

FY 2013 Annual Report

(Includes FY 2012 Inventory of Programs)



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

FOREWORD

“How we conduct our foreign policy matters more than ever before to our everyday lives.”

Secretary of State John Kerry
Charlottesville, VA
February 20, 2013

The impact of events, whether in the United States or abroad, are no longer confined by political or geographic boundaries. As Secretary Kerry has noted, “...Our lives as Americans are more intertwined than ever before with the lives of people in parts of the world that we may have never visited. In the global challenges of diplomacy, development, economic security, environmental security, you will feel our success or failure just as strongly as those people in those other countries that you’ll never meet.” It is no wonder that, today, U.S. foreign affairs and domestic agencies are both engaged in activities that cross our borders.

In such a climate, it is ever more important that U.S. Government-sponsored exchange and training programs work to dispel misconceptions, increase mutual understanding, and seek interactions with people from all sectors of society, both at home and abroad, to help achieve more harmonious outcomes. Whether they are academic, cultural, professional, military or otherwise, international exchange and training programs support a range of U.S. foreign policy goals. They are also a cost-effective way to address foreign policy issues that often complements other U.S. initiatives and strategy.

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. Finding ways to share ideas, implement best practices, and work together to meet program, agency, and U.S. objectives, minimizes the potential for duplication of effort, helps to better leverage existing resources, and creates added value in a resource-constrained environment.

The *FY 2013 Annual Report* documents U.S. federal international engagement through exchange and training programs and how these programs support and promote U.S. foreign policy goals. It reflects the work of many people from many different sectors working on many different missions. However, they all have a common goal of connecting with people from other

FOREWORD

countries to increase dialogue and understanding as well as to open doors to opportunities that are of mutual benefit and interest, particularly those that further positive relations with other nations.

Sincerely,

Evan Ryan
Chair, IAWG

CONTENTS

Acknowledgements	vi
Executive Summary	1
 Chapter 1: Year In Review	 2
IAWG Mandate	2
Reporting on International Exchanges and Training	4
Building a Community of Practice.....	6
Promoting Greater Efficiency and Effectiveness.....	20
Meeting U.S. Foreign Policy Goals and Objectives	21
 Chapter 2: Inventory of Programs	 23
Overview of Methodology.....	24
Summary of FY 2012 Inventory of Programs.....	25
Non-USG Program Sponsors.....	33
U.S. Government Program Inventories.....	37
Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board (Access Board)	40
Broadcasting Board of Governors	42
Civil Air Patrol.....	44
Commodity Futures Trading Commission.....	46
Consumer Product Safety Commission	48
Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia	50
Delaware River Basin Commission	52
Department of Agriculture	54
Department of Commerce	62
Department of Defense	77
Department of Education.....	91
Department of Energy	99
Department of Health and Human Services	113
Department of Homeland Security.....	119
Department of the Interior	138
Department of Justice	147
Department of Labor	159
Department of State	164

CONTENTS

Department of Transportation.....	185
Department of the Treasury.....	194
Department of Veterans Affairs	198
Environmental Protection Agency.....	200
Federal Communications Commission	202
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	204
Federal Election Commission.....	207
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	209
Federal Maritime Commission.....	211
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.....	213
Federal Trade Commission	215
General Services Administration	217
Inter-American Foundation	219
Japan-United States Friendship Commission	221
Library of Congress	224
Marine Mammal Commission	226
Merit Systems Protection Board	228
Millennium Challenge Corporation.....	230
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	232
National Capital Planning Commission.....	234
National Credit Union Administration.....	236
National Endowment for Democracy	238
National Endowment for the Arts.....	242
National Endowment for the Humanities.....	245
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	263
Securities and Exchange Commission	265
Small Business Administration	268
Social Security Administration	270
Tennessee Valley Authority.....	272
U.S. Trade and Development Agency	274
United States African Development Foundation	276
United States Agency for International Development	278
United States Commission on Civil Rights.....	284
United States Government Accountability Office	286
United States Holocaust Memorial Museum.....	289
United States Institute of Peace	294
United States Postal Service	300
Vietnam Education Foundation	302
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars	307
Chapter 3: FY 2012 Duplication Assessment.....	309

CONTENTS

Methodology	309
Cultural Programs	310
International Visitor Programs and Briefings.....	316
Scientific/Technological Research and Development	319
Academic/Education Programs	325
Professional Exchanges and Training	340
Conclusion	349
 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)).....	 350
 Appendix B: U.S. Government Organizations Sponsoring and Reporting International Exchange and Training Programs	 353
 Appendix C: FY 2012 International Exchange and Training Participants by Country.....	 360
 Appendix D: Glossary.....	 372
 Appendix E: Section 108A of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act (MECEA)	 377

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

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Transportation
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Interagency Working Group on U.S. Government-Sponsored International Exchanges and Training (IAWG) is pleased to present its FY 2013 Annual Report. The report reviews IAWG activities over the past year and includes the FY 2012 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 2013 to meet its Congressional mandates and address the needs of the federal exchange and training community.
- Chapter 2: FY 2012 Inventory of Programs – provides the federal government's accounting of U.S. Government-sponsored international exchange and training activities. The inventory includes information from 63 federal departments and agencies on 232 international exchange and training programs, involving more than three million participants and representing a federal investment of more than \$1.75 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 2013 marks the sixteenth 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, seeking new contract vehicles and funding support for the IAWG database and clearinghouse, looking at issues of duplication, and conducting 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.¹ 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.

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

YEAR IN REVIEW

The IAWG was originally tasked to:

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

Since its inception, the IAWG has worked to address these mandates, and to respond to the issues and challenges presented by its broad and diverse membership. Federally-sponsored international exchange and training programs all share the basic mission of bringing people together in order to exchange information, share ideas, and 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.

YEAR IN REVIEW

- 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.

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 and analyze data 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 2012 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.

YEAR IN REVIEW

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 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.

As noted in last year's report, FEDS is undergoing upgrades. The administrative component upgrade has now been completed and was moved to production in early fall 2013. This upgrade ties in changes to the remote data entry system previously completed and significantly increases system capability and process efficiency for system administrators and decreases system costs since it allows a legacy server to now be dropped. A reporting component upgrade to provide system users with a "what you see is what you get" (WYSIWYG) report has just completed testing and is moving to production. This upgrade enables the creation of reports that mirror what is shown on the user's computer screen, which is a significant improvement for users since it correlates to the new look incorporated by the recent data entry component upgrade.

The FEDS database, which is now more than a decade old, needs to be upgraded next to enable required enhancements to better serve users and administrators by creating a more flexible, dynamic, and user-friendly system. For example, such an upgrade would enable the upload of new and/or changing fields, such as strategic goals, without changing historical data. It could also enable electronic data transfer, which would save countless hours of manual data input and reduce the potential for error. An analysis of costs and options has been conducted and a contract vehicle is under consideration, contingent on resource and funding availability.

Clearinghouse Website

The IAWG website, located at 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 provides 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 were established this past year and development of a more dynamic and updated website is 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

Broadening the collaboration between the U.S. federal government and private sector partners is a key priority identified in the Department of State's Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review (QDDR) as well as in other strategic documents. It is recognized that in an increasingly networked world, effectively forging partnerships with private sector and civil society actors is an essential part of conducting foreign affairs and meeting global challenges. In addition, building and sustaining global partnerships and collaborative initiatives can be a wise solution to help increase mutual understanding between the people of the United States and the people of other countries.

Indeed, collaboration between federal entities and their respective private sector partners is rapidly expanding to include business, academic institutions, foundations, and a wide range of civil society organizations. To address the need for a guide to help build strong partnerships, the U.S. Department of State's Public-Private Partnership Unit in the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs has developed such a document called the *Private Sector Partnership Guide*.

The following information includes excerpts from this guide that particularly relate to international exchange and training programs, with some modification, for general consideration by other agencies.

Partnerships defined

Under the Department of State's new guidelines for public-private partnerships, a partnership is defined as "... a collaborative working relationship with nongovernmental partners, in which the goals, structure, and governance, as well as roles and responsibilities are mutually determined."²

Public-private partnerships are a mechanism that allows cross-sectoral integration of existing resources of the public and private sectors to impact the public good. Public-private partnerships differ from traditional donor-grantee relationships, classic contractual agreements, and from fundraising models or philanthropy in that they are based on effective sharing of available resources rather than new funding or programs. Under the Department of State's new guidelines, partnerships with the private sector

² Volume 2 Foreign Affairs Manual (FAM) Chapter 970, Public-Private Partnerships, Section 971.1 a).

YEAR IN REVIEW

involve shared risk and shared reward. Each partner brings its own resources (human, in-kind or financial) to the table to help solve a challenge or fill a gap that can only be met through a long-term and sustainable collaboration between the private and public sectors.

Under the Department's new guidelines for public-private partnerships, partnerships should not be used as vehicles for the Department to contract for services, staff, facilities and goods.³ A partnership should generally not be entered into if the primary purpose is to facilitate a gift to the Department.⁴ In recent years, both government and the private sector have moved past the fundraising model. Fundraising for initiatives can neither fulfill the need for, nor substitute the benefit from, long-term strategic collaboration, since fundraising is a "short-term partnership or co-hosted event that would generally involve a reception, meeting or conference intended to last no more than a few days".⁵ By contrast, a public-private partnership is a long-term, sustainable, and strategic alliance aimed at achieving common goals by utilizing each partner's unique expertise, core competencies, comparative advantages and sharing of available resources.

Defining multi-stakeholder partnerships in the global context

Public-private engagement has evolved into sustainable models that allow governments and the private sector to collaborate on various strategic levels. Although numerous approaches, mechanisms and frameworks exist, it is important to understand how public-private partnership models differ in the arena of public diplomacy and international educational, cultural, and human capital initiatives, such as exchanges and training, from other commonly used educational models.

Traditional public-private partnerships (PPP) have generally focused on infrastructure and were understood to mean joint government and for-profit economic sector initiatives. This includes government's financing of public infrastructure, i.e. schools or educational institutions, and access to basic needs, e.g. primary education and literacy, while private sector organizations carried out project implementation and delivered products or services. The newer term, multi-stakeholder partnerships (MSPs) have been widely used in the international development arena to cover partnerships that bring together a wide range of public, private and civil society stakeholders. More broadly, MSPs can be defined as "the pooling and managing of resources and expertise, as well as mobilization of competencies and commitments by public, business and civil society partners"⁶ to contribute to expansion and quality of international educational and cultural exchange.

Multi-stakeholder partnerships for education (MSPEs) have been created to provide the innovative delivery of education in both institutional and non-institutional settings,⁷ to design purpose-built technologies intended to expand learning opportunities for poor

³ 2 FAM 971.1 c)

⁴ 2 FAM 972.1 e)

⁵ 2 FAM 974 a)

⁶ Draxler, A. 2008. New Partnerships for EFA: Building on Experience.

⁷ World Economic Forum. 2005. Building on the Monterrey Consensus: The Growing Role of Public-Private Partnerships in Mobilizing Resources for Development. Zadek, S. 2002. Endearing Myths, Enduring Truths: Enabling Partnerships between Business, Civil Society and the Public Sector.

YEAR IN REVIEW

youth,⁸ and to prepare young people for the labor market.⁹ MSPEs by UNESCO and the World Economic Forum are viewed as having enhanced the potential for success because they involve a large range of stakeholders and are thus likely to reflect the interests and needs of the broadest spectrum.¹⁰

Defining PPP actors

The public sector is defined by the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) as comprising the general government sector plus all public corporations including the central bank.

The private sector is defined as the rest of organizations that do not belong to the public sector and includes private corporations, individual households and nonprofit institutions. Furthermore, a separation is made between business community (for-profit corporations) and civil society (not-for-profit groups and NGOs). It is important to note that there are significant fiscal differences between these two groups within the private sector that determine their objectives, methods of partnership, and their capacity for participation in partnerships.

Stakeholders are those interested or affected directly (e.g. learners) or remotely (e.g. taxpayers), positively or negatively as a result of a partnership.¹¹

Partners are stakeholders directly involved in creating, providing resources to, or managing a partnership action. Whereas legal partners share risk and benefit equally, partnerships for the creation of public good, such as international educational and cultural exchange, are not always based on equality either of contribution, risk, benefit or losses.¹² In other words, when it comes to partnerships in public diplomacy, partners are equal in their status but the size of their contribution, risk and benefit typically varies.

Common reasons for pursuing partnerships

There are many working relationships that do not necessarily transform into a formal sustainable partnership. A program office or U.S. post willing to engage a partner should be able to demonstrate that such collaboration will create synergy and bring results that cannot be achieved independently. Only if an office can articulate **why** it will be more effective to work with an outside organization than alone with other U.S. Government offices, can such a partnership be considered feasible and appropriate. Consider the value a partnership will create, keeping in mind that collaboration is a tool, not an end result itself.

The Department of State's guidelines identify four widely accepted reasons for pursuing partnerships:

⁸ Negroponte, N. 2007. One Laptop Per Child Project.

⁹ International Business Forum. 2006. Youth Career Initiative.

¹⁰ Draxler, A. 2008. New Partnerships for EFA: Building on Experience.

¹¹ Gerrard, C.; Hill, D.; Kelly, L.; Ooi E.W.-L. 2006. Sourcebook for Evaluating Global and Regional Partnership Programs: Indicative Principles and Standards.

¹² Ibid.

YEAR IN REVIEW

1. They advance a shared policy objective;
2. They enhance impact through resource sharing;
3. They improve programmatic reputation and visibility;
4. They achieve mutual programmatic goals.¹³

Also, program offices and posts should be able to show that the resources invested in partnerships, including staff time, will serve statutory purposes.

