667

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
703	119,075	119,778

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
\$722,881	\$399,303	\$323,578	\$1,861,566†	Not Tracked	\$395,239†	\$183,200†	\$3,162,886†	3,868

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

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

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



## DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Office of Public Affairs  
1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE  
Washington, DC 20590  
www.dot.gov • 202-366-4000

The Department of Transportation (DOT) is a Cabinet-level executive department commissioned to serve the United States by ensuring a fast, safe, efficient, accessible, and secure transportation system that meets vital national interests and enhances the quality of life of the American people, today and into the future. Leadership of the DOT is provided by the Secretary of Transportation, who is the principal adviser to the President in all matters relating to federal transportation programs.

The DOT includes the Office of the Secretary (OST) and 11 individual operating administrations: the Federal Aviation Administration, the Federal Highway Administration, the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration, the Federal Railroad Administration, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, the Federal Transit Administration, the Maritime Administration, the Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation, the 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.

\*\*\*\*\*



## DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

## Federal Aviation Administration

The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) provides a safe, secure, and efficient global aerospace system that contributes to national security and the promotion of U.S. aerospace safety. As the leading authority in the international aerospace community, the FAA is responsive to the dynamic nature of customer needs, economic conditions, and environmental concerns.

### FAA International Training Program

The International Training Program provides training to foreign aviation officials under government-to-government agreements and government-to-contracts, generally between the FAA and the Civil Aviation Authority in the recipient country. The recipient country/organization 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 U.S. Government agencies. The FAA Academy is the primary provider of aviation technical and managerial training for personnel operating with the National Airspace System. The training includes areas of Flight Standards, Air Traffic, Maintenance Technicians/Engineers, Instrument Flight Procedures Development, Instructor Development, Airports, and Aviation English. Some training can be customized to meet the aviation needs of a particular country or region and training is conducted in-country or at the FAA Academy in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

**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
\$7,165	\$304,998	\$312,163

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$1,736,726	Not Tracked	\$196,082	\$176,388	\$2,109,196

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
5	866	871

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

\*\*\*\*\*

### 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.

## DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

**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	2,443	2,443

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## Federal Highway Administration

The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) is committed to the improvement of our nation's highway system and its intermodal connections. The FHWA provides leadership, expertise, resources, and information in cooperation with its partners to enhance the country's economic vitality, quality of life, and environment. The FHWA directly administers a number of highway transportation activities including standards development, research and technology, training, technical assistance, and highway access to federally-owned lands and Indian lands. Further, FHWA has a significant role in allocating resources and working through partnerships, programs, and policies, which facilitate the strategic development and maintenance of state and local transportation systems as effective and efficient elements of the national intermodal transportation system.

### 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
\$356,334	\$18,580	\$374,914

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$97,840	Not Tracked	\$6,447	\$6,812	\$111,099

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

## DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

## Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
136	106	242

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.

Although no NHI staff traveled overseas in FY 2011, NHI hosted 23 transportation professionals from Brazil, China, and Tanzania, and conducted a two-week contract training course for 12 South Korean transportation professionals.

## 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
\$0	\$0	\$0

## Non-USG Funding:

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

## Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	35	35

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## 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	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
43	42	85

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 Transit Administration

The Federal Transit Administration (FTA) is one of eleven operating administrations of the U.S. Department of Transportation. FTA's mission is to improve public transportation for America's communities. FTA manages combined formula and discretionary programs totaling more than \$10 billion annually to support a variety of locally planned, constructed, and operated public transportation systems throughout the United States. Systems include buses, subways, light rail, commuter rail, streetcars, monorail, passenger ferry boats, and people movers.

The FTA International Program plays a vital role in providing the international outreach necessary to support America's movement toward a new public transportation future for the 21st century. The premier goal of the program is to make the U.S. transit industry more globally competitive and is supported by four strategic areas: Trade Promotion, Technology Transfer, Human Capacity Building, and International Accessibility Outreach.

### FTA Foreign Visitors

The International Public Transportation Program organizes and hosts delegations of foreign visitors to examine U.S. best practices in transit goods and services. Visit requests are often the result of contacts made during FTA fact-finding missions. Visits are also requested by foreign embassies located in the United States. Programs for developing countries are designed to assist in creating mass transportation systems. Programs for developed countries usually focus on specific technical areas of interest, intelligent transportation systems, and increasing access for people with disabilities.

**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	34	34

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## 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
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$192,710	Not Tracked	\$192,710

**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.

\*\*\*\*\*

## DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

## National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

The primary mission of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) is to save lives and prevent injuries or economic losses resulting from road crashes. NHTSA's programs focus on two areas: (1) design and construction of vehicles and equipment, which includes developing and issuing regulations that improve the safety of motor vehicles and passengers, and (2) behavioral issues, with a specific focus on best practices for drivers, passengers, pedestrians, and other road users.

### NHTSA International Activities

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration has limited authority in the international affairs arena, and therefore does not have a formal international program. The only international activity that is supported by Congress through appropriations is travel to attend meetings related to global harmonization of vehicle safety standards. NHTSA does not have the authority to provide any technical assistance to a foreign country. In some very specific and unique instances, NHTSA has provided its expertise to foreign countries under the authority of the Secretary of Transportation or another federal agency of the U.S. Government. More often, NHTSA entertains requests from domestic and foreign entities, both governmental and private, to give briefings at its headquarters on its traffic safety, research, and regulatory programs.

**Strategic 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	57	57

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

\*\*\*\*\*



## DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

## 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 strategic goal. BTS is identified as the lead agency for the North American Transportation Statistics Interchange.

**Strategic Goals:** 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
\$35,804	\$0	\$35,804

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total 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	67	78

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	\$21,248†	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$34,726†	\$55,974†	720

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

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



## DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Public Information  
1500 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW  
Washington, DC 20220  
www.treasury.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 mission of the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) is to provide America's taxpayers top-quality service by helping them understand and meet their tax responsibilities and enforce the law with integrity and fairness to all.

### 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 experts in various technical areas, and are primarily conducted in the Washington, D.C., area. All direct costs are borne by the attendees.

IVP also 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; 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
287	241	528

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 and federal savings associations.

### Foreign Technical Assistance Program

The Foreign Technical Assistance (FTA) program offers a broad range of training and advisory resources to foreign supervisory organizations and central banks. The FTA program coordinates OCC's subject matter experts to provide the highest quality of technical assistance, training, and consulting services to foreign supervisors.

The OCC's FTA program seeks to help foreign supervisors develop, improve, and refine their banking supervisory systems. The objectives of the program are to:

- Establish, build, and maintain relationships with foreign banking supervisory organizations.
- Strengthen supervision of our banks with international operations by assisting host countries in improving their bank supervision process.
- Help enhance international expertise of OCC examiners and staff.
- Assist with mandates where supervisory authorities lend their resources to various groups to help promote and encourage adoption of international standards by foreign supervisory authorities.

Following are various types of FTA Projects/Assignments:

- International FTA Visitors Briefings
- OCC Sponsored Formal Classroom Training
- On-site participation in bank examinations
- Secondments
- U.S. Government Sponsored Projects
- IMF/World Bank Projects

Following are some highlights of FY 2011 Foreign Technical Assistance Activities:

International Visitors Briefings:

- Forty-three participants from six countries visited to learn about OCC's operations.

OCC International Sponsored Schools:

- Fifty-eight participants from 17 countries attended the OCC's International Sponsored Schools in Washington, D.C. The schools were: Anti-Money Laundering and Counterterrorism, Problem Bank Supervision, and Operational Risk Supervision.
- Twenty-nine participants from six Latin American countries participated in an Anti-Money Laundering School taught by OCC instructors in Lima, Peru.
- Thirty-five participants from 12 Asian countries participated in a Problem Bank Supervision School in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.
- Twenty-four participants from eight Asian countries participated in an Operational Risk Supervision school in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

Secondments:

- An OCC expert participated in a secondment at the Central Bank of Ireland.
- An OCC expert participated in a secondment at Czech Republic for the IMF.

**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
\$0	\$0	\$0

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$21,248	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$34,726	\$55,974

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

---

**Participant Totals:**

<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
9	183	192

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	644

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



## DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

810 Vermont Avenue, NW  
Washington, DC 20420  
www.va.gov • 202-461-7600

The Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) operates programs to benefit veterans and members of their families. Benefits include compensation payments for disabilities or death related to military service; pensions; education and rehabilitation; home loan guaranty; burial; and a medical care program incorporating nursing homes, clinics, and medical centers.

\*\*\*\*\*

### Veterans Health Administration

The Veterans Health Administration provides hospital, nursing home, and domiciliary care, as well as outpatient medical and dental care, to eligible veterans of military service in the Armed Forces.

### Training Activities

The Department of Veterans Affairs employs more than 200,000 personnel in a network of 163 medical centers, 58 regional offices, and 120 national cemeteries across the United States. Each year some VA employees travel to other countries to participate in conferences, symposia, and various types of training activities. A significant majority of these individuals are health care professionals (physicians, dentists, nurses, medical researchers, etc.) attending the conferences or symposia to present papers, meet with peers, and advance their professional knowledge. VA does not itself administer the conferences, symposia, and other activities that VA employees attend in other countries. These programs are administered by various non-VA entities, including professional organizations, institutions of higher learning, international organizations, and government agencies. Each year VA employees, however, do receive funding support from the VA to travel abroad to attend conferences, symposia, and other job-related activities. Generally, this support covers transportation and/or lodging. In some instances, the employees may attend the conferences on government time; in others, they must use personal leave.

## DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

**Strategic Goals:** Investing in People; Honor, Care for, and Compensate U.S. Veterans

**USG Funding:**

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

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
644	0	644

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

\*\*\*\*\*

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	1,624

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



## ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Office of International and Tribal Affairs  
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 and Tribal Affairs 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.

We continue to host more visitors from China than any other country.



## 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	1,624	1,624

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	625

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



## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

International Visitors Program, International Bureau  
 445 12th Street, SW  
 Washington, DC 20554  
[www.fcc.gov/ib/ivp](http://www.fcc.gov/ib/ivp) or <http://fcc.us/visitfcc> • 202-418-1483

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 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	625	625

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

\*\*\*\*\*

# FY 2011 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$526,000	\$0	\$526,000	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$526,000	1,686

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](http://www.fdic.gov) • 877-275-3342

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 backup 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

## FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

deposit insurance.

The Technical Assistance Program provides on-site training, expert consultation, and examination and resolutions assistance to foreign bank supervisory authorities, foreign central banks, and other foreign government agencies in order to enhance the development of foreign banking systems, deposit insurance programs, and bank supervisory mechanisms and to promote the exchange of information between the United States and other countries.

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 2011, 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 107 individual visits with a total of 858 foreign visitors from over 58 countries. FDIC provided technical assistance to four 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 two anti-money laundering training events with participation of 50 individuals from 10 countries. In addition, participation by foreign bank supervisors attending the Corporate University examiner training schools included 190 students from 10 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	\$526,000	\$526,000

**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.

---

**FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION**

---

**Participant Totals:**

<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
588	1,098	1,686

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

\*\*\*\*\*

# FY 2011 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$4,886	\$4,886	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$4,886	105

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders. In-country training recipients are not included.  
Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.



## FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

999 E Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20463  
[www.fec.gov](http://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 2011, the FEC hosted 97 international visitors from 45 countries. Overall, the highest number of visitors came from the Republic of Korea (South) and Pakistan. The majority of visitors were government representatives, international organization representatives and nonprofit professionals. The FEC also sent Commissioners and staff to Botswana, Brazil, Georgia, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Mexico, and Tunisia 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
\$4,886	\$0	\$4,886

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	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
8	97	105

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	573

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
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

---

**Participant Totals:**

<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
38	535	573

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
\$1,051	\$1,051	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$1,051	20

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

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



## FEDERAL 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.

\*\*\*\*\*

## FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

**FMC International Visitor Briefings and International Activities**

The Federal Maritime Commission does not have a formal international visitor program, but responds to requests for visits, training, and other expertise both through other executive agencies and from foreign governments directly. FMC shares its regulatory approach and lessons learned with professional counterparts from around the world. All international visitors to FMC are funded by their home governments, international organizations, or other USG programs. The Office of the General Counsel, which is primarily tasked with the international affairs functions of the agency, coordinates the visitor program.

U.S. participants traveled to Ireland, Panama, China, Canada, Peru, Japan, and England. They primarily participated in conferences, briefings, and meetings on a variety of maritime issues.

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

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,051	\$0	\$1,051

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
9	11	20

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

\*\*\*\*\*

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$137,033	\$0	\$137,033	\$15,927	Not Tracked	\$12,469	\$16,118	\$181,547	452

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



## FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

2100 K Street, NW, Room 201  
Washington, DC 20427  
[www.fmcs.gov](http://www.fmcs.gov) • 202-606-5445

The Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service (FMCS) assists labor and management in resolving disputes in collective bargaining contract negotiation through voluntary mediation and arbitration services for companies and unions involved in interstate commerce, for government agencies and unions, and workplace disputes; provides training to unions and management in cooperative processes to improve long-term relationships under the Labor Management Cooperation Act of 1978; provides alternative dispute resolution services and training to government agencies, including the facilitation of regulatory negotiations under the Administrative Dispute Resolution Act and the Negotiated Rulemaking Act of 1996; and awards competitive grants to joint labor-management committees to encourage innovative approaches to cooperative efforts. The agency provides training in mediation, facilitation, arbitration, and other dispute resolution processes to countries throughout the world, as well as arranges for site visits by international delegations who are researching dispute resolution processes and looking at ways to improve rule of law, economic efficiency and effectiveness, and labor-management relationships.

\*\*\*\*\*

### 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.

In line with its mission, FMCS has given a number of training sessions and presentations in fiscal year 2011 to government officials, mediators, and others from countries around the world. These training sessions cover the topics of mediation, collective bargaining mediation, conflict resolution, and peacemaking; they vary in length from one session to a multiday training course. Some of the training sessions were given for foreign representatives in

## FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

the United States, and some in other countries. Countries served included Hungary, Korea, Morocco, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam. The training given in Thailand, for example, was under the sponsorship of the Rotary Center for Peace and Conflict Resolution at Chulalongkorn University. The students were fellows from 20 countries and their individual fields of work included working with orphans and vulnerable children in Africa, consulting in the Leadership and Development Division of the Inter-American Development Bank in Washington, D.C., education and counseling to underprivileged children in rural areas of Pakistan, national healing and peace-building efforts in Zimbabwe, and outreach and communications on critical global issues. FMCS strives to do international work in the field of conflict resolution that provides for a long-term impact.

**Strategic Goals:** Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting International Understanding; Mastery of Techniques in Mediation, Arbitration, Labor-Management Facilitation, and Workplace Disputes

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$137,033	\$137,033

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$15,927	Not Tracked	\$12,469	\$16,118	\$44,513

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
30	422	452

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
\$490,978	\$244,029	\$246,949	\$8,590	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$499,568	2,351

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



## FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Office of Public Affairs  
600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW  
Washington, DC 20580  
www.ftc.gov • 202-326-2180

The objective of the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) is to maintain competitive enterprise as the keystone of the American economic system and to prevent the free enterprise system from being fettered by monopoly or restraints on trade or corrupted by unfair or deceptive trade practices. The Commission is charged with keeping competition both free and fair.

\*\*\*\*\*

### FTC International Programs

The Federal Trade Commission 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 Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). The FTC cochairs the ICN's unilateral conduct working group, heads its subgroup on merger negotiation and review, and cochairs 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 antispam 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

## FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Information Working Group.

The FTC also actively assists developing countries in their transition to market-based economies and their development of competition and consumer protection agencies. It provides advice to such agencies and, in partnership with the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice, operates a technical assistance program.

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

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$244,029	\$246,949	\$490,978

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$8,590	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$8,590

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
180	2,171	2,351

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
\$41,300	\$26,300	\$15,000	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$41,300	202

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



## GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Office of Citizen Services and Innovative Technologies  
 1275 First Street, NE, 11th Floor  
 Washington, DC 20417  
[www.gsa.gov](http://www.gsa.gov) • 202-501-0705

The General Services Administration (GSA) establishes policy for, and provides economical and efficient management of, federal government property and records, including the construction and operation of buildings; procurement and distribution of supplies; utilization and disposal of real and personal property; management of transportation, traffic, and communications; and management of the governmentwide automatic data processing resources program. Its functions are carried out at three levels of organization: the central office, regional offices, and field activities.

\*\*\*\*\*

### Global Government Innovation Networks, GSA Office of Citizen Services and Innovative Technologies

Part of the mission of the Global Government Innovation Networks, in the GSA Office of Citizen Services and Innovative Technologies (OCSIT), (formerly the Center for Intergovernmental Solutions, the Office of Citizen Services and Communications), is to facilitate worldwide sharing of information and experiences regarding intergovernmental management and e-Government issues. In support of this mission, OCSIT plays a key role in several international programs, particularly the 5-Nations Chief Information Officers Council; The International Council for Information Technology in Government Administration (ICA: [www.ica-it.org](http://www.ica-it.org)); and North American Day, the annual e-Government summit for Canada, Mexico, and the United States. The Office also hosts foreign visitors from countries around the world for short sessions with their U.S. Government counterparts in public sector IT. In these sessions, the foreign visitors learn about the U.S. Government's experiences and share their own experience in topics as diverse as cloud computing and electronic delivery of citizen services.

## GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

**Strategic Goals:** Promoting International Understanding; Strengthening Consular and Management Capabilities; Sharing Information Technology, e-Government, and Public Administration Experiences

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$26,300	\$15,000	\$41,300

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
72	130	202

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
\$522,878	\$522,878	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$522,878	379

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



## INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION

1331 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Suite 1200 North  
 Washington, DC 20004  
[www.iaf.gov](http://www.iaf.gov) • 202-360-4530

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

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$522,878	\$0	\$522,878

**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	379	379

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

\*\*\*\*\*

FY 2011 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$1,386,668	\$1,286,668	\$100,000	\$0†	\$0†	\$0†	\$0†	\$1,386,668†	170

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.