Furthering strategic goals through long-term overarching partnerships

While government used to look at corporations for funds and maintained contractual relationships with the private sector, now it sees businesses and nongovernmental organizations as strategic partners for long-term and sustainable collaboration. On the other hand, private sector entities are increasingly looking towards long-term projects that meet their strategic goals. They see partnerships, among other things, as useful for risk management, image, for cost-sharing of investments in the education of workforces, and for capitalizing on the complementary skills and resources of partners so as to open up new opportunities and enable a better understanding of the operating environment.¹⁴ As corporate social responsibility evolves and more companies seek strategic opportunities to engage local communities around the world, they are increasingly turning to partners to help solve global challenges. Many stakeholders across all sectors are committed to what they perceive as partnerships' proven capacity to innovate, provide alternative experience and models, broaden participation in decision-making and complement public sector resources. Partnerships can be successful as mechanisms for cooperation, enriching and building the capacity of the institutions involved.¹⁵

In seeking to expand the role of being a grant-provider to that of a partner, the Department of State's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA), for example, aims to engage the private sector in long-term partnerships that strategically respond to its most significant challenges and also support U.S. foreign policy goals. To this end, ECA is moving away from ad hoc partnerships and is now focused on strategic umbrella partnerships in four key thematic areas – economic growth, opportunity and entrepreneurship; science, technology and creative industries; strengthening of civil society worldwide; and global English language learning. The main comparative advantages of ECA's multi-stakeholder partnerships in thematic areas can be summarized as follows:

- Making international education exchange more hands-on and relevant to the global economy through engagement of multinational corporations for mentoring of ECA's exchange participants and alumni.
- Socio-economic innovation by introducing the new overarching umbrella public-private partnership models that utilize partners' resources frugally.

¹³ 2 FAM 971.1 a)

¹⁴ Altenberg, T. 2005 "The private sector and development agencies: How to form successful alliances. Critical issues and lessons learned from leading donor programs".

¹⁵ Draxler, A. 2008 "New Partnerships for EFA: Building on Experience".

YEAR IN REVIEW

- Educational and cultural opportunities and exchanges targeted to specific priority groups such as youth, women, minorities and underserved communities.
- Expanding the reach and scale of the Bureau's operations by utilizing partners' global supply and distribution channels, virtual learning technologies, pre-loaded content / on-line learning capabilities.
- Internationalization of education and improving the global learning environment.

Overarching thematic umbrella partnerships, coupled with regional and functional bureau engagement, foster a viable partnership culture to advance both agency strategic goals and U.S. foreign policy.

Thematic approach

New partnerships should be strategic, building on the identified thematic priorities areas for partnership that are closely integrated into an agency's strategy. Ad-hoc partnerships and scattered situational collaboration with the private sector will at best provide temporary solutions to micro-level problems. The business community and civil society partners should be actively involved in all stages of partnership building, from early conceptualization (the design phase) to the final implementation stages so that they are involved in efforts to create long-term sustainable partnerships. Overarching umbrella partnership models enhance productivity and effective use of resources as fragmentation and duplication of efforts is reduced or avoided.

A thematic approach to partnership building that advances an agency's strategic goals and focuses partnership engagement on thematic areas that are attractive to the private sector is a viable way to respond to this challenge, as seen in the examples below that were developed by the Department of State's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs:

- i) **Economic Growth and Opportunity** – advancing global entrepreneurship; supporting women-owned small and medium enterprises (SME); providing access to capital, technology, and business training; mentoring for youth; creating job opportunities; developing business networks and enabling business support environments. This bucket includes economic statecraft programs that target entrepreneurship, business management, and job creation. Partnerships can provide mentoring, job shadowing, follow-on training, alumni networks, or access to venture capital.
- ii) **Science, Technology and Creative Industries** – supporting scientific and technical collaboration with technology firms, labs, universities, networks and other organizations that promote innovation and help societies to address long-term global economic challenges and advance the Secretary of State's emphasis on utilizing "smart power", "economic statecraft", and "whole-of-society" approaches. This bucket includes programs that have components of Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM), computer science, information technology, open educational resources, massive open online courses (MOOCs), and virtual exchanges. Also, it includes partnerships that

YEAR IN REVIEW

cultivate the use of technology to expand the scale and reach of all other Bureau programs.

- iii) **English Language Learning** – providing access to English-learning tools and opportunities in order to advance human capacity and equip people for employment opportunities in global labor markets. This bucket includes many Bureau partnership initiatives, united under the English Education Alliance (E²A), which partners with the technology, publishing, academic, NGO, and government sectors.
- iv) **Developing and Strengthening of Civil Society Worldwide** – enhancing the rights of women, rule of law, freedom of expression, accessible education; supporting independence of nongovernmental institutions and individuals that manifest the interests and will of citizens worldwide through advancing human connectedness, understanding and interpersonal ties. This bucket also focuses on partnerships that provide opportunities to youth, women, minorities, and underserved communities.

This overarching partnership framework creates the preconditions for the Bureau to set higher standards for a deeper commitment on behalf of its nongovernment partners and scale the productivity of its partnership efforts. Building scalable overarching partnership models in each of the above-mentioned subject areas will support existing partnerships and facilitate new ones.

EXAMPLE OF A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP MODEL

The English Education Alliance (E²A), an example of an umbrella partnership, demonstrates the feasibility and effectiveness of the thematic approach to partnerships. Starting as a response to the demand from global leaders for more English language learning opportunities, E²A has helped mobilize the \$82.6 billion global language industry, of which \$36B is the combined market value of digital and offline English language learning,¹⁶ to connect resources providing free English language education to underserved populations around the globe.



Launched by the U.S. Department of State and TESOL International Association in 2012, E²A connects resources from public, private, nonprofit, and academic member organizations to meet English language teaching and learning needs and opportunities worldwide. E²A focuses on partnerships in the following areas:

¹⁶ Ambient Insight's Worldwide Market for Digital English Language Learning: 2011 – 2016 forecast and Analysis. Premium Edition.

YEAR IN REVIEW

- Technology-supported learning
- Capacity building
- Teacher-focused professional development
- Learner-focused programs

ECA has engaged in cross-sector partnerships with leading organizations in the publishing, technology, academia, government and NGO sectors.

Examples of E²A partners include:



[biNu](#) is an award-winning English Education Alliance partner, and a privately held company whose free mobile application dramatically improves internet access, speed, and social media connectivity for lower-tech mobile phones. biNu is used by over 5 million people monthly worldwide. In partnership with the U.S. Department of State, biNu developed the [American English mobile app](#) to provide a library of free multimedia English language learning resources for English teachers and learners around the globe.



[Intel](#) is a technology corporation that specializes in designing and building the essential technologies that serve as the foundation for the world's computing devices. In partnership with the U.S. Department of State, Intel will develop and distribute pre-loaded English language learning content bundles on Intel's computing devices sold abroad.



[TESOL International](#) is a global association that advances professional expertise in English language teaching and learning for speakers of other languages worldwide. In a joint effort with the U.S. Department of State to respond to the global demand for English, TESOL International is connecting and expanding access to their international networks, and professional expertise and resources.



[Worldreader](#) is a nonprofit organization working to put e-books into the hands of children and families in the developing world using e-readers and mobile phones. The Worldreader Mobile app, developed in partnership with biNu, has over half a million active readers worldwide. Worldreader distributes free U.S. Department of State e-book resources for English language teachers and learners.

Partners can get involved by:



Collaborating with others involved in the initiative to enhance ongoing English language efforts abroad, or launch new ones



Piloting services and/or products



Providing expertise and/or material support to promote

technological and English language literacy



Participating and/or contributing to exchange and educational development programs, and offering related internship and/or mentorship programs

PARTNERSHIP BEST PRACTICES

Why partner?

Since public-private partnerships have a unique ability to unite on the legitimacy of the public sector with the expertise and resources of the private sector, they are an effective mechanism that allows the government to achieve more with less, and the private sector to earn economic benefits while supporting social good. By leveraging the expertise of outside stakeholders, such as technological advantage and global business networks, federal entities can create conditions for innovation and better outcomes in international education or other initiatives, and enhance the impact and visibility of their programs.

Another reason to collaborate with corporations and nongovernmental organizations is the increasing power of the private sector across the globe. Just 30 years ago, U.S. foreign aid accounted for over 70% of all capital flows to developing countries. However, in 2010, U.S. official development assistance to the developing world made up less than 10% of capital flows while the rest came from the private sector, voluntary organizations, academic institutions, corporate foundations, and other nongovernmental organizations.¹⁷

Who brings what to a partnership?

Government, donors, businesses and civil society organizations have different aims, constituencies and ways of working. Naturally, tri-sector partnerships can become sustainable only if they emphasize mutual benefits. Government has the primary responsibility for the public good. While the private sector has legal and image reasons to take into account the public good, its primary responsibilities are for profit and ingredients that go into profit – image, branding, efficiency and effectiveness.¹⁸ Corporations have found out that their commercial success at the local level is increasingly dependent on their global image, corporate social responsibility actions, and contribution to the public good. This motivates businesses to take a longer-term view of the bottom line and consider investing in the areas not immediately or directly profitable but that can pay long-term intangible dividends.

It is vitally important to understand what motivates businesses and civil society to partner with the government. Partnerships with corporations differ from those with nonprofit organizations, NGOs and foundations, as business prioritizes a focus on the bottom line and revenue creation. High-caliber private firms that meet the Department of State's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs partner profile have reached their status

¹⁷ Hudson Institute's Center for Global Prosperity.

¹⁸ Draxler, A. 2008. New Partnerships for EFA: Building on Experience.

YEAR IN REVIEW

precisely due to the fact that they placed such efficient profit-making models into the heart of their mission. Some of the common reasons for businesses and civil society to pursue partnerships with a federal agency are outlined below.

Some Perceived Public-Private Partnership Partner Characteristics

	U.S. Government	Business Community	Civil Society
Comparative advantage	Legitimacy Convening power Long-term engagement Expertise in global issues and local knowledge Portfolio of exchange programs and materials Excellent human resource base In-country presence Policy influence Credibility and reputation Responsibility for delivery of social good	Innovation and creativity Cutting edge technology Robust business models Efficiency and productivity Business expertise Products and services Venture capital Corporate volunteers Business networks Effective and economic distribution ability Cost effectiveness	Close ties with constituency Watchdog role Positive social image Great models Skilled Personnel Expertise in program implementation Targeted fundraising Local networks and experience Situation-specific actions Specific target groups
Desired outcomes	Expanding the reach and scope of operations via technology Enabling economic growth globally Fostering innovation Internationalization of education Diversification of expertise Additional resources	Enhance image and reputation Develop brand loyalty and goodwill Demonstrate corporate social responsibility Add new content and features to existing products Advance manpower Expand partnership networks	Legitimacy New resources Reinforced focus on specific needs Advance specific cause Amplify impact Achieve higher standards of operation Enhance visibility

When to develop a public-private partnership?

Some enabling conditions for creating partnerships include:

- There is a partnership opportunity that can effectively address a high priority issue.
- There is consensus that contributions from outside partners will produce outcomes with greater impact.
- A potential nongovernmental partner, interested in partnering, has the capacity to do so.

YEAR IN REVIEW

- There is an office with the authority to make a decision but not sufficient bandwidth to implement it alone.
- Leadership fully supports a collaborative process.
- The program office is able and willing to devote staff time and, possibly, funding to support the collaborative process.

YES	NO
The project benefits from the contribution, expertise or participation of an outside entity	Not high enough priority to commit time and energy
The prospective partner has interest and sufficient available resources	Insufficient resources / unwillingness to cooperate
Parties can devote staff time and funding	Would be effective on its own
Strategic and high priority foreign policy issue	USG has oversight function that would conflict with a partnership
Leadership supports collaboration	No recognized partners of necessary caliber

The *Best Practices Guide to Building Partnerships* by the Community Partnerships Interagency Policy Committee emphasizes the importance of partners' fair estimate of their ability to devote staff time and funding.¹⁹ Partners should be realistic about what it may take to build and sustain collaboration. Partnerships do not manage themselves and require time and commitment. More often than not, affected parties have a great deal of enthusiasm during the initial stages of relationship building as they brainstorm about what they can accomplish by working together. Enthusiasm, however, can dissipate after a partnership is launched and collaboration moves into its implementation stage and requires day-to-day management. Partners should be willing and able to devote staff time and resources to building and managing a partnership to maximize the prospects for success. On the other hand, not every challenge, policy objective, or program, is ripe for collaboration. It is important to consider when partnership is most

¹⁹ "Building Partnerships, A Best Practices Guide," Community Partnerships Interagency Policy Committee, April 29, 2013.

YEAR IN REVIEW

likely to succeed, and when conditions could undermine partnership building, regardless of its potential to support foreign policy objectives.²⁰

The times when partnerships are less likely to succeed include situations when:

- Potential partner(s) cannot consider the issue to be a high enough priority to commit time and resources.
- The long-term goals of potential partner(s) are not truly aligned with USG priorities.
- Potential partner(s) seek only some short-term gains from associating themselves with the U.S. Government.
- There is an urgency to addressing an issue that precludes taking time to develop a thoughtful solution collaboratively.
- An agency has insufficient resources to adequately support the collaborative process.
- An agency could achieve the same results more effectively on its own.
- There are no eligible or available partners of the desired caliber.