## 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
\$127,537	\$100,000	\$227,537

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

## 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
\$1,159,131	\$0	\$1,159,131

## Non-USG Funding:

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

## Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
100	40	140

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
\$184,000	\$184,000	\$0	\$253,906†	\$2,988†	\$177,068†	Not Tracked	\$617,962†	50

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

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



## LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Office of Public Affairs  
101 Independence Avenue, SE  
Washington, DC 20540  
www.loc.gov • 202-707-2905

The Library of Congress (LOC) is the world's largest library, serving the Congress and the public for more than 200 years. Founded in 1800 to serve the reference needs of Congress, the Library has grown into an unparalleled treasure house of information and creativity, gathering and sharing knowledge for America's good. As the chief copyright deposit library of the United States, the Library of Congress receives about one million new items each year, half of which are selected for the permanent research collections. Additional items come through gifts and donations, exchanges with national and international institutions, and purchases. The systematic acquisition, preservation, organization, and service of Library of Congress collections is an immense undertaking.

The Library provides numerous free services to U.S. libraries, including books for the blind and physically handicapped and the creation of catalog records which, distributed to all U.S. states, save American libraries hundreds of millions of dollars. Through the National Digital Library Program, the Library of Congress is creating free online access to its catalog, exhibitions, unique American collections, and Congressional information on its website. 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](http://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

## LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

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 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

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

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

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	0	13	13

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## LOC Exchange Visitor Program

The Exchange Visitor Program, coordinated by the Library's Office of Scholarly Programs and Office of Grants Management, supports the exchange of scholars, librarians, collections specialists, and conservation professionals, for the sharing of expertise, development of collections and services, professional training in specialized skills, and promotion of materials preservation techniques. The program also fosters the advancement of knowledge through original research, mainly conducted at the John W. Kluge Center, supporting scholarly use of the Library's vast collections. It promotes open discussion through public lectures and colloquia and conveys new perspectives to the federal government by bringing the intellectual resources of academe to the public policy arena of Capitol Hill and the city of Washington, D.C.

**Strategic Goals:** Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance; Promoting International Understanding; Promotion of Foreign Language Skills; Preservation of the National Patrimony and Heritage

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$184,000	\$0	\$184,000

<b>Non-USG Funding:</b>	<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Non-USG Funding</b>
	\$253,906	\$2,988	\$177,068	Not Tracked	\$433,962

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	0	37	37

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

\*\*\*\*\*



# FY 2011 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$38,097	\$38,097	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$38,097	12

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



## MARINE MAMMAL COMMISSION

4340 East-West Highway, Suite 700  
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 14 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.

In FY 2011, the Marine Mammal Commission funded the travel for 12 people to participate in domestic and international meetings focusing on the conservation of marine mammals and their ecosystems.

## 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
\$38,097	\$0	\$38,097

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total 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	2	12

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	163

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



## MERIT SYSTEMS PROTECTION BOARD

1615 M Street, NW  
 Washington, DC 20419-0001  
[www.mspb.gov](http://www.mspb.gov) • 202-653-7200

The Merit Systems Protection Board (MSPB) was established by the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978 to serve as the guardian of the federal government's merit-based system of employment. Its mission is to ensure that federal employees are protected against abuses by agency management, that executive branch agencies make employment decisions in accordance with the merit systems principles, and that federal merit systems are free of prohibited personnel practices. The Board accomplishes its missions by hearing and deciding employee appeals from agency actions; hearing and deciding cases brought by the Special Counsel; conducting studies of the civil service and other merit systems; and providing oversight of the significant actions and regulations of the Office of Personnel Management to determine whether they are in accord with merit system principles and free of prohibited personnel practices.

\*\*\*\*\*

### 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.

## MERIT SYSTEMS PROTECTION BOARD

**Strategic Goals:** Governing Justly and Democratically; 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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	163	163

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
\$55,389,557	\$55,389,557	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$55,389,557	108,320

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.



## MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE CORPORATION

875 Fifteenth Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20005-2221  
www.mcc.gov • 202-521-3600

Created by the U.S. Congress in 2004, the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) is an independent U.S. foreign assistance agency that is helping lead the fight against global poverty. MCC forms partnerships with some of the world's poorest countries, but only those committed to good governance, economic freedom, and investments in their citizens. MCC provides these well-performing countries with large-scale grants to fund country-led solutions for reducing poverty through sustainable economic growth. MCC grants are designed to complement other U.S. and international development programs, as well as create an enabling environment for private sector investment. There are two types of MCC grants: compacts and threshold programs.

\*\*\*\*\*

### Millennium Challenge Corporation Training Activities

The Millennium Challenge Compact is a bilateral, multiyear international agreement between the United States and the corresponding country. It is designed to reduce poverty through economic growth through the implementation of various projects and activities. The data featured in this report have been implemented in accordance with Millennium Challenge Compacts between MCC and the following countries:

- Armenia (view link <http://www.mcc.gov/pages/countries/overview/armenia>)
- Benin (view link <http://www.mcc.gov/pages/countries/program/benin-compact>)
- Burkina Faso (view link <http://www.mcc.gov/pages/countries/overview/burkina-faso>)
- El Salvador (view link <http://www.mcc.gov/pages/countries/overview/el-salvador>)
- Ghana (view link <http://www.mcc.gov/pages/countries/overview/ghana>)
- Lesotho (view link <http://www.mcc.gov/pages/countries/program/lesotho-compact>)
- Mali (view link <http://www.mcc.gov/pages/countries/overview/mali>)
- Moldova (view link <http://www.mcc.gov/pages/countries/overview/moldova>)
- Mongolia (view link <http://www.mcc.gov/pages/countries/overview/mongolia>)
- Morocco (view link <http://www.mcc.gov/pages/countries/program/morocco-compact>)
- Mozambique (view link <http://www.mcc.gov/pages/countries/overview/mozambique>)
- Namibia (view link <http://www.mcc.gov/pages/countries/overview/namibia>)

The grants cover a wide range of activities in sectors such as agriculture and irrigation; transportation (roads,

## MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE CORPORATION

bridges, ports); water supply and sanitation; access to health; finance and enterprise development; anticorruption activities; land rights and access; and access to education.

In FY 2011, MCC completed its five-year compact with Armenia. The compact targeted strategic investments in Armenia's irrigation infrastructure and agricultural sector. By increasing the supply of irrigated water and providing intensive farmer training, the compact's Irrigated Agriculture Project will help farmers move away from lower-value crops to higher-value crops, such as apricots and tomatoes. The land under cultivation with these higher-value crops is expected to increase by 21%. In 20 years, this is expected to raise farmers' annual agricultural income by 150% from a baseline of only \$310.

A detailed summary of the major accomplishments for MCC can be viewed online at the site [http://www.mcc.gov/documents/reports/2012-001-0966-02-MCC\\_2011\\_annual\\_report.pdf](http://www.mcc.gov/documents/reports/2012-001-0966-02-MCC_2011_annual_report.pdf).

**Strategic Goals:** Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$55,389,557	\$0	\$55,389,557

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	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
13	108,307	108,320

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

\*\*\*\*\*

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$6,199,659	\$6,199,659	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$6,199,659	167

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	31	31

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
\$6,199,659	\$0	\$6,199,659

## Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total 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	136	136

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	136

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.

\*\*\*\*\*

### 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.

## NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

**Strategic Goals:** 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
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

**Participant Totals:**

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

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

\*\*\*\*\*

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	10

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



## NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION

1775 Duke Street  
 Alexandria, VA 22314  
[www.ncua.gov](http://www.ncua.gov) • 703-518-6300

The National Credit Union Administration (NCUA) is the federal agency that charters and supervises federal credit unions and insures savings in federal and most state-chartered credit unions across the country through the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund (NCUSIF), a federal fund backed by the full faith and credit of the United States Government.

\*\*\*\*\*

### NCUA International Visitors Program

The Office of Public and Congressional Affairs (PACA) provides information to the public, credit unions, Congress, the media, and NCUA employees about the National Credit Union Administration and its functions, Board actions, and other matters. PACA keeps the NCUA Board and staff informed about pending national legislation and serves as a liaison with members of Congress and Congressional committee staff members. NCUA welcomes foreign delegations who come to learn more about credit unions and credit union administration and policies. No funds are specifically appropriated for this activity.

**Strategic 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

NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION

---

**Participant Totals:**

<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
0	10	10

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

\*\*\*\*\*

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$604,564	\$0	\$604,564	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$604,564	16

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



## NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY

1025 F Street, NW, Suite 800  
Washington, DC 20004  
www.ned.org • 202-378-9700

The National Endowment for Democracy (NED) is a nonprofit grantmaking organization established by Congress in 1983 and funded by an annual Congressional appropriation. The Endowment seeks to strengthen democratic electoral processes in cooperation with indigenous democratic forces; foster cooperation with those abroad dedicated to the cultural values, institutions, and organizations of democratic pluralism; and encourage the establishment and growth of democratic development in a manner consistent both with the broad concerns of U.S. national interests and with specific 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. (The latter program had one unfunded Kenyan fellow and two unfunded U.S. fellows in FY 2011. This information was not entered into the database.)

\*\*\*\*\*

### Reagan-Fascell Democracy Fellows Program

The Reagan-Fascell Democracy Fellows Program is a federally-funded 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

## NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY

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.

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 2010-2011 include: (1) hosting under the auspices of the Reagan-Fascell Democracy Fellows Program 17 leading democratic activists, journalists, lawyers, and scholars from 15 countries, including Angola, Burma, Cameroon, China, Colombia, Georgia, India, Iran, Mauritius, Mexico, Nigeria, Russia, Ukraine, the United States, and Venezuela, for an international exchange program held in Washington, D.C., (2) expanded efforts in the areas of program recruitment and promotion, as well as alumni affairs, (3) support for democrats at risk, (4) implementation of a "democracy curriculum" of activities for fellows, including seminars, site visits to the NED family of democracy promotion institutes, roundtable discussions, presentations, and a film series, and (5) publication of the 2010-2011 Reagan-Fascell Democracy Fellows Newsletter.

In 2010-2011, Reagan-Fascell Fellows benefited from a number of opportunities to engage in educational and cultural exchange. The International Forum hosted an active calendar of fellows' presentations, seminars, and field trips, through which fellows presented their work, shared their ideas, learned from leading experts, and deepened their understanding of the work of the National Endowment for Democracy and its four core institutes. The program also supported travel for professional meetings and conferences to maximize fellows' outreach and networking opportunities within the United States 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
\$0	\$604,564	\$604,564

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total 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.

\*\*\*\*\*

## FY 2011 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$940,312	\$632,312	\$308,000	Not Tracked	\$459,145†	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$1,399,457†	1,912

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 Chief-of-Staff  
1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Room 516  
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.

\*\*\*\*\*

### 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	\$187,100	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$187,100

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

**Participant Totals:**

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

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

## Film Forward

Film Forward is a cultural exchange program designed to enhance cross-cultural understanding, collaboration, and dialogue around the globe by engaging audiences through the exhibition of film and conversation with filmmakers. Film Forward is an Initiative of Sundance Institute and The President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities, in partnership with the National Endowment for the Arts, the National Endowment for the Humanities, and the Institute of Museum and Library Services.

**Strategic Goals:** Promoting International Understanding; Appreciation of Cultural Diversity

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$144,000	\$308,000	\$452,000

**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
20	1	21

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## International Literary Exchanges

The NEA International Literary Exchanges funded 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 was substantial public outreach to bring writers and audiences together for a deeper understanding of the literary work and its culture. The outreach activities brought writers of the participating countries to the United States for readings and discussions; likewise, U.S. authors had the opportunity to engage with audiences in the partner countries.

**Strategic Goals:** Promoting International Understanding; Appreciation of Cultural Diversity; Artistic and Cultural Exchange

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$13,800	\$0	\$13,800

**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

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

**Participant Totals:**

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

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

\*\*\*\*\*



## NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

## 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

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$174,512	\$0	\$174,512

<b>Non-USG Funding:</b>	<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Non-USG Funding</b>
	Not Tracked	\$272,045	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$272,045

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	1,869	0	1,869

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 three-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

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$100,000	\$0	\$100,000

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

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	5	0	5

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

\*\*\*\*\*

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$915,144	\$915,144	\$0	\$0	\$72,361	\$0	\$0	\$987,505	43

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



## NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

Office of Communications  
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. Eligibility for support is limited to U.S. nonprofit organizations, state and local governmental agencies, federally recognized Indian tribal governments, U.S. citizens, and foreign nationals who have been living in the United States or its jurisdictions for at least the three years immediately preceding the application deadline.

\*\*\*\*\*

### 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.

## NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

**Strategic Goals:** The Advancement and Dissemination of Knowledge in the Humanities

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$20,455	\$0	\$20,455

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

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## 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. Grants provide funding to programs for humanities fellowships of four to twelve months. Fellowship tenure must be full-time and continuous. 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.

During 2011, NEH funds awarded in previous years supported 32 humanities scholars conducting research in libraries, archives, and museums in 17 countries. Private gifts generated by NEH offers of matching funds supported the equivalent of an additional 1.3 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 "God and Logic in Islam: The Caliphate of Reason" by John Walbridge, "A Written Republic: Cicero's Philosophical Politics" by Yelena Baraz, "Disquieting Gifts: Humanitarianism in New Delhi" by Erica Bornstein, and "Music in Roman Comedy" by Timothy J. Moore.

**Strategic Goals:** The Advancement and Dissemination of Knowledge in the Humanities

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$894,689	\$0	\$894,689

<b>Non-USG Funding:</b>	<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Non-USG Funding</b>
	\$0	\$72,361	\$0	\$0	\$72,361

## NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

## Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
33	0	33

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

\*\*\*\*\*

Note: There is no separate appropriation for fellowship programs at U.S. institutions supporting research abroad. The amount shown for Fellowship Programs at Independent Research Institutions is the agency's allocation of funds for this purpose. The funding shown reflects the amount granted to institutions in previous fiscal years for fellowships for research conducted in the reported fiscal year. The number of participants reported represents individuals conducting research during the reported fiscal year, but funded under previous fiscal year grants.

U.S. Private Sector 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 of 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% of the NEH fellows conduct research in more than one country.

In FY 2011, similarly, there is no separate appropriation for the program, "DFG/NEH Bilateral Digital Humanities Programs: Enriching Digital Collections."

The amounts shown represent the portion of the agency's allocation of funds that supported the costs of the training and overseas research activities that were included in some of the projects funded through these programs in previous fiscal years but were conducted during the reported fiscal year.

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	278

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



## NATIONAL RAILROAD PASSENGER CORPORATION

60 Massachusetts Avenue, NE  
Washington, DC 20002  
www.amtrak.com • 202-906-3960

The National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak) was created by the Rail Passenger Service Act of 1970, as amended, and was incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia to provide a balanced national transportation system by developing, operating, and improving U.S. intercity rail passenger service. Although no rail passenger system in the world makes a profit, Amtrak has made significant progress in reducing its dependence on federal support, while at the same time improving the quality of service.

\*\*\*\*\*

### Amtrak Foreign Visitors

Amtrak hosts international delegations interested in learning about the corporation's activities within the U.S. public transportation sector. Amtrak does not conduct any formal exchange and training programming but does welcome international visitors on a flexible, ad hoc basis. Requests for foreign visitor briefings come from the Department of State, embassy personnel overseas, and private and other government officials.

In FY 2011, over 100 U.S. business professionals met and gave counsel to 278 foreign visitors who traveled to the United States to discuss public administration and transportation issues related to Amtrak.

**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	278	278

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
\$41,903,459	\$41,903,459	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$41,903,459	2,619

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



## NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

NSF Information Center  
4201 Wilson Boulevard  
Arlington, VA 22230  
www.nsf.gov • 703-292-5111

The National Science Foundation (NSF) promotes the progress of science and engineering through the support of research and education programs. Its major emphasis is on high-quality, merit-selected research -- the search for improved understanding of the fundamental laws of nature upon which our future well-being as a nation depends. NSF support of international activities is an integral part of its mission to promote the progress of U.S. science and engineering. In particular, the NSF recognizes the importance of (1) enabling U.S. researchers and educators to advance their work through international collaboration and (2) helping to ensure that future generations of U.S. scientists and engineers gain international research experience early in their careers. Consistent with the international character of science and engineering, disciplinary programs throughout the NSF offer support to U.S. scientists and engineers for the international aspects of their research. The NSF spends approximately \$350 million on international activities.

\*\*\*\*\*

### Office of International Science and Engineering

The Office of International Science and Engineering (OISE) supports an array of targeted programs worldwide to promote new partnerships between U.S. scientists and engineers and their foreign colleagues. OISE programs have three principal objectives: (1) expanding collaborative research opportunities, (2) providing international research experiences for students and junior researchers, and (3) ensuring U.S. involvement in advanced research worldwide.

-- 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, South 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.

## NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

-- International research postdoctoral fellowship awards are designed to introduce scientists and engineers in the early stages of their careers to opportunities abroad for periods of 9 to 24 months, thereby furthering NSF's goal of establishing productive, long-term relationships between U.S. and foreign science and engineering communities. These awards are available in any field of science or engineering supported by NSF. Award recipients must be U.S. citizens or permanent residents who have earned a doctoral degree within 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 that 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.

-- 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.

**Strategic Goals:** Investing in People; Promoting International Understanding; Advancement of Science

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$41,903,459	\$0	\$41,903,459

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
2,619	0	2,619

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†	353

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 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	111	111

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 transportation safety and enables the NTSB to provide technical support to the safety efforts of other countries.

The NTSB Training Center and laboratory in Ashburn, Virginia, provides the Board with even greater opportunities to interact with the international investigative community.

In addition to hosting foreign investigators in its U.S.-based training programs, NTSB also responds to requests for on-site training of groups of investigators overseas.