Keys to success

- **Choose partners wisely.** The selection of partners is critical to the success of collaboration and involves an evaluation of their capabilities as well as legal and policy considerations. A federal agency must avoid any suggestion of a special relationship, endorsement or preferential treatment. The USG can issue blanket statements that inform all interested potential partners of interest in partnering around a specific theme, i.e. economic growth and opportunity, science and technology, etc. All outreach must not be limited to a small number of prominent foundations or businesses but should seek to cast a wide net. Depending on the situation, it may be feasible to initiate direct contact with a specific potential partner if they have already demonstrated a firm commitment to the relevant issue.
- **Engage partners early on.** Early participation of partners and their engagement in the project design ensures that the partnership is structured in a way that fully takes advantage of each partner's capabilities and takes into account their positions, interests and strengths. This increases the likelihood of successful long-term collaboration and the viability of partnerships. Capitalize on a partner's regional experience when entering new countries or regions by engaging it in earliest planning and management phases.

²⁰ Ibid.

YEAR IN REVIEW

- **Think how to give more.** Partnerships work only when all partners have sufficient and continuing incentives to participate. A healthy partnership will work toward achieving specific benefits for each partner over and above common benefits to all. Only in this way will the partnership ensure continuing commitment and sustainability. An agency must understand its partners' motivations, recognize their risks and constraints, and work to accommodate their needs. Think how to add value to your partners' business and facilitate their success.
- **Facilitate open and regular communication.** Partnerships thrive under a condition of open and transparent relationships, and regular communication is a key to success. It is important to incorporate time into weekly, monthly or quarterly schedules to discuss progress, explain decisions and communicate a vision to partners. Establishing a regular and transparent communication pattern, will not only build an effective problem-solving mechanism with partners, but also foster mutual recognition, trust and respect.
- **Execute management strategy.** Since there are several parties that unite their efforts in partnership, it is essential to achieve a consensus on each partner's role, area of responsibility, and scope of effort, as well as a clear implementation strategy. The best way to focus collective efforts is to clearly articulate the scale and extent of work to be performed by each partner individually. Since partnerships are about sharing, unclear definitions of roles, responsibilities, implementation steps and scope of work may lead to confusion, unnecessary tension and eventually ineffective partnerships. Other elements of good management practices include: i) clear ground rules and protocols, including mechanisms for resolving disagreements, ii) informal and formal communication links with the media, other partners, and the public, iii) compliance with legal requirements since global multi-sector partnerships typically involve multiple legal environments, iv) adoption of a flexible implementation plan with more opportunities to "course correct" and adjust where necessary.
- **Find an interesting hook.** Tie partners' commitments to an interesting date, such as to commemorate an anniversary. It brings positive press attention and can establish a greater long-term commitment that might have been on the table before. If possible, bring a personal face to a program that may help secure a lasting partnership.

Public-private partnership financing

Most partnerships utilize parallel financing or non-monetary models. In the former case, partners are prepared to provide funding. As a rule, private partner(s) provide funding to a third party (typically a nonprofit grantee) that will carry out the aims of the partnership. The latter model is used for partnerships that do not require funding but instead rely exclusively on resource sharing.

1. *Parallel financing / monetary partnerships*

Sharing a monetary responsibility may provide a long-term sustainable framework, as it demonstrates a joint financial commitment to achieve

YEAR IN REVIEW

common goals. Partnerships, however, should not be viewed as a way of augmenting government appropriations or circumventing gift-acceptance rules. Instead, when the government aligns its strategy with partners' priorities, shared funding makes the most sense because all sides become invested in mutual goals. These types of partnerships must comply with applicable legal guidelines and may be developed through non-binding commitments such as Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) or Letters of Intent (LOIs).²¹

2. *Non-monetary partnerships*

Some partnerships do not require funding and instead rely on the synergies created when the unique comparative advantages of the public and private sector are joined together. Government monetary commitments are by no means the only assets that can be invested into a partnership. Under this model, partners can help generate ideas, develop content, design engagement activities, and provide skills, knowledge and infrastructure to ensure initiatives are a success. Thus, foreign policy aims can be advanced simply through arranging for collaboration of public and private core parties by using the federal government's convening power. These types of partnership relationships may be formalized through non-binding commitments such as MOUs, and LOIs.²²

Partnership tools

Public-Private Partnership Units embedded in an agency can assist in the development and maintenance of partnerships. For example, the PPP unit in the Department of State's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs provides the following tools in support of partnership building.

²¹ "Building Partnerships, A Best Practices Guide," Community Partnerships Interagency Policy Committee, page 6.

²² Ibid.

Partnership Tools	
Relationships with over 800 partners worldwide	LOI and MOU Templates
Interagency network	Private sector research
Partnership strategy development	Partnership agreements
PPP training	Lists of all U.S. companies operating in specific countries

For further information and questions on the *Private Sector Partnership Guide*, you can contact the Public Private Partnership Unit in the Department of State's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs at exchanges.ppp@state.gov.

International Youth Development

The informal staff-level working group on international youth development initiated by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA/NIFA) with interagency support has continued to have bimonthly roundtables. Each session focuses on different themes and topics and is hosted by a different agency. Six meetings were held during this past fiscal year. Hosting agencies included the Departments of Agriculture, Health and Human Services, Labor, State, and the Peace Corps.

The purpose of these interagency meetings is to share information on each agency's 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.

YEAR IN REVIEW

Meeting topics, presentations, and discussions this past year have included the following: Youth Policies; International Youth Councils; Children in Adversity and Forced Labor; Unaccompanied Alien Children Programs; 4-H and International Positive Youth Development; Young African Leaders Initiative; High School Exchange Programs; Youth Resources and Issues Related to Highly Vulnerable Children; Food for Education; Corporate Social Responsibility, Public-Private Partnerships, and Entrepreneurship; Partnering for World Youth Day; and Alumni Development.

The working group frequently discusses issues related to international *and* U.S. domestic positive youth development programs and uses these discussions to compare notes, lessons learned, and experiences across what are often stove-piped interests.

The dialogue derived through these meetings has led to greater interaction between representatives from different agencies; increased sharing of ideas, best practices, challenges, and issues; participation in other interagency meetings, events, and activities; the development of webinars and resources; and opened the door to opportunities for greater collaboration. Up to ten agencies, including those with domestic as well as foreign mandates, have participated in these forums.

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.

Promoting Results-Based Program Management

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

Throughout the past year, IAWG staff 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.

YEAR IN REVIEW

Section 108A of the 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. 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 requests and proposed responses with the Department's Office of the Legal Adviser, and engages in dialogues with members of the House and Senate Ethics Committees about specific visits, program requests, and/or program issues, such as the creation of a travel policy for Section 108A MECEA programs.

There are now over 90 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 further 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.

YEAR IN REVIEW

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*.²³

The following table illustrates the percentage of FY 2012 programs reported to the IAWG that address the *Strategic Plan's* goals.²⁴ Please note that each reported program can address more than one strategic goal.

Percentages of Reported International Exchange and Training Programs Addressing Department of State/USAID Strategic Goals:			
Strategic Goal 1: Achieving Peace and Security	51%	Strategic Goal 5: Providing Humanitarian Assistance	23%
Strategic Goal 2: Governing Justly and Democratically	37%	Strategic Goal 6: Promoting International Understanding	59%
Strategic Goal 3: Investing in People	48%	Strategic Goal 7: Strengthening Consular and Management Capabilities	9%
Strategic Goal 4: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity	48%		

²³ 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).

²⁴ The framework comprises seven key goals and 26 strategic priorities that represent the core of the plan's transformational diplomacy efforts.

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 2012 INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS INFORMATION

Total Number of Reported Programs²⁵	232
Departments/Agencies Reporting	63 (14 Departments and 49 Independent Agencies)
Total Number of Participants²⁶	3,960,731
U.S. Participants	46,711
Foreign Participants	3,914,020
Total USG Funding	\$1,756,274,934
Department/Agency Appropriations	\$1,504,542,970
Interagency Transfers	\$ 251,731,963
Total Non-USG Funding	\$ 846,703,590
Foreign Governments	\$ 735,483,749
Private Sector (U.S.)	\$ 82,047,849
Private Sector (Foreign)	\$ 27,263,804
International Organizations	\$ 1,908,187
Total All Sources of Funding²⁷	\$2,602,978,523

Federal Sponsors

For FY 2012, 14 Cabinet-level departments and 49 independent agencies/commissions reported 232 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.

Twenty-three programs reported in the *FY 2011 Inventory* are not represented in this report. Many of these have either been discontinued or conducted no activities in FY

²⁵ Please note that while the inventory includes 232 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.

²⁶ Participant numbers are estimates due to how different agencies report their data.

²⁷ 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

2012. Several others were previously reported as discrete programs, but are now combined with other programs.

The IAWG also added programs to its *FY 2012 Inventory of Programs*. New or reinstated programs included:

Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service

- Afghanistan Trilateral Watershed Rehabilitation and Irrigation Technology
- Pakistan Remote Sensing
- Pakistan Aquaculture

Department of Commerce, National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration

- Earth System Research Laboratory, Global Systems Division, Assimilation and Modeling Branch

Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education

- Fulbright-Hays Doctoral Dissertation Research Abroad Program

Department of Energy, Office of Health, Safety, and Security

- Office of Nuclear Safety
- Office of Health, Safety and Security
- Office of Nuclear Safety (HS-30)

Department of Energy, Office of Policy and International Affairs

- U.S.-Turkey Researcher Exchange

Department of Energy, Office of Science

- International Accelerator School for Linear Colliders
- U.S. Particle Accelerator School

Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

- Field Epidemiology Training Program
- International Experience and Technical Assistance (IETA) Program

Department of Homeland Security, Immigration and Customs Enforcement

- International Taskforce Agent Training
- Mexican Customs Investigator Training

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

- RAIO Refugee Affairs Division

Department of State, Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs

- Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs

Department of Transportation, Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration

- Drug Interdiction Assistance Program

INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

Inter-American Foundation

- Field Research Fellowship Programs

National Endowment for Democracy

- Visiting Fellows Program
- Hurford Youth Fellows Program

National Endowment for the Arts

- Southern Exposure: Performing Arts of Latin America

National Endowment for the Humanities

- DFG/NEH Digital Humanities Symposia and Workshops Program
- Digging Into Data
- Bridging Cultures Through Film: International Topics

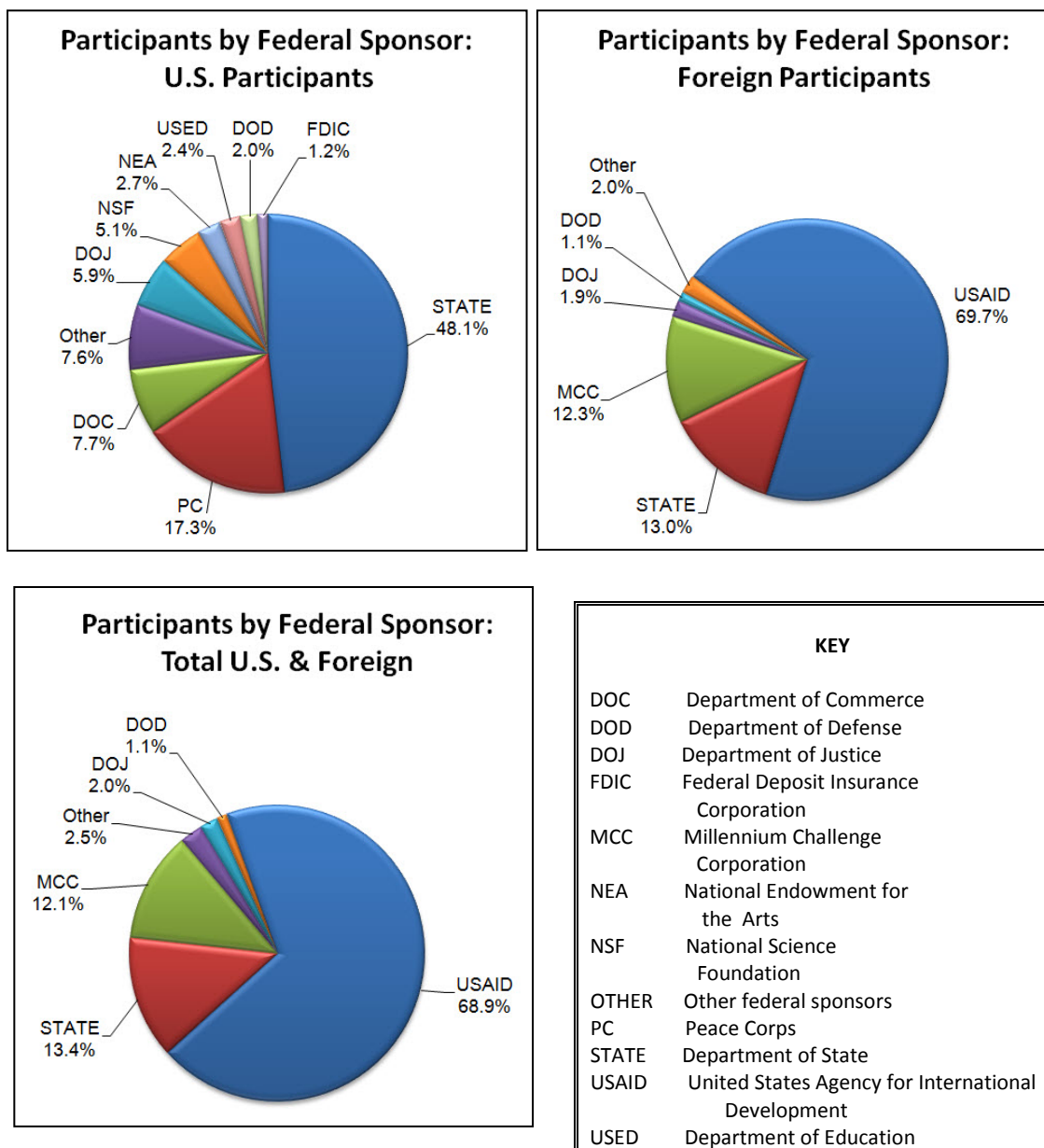
United States Institute of Peace

- Centers of Innovation – Rule of Law Center
- Centers of Innovation – Religion and Peacemaking Center
- Centers of Innovation
- Centers of Innovation – Center for Sustainable Economies
- Centers of Innovation – Gender and Peacebuilding Center
- Centers of Innovation – Media, Conflict, and Peacebuilding Center
- Center for Conflict Management

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 2012 data reported to the IAWG.²⁸

²⁸ Participant data in this section is rounded.

INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS



Funding Data²⁹

Of the more than \$1.75 billion in *federal* funds reported in FY 2012, 86% represents department or agency appropriations and 14% represents transfers of funds between departments and agencies.

Federal investment leveraged over \$846 million from non-U.S. Government sources. Almost 87% of this funding originated with foreign governments, 13% percent of these

²⁹ Funding data in this section is rounded.

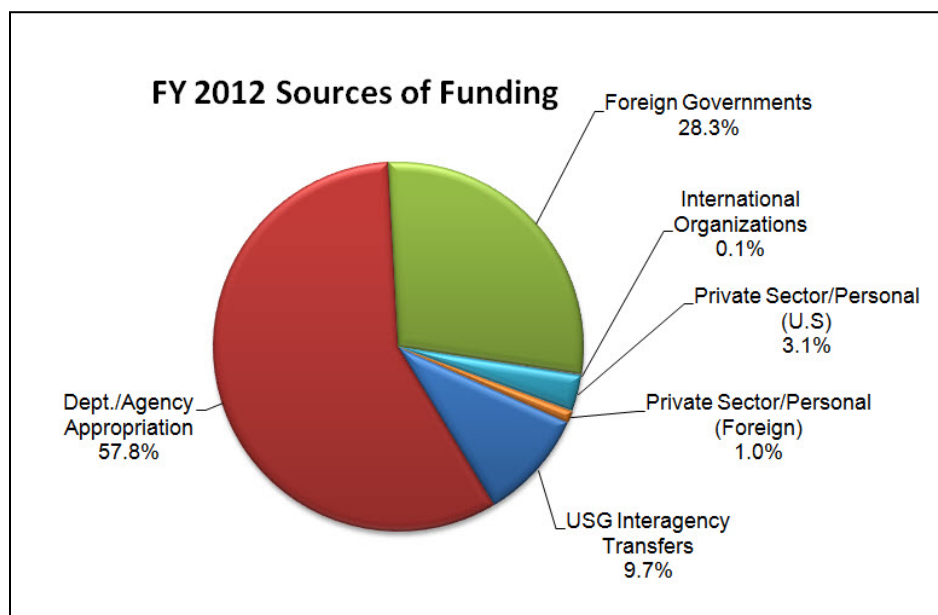
INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

contributions were made by the private sector (10% U.S.-based and 3% foreign-based), and less than 1% of the funding came from international organizations.

The U.S. Government's ability to leverage non-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 2012.



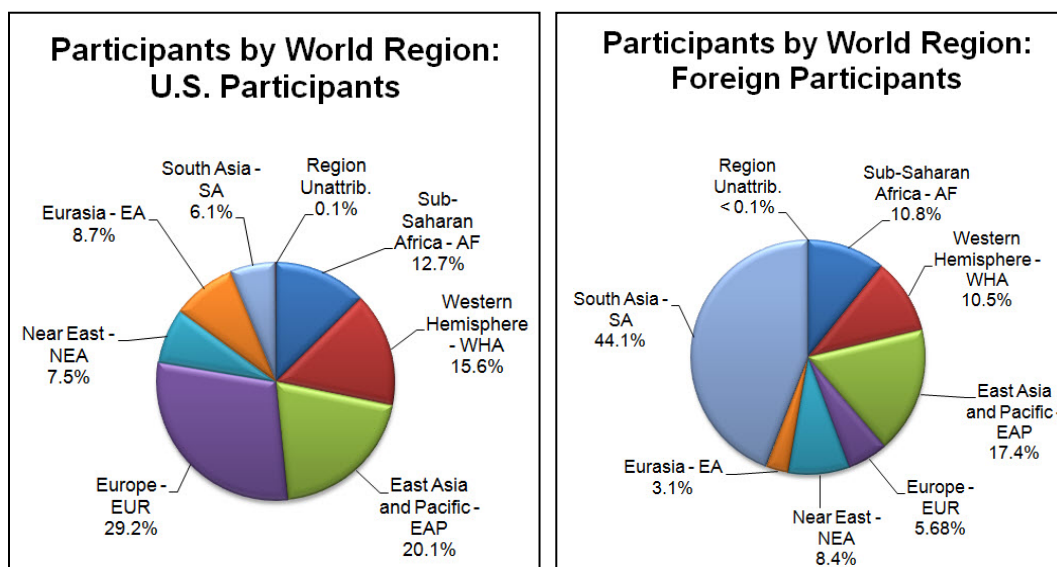
The next table shows the geographic regions by percentage of all sources of program funding, as reported to the IAWG.

INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

Geographic Region	Reported Funding (USG and Non-USG)	Percent of Total ³⁰
East Asia and Pacific (EAP)	\$503,636,694	19%
Eurasia (EA)	\$155,221,850	6%
Europe (EUR)	\$465,449,512	18%
Near East (NEA)	\$432,971,614	17%
South Asia (SA)	\$264,299,114	10%
Sub-Saharan Africa (AF)	\$252,691,281	10%
Western Hemisphere (WHA)	\$330,714,591	13%
Region Unattributable	\$197,993,867	7%

Geographic Distribution of Participants

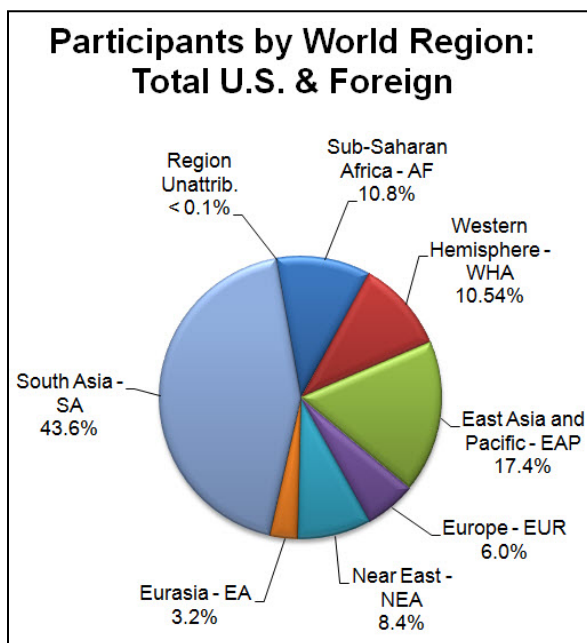
U.S. Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs are implemented in or involve participants from more than 200 countries.³¹ The following charts show these participants, divided by world region.



³⁰ Dollar figures and percentages have been rounded.

³¹ 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 2012, 119 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 2012, 85 federal program submissions supported the goal to strengthen effective democracies and promote progress towards democratic consolidation.

Priority programming areas include:

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

INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

-- Civil Society

Investing in People: In FY 2012, 111 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 2012, 112 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 2012, 53 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 2012, 138 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

Strengthening Consular and Management Capabilities: In FY 2012, 21 federal program submissions supported the goal to address administrative issues in the United States and overseas.

INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

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

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. These exchanges are typically one-way, with foreign participants coming to the United States.

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.³² 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, among others.³³ 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, instruct, lecture, study, observe, conduct research, consult, train, or demonstrate special skills.

³² 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.

³³ 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.³⁴ 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.³⁵

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. Many sponsors hold designation in multiple categories. Below is the list of these categories, along with the number of foreign exchange participants and the number of nongovernment designated sponsors for each category.

- *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) selects prospective participants and is the only organization authorized to sponsor physicians to work in U.S. medical institutions.³⁶ Number of foreign exchange participants 2,268. Number of designated sponsors: 1.
- *Au pair exchange* – Foreign nationals between the ages of 18 and 26 may participate directly in the home life of a host family by providing child care

³⁴ Information on SEVIS can be found at the following website: <http://www.ice.gov/sevis>.

³⁵ 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.

³⁶ See regulations for alien physician exchanges at 22 CFR 62.27.

INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

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.³⁷ Number of foreign exchange participants: 14,665. Number of nongovernment designated sponsors: 14.

- *Camp counselor exchange* – Foreign university students, youth workers, teachers and other individuals with specialized skills 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 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.³⁸ Number of foreign exchange participants: 18,889. Number of nongovernment designated sponsors: 23.
- *College and university exchange* – Foreign students enter the United States to study at degree-granting postsecondary accredited educational institutions or participate in a student internship program which fulfills the student's academic study. Students may participate in degree and non-degree programs.³⁹ Number of foreign exchange participants: Students – 48,116; Student Interns: 2,987. Number of nongovernment designated sponsors: Students - 705; Student Interns - 172.
- *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: 22,137. Number of designated sponsors: 75.⁴⁰
- *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.⁴¹ Number of foreign exchange participants: Professor - 1,230; Research scholar - 32,267. Number of nongovernment designated sponsors: Professor - 388; Research scholar - 688.

³⁷ See regulations for au pair exchanges at 22 CFR 62.31. Program sponsors are identified at <http://j1visa.state.gov/participants/how-to-apply/sponsor-search/?program=Au%20Pair>.

³⁸ See regulations for camp counselor exchanges at 22 CFR 62.30. Additional pertinent information is at <http://j1visa.state.gov/programs/camp-counselor>.

³⁹ See regulations for college and university student exchanges at 22 CFR 62.23. Additional pertinent material is at <http://j1visa.state.gov/programs/college-and-university-student>.

⁴⁰ See regulations for intern programs at 22 CFR 62.22. Additional pertinent information is located at <http://j1visa.state.gov/programs/intern>.

⁴¹ See regulations for professor and research scholars at 22 CFR 62.20. Alien physicians in graduate medical education or training and short-term scholars are excluded from this category. Additional pertinent material is at <http://j1visa.state.gov/programs/professor-and-research-scholar>.

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.⁴² Number of foreign exchange participants: 25,750. Number of active nongovernment designated sponsors: 75.
- *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.⁴³ Number of foreign exchange participants: 20,536. Number of nongovernment designated sponsors: 630.
- *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.⁴⁴ Number of foreign exchange participants: 851. Number of nongovernment designated sponsors: 111.
- *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.⁴⁵ Most student participants enter the United States with pre-arranged employment.⁴⁶ Number of foreign exchange participants: 86,363. Number of nongovernment designated sponsors: 44.
- *Teacher exchange* – Foreign teachers have the opportunity to teach in U.S. primary and secondary accredited educational institutions for up to three years. To be eligible to participate in this program, foreign nationals must meet the qualifications for teaching in primary or secondary schools in their country of nationality or last legal residence, have a minimum of three years of teaching or related professional experience, and satisfy the standards of the U.S. state in which they will teach.⁴⁷ Number of foreign exchange participants: 1,781. Number of designated sponsors: 51.

⁴² See regulations for secondary school student exchanges at 22 CFR 62.25. Program sponsors are identified at <http://j1visa.state.gov/programs/secondary-school-student>.

⁴³ See regulations for short-term scholar exchanges at 22 CFR 62.21. Additional pertinent material is at <http://j1visa.state.gov/programs/short-term-scholar>.

⁴⁴ See regulations for specialist exchanges at 22 CFR 62.26. Professor and research scholars, short-term scholars, and alien physicians are excluded from this category. Additional pertinent material is at <http://j1visa.state.gov/programs/specialist>.

⁴⁵ Summer break may vary with the country/region and hemisphere. It typically runs May through August in the northern hemisphere.

⁴⁶ See regulations for summer work/travel exchanges at 22 CFR 62.32. Additional pertinent material is at <http://j1visa.state.gov/programs/summer-work-travel>.

⁴⁷ See regulations for teacher exchanges at 22 CFR 62.24. Additional pertinent material is at <http://j1visa.state.gov/programs/teacher>.

INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

- *Trainee exchange* – Foreign visitors who 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.⁴⁸ Number of foreign exchange participants: 9,307. Number of designated sponsors: 84.

U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAM INVENTORIES

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

Aggregated Program Data for Reporting Entities

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

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

⁴⁸ See regulations for the trainee category at 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

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

INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

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
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$7,100	\$7,100	255

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



ARCHITECTURAL AND TRANSPORTATION BARRIERS COMPLIANCE BOARD (ACCESS BOARD)

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

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

Access Board International Visitor Activities

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

Strategic Goals: Promoting International Understanding; 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	\$7,100	\$7,100

ARCHITECTURAL AND TRANSPORTATION BARRIERS COMPLIANCE BOARD (ACCESS BOARD)

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
2	253	255

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

FY 2012 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$388,125	\$98,125	\$290,000	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$388,125	189

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



BROADCASTING BOARD OF GOVERNORS

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Washington, DC 20237
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

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$98,125	\$290,000	\$388,125

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total 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	186	189

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
\$168,517	\$168,517	\$0	Not Tracked	\$139,070	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$307,587	143

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
\$168,517	\$0	\$168,517

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$139,070	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$139,070

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
73	70	143

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
\$95,400	\$95,400	\$0	\$18,000	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$113,400	319

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



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
\$95,400	\$0	\$95,400

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$18,000	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$18,000

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
44	275	319

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
\$29,613	\$29,613	\$0	\$40,000	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$69,613	1,508

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.