**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	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	\$0

## Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	242	242

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

\*\*\*\*\*

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$7,200,000	\$7,200,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$7,200,000	819

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



## 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
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

## NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

## Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	197	197

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 45 countries, plus Taiwan. 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 the regulatory authorities of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan. 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
\$7,200,000	\$0	\$7,200,000

### Non-USG Funding:

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

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

---

**Participant Totals:**

<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
622	0	622

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
\$27,301	\$1,444	\$25,857	\$6,090†	Not Tracked	\$6,291†	Not Tracked	\$39,682†	2,084

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 International Assistance and Governance Initiatives  
1201 New York Avenue, NW, Suite 500  
Washington, DC 20005-3917  
www.oge.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

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$1,444	\$25,857	\$27,301

<b>Non-USG Funding:</b>	<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Non-USG Funding</b>
	\$6,090	Not Tracked	\$6,291	Not Tracked	\$12,381

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	12	1,502	1,514

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

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

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

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	0	570	570

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

\*\*\*\*\*

# FY 2011 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$11,665,568	\$11,377,800	\$287,768	Not Tracked	\$238,558	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$11,904,126	1,083

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



## 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.

Open World currently operates exchanges for political and civic leaders from Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Ukraine. 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 17,400-plus visitors have come from all regions of Russia, Ukraine, Moldova, Lithuania, the Caucasus, and Central Asia, and have stayed in more than 1,994 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 LEADERSHIP CENTER

---

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

Participants are hosted by local members or affiliates of Open World's partner hosting organizations, most of which are nonprofits experienced in conducting exchange programs with Eurasian countries. The local host organizations provide an in-depth professional program, cultural and community activities, and, usually, homestays.

The following FY 2011 highlights are representative of the public-private partnerships and legislative initiatives that Open World supports and monitors in its work with delegates, hosts, and alumni:

-- The Open World program hosted the first delegation of members from the new Parliament of Kyrgyzstan, elected in October 2010. During their stay in Washington, D.C., they met with numerous Members of Congress, observed a session of the House of Representatives, and presented at a roundtable at the Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies (SAIS) where they provided each of their political party's view of the only fully democratic country in the region. They were also hosted in Pittsburgh and Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, where the delegates observed the legislative process at the city and state levels.

-- In December 2010, Senator Olympia Snowe of Maine gave a delegation of legislators from the Chechen Republic of Russia a joint resolution encouraging the peace process, a return to civil society, and international cooperation; it was signed by 170 representatives in the legislature of the State of Maine. The resolution reflects the State of Maine's support for stability and engagement in the region.

-- On March 4, 2011, the Arlington (Virginia) Sister City Association held an official signing ceremony with its newest sister city, Ivano-Frankivsk, Ukraine. This partnership was formalized as a result of Open World, through which several delegations from Ivano-Frankivsk were hosted in Arlington, allowing the two cities to further develop strong ties in governance, social programs, and other areas. Yulia Melnyk, a Washington, D.C.-based correspondent for the Kyiv Post, has praised the partnership between the two cities for including an economic component intended to boost cooperation between Ukraine and U.S. businesses.

-- Open World opened its first program for Armenia with a program on women's advocacy in Des Moines, Iowa. During this visit, a newspaper reporter from Yerevan who prefers to cover controversial political and government issues was eager to see the impact of American media on social issues. Having seen how Americans respect their laws and the judicial system, the delegate explained this to her fellow Armenians in the article "The U.S. Constitution is about Freedom of the Individual." In another article "Where the Law Ends, Tyranny Begins," she describes how ordinary citizens have access to Iowa leaders and are able to follow transparent decision-making processes. In subsequent articles, the reporter published an interview with a Des Moines Register reporter and other articles on human trafficking, human rights, and domestic violence. Ten days in the United States gave our delegate a chance to create an unbiased glimpse of America and Americans for a broad audience in Armenia.

-- While on the Open World program in Fort Collins, Colorado, the vice mayor for economic affairs of Vesenniy, Russia, was so impressed by two social projects that she has already begun their implementation in her village. The first project is called "Weekend Bag." Sometimes children from low-income families do not receive nutritional food on weekends. During the week they have a substantial lunch at school. The village administration now provides these children with a "Weekend Bag" filled with fruit. The second project provides the elderly with grocery supplements donated by area food stores.

## OPEN WORLD LEADERSHIP CENTER

**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
\$11,377,800	\$287,768	\$11,665,568

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$238,558	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$238,558

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	1,083	1,083

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
\$218,843,000	\$213,700,000	\$5,143,000	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$218,843,000	8,356

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
\$213,700,000	\$5,143,000	\$218,843,000

**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

PEACE CORPS

---

## Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
8,356	0	8,356

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
\$91,850	\$5,974	\$85,876	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$91,850	1,790

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](http://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.

In FY 2010, the SEC approved a new strategic plan covering the agency's mission, vision, values, and strategic goals for FY 2010 through FY 2015. The plan also details the outcomes the agency is seeking to achieve, the strategies and initiatives that will be undertaken to accomplish those outcomes, and the performance measures that will be used to gauge the agency's progress. The plan can be accessed on the SEC's website at [www.sec.gov/about/secstratplan1015f.pdf](http://www.sec.gov/about/secstratplan1015f.pdf).

Highlights from the new strategic plan appear below:

### MISSION

The mission of the SEC is to protect investors; maintain fair, orderly, and efficient markets; and facilitate capital formation.

### VISION

The SEC strives to promote a market environment that is worthy of the public's trust and characterized by transparency and integrity.

### VALUES

The SEC espouses the values of integrity, accountability, effectiveness, teamwork, fairness, and a commitment to excellence.

### STRATEGIC GOALS AND OUTCOMES

Goal 1: Foster and enforce compliance with the federal securities laws

Outcome 1.1: The SEC fosters compliance with the federal securities laws.

Outcome 1.2: The SEC promptly detects violations of the federal securities laws.

Outcome 1.3: The SEC prosecutes violations of federal securities laws and holds violators accountable.

## SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Goal 2: Establish an effective regulatory environment

Outcome 2.1: The SEC establishes and maintains a regulatory environment that promotes high-quality disclosure, financial reporting, and governance, and that prevents abusive practices by registrants, financial intermediaries, and other market participants.

Outcome 2.2: The U.S. capital markets operate in a fair, efficient, transparent, and competitive manner, fostering capital formation and useful innovation.

Outcome 2.3: The SEC adopts and administers rules and regulations that enable market participants to understand clearly their obligations under the securities laws.

Goal 3: Facilitate access to the information investors need to make informed investment decisions

Outcome 3.1: Investors have access to high-quality disclosure materials that are useful to investment decision making.

Outcome 3.2: Agency rule-making and investor education programs are informed by an understanding of the wide range of investor needs.

Goal 4: Enhance the Commission's performance through effective alignment and management of human, information, and financial capital

Outcome 4.1: The SEC maintains a work environment that attracts, engages, and retains a technically proficient and diverse workforce that can excel and meet the dynamic challenges of market oversight.

Outcome 4.2: The SEC retains a diverse team of world-class leaders who provide motivation and strategic direction to the SEC workforce.

Outcome 4.3: Information within and available to the SEC becomes a Commission-wide shared resource, appropriately protected, that enables a collaborative and knowledge-based working environment.

Outcome 4.4: Resource decisions and operations reflect sound financial and risk management principles.

\*\*\*\*\*

## SEC International Training Program

The mission of SEC's International Training Program is to assist emerging securities markets in developing the regulatory infrastructure necessary to promote investor confidence in their markets. The SEC's program is composed primarily of courses offered at the SEC's headquarters, where a broad range of topics are addressed to a wide audience in a cost-effective manner. SEC experts travel overseas to train as well. The SEC's Office of International Affairs is responsible for coordinating the program.

Each spring the SEC hosts the International Institute for Securities Market Development (Market Development Institute), an intensive two-week, management-level training program covering a full range of topics relevant to the development and oversight of securities markets. The Market Development Institute is intended to promote market development, capital formation, and the building of sound regulatory structures in emerging market countries.

Each fall the SEC offers a one-week International Institute for Securities Enforcement and Market Oversight (Enforcement Institute) for foreign securities regulators. This program promotes market integrity and the development of closer enforcement cooperation, and includes practical training sessions on SEC enforcement investigations, investment company and adviser inspections, broker-dealer examinations, and market surveillance.

In addition, the SEC has offered specialized training programs covering enforcement, antimoney 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.

## SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

**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
\$5,974	\$85,876	\$91,850

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
25	1,765	1,790

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

\*\*\*\*\*

# FY 2011 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	1,619

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 • 202-205-6706

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 nearly \$100 billion -- including a disaster loan portfolio of nearly \$7.5 billion -- SBA is the nation's largest single financial backer of small businesses.

\*\*\*\*\*

### SBA International Visitors Program

SBA's International Visitors Program (IVP) is a courtesy service provided by the agency to foreign visitors and dignitaries. The IVP provides briefings on the SBA's programs and services. These briefings cover a variety of topics, including SBA's establishment, Congressional mandate, and legislative history; its organizational structure, delivery systems, and initiatives; and SBA's four technical programmatic functions in providing small businesses with (1) access to capital, (2) technical assistance, (3) federal procurement opportunities, and (4) representation and advocacy within the federal government's rule-making and legislative bodies. Detailed briefings for specific program areas are also provided by appropriate senior executive staff upon special request.

SBA generally receives between 700 to 1,500 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
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	1,619	1,619

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

\*\*\*\*\*

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	\$0	262

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



## SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Office of International Programs  
3700 Robert Ball Building  
6401 Security Boulevard  
Baltimore, MD 21235  
www.ssa.gov • 410-965-7385

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.

## SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

**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
Not Tracked	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	\$0

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	262	262

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	53

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



## TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

Coordinator, Community Relations  
400 West Summit Hill Drive, WT7 D-K  
Knoxville, TN 37902-1401  
www.tva.gov • 865-632-4851

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 / Travelers 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.

U.S. participants also travel abroad for various activities, as requested.

## TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

**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
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
32	21	53

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

\*\*\*\*\*

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$5,791,000	\$5,791,000	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$5,791,000	813

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



## U.S. TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

1000 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 1600  
Arlington, VA 22209-3901  
www.ustda.gov • 703-875-4357

The U.S. Trade and Development Agency (USTDA) advances economic development and U.S. commercial interests in developing and middle income countries. The agency funds various forms of technical assistance, early investment analysis, training, orientation visits, and business workshops that support the development of a modern infrastructure and a fair and open trading environment.

USTDA's strategic use of foreign assistance funds to support sound investment policy and 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, also known 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.

During FY 2011, 1,992 U.S. personnel met with the delegates while in the United States. They are not counted as U.S. participants in this data exercise.

## U.S. TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

**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
\$5,791,000	\$0	\$5,791,000

**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	813	813

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
\$123,654,693	\$120,792,779	\$2,861,914	\$4,901,088	\$2,588,954†	\$2,326,612†	Not Tracked	\$133,471,347†	2,071,694

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

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



# UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

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 has 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



## UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

democracy. USAID goals include strengthening the rule of law and respect for human rights, promoting more genuine and competitive elections and political processes, increased development of a politically active civil society, more transparent and accountable governance, and promoting free and independent media.

**Strategic Goals:** Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$18,802,986	\$275,798	\$19,078,784

<b>Non-USG Funding:</b>	<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Non-USG Funding</b>
	\$2,773,889	\$79,810	\$143,508	Not Tracked	\$2,997,207

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	0	217,640	217,640

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.

Agricultural development is a proven engine of growth that reduces global hunger and poverty. Historical evidence from 18th-century England, 19th-century Japan, and modern China shows that agricultural growth was a key factor in industrial growth and economic development.

USAID has a long history of technical leadership in international agricultural development by drawing upon the expertise of U.S. universities, industry, nongovernmental and private voluntary organizations, multilateral development partners, and its own technical staff. USAID supports country-driven strategies and invests in strengthening both public and private institutions that underpin growth of the agricultural sector. The Agency works throughout the sector, from developing improved seeds and management practices to strengthening the industries along the agricultural value chain. USAID is scaling-up a comprehensive approach to agriculture by:

- Developing agricultural markets, trade, and finance.
- Promoting food and nutritional security.
- Funding collaborative science and technology research efforts.
- Organizing volunteer technical assistance and extension services.
- Fostering support for biotechnology-related decisions and access.
- Developing and supporting sound programs for livestock and sustainable agriculture.

## UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

**Strategic Goals:** Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$25,037,192	\$1,784,264	\$26,821,456

<b>Non-USG Funding:</b>	<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Non-USG Funding</b>
	\$454,871	\$1,887,760	\$596,297	Not Tracked	\$2,938,928

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	0	593,691	593,691

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## Education and Training

USAID's goal in education is to improve lives and create opportunity. To achieve this goal, USAID is implementing a five-year Education Strategy, Education: Opportunity Through Learning, that focuses resources, encourages innovation, and strives to meet the global need for improved access to a quality education for children, youth, and adults.

USAID's Education Strategy is based on the premise that education is foundational to human development and critical to broad-based economic growth and poverty reduction and is focused on the achievement of three goals by 2015:

Goal 1 -- Improved reading skills for 100 million children in primary grades.

Goal 2 -- Improved ability of higher education and workforce development programs to produce workforce with the relevant skills to support country development goals.

Goal 3 -- Increased equitable access to education in crisis and conflict environments for 15 million learners.

**Strategic Goals:** Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$37,917,495	\$628,937	\$38,546,432

<b>Non-USG Funding:</b>	<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Non-USG Funding</b>
	\$817,568	\$400,319	\$1,344,881	Not Tracked	\$2,562,768

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	0	468,598	468,598

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% while the land available for farmers to expand production is estimated to be only 10% more than is already being used. Water supplies must be used more efficiently, and water quality must be maintained or even improved if people are to remain healthy. More than two million children are estimated to die each year from diseases caused by drinking dirty water.

Forests must be protected by those who live in or close to them. New approaches to involving these people in the wise management of a resource important to everyone in the world are being developed and applied in many areas. Sound methods for harvesting trees for timber integrate economic goals with environmental management goals, community management of forest areas integrate community needs with innovative approaches to eco-tourism. These kinds of programs promise to slow the rate of deforestation, especially in tropical countries. However, illegal and destructive logging remains a threat to biodiversity conservation. Once lost, it will be impossible for the world to recover that diversity which has provided us with the bases for new medical drugs and other benefits.

USAID's programs in natural resource management are closely linked with programs to improve health, increase agricultural productivity, mitigate or adapt to climate change, and even governance -- in this case, governance of the environment.

**Strategic Goals:** Investing in People

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$5,431,921	\$133,092	\$5,565,013

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$139,240	\$129,219	\$161,866	Not Tracked	\$430,325

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	55,623	55,623

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

## Humanitarian Assistance

USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) responds to all types of natural disasters, including earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, cyclones, floods, droughts, fires, pest infestations, and disease outbreaks. OFDA also provides assistance when lives or livelihoods are threatened by catastrophes such as civil conflict, acts of terrorism, or industrial accidents. In addition to emergency assistance, OFDA funds mitigation activities to reduce the impact of recurrent natural hazards and provides training to build local capacity for disaster management and response.

Humanitarian sectors funded by OFDA fall within the following areas:

- Agriculture and Food Security
- Economic Recovery and Market Systems
- Health
- Human Coordination and Information Management
- Humanitarian Studies, Analysis or Applications
- Logistics and Relief
- Nutrition
- Protection
- Risk Reduction
- Shelter and Settlements
- Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

**Strategic Goals:** Promoting Humanitarian Assistance

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,640,305	\$4,349	\$1,644,654

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$94,055	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$94,055

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	375,691	375,691

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 worlds. 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
\$31,962,880	\$35,474	\$31,998,354

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$621,465	\$91,846	\$80,060	Not Tracked	\$793,371

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	360,451	360,451

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.-based training for each country. Where data was not available, USAID-wide averages were used. In the aggregate, participant counts for each country, and for USAID as a whole, are believed to be accurate.

USAID funds a number of individuals (including, but not limited to, contractors, grantees, university professors, and employees seconded from other federal agencies) who provide specific technical expertise for USAID-supported projects abroad. USAID classifies these people as technical experts/advisers, not as "trainers," "trainees," or "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/advisers.

In FY 2011, participant totals include:

- In-Country training: 2,061,440
- Third-Country training: 8,467
- Regional training: 5,414
- U.S.-based training: 3,682

Total participants in FY 2011: 2,079,003

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 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.

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

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



## UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

624 Ninth Street, NW  
 Washington, DC 20425  
[www.usccr.gov](http://www.usccr.gov) • 202-376-7700

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.

**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:**

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

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

\*\*\*\*\*

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$22,800	\$0	\$22,800	\$547,200†	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$570,000†	369

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

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



# UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE

441 G Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20548  
www.gao.gov • 202-512-3000

The United States Government Accountability Office (GAO) is an independent, nonpartisan, professional services agency in the legislative branch of the federal government. GAO exists to support the U.S. Congress in meeting its constitutional responsibilities and to help improve the performance and ensure the accountability of the federal government for the benefit of the American people. GAO serves the public interest by providing Congress with timely information that is objective, fact-based, nonpartisan, nonideological, balanced, and fair.

\*\*\*\*\*

## International Auditor Fellowship Program

GAO welcomes auditors from around the world as participants in its annual International Auditor Fellowship Program. The four-month intensive, multifaceted learning program, for middle- to senior-level officers, is designed to strengthen the ability of Supreme Audit Institutions (SAIs) to fulfill their missions and to enhance accountability and governance worldwide. GAO initiated this program in 1979 in response to increased federal government expenditures abroad and the related need to strengthen accountability over these funds. Fellows participate in classroom training, observe key management meetings, obtain intergovernmental experience and develop strategies to implement change and transfer knowledge in their respective SAIs. Participants are nominated by their leadership with the expectation that they will transfer the knowledge and skills gained to their respective SAIs.

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 SAIs. 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.



## UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE

Several former fellows have moved into policy development and senior management positions. Many of them are now the Auditors General, Deputy Auditors General, or Government Ministers in their respective countries. As a result of participating in GAO's program, some fellows have implemented professional standards and policy guidance or developed training and professional development strategies. Others have established performance or forensic audit units and developed or updated strategic plans. 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.

Participating SAs are responsible for securing the required funding for travel and living expenses. Funding assistance has been provided by the U.S. Agency for International Development, the United Nations Development Program, the World Bank, regional development banks, national development assistance agencies, and national governments.

Twenty participants from 17 countries completed GAO's International Auditor Fellowship Program in FY 2011, bringing the total program participants since its inception to more than 480 fellows from over 100 countries. Also, in FY 2011, three past graduates of our program were named as the Auditor General (AG) in their countries.

In addition to the comprehensive and rigorous curriculum for government auditors, including sessions from analyzing data to writing reports, the program continued its successful approach to exposing the group to various accountability partners. In FY 2011, the group visited and had informative briefings with entities such as the Council of Inspectors General for Integrity and Efficiency, the Office of Government Ethics, and the Partnership for Public Service, to name a few. Cultural exchange is a special aspect of our program and helps to make the fellows feel welcome and become familiar with Washington, D.C., and its surroundings. Numerous social activities were planned and held outside the professional workday, and were well attended by the group in this fiscal year. Once again, GAO featured the fellows during its Diversity Month program at Cross Cultural Day in which the international fellows provided displays and engaged in discussions about their countries with GAO headquarters staff, its tenants, and external visitors.

**Strategic Goals:** Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting International Understanding

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$22,800	\$22,800

**Non-USG Funding:**

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$547,200	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$547,200

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	20	20

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## 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 SAs 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.

The International Visitors Program hosts many delegations under the auspices of the State Department International Visitors Leadership Program (IVLP).

## UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE

**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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	349	349

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

\*\*\*\*\*

**FY 2011 DATA**

<b>Total USG Funding</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$388,661	\$0	\$13,000	\$401,661	832

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders. In-country training recipients are not included.  
Dollar figures include some expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.



# UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

100 Raoul Wallenberg Place, SW  
Washington, DC 20024-2126  
www.ushmm.org • 202-488-0400

The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum (USHMM) 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.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Civic and Defense Initiatives

The National Institute for Holocaust Education's Civic and Defense Initiatives branch provides training programs for both U.S. and international military officers.

Three USHMM employees went to Poland, under Leadership programs. This training was presented in conjunction with the Museum's mandated outreach to military professionals and its mandate to promote the prevention of genocide.

**Strategic Goals:** Governing Justly and Democratically

**USG Funding:**

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

**Non-USG Funding:**

<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Non-USG Funding</b>
\$0	\$2,804	\$0	\$0	\$2,804

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

## UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

## Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
3	756	759

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.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Education Division

The Museum's Education Division coordinates training programs for school teachers. The National Outreach for Teacher Initiatives program seeks to train elite secondary school teachers at public and private American schools to serve as representatives of the Museum. After receiving five and one-half days of training at the Museum in July, the teacher fellows complete an outreach project.

Staff members went to Hungary, Rwanda, Lithuania, Israel, Germany, Poland, United Kingdom, Ireland, South Korea, and Czech Republic for educational exchanges.

**Strategic Goals:** Governing Justly and Democratically; 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
\$0	\$25,624	\$0	\$0	\$25,624

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

## Participant Totals:

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## International Archival Programs Division

The Museum's highly trained and motivated team in the International Archival Programs Division (IAPD) travels the world to locate and evaluate original documentation and arrange for its reproduction and acquisition by the Museum, thereby making millions of pages of documents readily available in one location to scholars and the general public. Acquiring Holocaust records is difficult work, however, and often an endeavor of discovery. A tremendous amount of material is still buried -- and perhaps even forgotten -- in the repositories of governments and municipalities, Jewish communities, private companies, banks, and other institutions, as well as in the private collections of individuals, worldwide. Many collections also remain classified or restricted, and thus unavailable to individual researchers. Distinguished scholar Professor Raul Hilberg estimates that only 20% of Holocaust records have been analyzed to date.

To locate and retrieve these materials, the Museum's IAPD staff conducts search and acquisition programs in over 40 countries and, as an agency of the U.S. Government, has successfully opened previously sealed governmental archives and made the records readily accessible. Impressive amounts of institutional, communal, and private documentation have also surfaced in locations where Jewish communities may have disappeared or were diminished by the Holocaust, thereby leaving these records at very high risk, in fragile condition, or endangered due to inadequate storage, poor paper quality, and the passage of time.

## UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

One USHMM employee went to Romania to teach a one-week course on the Holocaust in Romania at the Romanian Defense College. The class is composed of 60 participants who are high-ranking officers from various Romanian government agencies. This is an annual program and an employee travels to Romania each year to teach this course.

**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	\$3,206	\$0	\$0	\$3,206

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

**Participant Totals:**

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

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## 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.

Museum Services hosted three unpaid interns from Israel.

**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

**Participant Totals:**

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

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 HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

## The Holocaust Survivor and Victims Resource Center

For over 50 years, Action for Reconciliation Service for Peace (ARSP) has been committed to working toward reconciliation and peace, as well as fighting racism, discrimination, and social exclusion.

The Holocaust Survivor and Victims Resource Center hosted an ARSP volunteer intern from Germany who assisted with the Resource Center's research and outreach activities. The ARSP intern 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:** 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	\$13,000	\$13,000

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

**Participant Totals:**

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

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## 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 principal 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 2011, UPD conducted three faculty seminars for 62 professors from the United States, Canada, Mexico, and Brazil; several campus outreach programs on U.S. campuses throughout the United States; one summer research workshop comprising nine scholars from the United States, Israel, and Germany; and two lectures.

## UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

**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	\$78,177	\$0	\$0	\$78,177

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
6	27	33

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## 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.

**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	\$278,850	\$0	\$0	\$278,850

UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

---

**Participant Totals:**

<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
0	21	21

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

\*\*\*\*\*



Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$6,907,465	\$6,907,465	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$6,907,465	1,919

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



## UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE

2301 Constitution Avenue, NW  
Washington, DC 20037  
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.

\*\*\*\*\*

### Academy for International Conflict Management and Peacebuilding

For over two decades, the United States Institute of Peace has strengthened the knowledge and skills of practitioners, teachers, and students at home and abroad through an extensive education and training program. Now established as the Academy for International Conflict Management and Peacebuilding, this program offers a full curriculum of practitioner-oriented courses in Washington and elsewhere; conducts conflict management workshops and training in Afghanistan, Sudan, Pakistan, Colombia, Iraq, Haiti, and other zones of conflict; and makes many of its courses and other resources available online to professionals, teachers, and students around the world.

The Academy (1) equips U.S. and international civilian, military, and nongovernmental practitioners with the skills for effective peacebuilding, (2) provides decision makers with the understanding and tools for crafting sound policies for conflict management and peacebuilding, (3) gives government officials and civil society leaders in zones of conflict the skills, tools, and practice to build peace, and (4) strengthens the capacity of educational institutions and civil society organizations to prepare future conflict managers and peacebuilders.

Over the years, USIP has trained approximately 35,000 participants in more than 170 countries.

## UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE

**Strategic Goals:** Achieving Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$6,907,465	\$0	\$6,907,465

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

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	0	1,919	1,919

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

\*\*\*\*\*

Note: The Institute's Grant Program has two principal grantmaking components (solicited and unsolicited grants). Through this program the Institute offers financial support for research, education, and training, and the dissemination of information on international peace and conflict resolution. It is not feasible to extract funding and participant information targeting only the international exchange and training components of USIP grants. Therefore, the inventory does not include data regarding grants for this program.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$179,721	\$54,721	\$125,000	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$9,900†	\$189,621†	852

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

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



## UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE

475 L'Enfant Plaza, SW  
Washington, DC 20260-0010  
www.usps.gov • 202-268-6519

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.

## UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE

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

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

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

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	207	310	517

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## USPS Training Program

Through its Training Program, the USPS provides training in the United States and in-country for foreign postal representatives. The length of the training varies.

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

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$54,721	\$125,000	\$179,721

<b>Non-USG Funding:</b>	<b>Foreign Governments</b>	<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	<b>Int'l Orgs</b>	<b>Total Non-USG Funding</b>
	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$9,900	\$9,900

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	25	310	335

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
\$2,994,884	\$2,994,885	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$2,994,884	583

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.



## 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 in 2000 and funded annually by the U.S. Government through 2018. As mandated by legislation, its mission is to strengthen the U.S.-Vietnam bilateral relationship through educational exchanges in the Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics, and Medicine (STEMM) fields.

As an independent government agency VEF reports directly to the President of the United States. The VEF governing Board of Directors includes three U.S. Cabinet members (Secretary of State, Secretary of Education, and Secretary of Treasury); two members of the U.S. Senate and two members of the House of Representatives; and six presidential appointees. VEF receives \$5 million annually from the Vietnam Debt Repayment Fund, to which the Vietnamese government repays debts owed to the United States; this is described in the VEF Act, which is also known as the VEF enabling legislation. 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. It includes three major programs: (1) Fellowship Program, which sends Vietnamese nationals to the United States for graduate study, primarily doctorates, (2) Visiting Scholar Program, which supports Vietnamese nationals, who already hold a doctorate, to further develop their professional skills through studies, research, and/or observational activities at leading U.S. academic institutions, and (3) U.S. Faculty Scholar Program, which supports American professors to teach courses at Vietnamese institutions for one to two semesters.

The Capacity Building Program is conceived as a means to partner with Vietnamese institutions and organizations as they work to upgrade their performance and capabilities in the STEMM fields, and also to create favorable conditions for the return of VEF fellows and scholars to Vietnam.

\*\*\*\*\*

### Capacity Building Program

The Capacity Building Program consists of joint projects between the scientific and academic communities of

## VIETNAM EDUCATION FOUNDATION

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.

**Strategic Goals:** Achieving Peace and Security; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting International Understanding; Advancing Capacity in STEMM Fields in Vietnam; Promoting Collaborations in STEMM Field Education and Other Activities Between Vietnam and the United States

**USG Funding:**

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$48,452	\$0	\$48,452

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
134	216	350

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## 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.

## VIETNAM EDUCATION FOUNDATION

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

<b>USG Funding:</b>	<b>Agency Appropriation</b>	<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	<b>Total USG Funding</b>
	\$2,609,878	\$0	\$2,609,878

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

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

<b>Participant Totals:</b>	<b>Total U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Total Foreign Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>
	0	225	225

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. Since its establishment, 16 grants have been awarded and 17 U.S. faculty have participated in this program.

VEF serves as the organizer and sponsor for this project while the Vietnamese host institutions and the cooperating U.S. institutions serve as cosponsors through their support.

To date, most Faculty Scholars (59%) have taught via videoconferencing from the United States; 35% have taught on-site in Vietnam; and one Faculty Scholar has combined both teaching methods, face-to-face and videoconferencing.

As of September 2011, 11 faculty scholars have completed their teaching programs in Vietnam. These scholars, now alumni of the U.S. Faculty Scholar Program, have contributed to capacity building in the STEMM fields in Vietnam through teaching and related research activities. They have also helped Vietnamese institutions to develop curriculum, to integrate research opportunities, to improve student learning outcomes, and to include student and teacher evaluations. Through the teaching programs of these faculty scholars, the positive collaborative relationships between U.S. and Vietnamese higher education institutions and faculty members have been expanded in a way that may lead to sustainable partnerships. The U.S. Faculty Scholar Alumni are an integral part of the VEF Alumni Network, and many of them have continuously supported VEF and the VEF fellows and scholars community.

## VIETNAM EDUCATION FOUNDATION

**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
\$267,486	\$0	\$267,486

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

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

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

\*\*\*\*\*

## 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.

**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
\$69,069	\$0	\$69,069

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

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

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

\*\*\*\*\*



Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$388,213	\$388,213	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$388,213	55

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



## WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS

Public Inquiries  
One Woodrow Wilson Plaza  
1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW  
Washington, DC 20004-3027  
[www.wilsoncenter.org](http://www.wilsoncenter.org) • 202-691-4000

In 1968, Congress established the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars as the official, national memorial to President Wilson. The Wilson Center is a nonpartisan institute for advanced study and a neutral forum for open, serious, and informed dialogue. It brings together influential thinkers and doers to engage in a dialogue on current and future public policy challenges, with the confident hope that through such discussions there will emerge better understanding and better policy. Providing a bridge between the worlds of learning and public affairs, the Center is located in the Ronald Reagan Building in the heart of Washington, D.C., a city that is at the center of the world of public affairs today.

\*\*\*\*\*

### 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.

## WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS

The Galina Starovoitova Fellowship on Human Rights and Conflict Resolution was established following a January 1999 speech in Moscow by then Secretary of State Madeline Albright. During that speech, Secretary Albright announced funding for a memorial fellowship at the Kennan Institute in honor of Starovoitova, a leading human rights advocate in Russia.

The Mexico Institute, in conjunction with the Mexico Council on Foreign Affairs, also brings Mexican scholars to the Center to perform research on various topics of interest to the United States and Mexico.

The Canada Institute hosts an annual Fulbright-Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars Chair in Canada-U.S. relations.

The Asia Program hosts an annual Pakistan Scholar in collaboration with the Fellowship Fund for Pakistan. The scholar receives a nine-month residency at the Center. Additionally, the Asia Program hosts a competition for scholars from Australia and Japan.

**Strategic 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
\$388,213	\$0	\$388,213

**Non-USG Funding:**

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

**Participant Totals:**

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

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

\*\*\*\*\*

---

## CHAPTER 3: FY 2011 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 and/or 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):

## FY 2011 DATA - DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

---

- (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 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:

- 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.

Some federal program sponsors interpret cultural programming as that which provides opportunities for exposure to different cultures and values. This type of cross-cultural

## FY 2011 DATA - DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

---

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 subset of the U.S. Government's international exchange and training portfolio. Of the 223 submissions reported to the IAWG, 16 submission reports from six federal entities fit within the narrower definition and are included in the following chart.

## FY 2011 DATA - DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

### CULTURAL PROGRAMS BY FEDERAL ENTITY

Department of State	
ECA/Citizen Exchange Programs <sup>29</sup>	<p>The focus is on American artists, filmmakers, musicians, writers, dance troupes, and other specialists who demonstrate the creativity and diversity of American society. Cultural exchanges use the arts to address such issues as tolerance, conflict resolution, intellectual property rights, HIV/AIDS awareness, and governance, as well as accountability in management of cultural institutions. Efforts are made to reach out to non-elite audiences that have little direct exposure to American culture and values. Cultural exchanges also involve engaging foreign artists in the United States through master classes, workshops, and performances. Examples of cultural programming are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-- Cultural Visitors</li> <li>-- Museums and Community Collaborations Abroad</li> <li>-- smARTpowerSM<sup>30</sup></li> <li>-- American Documentary Showcase Program</li> <li>-- Motion Picture Licensing Corporation Program</li> </ul> <p>Literature and Humanities Programs<sup>31</sup></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-- Between the Lines: The Writing Experience</li> <li>-- International Writing Program</li> </ul> <p>Performing Arts Programs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-- Center Stage</li> <li>-- DanceMotion USA<sup>32</sup></li> <li>-- Musical Overtures</li> <li>-- American Music Abroad</li> <li>-- Carnegie Hall Musical Exchange</li> <li>-- Performing Arts Initiative</li> </ul> <p>Visual Arts Programs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-- Biennales</li> <li>-- Traveling Exhibitions</li> <li>-- Visual Arts Initiative</li> </ul>
ECA/Fulbright Program and Related Academic Exchange Programs	<p>Under the Fulbright mtvU Program, U.S. students receive fellowships to conduct research abroad for one academic year on an aspect of international musical culture and share their experiences with their peers via video, reports, blogs, and podcasts showcased on mtvU.</p>

<sup>29</sup> Submission report aggregated the programs, and may or may not include all the cultural programs listed.

<sup>30</sup> Under this new program, American visual artists work with communities worldwide to create community-based art projects and engage with foreign audiences.

<sup>31</sup> Department of State collaborates with NEA to implement these programs.

<sup>32</sup> Program supports four regional tours by American dance companies throughout the world.

## FY 2011 DATA - DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

<b>Japan-United States Friendship Commission</b>	
Cultural Affairs Programs	Focus is on bringing American art (both visual and performing), to Japan, endeavoring to increase, both qualitatively and quantitatively, the presence of American art and artists in Japan.
<b>National Endowment for the Arts</b>	
ArtsLink Residencies	U.S. arts organizations receive 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.
FilmForward	Program aims for international cross-cultural understanding, collaboration, and dialogue by engaging audiences through the exhibition of film and conversation with filmmakers. <sup>33</sup>
International Literary Exchanges	Program 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 was substantial public outreach to bring writers and audiences together for a deeper understanding of the literary work and its culture. The outreach activities brought writers of the participating countries to the United States for readings and discussions; likewise, U.S. authors had the opportunity to engage with audiences in the partner countries. <sup>34</sup>
U.S. Artists International Program	Program provides support for U.S. dance, music, and theater ensembles that have been invited to participate in international festivals worldwide. Special opportunities are identified to promote international artistic exchanges between the United States and other nations that enhance international partnerships.

<sup>33</sup> It is an Initiative of the Sundance Institute and The President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities, in partnership with the National Endowment for the Humanities and the Institute of Museum and Library Services.

<sup>34</sup> The NEA discontinued funding for the International Literary Exchanges after FY 2011.

## FY 2011 DATA - DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

U.S.-Japan Creative Artists Fellowship Program	Program provides three-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.) <sup>35</sup>
<b>National Endowment for the Humanities<sup>36</sup></b>	
DFG/NEH Bilateral Digital Humanities Enriching Digital Collections Program	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. <sup>37</sup>
Fellowship Programs at Independent Research Institutions	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.
<b>Open World Leadership Center<sup>38</sup></b>	
Cultural Leaders Program	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. <sup>39</sup>

<sup>35</sup> Since 1978, the JUSFC and the NEA have worked together with the Agency for Cultural Affairs in Japan and the International House of Japan to organize this program.

<sup>36</sup> One program inactive in FY 2011: Digging into Data.

<sup>37</sup> NEH and the German Research Foundation (DFG) both work to encourage collaborative digital humanities projects between American and German institutions and scholars.