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
\$29,613	\$0	\$29,613

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$40,000	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$40,000

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
49	1,459	1,508

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	14

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



COURT SERVICES AND OFFENDER SUPERVISION AGENCY FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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

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

Under the Revitalization Act, CSOSA combined three separate entities of the District of Columbia government into a single agency. The new agency assumed the adult probation function from the D.C. Superior Court and the parole supervision function from the D.C. Board of Parole. Parole determination, modification, and revocation functions were transferred to the United States Parole Commission (USPC). 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. CSP officials work with other countries to provide training and share strategies on a variety of issues, such as combating illicit drug use, improving penal institutions, and promoting offender reentry.

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
4	10	14

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

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	59

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 2012, DRBC staff met with four delegations totaling 59 visitors from two nations at the commission's office in West Trenton, New Jersey. The first delegation visit in December 2011 included 14 water resource officials from Shandong Province, People's Republic of China (P.R.C.). Four DRBC staff participated in the briefing and three others provided logistical support. Five staff from the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and the New Jersey Water Supply Authority also participated. The second delegation visit took place in March 2012 and included 24 officials from various water resource departments in Hubei Province, P.R.C. Three DRBC staff participated in the briefing and three others provided logistical support. Also in March 2012, a 20-member delegation from the Ministry of Environmental Protection of the P.R.C. (Bureau of Environmental

DELAWARE RIVER BASIN COMMISSION

Protection Division) visited DRBC. Three DRBC staff participated in the briefing and three others provided logistical support. In August 2012, the Deputy Director, National River Conservation Directorate, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India (and Hubert H. Humphrey Fellow) visited DRBC. Two DRBC staff participated in the visit and two others provided logistical support. DRBC does not keep track of costs associated with hosting international visitors, which come from the DRBC Current Expense Budget (no separate line item).

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	59	59

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

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$12,693,996	\$7,000,867	\$5,693,129	Not Tracked	\$277,500†	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$12,971,496†	1,917

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.

Afghanistan Trilateral Watershed Rehabilitation and Irrigation Technology

USDA, through its implementing partner Colorado State University, a U.S. land-grant university, is building capacity in Afghanistan's Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Livestock (MAIL) to demonstrate and disseminate to farmers key practices and technologies for improving irrigation as well as to reduce soil erosion. The project is also building MAIL's capacity to share and compare practices and technologies with Pakistan through interaction with Pakistani agricultural officials in Afghanistan-Pakistan-U.S. trilateral working group on watershed rehabilitation and irrigation technology through visits of MAIL officials to Pakistan, and Pakistani agricultural officials and provision of irrigation equipment to MAIL in the establishment of demonstration plots.

This project, which began in summer 2011, was composed of four workshops with project activities culminating in August of 2013.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$438,680	\$438,680

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total 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	120	128

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

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 14,300 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.

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$2,092,500	\$1,177,500	\$3,270,000

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$277,500	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$277,500

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	479	479

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

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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	10	10

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

Norman E. Borlaug International Agricultural Science and Technology Fellowship Program

The Norman E. Borlaug International Agricultural Science and Technology Fellowship Program (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.

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$998,828	\$1,406,500	\$2,405,328

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total 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	82	82

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

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Pakistan Aquaculture

USDA is working with the American Soybean Association/World Initiative for Soy in Human Health (ASA/WISHH), and Pakistani partners regarding their intent to increase the contribution of the fisheries and aquaculture sectors to enhanced national economic growth, poverty alleviation, and improved food security. ASA/WISHH, together with Kansas State University (KSU), plans to increase production in Pakistan's fishery and aquaculture sectors through improved management practices, improved feed sources by utilizing soybean meal in feed rations, and marketing chain development and coordination with the Pakistan Fisheries Development Board and provincial Departments of Fisheries. KSU is organizing a study tour to the United States for aquaculture project stakeholders and participants which will focus on manufacturing quality fish feed as well as fish husbandry. Participants will spend time in hands-on learning laboratories. Project interventions include a fish industry assessment, feeding trials, the authoring and release of an aquaculture handbook, equipment commissioning for Pakistani domestic production of feeds to be researched, the publication and dissemination of feeding trials, and collaboration for next steps. Project period is September 2011 - September 2014.

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	\$1,988,000	\$1,988,000

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
2	300	302

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

Pakistan Remote Sensing

USDA, with its key implementing partners, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the U.N. (FAO), and the University of Maryland (UMD), is building provincial-level capacity to utilize remotely sensed satellite imagery to estimate crop production, forecast production, and to report these estimates and forecasts in a timely fashion for use by agricultural producers and others interested in this type of market information. We are also working with Pakistan's Space and Upper Atmosphere Research Commission (SUPARCO), Pakistan's satellite imagery agency. Together, we are building the provincial crop reporting services of Punjab and Sindh to perform (at the local, regional, provincial, and national levels) regular crop condition monitoring and production of agricultural statistics through the use of satellite remote sensing technologies and ground data. USDA and partners are conducting workshops and training on satellite remote sensing-based crop monitoring and acreage estimation; acquisition and processing of satellite imagery and embedding content directly into crop monitoring applications; and monthly crop situation forecasts and reports. These efforts are intended to improve the capacity of provincial authorities' agricultural information systems through the development of efficient data systems and market outlook reporting aimed at improving the timeliness and quality of information available to public and private decision makers. Additionally, FAO will provide subject matter experts to directly advise and offer direct technical support to crop reporting service personnel. This will assist their endeavors to establish and support operations of units within each of the provincial crop reporting services to accurately analyze crop production data and publish reports that will provide timely and useful information. Project period is September 2011 - August 2014.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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	\$3,700	\$3,700

Non-USG Funding:

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

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

Participant Totals:

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

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$750,000	\$0	\$750,000

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
31	53	84

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
\$639,429	\$0	\$639,429

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

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

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.

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 U.S. Department of State to facilitate exchanges of visiting scientists and emerging leaders. 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 and food security, are of vital importance to the future of the world's forests.

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
\$2,420,110	\$328,749	\$2,748,859

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	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 AGRICULTURE

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	789	789

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

FY 2012 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$24,158,625	\$8,320,325	\$15,838,300	\$86,300†	\$0†	\$9,513†	\$315,750†	\$24,570,188†	30,979

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

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

Bureau of 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 2012, staff time was listed under appropriated funds.

Strategic Goals: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$8,100	\$0	\$8,100

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

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

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

BEA Overseas Training and Presentations

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

Strategic Goals: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$2,500	\$0	\$2,500

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$735	\$3,292	\$4,027

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
51	80	131

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

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

The International Trade Administration (ITA) encourages, assists, and advocates U.S. exports by implementing a National Export Strategy, focusing on Big Emerging Markets, providing industry and country analyses for U.S. businesses, and supporting new-to-export and new-to-market businesses through strategically located U.S. Export Assistance Centers, 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.

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$1,870,000	\$1,870,000

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

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	296	296

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

National 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
\$5,321,424	\$0	\$5,321,424

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total 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	303	303

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

NIST International Visitors Program

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

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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

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

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

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	0	3,016	3,016

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

National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) is composed of the National Ocean Service (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, Assimilation and Modeling Branch

The Assimilation and Modeling Branch (AMB) is home to much of the research in NOAA's Earth System Research Laboratory, Global Systems Division on weather model and data assimilation development for both operational forecasting and research applications and for impact studies for new observing systems. AMB contributes significantly to both regional and global model development, and since 2009 also to atmospheric/ocean coupled models. AMB collaborates strongly with the National Centers for Environmental Prediction, National Center for Atmospheric Research, other groups in ESRL (and GSD), and other labs and universities. AMB has also conducted studies of forecast impact from different observing systems. AMB is currently focused on a multiyear impact study for TAMDAR (Tropospheric Airborne Meteorological Reporting) regional commercial aircraft observations. AMB has previously examined the impact of the NOAA profiler network and the GPS ground-based precipitable water network (developed at NOAA/ESRL/GSD).

Strategic Goals: Promoting International Understanding

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

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	\$6,300	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$6,300

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.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Earth System Research Laboratory, Global Systems Division/Aviation 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
\$643	\$0	\$643

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$1,778	Not Tracked	\$1,778

Participant Totals:

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

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

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

The work of the Global Systems Division/Information Systems Branch (GSD/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 include development work for the National Weather Service's Advanced Weather Interactive Processing System (AWIPS) and the Meteorological Assimilation Data Ingest System (MADIS).

Over the last several years, the branch has worked with the Taiwan Central Weather Bureau (CWB) to help them customize AWIPS to support their forecast operations.

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
\$23,000	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$23,000

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Participant Totals:

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

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

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
\$64,440	\$0	\$64,440

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$2,478	\$2,478

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
25	71	96

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

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.

Most of the National Geodetic Survey's international exchange activities involves attending international conferences, which provide a forum to discuss best practices, new technology, and the latest developments in the fields of surveying, geodesy, and remote sensing.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Strategic Goals: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$101,200	\$0	\$101,200

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
42	13,058	13,100

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.

NMFS serves as advisers to the Department of State in implementing Public Law 101-162, Section 609, which prohibits the importation to the United States of shrimp harvested with commercial fishing technology that may adversely affect sea turtles. As part of this program, NMFS inspects foreign shrimp fleets with Department of State to determine if the foreign country has implemented a sea turtle conservation program comparable in effectiveness to that of the United States. The primary focus of any program is the use of turtle excluder devices (TEDs). NMFS assists with training and education such as technology transfer, for example, related to TEDs during inspection visits.

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$53,500	\$0	\$53,500

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
14	231	245

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

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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
\$577,400	\$0	\$577,400

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	\$309,980	\$309,980

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
275	24	299

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
\$16,800	\$0	\$16,800

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
2	30	32

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	26	26

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

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
\$11,500	\$0	\$11,500

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	36	36

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
\$660,000	\$9,818,300	\$10,478,300

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$57,000	Not Tracked	\$7,000	Not Tracked	\$64,000

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
289	1,624	1,913

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 2012, the Population Division had technical assistance programs in several countries. All programs were sponsored by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). The Census Bureau also offered a Census and Data Processing System course for international participants at headquarters in Washington, D.C., for a fee. In addition, USAID also sponsors a collaboration with the Arab Institute of Training and Research in Statistics (AITRS) located in Amman, Jordan. The federal participants listed here are all U.S. Census Bureau experts sent to provide technical assistance to foreign governments. The foreign participants include those who came to the United States for workshops sponsored by USAID or to regional workshops hosted in other countries, like Jordan, using USAID/ME funds.

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	\$4,150,000	\$4,150,000

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	\$0	\$0

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

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
44	58	102

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 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.

The International Visitors Program sets up appointments and visits for delegations from other countries to meet with experts at the Census Bureau headquarters. There are no funds expended by the U.S. Census Bureau. Visitors pay for their own travel and stay and are sponsored either by their organizations/governments or international donor groups.

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	317	317

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
\$1,498,318	\$0	\$1,498,318

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
2,832	8,166	10,998

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

FY 2012 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$185,400,852	\$139,383,996	\$46,016,856	\$640,150,629†	\$0†	\$0†	\$0†	\$825,551,481†	42,914

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

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

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

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The mission of the Department of Defense (DOD) is to provide the forces needed to deter war and protect the security of the United States. The Department of Defense maintains and employs armed forces to support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies; ensures, by timely and effective military action, the security of the United States, its possessions, and areas vital to its interests; and upholds and advances the national policies and interests of the United States.

The major elements of these forces are the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps. Under the President, who is also Commander in Chief, the Secretary of Defense exercises authority, direction, and control over the Department, which includes the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Military Departments, Unified Combatant Commands, the DOD Inspector General, Defense Agencies, and DOD Field Activities. To accomplish this mission, the Department employs approximately 1.4 million military and some 724,000 civilian employees. In addition, there are 1.35 million National Guard and Reserve personnel that are fully integrated into the National Military Strategy as part of the total force.

Defense Security Cooperation Agency

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

In FY 2012, the Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA) tracked over 65,400 students from 160 countries that participated in DOD and Department of State-sponsored training activities, the total value of which is approximately \$800 million. Not all of this tracked training is reported to the IAWG by DSCA. DSCA's IAWG submission includes education and training activities provided under:

-- Foreign Military Financing (FMF)-funded training

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

- Foreign Military Sales (FMS) Program
- International Military Education and Training (IMET)
- Professional Military Education (PME) Exchanges

Fulfilling the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy's (USD(P)) guidance, the Regional Centers facilitate engagement with and among foreign participants to:

- Enhance regional security through the creation of collaborative communities of interest among military and civilian officials from States of their respective regions, and examine fundamental causes of relevant security challenges and the most effective means to counter them.
- Strengthen sustainable institutional capacity at national and transnational levels to enhance national, regional, and international security consistent with the norms of democratic governance and civil-military relations.
- Foster defense support to civil authorities in dealing with disasters in a manner consistent with each country's legal, historical, and cultural norms and the proper role of the military in democratic societies.
- Promote critical thinking on global security challenges, as related to the respective specified geographic region of the world.

The five Defense Regional Centers for Security Studies are:

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

The Regional Centers develop and implement activities in accordance with policy guidance and oversight from the Office of the Secretary of Defense (Policy) (OSD(P)) and operational direction from the geographic combatant commanders (GCC). 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 (FMF), the U.S. appropriation for financing the acquisitions of U.S. defense articles, services, and training supports U.S. foreign policy and regional security goals and enables allies and friendly nations to improve their defense capabilities and to work toward common security goals and share burdens in joint missions. Congress appropriates FMF funds in the International Affairs budget; the Department of State allocates the funds for eligible allies and friendly nations; and the Department of Defense implements the program. As FMF helps countries meet their legitimate defense needs, it also promotes U.S. national security interests by strengthening and enhancing interoperability with U.S. forces. Because FMF monies are used to purchase U.S. defense articles, services, and training, FMF contributes to a strong U.S. defense industrial base, which benefits both America's armed forces and U.S. workers.