<sup>38</sup> The Open World Leadership Center Programs are aggregated.

<sup>39</sup> Program is conducted with support from the NEA.



## FY 2011 DATA - DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

<b>U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum<sup>40</sup></b>	
Education Division	Program coordinates training programs for school teachers. The National Outreach for Teacher Initiatives seeks to train elite secondary school teachers at public and private American schools to serve as representatives of the Museum. After receiving five and one-half days of training, the teacher fellows complete an outreach project. Staff members went to Czech Republic, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Germany, Lithuania, Poland, Rwanda, South Korea, and United Kingdom for educational exchanges.
The Holocaust Survivor and Victims Resource Center	USHMM hosted an Action for Reconciliation Service for Peace (ARSP) volunteer who assisted with 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.
International Archival Programs Division	Staff travels to foreign countries to locate and evaluate original documentation and arrange for its reproduction and acquisition, thereby making millions of pages of documents readily available in one location to scholars and the general public. <sup>41</sup>
Museum Services Division	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. Many overseas volunteers are involved in an oral history translation project for the USHMM's Survivors Registry.

<sup>40</sup> New program submissions include the Education Division and The Holocaust Survivor and Victims Resource Center. The International Seminar on Holocaust Education at Yad Vashem did not take place in FY 2011.

<sup>41</sup> In FY 2011, a USHMM employee went to Romania to teach a one-week course on the Holocaust to 60 employees from various Romanian government agencies.

## FY 2011 DATA - DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

University Programs Division	The program designs, develops, promotes, and coordinates 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. <sup>42</sup>
Visiting Scholar Programs	USHMM hosts 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 participants work primarily in the USHMM's Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies.

The likelihood of duplication among cultural programs reporting to us is minimal, 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 Cultural Affairs Program of JUSFC, for example, focuses on bringing American visual and performing arts to Japan, with the goal to increase, both qualitatively and quantitatively, the presence of American art and artists in Japan. The programs of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum, on the other hand, are strictly focused on the documentation, study, and interpretation of Holocaust history.

Opportunities for collaboration exist in this category. Obvious examples (from above) include NEA with the Open World Cultural Leaders Program<sup>43</sup> and NEA with JUSFC. FilmForward, a cooperative effort of Sundance Institute and the President's Committee on the Arts and Humanities, receives additional support through interagency transfers from other agencies. In most cases, however, differing agency and program goals preclude possibilities for collaboration.

In these challenging years for agency budgets and planning, programs come and go, under the careful scrutiny of federal watchdogs. Organizations sunset programs, offer programs when funds become available, and/or create new programs to implement new initiatives or respond to emerging needs or opportunities in the field.

NEH, for example, had one program inactive in 2011; this program will report activities supported by awards made in 2012 in next year's IAWG report. Four other NEH programs, reported in previous years, had been designed as short-term initiatives and were discontinued prior to FY 2011.<sup>44</sup>

<sup>42</sup> In FY 2011, UPD conducted three faculty seminars for 62 professors from Brazil, Canada, and Mexico; one summer research workshop comprising nine scholars from Israel, Germany, and the United States; and two lectures.

<sup>43</sup> The NEA discontinued support for the cultural participants of this program after FY 2011.

<sup>44</sup> Short-term initiatives included DFG/NEH Digital Humanities Symposia and Workshop Program; Transatlantic Collaboration Grants; Recovering Iraq's Past; and Rediscovering Afghanistan.

## FY 2011 DATA - DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

---

However, as in previous years, our data remains incomplete. Some entities, such as The Smithsonian Institution -- considered one of the leading sources for cultural programming in the world -- do not report to the IAWG. In addition, the Department of State's Cultural Heritage Center, which supports the protection and preservation of cultural heritage and serves as a center of expertise on global cultural heritage protection issues, does not contribute data. The Center's special projects include training programs for Afghanistan, as well as support for collaboration in heritage preservation with various governmental and nongovernmental organizations.<sup>45</sup>

### 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.

---

<sup>45</sup> Included are the International Cultural Property Protection Program; U.S. Ambassadors Fund for Cultural Preservation; Iraq Cultural Heritage Initiative; and Special Cultural Heritage Projects which may or may not include international exchanges and training data.

## FY 2011 DATA - DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

---

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 (6), while others host thousands, such as the Department of State's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs International Visitor Leadership Program (5,296).

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.

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.

## FY 2011 DATA - DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

---

Architectural and Transportation Barriers  
Compliance Board (Access Board)  
Commodity Futures Trading Commission  
Delaware River Basin Commission\*

Department of Agriculture

~Foreign Agricultural Service\*

Department of Commerce

~Bureau of Economic Analysis\*

~National Institute of Standards and Technology\*

~U.S. Census Bureau

~United States Patent and Trademark Office\*

Department of Defense

~Defense Security Cooperation Agency

Regional Centers for Security Studies

Department of Education

~Office of the Secretary, International Affairs

Department of Energy

~Environmental Management\*

~National Nuclear Security Administration\*

Department of Health and Human Services

~Food and Drug Administration\*

~National Institutes of Health\*

Department of Homeland Security

~Customs and Border Protection

~Federal Emergency Management Agency

~Federal Law Enforcement Training Center

~Transportation Security Administration

~U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

~United States Coast Guard

Department of Housing and Urban Development

~Office of Policy Development and Research

Department of the Interior

~Bureau of Ocean Energy Management,  
Regulation, and Enforcement\*

~Bureau of Reclamation\*

~National Parks Service\*

Department of Justice

~Criminal Division

~Drug Enforcement Administration

~Federal Bureau of Investigation

Department of Labor

~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

~Bureau of Western Hemispheric Affairs

Department of Transportation

~Federal Aviation Administration\*

~Federal Highway Administration\*

~Federal Railroad Administration\*

~Federal Transit Administration\*

~National Highway Traffic Safety Administration\*

~Research and Innovative Technology  
Administration\*

Department of the Treasury

~Internal Revenue Service

~Office of the Comptroller of the Currency

Department of Veterans Affairs

Environmental Protection Agency\*

Federal Communications Commission

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Federal Election Commission

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission\*

Federal Maritime Commission\*

Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service

Federal Trade Commission

General Services Administration

Library of Congress

Merit Systems Protection Board

National Capital Planning Commission

National Credit Union Administration

National Railroad Passenger Corporation

National Transportation Safety Board\*

Nuclear Regulatory Commission\*

Office of Government Ethics

Small Business Administration

Social Security Administration

Tennessee Valley Authority\*

United States Commission on Civil Rights

United States Government Accountability Office

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum

United States Postal Service

U.S. Trade and Development Agency

### SCIENTIFIC/TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Federal departments and agencies reported a total of 91 submissions described as having a scientific component. In tackling this list, less than one-half of the submissions 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.

Program submissions from 14 federal entities have been identified as fitting within this narrower category. The Department of Commerce has the largest number in this subset, followed by Energy, Health and Human Services, Agriculture, and Interior. 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.<sup>46</sup>

### SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PROGRAMS BY FEDERAL ENTITY

---

<sup>46</sup> Programs in the scientific research and development category that are marked with an asterisk (\*) also contain a professional and/or practical experience component.

## FY 2011 DATA - DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

<b>Department of Agriculture</b>	
Foreign Agricultural Service	<p>Afghanistan Agricultural Extension Project*</p> <p>Cochran Fellowship Program*</p> <p>Faculty Exchange Program*</p> <p>Norman E. Borlaug International Agricultural Science and Technology Fellows Program*</p> <p>Pakistan Watershed Rehabilitation*</p> <p>Scientific Cooperation Exchange Program With China*</p> <p>Visiting Scientist Program*</p>
<b>Department of Commerce</b>	
Bureau of Economic Analysis	BEA Overseas Training and Presentations*
National Institute of Standards and Technology	NIST Exchange Visitors Program
National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration	<p>Earth System Research Laboratory, Global Systems Division/Advanced Computing Section*</p> <p>Earth System Research Laboratory, Global Systems Division/Information Systems Branch</p> <p>National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service's International Activities*</p> <p>National Geodetic Survey International Activities*</p> <p>National Marine Fisheries Services</p> <p>Pacific Marine Environmental Laboratory Activities</p> <p>National Weather Service International Exchange and Training Program*</p>

## FY 2011 DATA - DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

National Telecommunications and Information Administration	Information and Communication Technologies Policy Making in a Global Environment*  Radio Frequency and Spectrum Management Course*
U.S. Census Bureau	Population Division: Training and Technical Assistance*
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office	Technical Assistance Programs*
<b>Department of Energy</b>	
Energy Administration	Energy Information Administration Programs*
Energy Resources	National Energy Technology Laboratory*  Office of Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability*
Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy	Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Programs*
Office of Fossil Energy	Office of Fossil Energy International Program*



## FY 2011 DATA - DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

Office of Health, Safety, and Security	<p>Japan Program (Radiation Effects Research Foundation Program)*</p> <p>Marshall Islands Environmental Monitoring Program*</p> <p>Office of Classification*</p> <p>Office of Enforcement and Oversight*</p> <p>Office of Environmental Policy and Assistance*</p> <p>Russian Health Studies Program*</p> <p>Spain Program (Palomares)*</p>
<b>Department of Health and Human Services</b>	
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	Exchange Visitor Program*
Food and Drug Administration	Science Training and Exchange Professional Program*
National Institutes of Health	<p>International Neuroscience Fellowship Program*</p> <p>NIH Visiting Fellows*</p> <p>National Cancer Institute*</p> <p>National Institute on Drug Abuse International Program*</p>
Office of Global Affairs	<p>Border Health Commission Programs*</p> <p>Health Diplomacy Programs*</p>
<b>Department of the Interior</b>	
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation, and Enforcement	Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation, and Enforcement*

## FY 2011 DATA - DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

Bureau of Reclamation	Reclamation Training Programs*
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*
<b>Department of Labor</b>	
Bureau of Labor Statistics	BLS International Labor Statistics Center*
<b>Department of Transportation</b>	
Federal Aviation Administration	Office of International Aviation International Training Program*
<b>Marine Mammal Commission</b>	
Marine Mammal Commission Programs	
<b>National Aeronautics and Space Administration</b>	
Office of International and Interagency Relations	NASA Exchange Visitor Program Resident Research Visitor Program
<b>National Science Foundation</b>	
Office of International Science and Engineering Program	
<b>National Transportation Safety Board</b>	

## FY 2011 DATA - DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

---

National Transportation Safety Board Training Program*
<b>Nuclear Regulatory Commission</b>
NRC Regional Programs*
<b>United States Agency for International Development</b>
Economic Growth and Agricultural Development Programs*
Environment Programs*
Population, Health, and Nutrition Programs*
<b>Vietnam Education Foundation</b>
Capacity Building Program <sup>47</sup>

### ACADEMIC/EDUCATION PROGRAMS

The IAWG defines academic/education programs as those in which the primary focus of participants is to attend educational institutions or contribute to the development of such institutions and their curricula. We also include programs that are designed to improve educational systems in developing countries.

The IAWG further classifies academic programs by the targeted level and type of the program, from elementary student/staff exchanges and training through postdoctoral 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.

---

<sup>47</sup> This is one of four programs of the Vietnam Education Foundation that aims to forge sustainable bilateral partnerships within the scientific and academic communities as a means to develop talented leaders in the fields of science, medicine, and technology. Additional programs are listed within the academic/education category and also have a professional development component as well.

## FY 2011 DATA - DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

### Elementary- and Secondary-Level Programs

Three federal entities have submissions 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, as long as federal entities are aware of the various programming offered by each entity.

Department of Education		
Office of Postsecondary Education	Fulbright-Hays Group Projects Abroad	Modern foreign language and area studies programs, including training, research, and curriculum development for teachers at the K-12 level
	Fulbright-Hays Seminars Abroad Program	Opportunities for teachers and curriculum specialists to participate in short-term seminars in social sciences, humanities, or host-country languages
Office of Safe and Healthy Students <sup>48</sup>	Civics Voices: An International Democracy Memory Bank Project	Teacher training, community research projects, and civic education capacity building
Department of State		
Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs	Citizen Exchange Programs	Professional, cultural, and youth exchanges supported through nonprofit organizations

<sup>48</sup> Only one program was active in FY 2011.

## FY 2011 DATA - DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

	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 and Related Academic Exchange Programs	Exchanges between U.S. and foreign teachers and administrators
	Global Educational Programs	English language programs focusing on teaching, teacher-training, and curriculum development
	Other Appropriations Programs	Separately appropriated exchange programs and educational outreach activities at the secondary and university levels, including programming at the East-West Center, the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships, and Israeli-Arab Scholarships
	Special Professional and Cultural Exchange Programs	Secondary-level student and teacher exchanges with the former Soviet Union and Germany
Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs	Variety of exchanges, seminars, training programs, master classes, and conferences promoting U.S. interests in region
<b>U.S. Agency for International Development</b>		
Education and Training		Various initiatives designed to improve pre-primary, primary, and secondary levels of education

## FY 2011 DATA - DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

### Undergraduate-Level Programs

Six federal entities reported submissions 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 and Education. Potential duplication among undergraduate programs is very low, because most programming is thematically and/or geographically specific and therefore, with a few exceptions, unique. In addition, not all programs are active each fiscal year.<sup>49</sup>

<b>Department of Defense</b>	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
<b>Department of Education</b>	Office of Postsecondary Education	European Union-United States Atlantis Program	EU-U.S. improvements in higher and vocational education
		Fulbright-Hays 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

<sup>49</sup> USED's Fulbright-Hays Faculty Research Abroad Program, which gives institutional grants to support fellowships that aim to strengthen area studies and language programs in academia, was suspended in FY 2011 due to budget constraints.

## FY 2011 DATA - DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

---

<b>Department of Homeland Security</b>	United States Coast Guard	U.S. Coast Guard Academy Programs	Undergraduate degree program for foreign students
<b>Department of State</b>	Bureau of African Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs	Variety of programming including seminars, conferences, workshops, speakers programs, training courses focusing on topics of regional interest
	Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs	Economic Support Fund Programs	Development and strengthening of institutions necessary for sustainable democracy

## FY 2011 DATA - DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

		Fulbright Program and Related Academic Exchange Programs	<p>Critical Language Scholarship Program provides intensive language immersion study abroad for U.S. undergraduates and graduates. Awards are for study of Arabic, Azerbaijani, Chinese, Indic (Bangla/Bengali, Hindi, Punjabi, and Urdu), Indonesian, Japanese, Korean, Persian, Russian, and Turkic languages</p> <p>Study of the U.S. Summer Institutes</p> <p>Cyprus-America Scholarship Program provided to Greek-Cypriot and Turkish-Cypriot students to study at U.S. universities for bachelor and master's degrees.</p> <p>Various Fulbright Programs provides undergraduate degree programs</p> <p>Global Undergraduate Scholarships</p>
		Global Educational Programs	English language programs focusing on teaching, teacher-training, and curriculum development



## FY 2011 DATA - DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

		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	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
<b>Department of Transportation</b>	Maritime Administration	United States Merchant Marine Academy Programs	Undergraduate degree program for foreign students
<b>U.S. Agency for International Development</b>		Education and Training	Various initiatives designed to improve pre-primary, primary, secondary, and higher

## FY 2011 DATA - DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

		education
--	--	-----------

### Graduate-Level University Programs

Eight federal entities have 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. Similar to undergraduate programs, this program category reveals limited opportunity for duplication because of thematic and geographic specialization.

<b>Department of Defense</b>	Defense Security Cooperation Agency	Professional Military Education Exchanges	Academic or full-year training in military staff schools abroad for officers
	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
<b>Department of Education</b>	Office of Postsecondary Education <sup>50</sup>	European Union-United States Atlantis Program	EU-U.S. improvements in higher and vocational education
		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

<sup>50</sup> Both the USED Fulbright-Hays Faculty Research Abroad Program, which gives institutional grants to support fellowships that aim to strengthen area studies and language programs in academia, and the USED Fulbright-Hays Doctoral Dissertation Research Abroad Program, which offers fellowships to doctoral candidates for dissertation research in modern foreign languages and area studies, were suspended in FY 2011 due to budget constraints.

## FY 2011 DATA - DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

---

<b>Department of State</b>	Bureau of African Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs	Variety of programming including seminars, conferences, workshops, speakers programs, training courses focusing on topics of regional interest
--------------------------------	------------------------------	---	--

## FY 2011 DATA - DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

	Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs	Fulbright Program and Related Academic Exchange Programs	<p>A variety of Fulbright Academic Exchange Programs</p> <p>Fulbright Foreign Student Program awards merit-based graduate-level scholarships at U.S. institutions for research and study in any academic field for a year or more.</p> <p>Fulbright Foreign Language Program</p> <p>Fulbright U.S. Student Program awards merit-based fellowships to U.S. graduating seniors, graduate students, artists, and young professionals for study and research abroad. Program includes an English Teaching Assistant component.</p> <p>Fulbright English-Teaching Assistant Program places U.S. students as English teaching assistants in schools or universities overseas</p> <p>Teaching Assistant Program provides fellowships to young teachers from abroad to serve as a native language resource for American students and take courses.</p> <p>International Fulbright Science &amp; Technology Awards brings foreign students to the United States for doctoral study.</p>
--	--	--	--

## FY 2011 DATA - DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

		Global Educational Programs	English language programs focusing on teaching, teacher-training, and curriculum development
		Other Appropriations Programs	Separately appropriated exchange programs and educational outreach activities at the secondary and university levels, including programming at the East-West Center, the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships, and Israeli-Arab Scholarships
		Special Academic Exchange Programs	Muskie Doctoral Fellowship grants, scholarships for students from South Pacific, East Timor, and Tibet, and support to various organizations promoting exchange opportunities
		Support for East European Democracy Exchanges	Educational fellowships in fields supporting democratic practices and free market economies, and special group projects
	Bureau of Europe and Eurasian Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs	Variety of exchanges, seminars, training programs, master classes, and conferences promoting U.S. interests in region

## FY 2011 DATA - DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

	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 Western Hemisphere Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs	Exchanges, training, seminars, and conferences in the region that foster democracy, trade, and sustainable economic development, cooperation on drug trafficking and other crime issues, poverty reduction, and environmental protection
<b>Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission</b>		Education and Training Programs	Seed money for projects and institutional grants to promote area studies
<b>National Science Foundation</b>		Office of International Science and Engineering	Research support for undergraduate, graduate, and postgraduate students
<b>U.S. Agency for International Development</b>		Education and Training	Various initiatives designed to establish higher education and research partnerships, alliances, and networks with developing countries
<b>United States Holocaust Memorial Museum</b>		Visiting Scholar Programs	Scholarly exchanges and activities centered on Holocaust issues

## FY 2011 DATA - DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

<b>Vietnam Education Foundation</b>	VEF Fellowship Program	Graduate study opportunities at U.S. institutions for Vietnamese nationals in the fields of science, technology, engineering, math, and medicine
-------------------------------------	------------------------	--

### Postdoctoral Research Programs

Seven federal entities report programming in this category. The Department of State sponsored the majority of postdoctoral/research programs. All are diverse in program mission, goals, and objectives. The opportunity for duplication in programming is minimal.