Total funding in FY 2012 (articles and training) totaled \$5.21 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 counter-terrorism 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, counter-terrorism 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 counter-insurgency programs and peace support programs. Finally, in the Western Hemisphere, FMF for Colombia will continue to support counter-narcotics and counter-terrorism efforts, and maritime interdiction programs.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$46,016,856	\$46,016,856

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	3,354	3,354

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

Foreign Military Sales Program

The Foreign Military Sales (FMS) program involves government-to-government sales of U.S. defense articles, services, and training.

Responsible arms sales further national security and foreign policy objectives by strengthening bilateral defense relations, supporting coalition building, and enhancing interoperability between U.S. forces and militaries of allies and friendly nations.

These sales also contribute to U.S. prosperity by improving the U.S. balance of trade position, sustaining highly skilled jobs in the defense industrial base, and extending production lines and lowering unit costs for such key weapon systems as the M1A2 tank, F-16 aircraft, AH-64 helicopter, and F/A-18 aircraft.

Total FMS sales in FY 2012 (articles and training) were approximately \$60.3 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 2012 was over \$645 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
\$640,150,629	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$640,150,629

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	26,418	26,418

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

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

International Military Education and Training

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

The overall objectives of the program are to:

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

Training provided under the IMET program is professional and 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 5,000 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 2012, the United States provided over \$91 million in training to over 4,800 students from 134 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
\$91,020,428	\$0	\$91,020,428

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	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	4,869	4,869

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 senior military schools abroad and in the United States respectively. Some of the U.S. officers attending foreign senior military 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 senior military 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	60	60

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. Africa Center programming has increased significantly over the past four years. Over this period the Center has also been requested to conduct a number of short-notice, un-programmed activities to support emerging policy priorities at short notice. Between FY 2006 and FY 2012, ACSS received \$7.4 million from 16 interagency partners. Unfortunately, over the same time period, the Center's budget has decreased by over 17% (a \$2.6 million reduction from FY 2010). To meet the increasing demand for our programs, ACSS has modified its business model, reduced the scope of several programs and implemented efficiency-enhancing strategies to minimize costs.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

The Center's FY 2012 programs advanced U.S.-Africa security policy by incorporating elements of the National Security Strategy, DOD Strategic Guidance, the Guidance for the Employment of the Force, and directly support the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) policy guidance and USAFRICOM theater campaign plan. Africa Center programs are formulated using a whole-of-government approach combined with insights from our African partners. The Africa Center conducted 18 transformative programs, 26 short-term workshops, and 96 non-program events/activities in FY 2012. ACSS convened 733 high-ranking military, civilian, and nongovernmental security practitioners from Africa, the United States, and Europe as graduates and engaged 1,102 participants; this represents 52 African nations and 21 other partners from around the globe. The Center's published 22 research products reach over 13,000 consumers. To execute this vast programmatic portfolio, the Africa Center capitalized on partnerships with the Office of the Secretary of Defense for Policy (OSD(P)), OSD-African Affairs, U.S. Africa Command (AFRICOM) and component commands; as well as the Department of State (DOS) and through continued collaboration with African institutions such as the East African Community, the Economic Community of West African States, the African Union, the Institute for Security Studies, and several African professional military institutions.

In-region programs included activities that fostered collaborative communities of interest within ACSS's Area of Responsibility on countering violent extremism (CVE) and transnational threats (TNT). ACSS held two programs focusing on CVE, five on TNT, and an additional five on Maritime Safety and Security (MSS) Seminars. AFRICOM and the DOS requested ACSS support of the African Union's continental maritime framework. The program set an important milestone by bringing together two regional economic communities (REC): Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS). Member states committed to drafting a Multilateral Agreement on Cooperation to Suppress Illicit Maritime Activities in West and Central Africa in FY 2013. This will emphasize a shift in the U.S. role from leading and advising to assisting African partners. The result demonstrates significant enhancement to regional security, leadership, institutional accountability, and planning/conducting operations within the Gulf of Guinea.

The Center spent 10% of the budget to hold nine programs, mostly bilateral, focusing on Security Sector Reform (SSR). SSR Programs were held in Sierra Leone, Niger, Burkina Faso, Guinea, Cote d'Ivoire, Gabon, Swaziland, and Malawi. Highlights include takeaways identifying justice system reform as the highest priority. Participants found that traditional state-based security models are less helpful in confronting current transnational security issues and that weapons proliferation continues to be a major threat to peace and security in West Africa. The programs focused on the lack of technical expertise; building capacities for civilian oversight, particularly by civil society organizations and parliament through legal reform. In 2011, ACSS partnered with the Geneva Center for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF) and the African Institute for Security Sector Transformation (AISST) Senegal to hold a joint conference on the theme "Developing a Guinean National Security Policy." Participants generated a way forward for the national steering committee that included: conservation, management, and development of human and natural resources in Guinea; placing human security at the heart of the security apparatus, including relevant environmental considerations, particularly in relation to the management of mining areas and access to clean water and electricity for all, and improved health conditions.

Utilizing its regional offices in Dakar, Senegal, and Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, ACSS continued outreach efforts with its network of nearly 5,000 alumni. ACSS maintains 29 community chapters on the African continent, which includes an international chapter of AU observer missions in Ethiopia. As a result of TOPS (Topical Outreach Program Series), the Mauritius Chapter formed a counternarcotics trafficking partnership with coastal chapters from East Africa and the southwest Indian Ocean to share information on narcotics issues. Following as ACSS engagement with the Comoros Chapter, President Ikililou Dhoinine was back briefed on the TOPS event and thought so much of the discussions that he has asked the Minister of Defense to look into developing a national security dialogue. ACSS has received similar requests from Malawi and Cote d'Ivoire. Alumni from Chad observed an increase in clerical presence from Afghanistan and Pakistan to conduct religious educational training with groups of youth in camps outside of N'Djamena. The ACSS TOPS 2012 provided a forum for the first interagency dialogue on this potential security threat.

ACSS implicitly supports Track II Diplomacy through our network. Embassies are able to exercise and leverage the ACSS network through the relationships we have built over the past 12 years. The U.S. Ambassador to Senegal requested the ACSS West Africa office to provide regional expertise for multiyear ministerial dialogue on counternarcotics (CN). This resulted in follow-on collaboration, a subregional workshop hosted by the Senegalese Minister of the Interior, and ultimately led to the production of a harmonized CN legislation draft that was adopted for debate and implementation by ministers from six countries in fall 2012. Results from the Dakar Initiative (subregional workshop) were incorporated in the ECOWAS Regional Action Plan on Drug Trafficking, Organized Crime, and Drug Abuse. TOPS alumni from 16 nations have reported authoring or implementing changes to their

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

National Security Strategy (NSS) based on ACSS content.

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
\$549,596	\$0	\$549,596

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	206	206

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 Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies (APCSS) 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 workshops, 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 courses and workshops in Hawaii and throughout the Asia-Pacific region.

APCSS supports the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) priorities and 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.

During FY 2012, 1,137 graduates and participants took part in 23 resident and regional activities, totaling 18,741 participant days. Two new APCSS alumni associations were also created, bringing the total associations to 56.

APCSS continues to foster institutional capacity building and leadership development through various programs -- most notably its Security Sector Development (SSD) workshops and course modules. During FY 2012, a Lao alumnus leveraged his recent SSD workshop experience to muster support for implementation of the Lao Security Strategy Master Plan 2020, which was crafted in an earlier workshop. The plan will improve military and police relations, as well as adherence to the rule of law by government officials. Additionally, a Philippine alumnus was recognized in one of his country's newspapers for his contribution to the Philippines "Bayanihan," which he helped craft during his two experiences at APCSS, as he was appointed to Commanding General of the Philippine Army.

APCSS is on the leading edge of the U.S. Government effort that implements UN Security Council Resolution 1325 and Presidential Executive Order 13595, to empower women in preventing conflict and building peace in countries affected by war, violence, and insecurity under the combined Department of State/Department of Defense Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) initiative. APCSS hosted two groups of WPS fellows in its Advanced Security Cooperation courses during FY 2012, representing Oceania and the Lower Mekong region, to develop capacities and build networks with other security practitioners in an effort to advance women's inclusion in peace negotiations, peace building activities, and conflict prevention; protect women from sexual and gender-based violence; and ensure equal access to relief and recovery in areas of conflict and insecurity.

APCSS course and workshop programs address transnational security challenges, with notable impacts and outcomes. For instance, the APCSS workshop on "Exploring India-U.S. Cooperation: Safeguarding Prosperity in the Indian Ocean" opened a candid dialogue between U.S. and Indian officials, scholars, and industry leaders

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

about national and agency-based priorities in maritime security in the Indian Ocean, which built confidence, relationships, and networks to expand and sustain collaborative approaches to addressing these priorities. The Australia-Japan-United States Trilateral Workshop on "The Future of Trilateral Cooperation" was pivotal to the development of a joint Australia-Japan-U.S. statement released on June 2, 2012, at the Shangra-La dialogues by the Ministers/Secretary of Defense. A Timor-Leste Regionalism Workshop in November 2011 built on an earlier National Security Policy Workshop conducted for senior Timorese officials in 2008 and enabled the USG to engage in a cooperative effort (security course) with the UN Mission in Timor-Leste and others to help local interagency officials to assess, frame, and shape their regional roles and strategy, earning APCSS high praise from the U.S. ambassador for the notable outcomes. In another example, an alumnus used knowledge and skills learned during the Comprehensive Security Responses to Terrorism (CSRT) Course to aid in his activities leading to the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding between the Philippine National Police and the Australian Federal Police in October 2012, with antiterrorism as one of the areas of cooperation.

APCSS fosters defense support to civil authorities in dealing with disasters through its comprehensive programs of courses and complementary workshops devoted to prevention, preparation, and response to national and regional crises. For example, interaction with the vice-mayor of Yixian County (the most damaged area in the 2011 Sichuan earthquake) during the U.S.-China Security Bilateral Dialogues on "Securing Shared Prosperity" uncovered gratitude for U.S. assistance and a favorable impression of the United States in that region, opening the possibility of a future disaster management workshop in China. In the Comprehensive Crisis Management (CCM) Course, a senior military fellow shared that during a period of civil unrest in his country, he was under pressure and in a position to conduct a coup. Notably, he attributed his decision to refrain from taking political power to the rule of law teaching that he received at APCSS in a previous course in 2000.

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
\$854,958	\$0	\$854,958

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	416	416

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 German-American partnership that plays an important role in implementing U.S. DOD and Germany's Ministry of Defense priorities in Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia. GCMC promotes Euro-Atlantic integration through security education initiatives, creating an active international network of defense and security officials favorable to U.S. and German interests. GCMC accomplishes this by building expert security policy capacity, creating and sustaining networks of policy practitioners, and bringing decision makers together to think through difficult challenges. In recognition of key issues, terrorism, combating weapons of mass destruction, and civil security, the Marshall Center also conducts capacity building functional courses which include global participants to address the wide-ranging challenges. Supported bilaterally by the governments of the United States and Germany, GCMC boasts an international faculty and staff from nine partner nations.

In FY 2012, GCMC offered 15 resident courses to 851 participants from 94 different countries as well as 150 nonresident events to influence more than 2,500 participants. The Marshall Center's resident programs included the Program in Advanced Security Studies, the Program on Terrorism and Security Studies, Senior Executive

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Seminars, Seminar on Transatlantic Civil Security, and the Security, Stability, Transition and Reconstruction course. Nonresident events included conferences, parliamentary seminars, regional education teams' workshops, and alumni events, each tailored to achieve a desired policy-related outcome. While the topics varied according to the challenges and policy requirements, the focus remained on security sector reform and capacity building. GCMC conducted 30 alumni events across the region focused on building, sustaining, and invigorating a "network of networks" for graduates belonging to 28 independent alumni associations, country groups, regional groups, functional groups, and resident course program groups. Of the more than 9,500 alumni there are 400 distinguished alumni serving as President, Minister, Deputy Minister, Chief of Defense, Ambassador, and Members of Parliament, which provide flexible options to address emergent issues with these high-ranking representatives.

The Partner Language Training Center Europe (PLTCE) provides flexible language training for U.S. personnel while offering English and strategic language instruction for NATO allies and global partners. In FY 2012, 473 students trained at PLTCE in 13 different languages and dialects. PLTCE led multinational teams of experts into NATO and partner countries to help build training capacities, and meet International Security Assistance Force objectives; PLTCE supported Russian classes for Conventional Forces Europe, Open Skies treaties, as well as Consecutive Interpretation Techniques.

The Partnership for Peace Consortium (PfPC), co-located with the Marshall Center, is a multinational cooperative arrangement focused on international security issues. In FY 2012, PfPC conducted 69 events, engaging over 650 participants from 30 nations and was active in developing and implementing Defense Education Enhancement Programs (DEEP) for Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, and Moldova. PfPC also manages nine working groups on topics such as Regional Security in South East Europe and the South Caucasus, Educational Development, Advanced Distributed Learning, Security Sector Reform, Combating Terrorism, and Emerging Security Challenges.

In cooperation with the Bundeswehr (German Armed Forces) University International Security Studies Program, seven students attended GCMC resident courses enabling them to complete a Master of International Security Studies degree.

Some FY 2012 highlights include: Senior Executive Seminars on the Arab Revolutionary Transformation, Beyond Al Qaeda: How to Understand and Counter Violent Extremism, and Central Asia After ISAF Transition; Parliamentary Seminars for Kyrgyzstan, Azerbaijan, Romania, Serbia, and Albania; seminars on countering violent extremism in Albania and Macedonia; countering corruption in Kosovo; disaster preparedness in Central Asia; and a Distinguished Alumni Conference on the Future of U.S. European Relations.

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
\$4,860,428	\$0	\$4,860,428

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	1,943	1,943

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, our Forward Office established in Manama, Bahrain, since FY 2010, continues to increase the Center's ability to execute requirements, increase participation in 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 2012, NESA conducted resident programs, including six academic programs and nine short-term alumni programs, for 749 participants from 54 countries. Additionally, NESA Center conducted numerous outreach activities involving 1,003 participants and four special initiatives with 153 participants.

NESA's FY 2012 program of foundational seminars and outreach programs continued engagement with its Strategic Studies Network (SSN) and direct engagement by NESA's faculty and leadership with national-level policy and decision makers supported by OSD, U.S. Central Command (CENTCOM), U.S. Africa Command (AFRICOM), U.S. European Command (EUCOM), and Special Operations Command (SOCOM) goals and priorities.

In addition to its foundational seminars, NESA continues to support both OSD and CENTCOM priorities by conducting workshops and seminars, as well as other activities that increase the capacity of our allies and partners to disrupt, dismantle, and defeat al Qaeda; transition security responsibilities to Afghan leadership; and build security capacity in Pakistan. Additionally, NESA held bilateral Track 1.5 seminars with Pakistan and India in conjunction with the University of Ottawa and the Hoover Institute at Stanford University, government of Tunisia, and government of Yemen designed to enhance their capability to conduct national security strategy planning and to examine transnational threats for the 21st century. NESA held bilateral seminars with Lebanese Armed Forces Staff College to enhance their capability and curriculum and to enhance the leader development that will equip their strategic leaders for success in the 21st century. NESA also provided support to build capacity in Libya under the United Nations.

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

- NESA continued to work directly with the Senior Representative for Afghanistan and Pakistan. The NESA-led SSN completed the development of a Taliban reconciliation framework that was presented to President Karzai.
- NESA followed up on the recommended changes it made to the curriculum and faculty development program 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 continued to hold 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 continued collaboration with the University of Ottawa establishes a venue in which India and Pakistan can openly discuss strategic issues and provide: 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.

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
\$2,036,867	\$0	\$2,036,867

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	425	425

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 - William J. Perry Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies

The William J. Perry Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies (WJPC) remains 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.

The Perry Center conducted 11 resident courses for 355 participants from 33 countries, plus 11 seminars and senior leader workshops on various issues such as national security strategies and legislative affairs for 299 national leaders in the region. In addition to its FY 2012 core program centered on resident courses (Strategy and Defense Policy, Perspectives on Homeland Security and Defense, and the Caribbean Defense and Security Course), the Perry Center expanded its academic programs, deepened individual and institutional relationships, and focused on critical program elements as defined by USD(P) guidance.

To augment the resident course program, the Perry Center began exporting its courses, conducting three one-week courses in three different countries for 161 people, plus continued exporting the very successful NationLab with three courses in the region, partnering with Mexican and Peruvian War Colleges for an additional 346 participants. The War College of Chile also sent 12 individuals to the Perry Center for a private course on defense leadership, strategy, and foreign operations.

The Perry Center hosted 778 visitors from over a dozen countries in FY 2012, including three Ministers of Defense, two Chiefs of Defense, and thirteen groups of Senior Service course participants from Command and General Staff courses and/or their associated War Colleges. Because of the expertise of the Perry Center faculty, WJPC professors were invited to and conducted over 130 academic outreach activities across the globe for over 5,800 people, the vast majority of which were Gifts in Kind. The Perry Center expanded its robust outreach program, conducting 25 alumni- and/or partner institution-coordinated outreach activities, primarily via cost-effective and productive video-teleconferences (VTC), for audiences in eight countries that together totaled over 1,600 people. The Alumni Association in El Salvador increased their VTC program to monthly sessions.

In order to strengthen, sustain, and enhance relationships with participants, alumni, and institutions, the Perry Center continued a rigorous advanced course program including a three-week course for 62 regional leaders at the Inter American Defense College (IADC) designed to foster a dialogue on best practices regarding defense policy formulation, implementation, and evaluation. An additional seven advanced and specialized courses were conducted for 135 people on topics including Human Rights, Counterinsurgency and Terrorism, and Combating Transnational Organized Crime (CTOC). At the request of the USNORTHCOM Commander an additional CTOC course was conducted in the Bahamas for 35 individuals.

In order to remain a venue for bilateral and multinational research and communication, the Perry Center continued

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

to expand its research and publication capabilities. In FY 2012, the Perry Center published one edition of the Security and Defense Studies Review, which contained 16 articles (9 by Perry Center faculty/staff and 5 by Perry Center affiliates, including course graduates), and three Regional Insights, two by Perry Center faculty and one by a Perry Center alumnus. Perry Center faculty members also published over 20 articles through outside outlets, including universities, prominent scholarly journals, and magazines. Additionally, the Perry Center conducted an extensive futures forecast research project for the USNORTHCOM Commander entitled "Mexico 2020."

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
	\$324,276	\$0	\$324,276

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	859	859

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.

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
	\$24,714,715	\$0	\$24,714,715

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total 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	3,313	3,313

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

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.

About 20 Boren Scholars and Fellows who participated in the African Languages Initiative during FY 2012 received language training at the University of Florida for an eight-week period prior to their departure overseas.

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
\$14,235,986	\$0	\$14,235,986

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	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
836	0	836

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
\$786,742	\$0	\$786,742

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	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
108	107	215

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
\$16,576,717†	\$16,576,717	\$0†	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$16,576,717†	7,032

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 EDUCATION

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

Office of Postsecondary Education

The Office of Postsecondary Education houses the International 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.

European Union-United States Atlantis Program

The European Union-United States Atlantis Program is a grant competition conducted cooperatively by the U.S. Department of Education and the European Commission's Directorate General for Education and Culture (DG EAC). The purpose of this competition is to promote a student-centered, transatlantic dimension to higher education and training in a wide range of academic and professional disciplines. The program provides grants for four to five years to add a European Community-United States dimension to international curriculum development and related student exchange.

The program supports projects that develop organizational frameworks for transatlantic student mobility, including work placements and internships that will provide adequate language preparation and full academic credit. Also supported are innovative curricula; teaching materials, methods, and modules; research internships; and teaching assignments.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Investing in People; Promoting International Understanding; Academic and Curriculum Development; Improvement of Education in the United States

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$5,606,799	\$0	\$5,606,799

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
408	568	976

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

Fulbright-Hays Doctoral Dissertation Research Abroad Program

The Fulbright-Hays Doctoral Dissertation Research Abroad Program (DDRA) program has as its objective the promotion and development of modern foreign languages and area studies throughout the educational structure of the United States. To accomplish this goal, the DDRA program provides opportunities to individuals who plan, both, to utilize their language skills in world areas vital to the United States national security and to apply their language skills and knowledge of these countries in the fields of government, international development, and the professions. Therefore, students planning to apply their language skills in such fields are eligible to apply for this program, in addition to those planning teaching careers in the field of modern foreign languages and area studies to conduct doctoral dissertation research overseas.

The purpose of the DDRA program, area studies is defined as a program of comprehensive study of the aspects of a society or societies, including the study of their geography, history, culture, economy, politics, international relations, and languages.

Eligible applicants are institutions of higher education. Graduate students submit fellowship applications through their respective institutions. Grantee institutions disburse grant funds to selected fellows. Grants are awarded for an 18-month period, within which fellows must complete their respective research projects. Research periods range from 6 to 12 months.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Investing in People; Promoting International Understanding; Curriculum Development for Teachers; Improvement of Education in the United States; Language Acquisition and Proficiency

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$3,193,479	Not Tracked	\$3,193,479

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total 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	0	85

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

Fulbright-Hays Group Projects Abroad Program

The Fulbright-Hays Group Projects Abroad (GPA) supports overseas projects in training, research, and curriculum development in modern world languages and area studies for U.S. teachers, pre-service teachers, students, faculty, and administrators. It also funds overseas intensive language projects designed for study of priority languages, including Arabic, Indonesian, and Zulu. Eligible applicants are institutions of higher education, state departments of education, private nonprofit educational organizations, and consortia of such institutions, departments, and organizations.

Projects focus on the humanities, social sciences and languages, and must focus on one or more of the following areas: Africa, East Asia, South Asia, Southeast Asia and the Pacific, the Western Hemisphere (Central and South America, Mexico, and the Caribbean), East Central Europe and Eurasia, and the Near East. Applications that propose projects focused on Canada or Western Europe were not to be funded.

The GPA program oversees two competitions:

(1) Short-Term Seminars -- a short-term seminar is designed to help integrate international studies into an institution's or school system's general curriculum. Seminars normally are five to six weeks in length and focus on a particular aspect of area studies, such as the culture of the area or a portion of the culture.

A curriculum development team, composed of several faculty members or teachers or administrators, may spend four to six weeks in a foreign country or region acquiring resource materials for curriculum development in the modern foreign language or area studies programs. Resource materials may include artifacts, documents, books, educational films, museum reproductions, recordings, and other instructional materials. The project shall provide a systemic use and dissemination in the United States of the acquired materials.

A group research or study project is designed to permit a group of faculty from institutions of higher education and graduate and undergraduate students to undertake research or study in a foreign country or region for a period of three to twelve months. The institution should make arrangements for any clearances or affiliations necessary for conducting research in the host country.

(2) Long-Term Seminars -- a long-term seminars competition is held every four years. An advanced overseas intensive language project is designed to take advantage of the opportunities present in the foreign country by providing intensive advanced foreign language training. Language training shall be given at the advanced level, i.e., at the level equivalent to that provided to students who have successfully completed at least two academic years of language training. The language to be studied shall be indigenous to the host country and maximum use shall be made of local institutions and personnel. Under the grant, an advanced overseas intensive language project period may range up to four years (8 weeks minimum). Project activities may be carried out during a full year, an academic year, a semester, a trimester, a quarter, or a summer.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Strategic Goals: Investing in People; Promoting International Understanding; Curriculum Development for Teachers; Improvement of Education in the United States; Language Acquisition and Proficiency

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,811,808	\$0	\$1,811,808

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
189	0	189

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

Fulbright-Hays Seminars Abroad Program

The Fulbright-Hays Seminars Abroad (SA) Program provides opportunities for qualified U.S. elementary and secondary school teachers, curriculum specialists, and college faculty to participate in short-term seminars abroad on topics in the social sciences and the humanities or on the languages of participating countries. There are 7 to 10 seminars annually with 14 to 16 participants in each seminar.

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

For FY 2012, 90% of new participants were K-12 teachers or from Minority Serving Institutions.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Promoting International Understanding; Curriculum Development for Teachers; Improvement of Education in the United States; Language Acquisition and Proficiency

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$850,000	\$0	\$850,000

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
45	0	45

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

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Program for North American Mobility in Higher Education

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

The Program for North American Mobility in Higher Education fosters student exchange within the context of multilateral curricular development. Students benefit from having an added "North American" curriculum and cultural dimension to their studies through combination of trilateral curricular innovation and study abroad.

The Program is administrated collectively by the U.S. Department of Education; Human Resources and Skills Development Canada (HRSDC); and in Mexico by the Secretariat of Public Education.

Conceived in the spirit of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), the first grant competition for this Program was held in 1995. The principles of this program are based on recommendations that emerged from the Guadalajara Conference of 1996, the Vancouver Communiqué of 1993 and the Wingspread Declaration of 1992, which called for strengthened cooperation in higher education, research, and training among the United States, Canada, and Mexico.

The Program aims to improve the quality of human resource development in the three countries and to explore ways to prepare students for work throughout North America through:

- The mutual recognition and portability of academic credits among North American institutions.
- The development of shared, common, or core curricula among North American institutions.
- The acquisition of the languages and exposure to the cultures of the United States, Canada, and Mexico.
- The development of student apprenticeships or other work related experiences.
- An increased cooperation and exchange among academic personnel among North American institutions.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Investing in People; Promoting International Understanding; Language Acquisition and Proficiency

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,665,940	\$0	\$1,665,940

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
130	3,382	3,512

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

U.S.-Brazil Higher Education Consortia Program

The U.S.-Brazil Higher Education Consortia Program (U.S.-Brazil Program) is a grant competition run cooperatively by the governments of the United States and Brazil. The purpose of this competition is to promote student-centered cooperation between the United States and Brazil to increase cross-national education and training opportunities in a wide range of academic and professional disciplines. The U.S.-Brazil Program funds collaborative efforts in the form of consortia. A consortium must have at least two academic institutions from each country. 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.

The U.S.-Brazil Program is administrated jointly by the U.S. Department of Education and the Fundacao Coordenacao de Aperfeicoamento de Pessoal de Nivel Superior (CAPES), Brazilian Ministry of Education.

Grants for the U.S.-Brazil Program provide four years of funding. Each country will support only participating institutions within its borders. Most grants are for four years of funding, including a first-year preparatory phase. U.S. funds are matched on the Brazilian side. The program aims to improve the quality of students in undergraduate and graduate education in both countries and to explore ways to prepare students for work through:

- The mutual recognition and portability of academic credits among U.S. and Brazilian institutions.
- The development of shared, common, or core curricula among U.S. and Brazilian institutions.
- The acquisition of the languages and exposure to the cultures of the United States and Brazil.
- The development of student apprenticeships or other work related experiences.
- Increased cooperation and exchange among academic personnel at U.S. and Brazilian institutions.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Investing in People; Promoting International Understanding; Improvement of Undergraduate Education; Language Acquisition and Proficiency

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$3,448,691	\$0	\$3,448,691

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
271	492	763

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 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 FY 2012, the program had received no appropriated funds. USED reported on activities approved to complete the project.