Please note that graduate and postdoctoral 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.

<b>Department of Education</b>	Office of Postsecondary Education	American Overseas Research Centers Program	Grants to establish and operate overseas research centers with one focus being area studies
		Fulbright-Hays Seminars Abroad Program	Short-term seminars in social sciences, humanities, or host-country languages for schoolteachers, curriculum specialists, and college faculty
<b>Department of State</b>	Bureau of African Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs	Variety of programming including seminars, conferences, workshops, speakers programs, training courses focusing on topics of regional interest
	Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs	Fulbright Program and Related Academic Exchange Programs Other Appropriations Programs	Variety of research fellowships and research oriented activities

**FY 2011 DATA - DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT**

		Special Academic Exchange Programs	
		Support for East European Democracy Exchanges	
	Bureau of Europe and Eurasian Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs	Variety of exchanges, seminars, training programs, master classes, and conferences promoting U.S. interests in region
	Bureau of Intelligence and Research	Research and Training Program on Eastern Europe and the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union	Advanced research, graduate, and language training
<b>Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission</b>		Education and Training Programs	Seed money for projects and institutional grants to promote area studies
<b>National Science Foundation</b>		Office of International Science and Engineering	International research fellowship awards, support for cooperative research activities, and joint workshops and seminars
<b>U.S. Agency for International Development</b>		Education and Training	Various initiatives designed to establish higher education and research partnerships, alliances, and networks with developing countries
<b>United States Holocaust Memorial Museum</b>		Visiting Scholar Programs	Scholarly exchanges and activities centered on Holocaust issues



## FY 2011 DATA - DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

<b>Vietnam Education Foundation</b>	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 program submissions in this category. The Departments of Defense, Education, and State sponsored the majority of programming. 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.

<b>Department of Defense</b>	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
------------------------------	--	-------------------------------------	--

**FY 2011 DATA - DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT**

	Regional Centers for Securities Studies	--Africa Center for Strategic Studies --Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies --Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies --George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies --Near East-South Asia Center for Strategic Studies	Five regional centers sponsor graduate-level academic programs, professional seminars and workshops, research opportunities, and other activities that promote understanding and study of security-related issues by U.S. and foreign participants
<b>Department of Education</b>	Office of Postsecondary Education	American Overseas Research Centers Program	Grants to establish and operate overseas research and area studies centers
		Fulbright-Hays Group Projects Abroad	Modern foreign language and area studies programs for teachers, students, and faculty of higher education institutions
		Fulbright-Hays Seminars Abroad	Short-term seminars for teachers, college faculty, curriculum specialists in social sciences, humanities, or host-country languages
<b>Department of State</b>	Bureau of African Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs	English teaching is a component of varied democracy building activities for the region
	Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs	Global Educational Programs	English language programs focusing on teaching, teacher-training, and curriculum development

## FY 2011 DATA - DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

	Bureau of Intelligence and Research	Research and Training Program on Eastern Europe and the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union	Advanced research, graduate, and language training
<b>Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission</b>		Education and Training Programs	Seed money for projects and institutional grants to promote area studies
<b>Peace Corps</b>		Peace Corps Volunteer Service Program	Program component is community-based English teaching overseas

## PROFESSIONAL EXCHANGES AND TRAINING

The majority of the international exchange and training programs reported to the IAWG include professional exchange and training activities. 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 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.

## FY 2011 DATA - DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

Professional exchange and training programs that were not addressed in previous sections can, for the most part, be divided among four primary categories.<sup>51</sup>

- (1) Trade and Economic Development
- (2) Law Enforcement and Security
- (3) Democracy and Human Rights
- (4) Multi-Themed Programming

### Trade and Economic Development

Numerous federal agencies sponsor or participate in programs designed to facilitate trade and promote economic development abroad. The vast majority of these are either topically or geographically focused. Topically specialized programs, such as those sponsored by the Department of Commerce's Patent and Trademark Office, 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.

<b>African Development Foundation</b>		Grassroots Development Projects
<b>Commodity Futures Trading Commission</b>		Technical Assistance Programs
<b>Department of Agriculture</b>	Foreign Agricultural Service	Cochran Fellowship Program
		Faculty Exchange Programs
<b>Department of Commerce</b>	Bureau of Economic Analysis	BEA Overseas Training and Presentations
	International Trade Administration	Special American Business Internship Training Program

<sup>51</sup> There may be a limited degree of overlap among these areas and identifiable subcategories within them. Please note that not all professional exchange and training programs reported to the IAWG are included in these four categories.

## FY 2011 DATA - DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

	National Institute of Standards and Technology	Standards in Trade Program
	Office of the General Counsel	Commercial Law Development Program
	United States Patent and Trademark Office	Technical Assistance Programs
<b>Department of Labor</b>	Bureau of International Labor Affairs	Trade Agreement Administration and Technical Cooperation
<b>Federal Trade Commission</b>		International Programs
<b>United States Government Accountability Office</b>		International Auditor Fellowship Program
<b>U.S. Agency for International Development</b>		Economic Growth and Agricultural Development
<b>U.S. Trade and Development Agency</b>		Trade-Related Training

### Law Enforcement and Security

Six federal organizations report on federal law enforcement and 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.<sup>52</sup>

U.S. Coast Guard Programs, which include significant law enforcement- and security-related activities, are listed under Multi-Themed Programming.

<sup>52</sup> Programs in the law enforcement and security category that are marked by an asterisk (\*) also include trade and economic development activities.

**FY 2011 DATA - DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT**

<b>Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia</b>		Pretrial Services Agency
<b>Department of Defense</b>	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
<b>Department of Homeland Security</b>	Federal Emergency Management Agency	Center for Domestic Preparedness Emergency Management Institute Programs Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Management Training and Technical Assistance Programs National Fire Academy Programs
	Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	Critical Infrastructure/Key Resources Protection Workshop Firearms Instructor Development Training Workshop International Individual Students Program International Law Enforcement Academy Leadership Through Understanding Human Behavior Training Program Vessel Boarding and Instructor Development Workshop

## FY 2011 DATA - DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

	Immigration and Customs Enforcement	Bulk Cash Smuggling International Training Program HSI Forensic Laboratory Training
	Transportation and Security Administration	TSA International Training
	U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services	Refugee, Asylum, and International Operations (RAIO) Division - Training RAIO Asylum Division - Training
	United States Coast Guard	International Personnel Exchange Program Resident Training Programs
	United States Secret Service	USSS International Training Program
<b>Department of Justice</b>	Antitrust Division	Antitrust Division International Technical Assistance Programs*
	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives	ATF International Training
	Criminal Division	International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance, and Training Program
	Drug Enforcement Administration	International Narcotics Control Training Program
	Federal Bureau of Investigation	Federal Bureau of Investigation International Training Programs

## FY 2011 DATA - DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

<b>Department of State</b>	Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	International Demand Reduction Training and Technical Assistance
<b>Department of Transportation</b>	Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration	Drug Interdiction Assistance Program*

### Democracy and Human Rights

Numerous federal organizations sponsor programs designed to promote democratic systems of governance and global respect for human rights and the rule of law. In addition to the programs listed below, many of the programs listed under Multi-Themed Programming, notably those sponsored by the Department of State, have activities that focus on the promotion of democracy and human rights.

Themes represented in the programs in this category are very diverse and include, but are not limited to, conflict resolution, promotion of free and independent media, NGO development, fair labor practices, citizen participation in government, and the strengthening of governing institutions. Program sponsors should be mindful that many of these themes appear in numerous federal programs. While these programs may not directly duplicate each other, sharing best practices and benchmarking among program sponsors could serve to improve overall program efficiency and effectiveness.

<b>Broadcasting Board of Governors</b>		International Media Training Center Program
<b>Department of Defense</b>	Defense Security Cooperation Agency	International Military Education and Training <sup>53</sup>
<b>Department of Education</b>	Office of Safe and Healthy Students	Deliberating in a Democracy in the Americas <sup>54</sup>
<b>Department of Labor</b>	Bureau of International Labor Affairs	Child Labor, Forced Labor, and Human Trafficking Program

<sup>53</sup> While some courses under the International Military Education and Training Program do address democracy and human rights issues, the majority of the courses are categorized under law enforcement and security.

<sup>54</sup> New program submission in FY 2011.



## FY 2011 DATA - DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

<b>Department of State</b>	Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs	Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central America
<b>Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service</b>		International Labor Conflict Management Program
<b>Library of Congress</b>		Global Legal Information Network
<b>National Endowment for Democracy</b>		Reagan-Fascell Democracy Fellows Program
<b>Office of Government Ethics</b>		International Technical Assistance and Cooperation
<b>U.S. Agency for International Development</b>		Democracy and Governance Programs Humanitarian Assistance
<b>U.S. Institute of Peace<sup>55</sup></b>		Academy for International Conflict Management and Peacebuilding

### 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 federal government.

As noted in previous sections, geographically specific programs such as those sponsored by the Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission and thematically specific programs such as those sponsored by the U.S. Coast Guard (which specializes in maritime law enforcement, search and rescue, marine environmental protection, waterways management, and other Coast Guard operational areas) are unlikely to duplicate other programs. IAWG also notes that the U.S. Coast Guard includes trade and economic development activities in their programming.

<sup>55</sup>No data for the Center for Post-Conflict Peace and Stability Operations programming in FY 2011.

## FY 2011 DATA - DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

<b>Department of Homeland Security</b>	U.S. Coast Guard	U.S. Coast Guard Exportable Training  U.S. Coast Guard International Personnel Exchanges Programs  U.S. Coast Guard Resident Training Programs
<b>Department of State<sup>56</sup></b>	Bureau of African Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs
	Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs
	Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs	Citizen Exchange Programs  Economic Support Fund Programs  Special Professional and Cultural Exchange Programs  Support for East European Democracy Exchanges
	Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs
	Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs
	Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs
	Office of International Information Programs	U.S. Speakers and Specialists Programs

<sup>56</sup> Bureau of South and Central Asia did not submit data for FY 2011.

## FY 2011 DATA - DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

<b>Japan-United States Friendship Commission</b>	Education and Training Programs
<b>Millennium Challenge Corporation</b> <sup>57</sup>	Training Activities
<b>Peace Corps</b>	Peace Corps Volunteer Services Program
<b>U.S. Agency for International Development</b>	Education and Training
<b>Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars</b>	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.

Some large programming agencies aggregate information on various discrete activities before providing it to the IAWG, so specific details on topics, audiences, methodologies, and intended results are not always available. However, based on the information that we do have, the IAWG is able to develop overarching duplication assessments that identify areas with higher levels of risk and areas where coordination is crucial to avoid duplication.

As noted earlier in the chapter, 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.

As in previous years' reporting, inventory data reveals that the Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development sponsor a significant portion of the federal exchange and training program (U.S. and foreign) participants.<sup>58</sup>

---

<sup>57</sup> Millennium Challenge Corporation submitted data for the first time in FY 2011.

## FY 2011 DATA - DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

---

The IAWG believes that U.S. embassies and missions abroad are in a great position to ensure that duplicative programming is avoided because overseas personnel can make informed needs assessments that can be adjusted based on various federal programming options, political priorities, and changing or evolving host-country environments. The majority of USAID projects and all Peace Corps local programming is developed and implemented in-country.

The State Department's Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review "provides a blueprint for elevating American 'civilian power' to better advance our national interests and to be a better partner to the U.S. military."<sup>59</sup>

Among its "beyond Washington" objectives, the QDDR aims to empower overseas Chiefs of Missions with innovative diplomacy and development strategies and new tools that will strengthen, guide, and align the work of all USG agencies overseas in a more efficient, effective, and cohesive manner among U.S. and international stakeholders. The results so far indicate that the QDDR is making an impact. Secretary Clinton has quite simply said: "We cannot achieve the real results that the American people demand and deserve if we don't coordinate and collaborate."<sup>60</sup>

\*\*\*

Federal agencies must commit to working together domestically and overseas to ensure that all interested parties 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 in this challenging budget-constrained environment.

---

<sup>58</sup> Federal coordination occurs through the auspices of the State/USAID Strategic Plan for 2007-2012.

<sup>59</sup> "Leading through Civilian Power: The First Quadrennial Review" at <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/153142.pdf>.

<sup>60</sup> Excerpt from Unclassified State Cable 00077799.

---

## **APPENDIX A: MANDATE: 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.

## IAWG MANDATE

---

(E) A senior representative of the Department of Justice, who shall be designated by the Attorney General.

(F) A senior representative of the Agency for International Development, who shall be designated by the Administrator of the Agency.

(G) Senior representatives of such other departments and agencies as the Chair determines to be appropriate.

(4) Representatives of the National Security Adviser and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget may participate in the Working Group at the discretion of the Adviser and the Director, respectively.

(5) The Working Group shall be supported by an interagency staff office established in the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the United States Information Agency.

(6) The Working Group shall have the following purposes and responsibilities:

(A) To collect, analyze, and report data provided by all United States Government departments and agencies conducting international exchanges and training programs.

(B) To promote greater understanding and cooperation among concerned United States Government departments and agencies of common issues and challenges in conducting international exchanges and training programs, including through the establishment of a clearinghouse for information on international exchange and training activities in the governmental and nongovernmental sectors.

(C) In order to achieve the most efficient and cost-effective use of Federal resources, to identify administrative and programmatic duplication and overlap of activities by the various United States Government departments and agencies involved in Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs, to identify how each Government-sponsored international exchange and training program promotes United States foreign policy, and to report thereon.

(D)(i) Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1998 and 1999, the Working Group shall develop a coordinated and cost-effective strategy for all United States Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs, including an action plan with the objective of achieving a minimum of 10 percent cost savings through greater efficiency, the consolidation of programs, or the elimination of duplication, or any combination thereof.

(ii) Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1998 and 1999, the Working Group shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees setting forth the strategy and action plan required by clause (i).

(iii) Each year thereafter the Working Group shall assess the strategy and plan required by clause (i).

## IAWG MANDATE

---

(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 EXCHANGES AND TRAINING PROGRAMS**



	Administers Int'l Exchanges & Training			Reports Data to IAWG		Comments
	Yes	No	Unknown	Yes	No	
<b>EXECUTIVE BRANCH</b>						
<b>EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT</b>						
Council of Economic Advisors		X			X	
Council on Environmental Quality		X			X	
National Security Council		X			X	
Office of Administration		X			X	
Office of Management and Budget		X			X	
Office of National Drug Control Policy		X			X	
Office of Policy Development		X			X	
Office of Science and Technology Policy		X			X	
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative		X			X	
Office of the Vice President of the United States		X			X	
The White House Office		X			X	
<b>EXECUTIVE AGENCIES</b>						
<b>Cabinet-Level Departments</b>						
Agriculture	X			X		
Commerce	X			X		
Defense	X			X		
Education	X			X		
Energy	X			X		
Health and Human Services	X			X		
Homeland Security	X			X		
Housing and Urban Development	X			X		
Interior	X			X		
Justice	X			X		
Labor	X			X		
State	X			X		
Transportation	X			X		
Treasury	X			X		
Veterans Affairs	X			X		
<b>Independent Establishments and Government Corporations</b>						
African Development Foundation	X			X		
Central Intelligence Agency			X		X	IAWG does not collect classified information
Commodity Futures Trading Commission	X			X		
Consumer Product Safety Commission	X			X		
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		X	
Farm Credit Administration		X			X	
Federal Communications Commission	X			X		
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	X			X		
Federal Election Commission	X			X		
Federal Housing Finance Board		X			X	
Federal Labor Relations Authority		X			X	
Federal Maritime Commission	X			X		
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service	X			X		
Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission		X			X	
Federal Reserve System	X				X	
Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board	X			X		No data to report in FY 2011
Federal Trade Commission	X			X		
General Services Administration	X			X		
Institute of Museum and Library Services		X			X	
Inter-American Foundation	X			X		
Merit Systems Protection Board	X			X		
Millennium Challenge Corporation	X			X		
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	X			X		
National Archives and Records Administration	X			X		No data to report in FY 2011
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 to report in FY 2011

	Administers Int'l Exchanges & Training			Reports Data to IAWG		Comments
	Yes	No	Unknown	Yes	No	
Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission		X			X	
Office of Government Ethics	X			X		
Office of Personnel Management	X			X		Received no submission
Office of Special Counsel	X			X		Received no submission
Overseas Private Investment Corporation		X			X	
Peace Corps	X			X		
Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation	X			X		No data to report in FY 2011
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	X		
U.S. International Trade Commission					X	
U.S. Postal Service	X			X		
U.S. Trade and Development Agency	X			X		
Vietnam Education Foundation	X			X		
<b>Boards, Committees, and Commissions</b>						
Administrative Committee of the Federal Register			X		X	Part of National Archives and Records Admin.
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation		X			X	
American Battle Monuments Commission		X			X	
Appalachian Regional Commission	X				X	
Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board	X			X		
Arctic Research Commission		X			X	
Arthritis and Musculoskeletal Interagency Coordinating Committee		X			X	Part of Health & Human Services/NIH
The Asia Foundation	X			X		Submits data under DOS
Barry M. Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation		X			X	
Broadcasting Board of Governors	X			X		
Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board		X			X	
Citizen's Stamp Advisory Committee		X			X	
Commission on Fine Arts	X				X	

	Administers Int'l Exchanges & Training			Reports Data to IAWG		Comments
	Yes	No	Unknown	Yes	No	
Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States			X		X	Part of Treasury
Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements		X			X	Part of Commerce
Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled		X			X	
Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention		X			X	Part of Justice
Delaware River Basin Commission	X			X		
Endangered Species Committee		X			X	Part of Interior
Export Administration Review Board		X			X	
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

	Administers Int'l Exchanges & Training			Reports Data to IAWG		Comments
	Yes	No	Unknown	Yes	No	
Permanent Committee on the Oliver Wendall Holmes Device		X			X	Part of Library of Congress
President's Committee on Employment of People with Disabilities			X		X	Part of Dept. of Labor
President's Council on Integrity and Efficiency		X			X	Part of Office of Management and Budget
President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board		X			X	
Presidio Trust			X		X	Part of Interior - Activities would be submitted by Nat'l Park Service
Social Security Advisory Board		X			X	
Susquehanna River Basin Commission	X			X		No data to report in FY 2011
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		Part of Veterans Affairs
Veterans Day National Committee		X			X	Part of Education
White House Commission on Presidential Scholars		X			X	
<b>QUASI-OFFICIAL AGENCIES</b>						
Legal Services Corporation		X			X	
Smithsonian Institution	X				X	Does not report to IAWG
State Justice Institute	X			X		No submission in FY 2011
U.S. Institute of Peace	X			X		
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars	X			X		
<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>						
Civil Air Patrol	X			X		
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	X			X		Independent org. within Energy
Federal Executive Boards	X			X		No submission in FY 2011
<b>LEGISLATIVE BRANCH</b>						
Architect of the Capitol		X			X	
Congress			X		X	
Congressional Budget Office		X			X	
United States Government Accountability Office	X			X		

	Administers Int'l Exchanges & Training			Reports Data to IAWG		Comments
	Yes	No	Unknown	Yes	No	
Government Printing Office		X			X	
Library of Congress	X			X		
Open World Leadership Center	X			X		
U.S. Botanic Gardens			X		X	Operates under auspices of Architect of the Capitol
<b>JUDICIAL BRANCH</b>						
Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts			X		X	
Federal Judicial Center			X		X	
Lower Courts			X		X	
Special Courts			X		X	
Supreme Court of the United States			X		X	
U.S. Sentencing Commission		X			X	

---

## **APPENDIX C: PARTICIPANTS BY COUNTRY**

# FY 2011 Participants by Country

## East Asia and Pacific - EAP

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Australia	365	5,354	5,719
Brunei	78	388	466
Cambodia	463	17,825	18,288
China	2,254	25,155	27,409
Cook Islands	0	4	4
East Asia and Pacific Regional	37	1,720	1,757
East Asia and Pacific Unspecified	29	206	235
East Timor	14	215	229
Fiji	75	3,565	3,640
French Polynesia	4	0	4
Hong Kong (Special Administrative Region)	489	1,429	1,918
Indonesia	586	34,837	35,423
Japan	1,129	5,919	7,048
Kiribati	0	16	16
Korea (North)	12	189	201
Korea (South)	772	3,460	4,232
Laos	101	1,247	1,348
Macau	10	26	36
Malaysia	279	1,633	1,912
Marshall Islands	51	126	177
Micronesia, Federated States of	47	59	106
Mongolia	417	10,972	11,389
Myanmar (Burma)	32	1,766	1,798
Nauru	0	1	1
New Zealand	200	454	654
Palau	18	35	53
Papua New Guinea	17	146	163
Philippines	963	115,438	116,401
Pitcairn Islands	0	29	29
Samoa (Formerly Western Samoa)	41	103	144
Singapore	181	2,118	2,299
Solomon Islands	1	49	50
Taiwan	362	2,054	2,416
Thailand	1,041	13,398	14,439
Tonga	46	56	102
Tuvalu	0	7	7
Vanuatu	69	8	77
Vietnam	1,332	65,888	67,220
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11,515</b>	<b>315,895</b>	<b>327,410</b>



## FY 2011 Participants by Country

### Eurasia - EA

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Armenia	214	14,362	14,576
Azerbaijan	268	3,805	4,073
Belarus	36	3,549	3,585
Eurasia Regional	261	77	338
Eurasia Unspecified	0	0	0
Georgia	197	7,505	7,702
Kazakhstan	203	2,833	3,036
Kyrgyzstan	183	2,714	2,897
Moldova	266	2,173	2,439
Russia	1,073	4,240	5,313
Tajikistan	174	4,498	4,672
Turkmenistan	40	2,706	2,746
Ukraine	1,195	24,161	25,356
Uzbekistan	52	1,168	1,220
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,162</b>	<b>73,791</b>	<b>77,953</b>

# FY 2011 Participants by Country

## Europe - EUR

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Albania	169	7,965	8,134
Andorra	3	1	4
Austria	671	1,628	2,299
Belgium	209	1,387	1,596
Bosnia-Herzegovina	105	65,648	65,753
Bulgaria	372	1,299	1,671
Croatia	152	400	552
Cyprus	55	8,553	8,608
Czech Republic	341	2,792	3,133
Denmark	216	397	613
Eastern Europe Regional	157	281	438
Estonia	134	395	529
Europe Unspecified	25	470	495
European Union	452	887	1,339
Finland	285	274	559
France	786	2,278	3,064
Germany	10,394	15,126	25,520
Greece	275	1,584	1,859
Guernsey	0	2	2
Hungary	426	1,748	2,174
Iceland	51	88	139
Ireland	648	602	1,250
Isle of Man	0	13	13
Italy	395	1,269	1,664
Jersey	0	1	1
Kosovo	162	34,790	34,952
Latvia	448	6,653	7,101
Liechtenstein	0	2	2
Lithuania	136	286	422
Luxembourg	9	51	60
Macedonia (Former Yugoslav Republic of)	201	1,679	1,880
Malta	40	724	764
Monaco	1	1	2
NATO	0	226	226
Netherlands	313	10,272	10,585
Northern Ireland	0	5	5
Norway	172	1,307	1,479
Poland	313	86,640	86,953
Portugal	85	256	341
Romania	188	2,469	2,657
San Marino	0	2	2
Serbia and Montenegro	181	14,765	14,946
Slovakia	156	1,042	1,198
Slovenia	39	670	709
Spain	584	11,935	12,519
Sweden	218	445	663
Switzerland	648	743	1,391
Turkey	1,079	2,120	3,199
United Kingdom	979	2,070	3,049

# FY 2011 Participants by Country

## Near East - NEA

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Algeria	118	1,222	1,340
Bahrain	55	475	530
Egypt	450	52,760	53,210
Iran	4	65	69
Iraq	242	20,306	20,548
Israel	260	5,381	5,641
Jordan	1,175	25,773	26,948
Kuwait	73	590	663
Lebanon	74	6,028	6,102
Libya	1	89	90
Morocco	820	42,587	43,407
Near East Regional	110	245	355
Near East Unspecified	0	85	85
Oman	71	729	800
Qatar	88	6,353	6,441
Saudi Arabia	138	10,564	10,702
Syria	20	97	117
Tunisia	154	801	955
United Arab Emirates	71	1,388	1,459
West Bank and Gaza	165	37,359	37,524
Yemen	17	1,606	1,623
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,106</b>	<b>214,503</b>	<b>218,609</b>

## FY 2011 Participants by Country

### Region Unattributable

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Unattributable	97	1,926	2,023
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>1,926</b>	<b>2,023</b>

# FY 2011 Participants by Country

## South Asia - SA

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Afghanistan	533	486,081	486,614
Bangladesh	259	393,800	394,059
Bhutan	14	61	75
India	1,042	33,115	34,157
Maldives	16	243	259
Nepal	147	125,309	125,456
Pakistan	239	27,432	27,671
South Asia Regional	5	649	654
South Asia Unspecified	0	89	89
Sri Lanka	135	2,607	2,742
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,390</b>	<b>1,069,386</b>	<b>1,071,776</b>

# FY 2011 Participants by Country

## Sub-Saharan Africa - AF

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Angola	4	236	240
Benin	116	7,383	7,499
Botswana	181	1,803	1,984
Burkina Faso	185	5,547	5,732
Burundi	17	320	337
Cameroon	237	836	1,073
Cape Verde	143	245	388
Central African Republic	1	9	10
Chad	3	608	611
Comoros	1	230	231
Congo (Brazzaville)	13	9,910	9,923
Cote d'Ivoire	3	159	162
Democratic Republic of the Congo	20	1,841	1,861
Djibouti	4	327	331
Equatorial Guinea	1	34	35
Eritrea	4	12	16
Ethiopia	202	31,283	31,485
Gabon	15	271	286
Gambia, The	132	260	392
Ghana	678	28,300	28,978
Guinea	87	1,966	2,053
Guinea-Bissau	0	88	88
Kenya	623	9,139	9,762
Lesotho	134	3,938	4,072
Liberia	124	821	945
Madagascar	162	12,356	12,518
Malawi	176	133,063	133,239
Mali	201	4,287	4,488
Mauritania	22	423	445
Mauritius	33	297	330
Mozambique	184	30,665	30,849
Namibia	157	5,634	5,791
Niger	12	202	214
Nigeria	176	43,976	44,152
Rwanda	152	38,232	38,384
Sao Tome and Principe	3	48	51
Senegal	502	1,988	2,490
Seychelles	12	185	197
Sierra Leone	126	381	507
Somalia	1	72	73
South Africa	403	9,082	9,485
Sub-Saharan Africa Regional	38	828	866
Sub-Saharan Africa Unspecified	1	380	381
Sudan	18	394	412
Swaziland	159	8,605	8,764
Tanzania	390	4,086	4,476
Togo	138	656	794
Uganda	309	10,665	10,974
Western Sahara	0	79	79

# FY 2011 Participants by Country

## Western Hemisphere - WHA

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Anguilla	1	10	11
Antigua and Barbuda	32	247	279
Argentina	301	1,276	1,577
Aruba	3	1	4
Bahamas	11	287	298
Barbados	29	969	998
Belize	100	729	829
Bermuda	4	18	22
Bolivia	272	35,202	35,474
Brazil	1,212	12,351	13,563
Canada	1,455	12,180	13,635
Caribbean Regional	4	24	28
Cayman Islands	9	9	18
Chile	349	1,440	1,789
Colombia	363	93,110	93,473
Costa Rica	415	3,586	4,001
Cuba	5	5	10
Dominica	6	43	49
Dominican Republic	355	3,118	3,473
Ecuador	402	23,709	24,111
El Salvador	440	155,384	155,824
French Antilles (Martinique, Guadeloupe, French Guiana)	4	8	12
Grenada	1	28	29
Guatemala	407	25,300	25,707
Guyana	103	444	547
Haiti	95	12,554	12,649
Honduras	251	14,591	14,842
Jamaica	153	1,207	1,360
Mexico	1,268	78,371	79,639
Montserrat	0	19	19
Netherlands Antilles	7	12	19
Nicaragua	606	16,701	17,307
Panama	361	2,957	3,318
Paraguay	365	1,715	2,080
Peru	711	16,469	17,180
St. Kitts and Nevis	0	19	19
St. Lucia	3	61	64
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	0	17	17
Suriname	51	55	106
Trinidad and Tobago	41	563	604
Turks and Caicos Islands	0	20	20
Uruguay	142	9,492	9,634
Venezuela	66	78,661	78,727
Virgin Islands,British	0	7	7
Western Hemisphere Regional	281	3,463	3,744
Western Hemisphere Unspecified	123	232	355
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,807</b>	<b>606,664</b>	<b>617,471</b>

---

---

## APPENDIX D: GLOSSARY

### ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

<b>AASHTO</b>	- American Association of State Highway Transportation Officials	<b>BOEMRE</b>	- Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation, and Enforcement
<b>ACS</b>	- Advanced Computing Section	<b>BTS</b>	- Bureau of Transportation Statistics
<b>ACSS</b>	- Africa Center for Strategic Studies	<b>CAP</b>	- Civil Air Patrol
<b>ADA</b>	- Americans with Disabilities Act	<b>CBP</b>	- Customs and Border Protection
<b>ADF</b>	- African Development Foundation	<b>CDC</b>	- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
<b>AEECA</b>	- Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia	<b>CDP</b>	- Center for Domestic Preparedness
<b>AF</b>	- Sub-Saharan Africa	<b>CENTCOM</b>	- Central Command
<b>AFRICOM</b>	- Africa Command	<b>CFTC</b>	- Commodity Futures Trading Commission
<b>AIDS</b>	- Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome	<b>CHDS</b>	- Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies
<b>AITRS</b>	- Arab Institute of Training and Research in Statistics	<b>CIAT</b>	- Inter-American Center for Tax Administration
<b>AORC</b>	- American Overseas Research Centers	<b>CITES</b>	- Convention of International Trade in Endangered Species
<b>APCSS</b>	- Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies	<b>CIV</b>	- Councils for International Visitors
<b>APEC</b>	- Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation	<b>CIVITAS</b>	- Civic Education Exchange Program
<b>ARSP</b>	- Action Reconciliation Service for Peace	<b>CLA</b>	- CIVITAS Latin American Consortium
<b>ATA</b>	- Antiterrorism Assistance Program	<b>CLDP</b>	- Commercial Law Development Program
<b>ATBCB</b>	- Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board (Access Board)	<b>COI</b>	- Country of Origin Information
<b>ATF</b>	- Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives	<b>COMMIT</b>	- Community Model Interface for Tsunami Training
<b>ATSA</b>	- Aviation and Transportation Security Act	<b>CPSC</b>	- Consumer Product Safety Commission
<b>AU</b>	- African Union	<b>CRA</b>	- Community Reinvestment Act
<b>AWIPS</b>	- Advanced Weather Interactive Processing System	<b>CRFC</b>	- Constitutional Rights Foundation Chicago
<b>BBG</b>	- Broadcasting Board of Governors	<b>CSOSA</b>	- Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia
<b>BEA</b>	- Bureau of Economic Analysis	<b>CSP</b>	- Community Supervision Program
<b>BFP</b>	- Norman E. Borlaug International Agricultural Science and Technology Fellowship Program	<b>CT</b>	- Combating Terrorism
<b>BHC</b>	- Border Health Commission	<b>CTFP</b>	- Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program
<b>BLS</b>	- Bureau of Labor Statistics	<b>DDA</b>	- Deliberating in a Democracy in the



## GLOSSARY

	Americas		
<b>DEA</b>	- Drug Enforcement Administration	<b>FMS</b>	- Foreign Military Sales Program
<b>DFG</b>	- German Research Foundation	<b>FRA</b>	- Federal Railroad Administration
<b>DHS</b>	- Department of Homeland Security	<b>FRA</b>	- Fulbright-Hays Faculty Research Abroad
<b>DOC</b>	- Department of Commerce	<b>FREEDOM</b>	- Freedom for Russia and Emerging Eurasian Democracies and Open Markets Act of 1992
<b>DOD</b>	- Department of Defense	<b>FRTIB</b>	- Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board
<b>DOE</b>	- Department of Energy	<b>FTA</b>	- Foreign Technical Assistance
<b>DOI</b>	- Department of the Interior	<b>FTC</b>	- Federal Trade Commission
<b>DOJ</b>	- Department of Justice	<b>FY</b>	- Fiscal Year
<b>DOL</b>	- Department of Labor	<b>GAO</b>	- Government Accountability Office
<b>DOS</b>	- Department of State	<b>GCMC</b>	- George C. Marshall Center
<b>DOT</b>	- Department of Transportation	<b>GIPA</b>	- Global Intellectual Property Academy
<b>DRBC</b>	- Delaware River Basin Commission	<b>GLIN</b>	- Global Legal Information Network
<b>DS</b>	- Diplomatic Security	<b>GO</b>	- Global Officers
<b>DSCA</b>	- Defense Security Cooperation Agency	<b>GOL-IN</b>	- Government Online International Network
<b>DSS</b>	- Diplomatic Security Service	<b>GPA</b>	- Fulbright-Hays Group Projects Abroad Program
<b>DTRA</b>	- Defense Threat Reduction Agency	<b>GPU</b>	- Graphical Processor Units
<b>EA</b>	- Eurasia	<b>GSA</b>	- General Services Administration
<b>EAP</b>	- East Asia and Pacific	<b>HEA</b>	- Higher Education Act
<b>ECA</b>	- Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs	<b>HD</b>	- Health Diplomacy
<b>ECA/A/S</b>	- Educational Information and Resources Branch	<b>HHS</b>	- Department of Health and Human Services
<b>ECC</b>	- Export Control Cooperation	<b>HIV</b>	- Human Immunodeficiency Virus
<b>ECOWAS</b>	- Economic Community of West African States	<b>HPC</b>	- High Performance Computing
<b>EEF</b>	- Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships	<b>HS-14</b>	- Health Studies
<b>EERE</b>	- Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy	<b>HSI</b>	- Homeland Security Investigations
<b>EIA</b>	- Energy Information Administration	<b>HSI-FL</b>	- HSI Forensic Laboratory
<b>E-IMET</b>	- Expanded International Military Education and Training	<b>HSS</b>	- Office of Health, Safety, and Security
<b>EMI</b>	- Emergency Management Institute	<b>HUD</b>	- Department of Housing and Urban Development
<b>EOD</b>	- Explosive Ordnance Disposal	<b>IADC</b>	- Inter American Defense College
<b>EPA</b>	- Environmental Protection Agency	<b>IAEA</b>	- International Atomic Energy Agency
<b>ESF</b>	- Economic Support Fund	<b>IAF</b>	- Inter-American Foundation
<b>EUCOM</b>	- European Command	<b>IAPD</b>	- International Archival Programs Division
<b>EUR</b>	- Europe	<b>IAWG</b>	- Interagency Working Group on U.S. Government-Sponsored International Exchanges and Training
<b>EXBS</b>	- Export Control and Border Security	<b>ICA</b>	- International Council for Information Technology in Government Administration
<b>FAA</b>	- Foreign Assistance Act	<b>ICARDA</b>	- International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas
<b>FAA</b>	- Federal Aviation Administration	<b>ICE</b>	- Immigration and Customs Enforcement
<b>FAS</b>	- Foreign Agricultural Service	<b>ICITAP</b>	- International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program
<b>FBI</b>	- Federal Bureau of Investigation	<b>ICN</b>	- International Competition Network
<b>FCC</b>	- Federal Communications Commission	<b>ICPEN</b>	- International Consumer Protection and Enforcement Network
<b>FDA</b>	- Food and Drug Administration	<b>ICS</b>	- Incident Command System
<b>FDIC</b>	- Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	<b>ICT</b>	- Information and Communications Technology
<b>FEC</b>	- Federal Election Commission	<b>IEA</b>	- International Energy Agency
<b>FEDS</b>	- Federal Exchanges Data System	<b>IED</b>	- Improvised Explosive Devices
<b>FEMA</b>	- Federal Emergency Management Agency	<b>IFLE</b>	- International and Foreign Language Education Service
<b>FERC</b>	- Federal Energy Regulatory Commission		
<b>FHWA</b>	- Federal Highway Administration		
<b>FIPSE</b>	- Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education		
<b>FLETC</b>	- Federal Law Enforcement Training Center		
<b>FMC</b>	- Federal Maritime Commission		
<b>FMCS</b>	- Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service		
<b>FMF</b>	- Foreign Military Financing Program		

## GLOSSARY

---



---

<b>IFARHU</b>	- Instituto para la Formacion y Aprovechamiento de Recursos Humanos	<b>NATO</b>	- North Atlantic Treaty Organization
<b>IFPCU</b>	- Illicit Finance and Proceeds of Crime Unit	<b>NCHRP</b>	- National Cooperative Highway Research Program
<b>IIP</b>	- Office of International Information Programs	<b>NCI</b>	- National Cancer Institute
<b>ILAB</b>	- Bureau of International Labor Affairs	<b>NCPC</b>	- National Capital Planning Commission
<b>ILEA</b>	- International Law Enforcement Academy	<b>NCPN</b>	- Northern Colorado Plateau
<b>IMET</b>	- International Military Education and Training	<b>NCTR</b>	- National Center for Toxicological Research
<b>IMTC</b>	- International Media Training Center	<b>NCUA</b>	- National Credit Union Administration
<b>INCSEA</b>	- Incidents at Sea	<b>NCUSIF</b>	- National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund
<b>INFN</b>	- National Institute of Nuclear Physics	<b>NDU</b>	- National Defense University
<b>INL</b>	- Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement	<b>NEA</b>	- National Endowment for the Arts
<b>INR</b>	- Bureau of Intelligence and Research	<b>NEA</b>	- Near East
<b>IPEEC</b>	- International Partnership for Energy Efficiency Cooperation	<b>NED</b>	- National Endowment for Democracy
<b>IPRI</b>	- Intellectual Property Rights Institute	<b>NEH</b>	- National Endowment for the Humanities
<b>IRENA</b>	- International Renewable Energy Agency	<b>NESA</b>	- Near East-South Asia
<b>IRS</b>	- Internal Revenue Service	<b>NESDIS</b>	- National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Services
<b>ISB</b>	- Information Systems Branch	<b>NETL</b>	- National Energy Technology Laboratory
<b>ISN</b>	- International Security and Nonproliferation	<b>NFA</b>	- National Fire Academy
<b>ITA</b>	- International Trade Administration	<b>NGO</b>	- Nongovernmental Organization
<b>ITAU</b>	- International Training and Assistance Units	<b>NGS</b>	- National Geodetic Survey
<b>ITB</b>	- International Training Branch	<b>NHI</b>	- National Highway Institute
<b>ITC</b>	- International Technical Cooperation	<b>NHTSA</b>	- National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
<b>ITT</b>	- International Training and Technical Assistance Division	<b>NIDA</b>	- National Institute on Drug Abuse
<b>IVIP</b>	- International Volunteers-in-Parks Program	<b>NIFA</b>	- National Institute of Food and Agriculture
<b>IVLP</b>	- International Visitor Leadership Program	<b>NIH</b>	- National Institutes of Health
<b>IVP</b>	- International Visitors Program	<b>NINDS</b>	- National Institute on Neurological Disorders and Strokes
<b>JCCRER</b>	- Joint Coordinating Committee for Radiation Effects Research	<b>NIST</b>	- National Institute of Standards and Technology
<b>JUSFC</b>	- Japan-United States Friendship Commission	<b>NMFS</b>	- National Marine Fisheries Service
<b>LaB</b>	- Leaders across Borders	<b>NNDC</b>	- National Nuclear Data Center
<b>LOC</b>	- Library of Congress	<b>NOA</b>	- National Ocean Service
<b>MAIL</b>	- Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Livestock	<b>NOAA</b>	- National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration
<b>MADIS</b>	- Meteorological Assimilation Data Ingest System	<b>NPS</b>	- National Park Service
<b>MCC</b>	- Millennium Challenge Corporation	<b>NRC</b>	- National Research Council
<b>MECEA</b>	- Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act	<b>NRC</b>	- Nuclear Regulatory Commission
<b>MET</b>	- Mobile Education Team	<b>NRPC</b>	- National Railroad Passenger Corporation (AMTRAK)
<b>MMC</b>	- Marine Mammal Commission	<b>NSEP</b>	- National Security Education Program
<b>MSD</b>	- Mobile Security Detachments	<b>NSF</b>	- National Science Foundation
<b>MSPB</b>	- Merit Systems Protection Board	<b>NSRS</b>	- National Spatial Reference System
<b>MTT</b>	- Mobile Training Teams	<b>NTIA</b>	- National Telecommunications and Information Administration
<b>NAFTA</b>	- North American Free Trade Agreement	<b>NTSB</b>	- National Transportation Safety Board
<b>NAS</b>	- National Academy of Sciences	<b>NWS</b>	- National Weather Service
<b>NASA</b>	- National Aeronautics and Space Administration	<b>NWTRB</b>	- Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board
		<b>OAR</b>	- Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research
		<b>OCC</b>	- Office of the Comptroller of the Currency
		<b>OCFT</b>	- Office of Child Labor, Forced Labor, and Human Trafficking

## GLOSSARY

---



---

<b>OCSIT</b>	- Office of Citizen Services and Innovative Technologies		
<b>OE</b>	- Office of Electricity, Delivery and Energy Reliability		
<b>OECD</b>	- Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development		
<b>OFDA</b>	- Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance		
<b>OGA</b>	- Office of Global Affairs		
<b>OGE</b>	- Office of Government Ethics		
<b>OIA</b>	- Office of International Affairs		
<b>OIP</b>	- Office of International Programs		
<b>OIR</b>	- Office of International Relations		
<b>OISE</b>	- Office of International Science and Engineering		
<b>OJP</b>	- Office of Justice Programs		
<b>OJT</b>	- On-the-Job Training		
<b>OPCW</b>	- Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons		
<b>OPDAT</b>	- Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance, and Training		
<b>OSC</b>	- Office of Special Counsel		
<b>OSD</b>	- Office of the Secretary of Defense		
<b>OSM</b>	- Office of Spectrum Management		
<b>OST</b>	- Office of the Secretary		
<b>OWLC</b>	- Open World Leadership Center		
<b>P&amp;R</b>	- Personnel and Readiness		
<b>PACA</b>	- Office of Public and Congressional Affairs		
<b>PASAs</b>	- Participating Agency Service Agreement		
<b>PAO</b>	- Public Affairs Office		
<b>PARC</b>	- Pakistani Agricultural Research Council		
<b>PC</b>	- Peace Corps		
<b>PfPC</b>	- Partnership for Peace Consortium		
<b>PL</b>	- Public Law		
<b>PLTCE</b>	- Partnership Language and Training Center Europe		
<b>PME</b>	- Professional Military Education Exchanges		
<b>PMEL</b>	- Pacific Marine Environmental Laboratory		
<b>PSA</b>	- Pretrial Services Agency		
<b>PSI</b>	- Proliferation Security Initiative		
<b>RAIO</b>	- Refugee, Asylum, and International Operations Directorate		
<b>RD&amp;D</b>	- Research and Development and Demonstration		
<b>REDD</b>	- Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation		
<b>RERF</b>	- Radiation Effects Research Foundation		
<b>RITA</b>	- Research and Innovative Technology Administration		
<b>RNSSC</b>	- Regional Network of Strategic Studies Centers		
<b>RSO</b>	- Regional Security Officers		
<b>SA</b>	- Fulbright-Hays Seminars Abroad		
<b>SA</b>	- South Asia		
<b>SABIT</b>	- Special American Business Internship Training		
<b>SAIs</b>	- Supreme Audit Institutions		
<b>SAIS</b>	- School of Advanced International Studies		
<b>SBA</b>	- Small Business Administration		
<b>SCEP</b>	- Scientific Cooperation Exchange Program		
<b>SEC</b>	- Securities and Exchange Commission		
<b>SEED</b>	- Support for East European Democracy Act of 1989		
<b>SEVIS</b>	- Student and Exchange Visitor Information System		
<b>SME</b>	- Subject Matter Experts		
<b>SMS</b>	- Scalable Modeling Systems		
<b>SOCOM</b>	- Special Operations Command		
<b>SOUTHCOM</b>	- South Command		
<b>SPS</b>	- Sanitary and Phytosanitary Systems		
<b>SRAP</b>	- Senior Representative for Afghanistan and Pakistan Office		
<b>SRBC</b>	- Susquehanna River Basin Commission		
<b>SSA</b>	- Social Security Administration		
<b>SSD</b>	- Security Sector Development		
<b>STEMM</b>	- Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics, and Medicine		
<b>STEP</b>	- Science Training and Exchange Professional Program		
<b>STEP</b>	- Short-term Scientists Exchange Program		
<b>TFHRC</b>	- Turner-Fairbank Highway Research Center		
<b>TOT</b>	- Training-of-Trainers		
<b>TREAS</b>	- Department of the Treasury		
<b>TRB</b>	- Transportation Research Board		
<b>TRI</b>	- International Training Section		
<b>TRIPS</b>	- Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights		
<b>TSA</b>	- Transportation Security Administration		
<b>TSP</b>	- Thrift Savings Plan		
<b>TVA</b>	- Tennessee Valley Authority		
<b>UPD</b>	- University Programs Division		
<b>US</b>	- United States		
<b>USAID</b>	- United States Agency for International Development		
<b>U.S.C.</b>	- United States Code		
<b>USCCR</b>	- U.S. Commission on Civil Rights		
<b>USCG</b>	- United States Coast Guard		
<b>USCGA</b>	- U.S. Coast Guard Academy		
<b>USCIS</b>	- U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services		
<b>USD</b>	- Undersecretary of Defense		
<b>USDA</b>	- Department of Agriculture		
<b>USDA/FAS/OCBD/TSE</b>	- Department of Agriculture's Foreign Agricultural Service, Office of Capacity Building and Development, Trade and Scientific Exchange Division		
<b>USED</b>	- Department of Education		
<b>USFS</b>	- United States Forest Service		
<b>USG</b>	- United States Government		
<b>USGS</b>	- U.S. Geological Survey		
<b>USHMM</b>	- United States Holocaust Memorial		

## GLOSSARY

---

Museum  
**USIP** - United States Institute of Peace  
**USMMA** - United States Merchant Marine Academy  
**USPC** - U.S. Postal Commission  
**USPC** - U.S. Parole Commission  
**USPS** - United States Postal Service  
**USPTO** - U.S. Patent and Trademark Office  
**USSS** - United States Secret Service  
**USTDA** - United States Trade and Development Agency  
**USTTI** - United States Telecommunications Training Institute  
**U.S./U.S.S.R.** - United States/Union of Soviet Socialist Republics  
**VA** - Department of Veterans Affairs  
**VEF** - Vietnam Education Foundation  
**VOA** - Voice of America  
**VOT** - Victims of Torture Fund  
**VSP** - Visiting Scholar Program  
**WHA** - Western Hemisphere  
**WMD** - Weapons of Mass Destruction  
**WTO** - World Trade Organization  
**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.

**22 CFR Ch. I (4–1–04 Edition)**

**PART 64—PARTICIPATION BY FEDERAL EMPLOYEES IN CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES**

Sec.

64.1 Purpose.

64.2 Definitions.

64.3 Submission of application.

64.4 Contents of application.

64.5 Criteria for approval of program.

64.6 Request for further information.

64.7 Approval of application.

64.8 Obligation of employee to advise agency.

64.9 Termination of approval.

64.10 Grant not to constitute a gift.

AUTHORITY: Sec. 108A (Pub. L. 94–350, 90 Stat. 823) added to the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act, as amended, 75 Stat. 527–28, 22 U.S.C. 2451 *et seq.*; and under Executive Orders 11034 and 12048, as amended; Pub. L. 105–277, 112 Stat. 2681 *et seq.*; Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1977 and the Continuity Order (Continuity of Operations) of April 1, 1978 (43 FR 15371).

SOURCE: 44 FR 42247, Sept. 20, 1978, unless otherwise noted. Redesignated at 64 FR 54540, Oct. 7, 1999.

EDITORIAL NOTE: Nomenclature changes to part 64 appear at 64 FR 54540, Oct. 7, 1999.

**§ 64.1 Purpose.**

This part sets forth the procedures for the application for approval of a cultural exchange program of a foreign government, so that Federal employees may participate in such program; the grant and termination of such approval; and related procedures.

**§ 64.2 Definitions.**

For the purpose of this part:

(a) *Federal employee* means: (1) An employee as defined by section 2105 of title 5, United States Code; (2) an individual employed by, or occupying an office or position in, the government of a territory or possession of the United States or the District of Columbia; (3) a member of a uniformed service; (4) the President and Vice President; and (5) a Member of the Senate or the House of Representatives, a Delegate from the District of Columbia in Congress, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico in Congress.

(b) A *foreign government* means a foreign government and an official agent or representative thereof; a group of governments and an official agent or representative thereof; an international organization composed of governments, and an official agent or representative thereof. (c) A program of the *type described in section 102(a)(2)(i) of the Act* means a cultural exchange program involving “visits and interchanges between the United States and other countries of leaders, experts in fields of specialized knowledge or skill, and other influential or distinguished persons.”

(d) The “purpose stated in section 101 of the Act” is “to enable the Government of the United States to increase mutual understanding between the people of the United States and the people of the other countries by means of educational and cultural exchange; to strengthen the ties which

unite us with other nations by demonstrating the educational and cultural interests, developments, and achievements of the people of the United States and other nations, and the contributions being made toward a peaceful and more fruitful life for people throughout the world; to promote international cooperation for educational and cultural advancement; and thus to assist in the development of friendly, sympathetic, and peaceful relations between the United States and the other countries of the world.’’

(e) *Secretary of State* means the Secretary of State of the Department of State.

(f) *Department of State* means the Department of State.

(g) *Act* means the Mutual Educational Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2451 *et seq.*).

(h) *Member of the family or household* of a Federal employee means a relative of the employee by blood, marriage, or adoption or any person who is a resident of the household of the employee. [44 FR 42247, Sept. 20, 1978, as amended at 51 FR 11016, Apr. 1, 1986. Redesignated at 64 FR 54540, Oct. 7, 1999]

**§ 64.3 Submission of application.**

A foreign government intending to provide grants or other assistance to facilitate the participation of Federal employees in a program of cultural exchange shall submit to the Department of State an application for approval of the program through its embassy, mission, or office at Washington, D.C. If there is no embassy, mission, or office at Washington, D.C., of the foreign government the application may be submitted by the home office or headquarters of the foreign government. The application shall be addressed to the Secretary of State.

**§ 64.4 Contents of application.**

The foreign government shall provide information in the application showing that its program meets the criteria set forth in § 516.5, and shall include in such application the following: (a) Name and description of the program and the provisions of legislation or regulation authorizing the program; (b) Number of annual U.S. citizen participants expected, including the number of U.S. Federal employees; (c) Average duration of stay abroad; (d) Department of State of the foreign government responsible for the program; (e) Name and address of contact in the United States with whom communication may be made with respect to the program; in the absence of such a contact in the United States, the name and address of a contact in the home office or headquarters of the foreign government.

**§ 64.5 Criteria for approval of program.**

To obtain approval of its program of cultural exchanges, a foreign government is required to show that: (a) The cultural exchange program is of the type described in section 102(a)(2)(i) of the Act; (b) The cultural exchange program is conducted for a purpose comparable to the purpose stated in section 101 of the Act; and (c) A grant under such program will not provide assistance with respect to any expenses incurred by or for any member of the family or household of such Federal employee.

**§ 64.6 Request for further information.**

The Department of State may request the foreign government to supply additional information.

**§ 64.7 Approval of application.**

The Secretary of State shall review the application and if satisfied that the criteria of § 516.5 are met shall inform the foreign government of the approval of its program.

**§ 64.8 Obligation of employee to advise agency.**

Any Federal employee receiving any offer of a grant or other assistance under a cultural exchange program approved by the Secretary of State shall advise the employee’s agency of such offer and shall not accept such offer unless the employee’s agency states that it has no objection to such acceptance. In the case of the Department, an employee shall advise the DAEO who may, after consultation with appropriate officials of the Department, furnish a ‘‘no objection’’ statement. [44 FR 42247, Sept. 20, 1978. Redesignated and amended at 64 FR 54540, Oct. 7, 1999]

**§ 64.9 Termination of approval.**

If at any time it appears to the Secretary of State that the purpose of a program which has been approved has been changed so that it no longer meets the criteria of § 516.5 or that the program is being misused, the Secretary of State may terminate such approval, or suspend such approval pending the supplying of additional information. However, a termination or suspension shall not affect a grant which has been made under a previously approved program.

**§ 64.10 Grant not to constitute a gift.**

A grant made under an approved program shall not constitute a gift for purposes of 22 CFR 10.735–203 and section 7342 of title 5, United States Code.