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	\$0	\$0

Non-USG Funding:

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

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	215	215

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 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	1,247	1,247

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

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$3,336,380	\$3,333,380	\$3,000	\$15,851†	Not Tracked	\$0†	\$34,976†	\$3,387,207†	1,981

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

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

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

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

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

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

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

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.

In FY 2012, EIA participated in 20 international energy working group meetings to discuss data reporting and energy related collaboration including EIA's participation in seminars, conferences, and workshops.

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$56,268	\$0	\$56,268

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$13,325	\$13,325

Participant Totals:

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

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

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
\$223,659	\$0	\$223,659

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
55	367	422

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
\$118,735	\$0	\$118,735

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
13	260	273

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 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
\$1,190,102	\$0	\$1,190,102

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

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
197	0	197

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
\$268,133	\$3,000	\$271,133

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$15,851	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$12,314	\$28,165

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
84	190	274

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

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 2012, 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
\$95,654	\$0	\$95,654

Non-USG Funding:

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

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.

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

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

A major new environmental initiative under P.L. 112-149 was begun to expand environmental monitoring of the Runit Dome waste containment structure.

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

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$297,147	\$0	\$297,147

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

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

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	16	8	24

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.

During FY 2012, the trip included two participants from the Office of Health, Safety, and Security traveled abroad under a pentapartite agreement for use of European-based centrifuge enrichment technology in the United States. The program specifically includes the governments of France, United Kingdom, Germany, and the Netherlands, along with commercial companies AREVA and ETC, Ltd.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$6,850	\$0	\$6,850

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

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

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	2	0	2

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

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Office of Environmental Policy and Assistance

The Office of Health, Safety, and Security develops policy on radiation protection of the public and the environment. In addition, the Office provides high-quality, customer-oriented assistance that enables improved DOE program and field implementation of environmental protection. It represents the Department in national and international radiation protection organizations, and on risk management and standard setting organizations, including the Committee on Interagency Radiation Research and Policy Coordination, the International Committee on Radiological Protection (ICRP), the National Committee on Radiation Protection (NCRP), and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). The Office also interfaces with other domestic and international organizations, and tracks development and trends in new designs, construction, operating, and environmental protection standards adopted or being considered for use in both the domestic and international industries.

Participants attended the Joint Convention on Radioactive Waste and Spent Fuel Management Executive Steering Committee in Vienna, Austria. The Joint Convention requires its signatories (Country) to submit a report on the country's waste management program every three years for peer review by the other signatory nations. Spearheaded by the State Department, U.S. participation included representatives from different federal agencies. About 400 participants from 50 different countries participated in the Joint Convention in December of 2012.

One participant attended the IAEA's Environmental Modeling for Radiation Safety (EMRAS) II NORM and Legacy Sites working group meeting in Brussels, Belgium, in the first week of October 2011. The participant presented RESRAD-OFFSITE and discussed modeling results with other non-U.S. experts as the U.S. RESRAD code is used extensively in their modeling. Participation in this meeting enhanced Argonne and DOE's reputation in the environmental radionuclide transport modeling and does assessment for protection of the public and the environment.

Strategic Goals: Investing in People

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$6,158	\$0	\$6,158

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$9,337	\$9,337

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
19	538	557

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

Office of Health, Safety, and Security

The Office of Health, Safety, and Security establishes nuclear safety requirements and expectations for the Department to ensure protection of workers, the public, and the environment from the hazards associated with nuclear operations. It also establishes general facility safety requirements in the areas of fire protection, natural phenomena hazards, and quality assurance to ensure that products and services meet or exceed the Department's objectives in each of these areas. The Office provides assistance to field elements in implementation of requirements and resolving nuclear safety, facility safety, and quality assurance issues. The Office works proactively with headquarters and field offices to foster continuous improvement and nuclear safety excellence.

In FY 2012, one participant served as the plenary speaker at the 2011 annual meeting of Korean Nuclear Society in October 2011. Another participant was the keynote speaker at the 18th Pacific Basin Nuclear Conference in March 2012.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$27,919	\$0	\$27,919

Non-USG Funding:

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

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

Participant Totals:

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

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

Office of Nuclear Safety

DOE Nuclear Safety Policy is developed by the DOE/HSS/Office of Nuclear Safety. Part of the mission of this office entails interacting with the worldwide and industry leaders in nuclear safety.

In September 2012, HSS hosted a workshop on Lessons Learned from the March 2011 Fukushima reactor event. The workshop featured distinguished speakers including the Deputy and Associate Deputy Secretaries of Energy, the Department's Chief Health, Safety, and Security Officer, two Nuclear Regulatory Commission members, and senior leadership from the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Tokyo Electric Power Company. Three technical breakout sessions included senior managers, regulators, academics, and nuclear safety experts from all facets of the nuclear industry and government. Two foreign participants provided the IAEA presentations.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Investing in People

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$5,488	\$0	\$5,488

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

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

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 Nuclear Safety (HS-30)

The Office of Quality Assurance (HS-33) is charged with the establishment and maintenance of the Quality Assurance (QA) requirements and expectations for the Department to ensure that products and services meet or exceed the Department's quality objectives. HS-33 provides assistance to Departmental elements and contractors in the implementation of DOE Quality Assurance requirements and in the resolution of QA related issues.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Strategic Goals: To Coordinate on Policy and Standards and Tools to Support Natl and Intl Quality Assurance and Nuclear Safety

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$4,344	\$0	\$4,344

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
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.

Major accomplishments in FY 2012 are as follows:

-- On November 2-3, 2011, the Russian government hosted the 8th International Meeting of the Russian-U.S. JCCRER in Moscow to commemorate 18 years of successful, collaborative international research. The meeting promoted and advanced the goals of JCCRER by facilitating technical exchange of scientific information and results, highlighting program successes and accomplishments, and defining common goals and milestones for the coming year. The successes of the meeting included a signed Memorandum of the Meeting.

-- The U.S. Scientific Review Group (SRG) for the Russian Health Studies Program met to review semi-annual technical progress reports and proposals on November 17, 2011, and May 10, 2012.

-- The Program sponsored 10 Russian graduate students and young scientists to participate in the 57th Annual Meeting of the Health Physics Society on July 21-16, 2012, in Sacramento, California. This annual activity is an important aspect of binational technical exchange promoted by the Russian Health Studies Program under the JCCRER Agreement.

-- U.S. and Russian researchers published 16 scientific articles in peer-reviewed journals in calendar year 2012, for a total of 258 from 1994 through 2012.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

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
	\$301,923	\$0	\$301,923

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

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	35	23	58

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 Policy and International Affairs

U.S.-Turkey Researcher Exchange

The Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey (TUBITAK), the country's leading agency for managing, funding, and conducting scientific research, funded two postdoctoral researchers who spent two months at West Virginia University (WVU) to conduct clean coal research. The researchers worked with WVU professors on ongoing research projects and also conducted experiments that tailored research to Turkish conditions.

It is anticipated that TUBITAK will provide funding for additional exchanges.

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

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

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

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	3	2	5

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

Office of Science

The Office of Science includes programs that focus on scientific research and development of technologies pertaining to issues of significant value at global, national, and international levels. The Office of Science manages a unique and vital infrastructure for America's scientists, engineers, teachers, and students, as well as for the international community. The Office of Science oversees 10 outstanding National Laboratories that support the missions of its science programs with unmatched capabilities for solving complex interdisciplinary problems. In addition, the Office of Science builds and operates large-scale user facilities of importance to all areas of science. These Office of Science facilities and capabilities have produced outstanding value, technological advances, and progress on many national priorities in scientific research.

The National Laboratory System represents the most comprehensive research system of its kind in the world. These laboratories perform research and development that is not well-suited to university or private sector research facilities because of its scope, infrastructure, or multidisciplinary nature, but for which there is a strong public or national purpose. A high level of collaboration among all of the National Laboratories in the use of world-class scientific equipment and supercomputers, facilities, and multidisciplinary teams of scientists increases their collective contribution to the Department of Energy and the nation, making the laboratory system more valuable as a whole than the sum of its parts. All of the scientific research programs inherently include opportunities for collaborative research both nationally and internationally and often involve academic research, professional training, and practical experience. Each of the programs referenced later in this section were supported or enhanced by international exchanges and training.

The Office of Science oversees the following National Laboratories:

- Ames Laboratory
- Argonne National Laboratory
- Brookhaven National Laboratory
- Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory
- Thomas Jefferson National Accelerator Facility
- Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory
- Oak Ridge National Laboratory
- Pacific Northwest National Laboratory
- Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory
- Stanford Linear Accelerator Center

The Office of Science also funds research and development projects conducted at the following additional National Laboratories, which are overseen by other DOE program offices:

- Idaho National Laboratory
- Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory
- Los Alamos National Laboratory
- National Energy Technology Laboratory
- National Renewable Energy Laboratory
- Sandia National Laboratories
- Savannah River National Laboratory

International Accelerator School for Linear Colliders

The Department of Energy's Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory (Fermilab) manages the International Accelerator School for Linear Colliders, although the location of the school varies from year to year. Both graduate students and postdoctoral researchers are accepted. Course work covers all aspects of accelerator physics as they apply to linear colliders. The expected outcome is to develop and maintain working accelerator physicists who understand the unique requirements of linear colliders as they apply to high energy physics research.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

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

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$72,000	\$0	\$72,000

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

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	6	39	45

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

U.S. Particle Accelerator School

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

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

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

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$649,000	\$0	\$649,000

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	71	71

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

FY 2012 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$111,630,003	\$102,505,877	\$9,124,126	\$273,110†	\$190,664†	\$95,948†	\$90,000†	\$112,279,725†	2,907

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
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Washington, DC 20201
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The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) is the Cabinet-level department of the federal executive branch most concerned with people and most involved with the nation's human concerns. In one way or another, it touches the lives of more Americans than any other federal agency. It is literally a department of people serving people, from newborn infants to persons requiring health services to the elderly.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

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

Exchange Visitor Program

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

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
	\$2,881,987	\$0	\$2,881,987

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	\$273,110	\$190,664	\$95,948	\$90,000	\$649,722

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	0	58	58

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

Field Epidemiology Training Program

CDC provides scientific and programmatic leadership to and collaborates with local and international organizations to help Ministries of Health develop Field Epidemiology Training Programs (FETPs). These programs assist countries as they develop the workforce and systems necessary to detect and respond to disease outbreaks; track health patterns; and improve laboratory management, applied research, program evaluation, communications, and program management. CDC generally supports an FETP for five years, with gradual transfer of responsibility and costs to ensure that the country can sustain the program after CDC staff is no longer present.

Strategic Goals: Investing in People; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$7,841,292	\$9,124,126	\$16,965,418

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	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	628	648

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

International Experience and Technical Assistance (IETA) Program

The International Experience and Technical Assistance (IETA) program is a developmental training program for federal public health employees offered by the Center for Global Health (CGH) at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta, Georgia. Specifically, IETA is a professional development/technical assistance program that takes place over a 12-month period. It consists of attendance at three workshops in Atlanta, Georgia, (3-4 days each) and a supervised short-term (12-week minimum) overseas assignment with an international public health program. All cohort participants serve overseas between May and November in one of the 50-plus countries where CDC has an overseas presence.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Strategic Goals: Investing in People; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$550,000	\$0	\$550,000

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
21	0	21

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

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

The National Institutes of Health (NIH) consists of 27 separate Institutes and Centers and is the principal biomedical research institute of the U.S. Government. The Fogarty International Center (FIC) is the focal point for international programs at NIH.

International Neuroscience Fellowship Program

The International Neurological Science Fellowship Program prepares awardees for independent careers in academia or research institutions in their home country. The broader goal of this program is to strengthen the intellectual capital of neuroscience research in foreign institutions, particularly those with limited economic resources. This funding opportunity aims to enhance the quality and quantity of international neuroscience research, while fostering long lasting collaborations between foreign and U.S. neuroscientists.

Applicants must demonstrate that, upon completion of the fellowship, they will have the opportunity to use their newly acquired skills to pursue research, and to teach or direct others in their home country. 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 2012, 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
\$61,134	\$0	\$61,134

Non-USG Funding:

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

Strategic Goals: Investing in People

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$426,019	\$0	\$426,019

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	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	44	44

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

National Institute on Drug Abuse International Program

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

In FY 2012, the NIDA International Program provided support to 24 international substance abuse research fellows

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

from 15 different countries.

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

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$610,445	\$0	\$610,445

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

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	0	24	24

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
	\$90,135,000	\$0	\$90,135,000

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	2,111	2,111

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

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

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$8,443,214	\$2,070,317	\$6,372,897	\$151,028†	Not Tracked	\$8,683†	\$186,092†	\$8,789,017†	13,183

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 HOMELAND SECURITY

Office of International Affairs
Washington, DC 20528
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The National Strategy for Homeland Security and the Homeland Security Act of 2002 served to mobilize and organize our nation to secure the homeland from terrorist attacks. This is an exceedingly complex mission that requires coordinated and focused effort from our entire society. To this end, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) was established to provide the unifying core of the vast national network of organizations and institutions involved in efforts to secure our homeland. The Department's first priority is to prevent further terrorist attacks within the United States. To reduce vulnerability without diminishing economic security and maintaining the free flow of people, goods, and commerce across our borders, the Department of Homeland Security gathers intelligence and analyzes threats, guards our nation's borders and airports, protects our critical infrastructure, and coordinates responses to the American people during times of disaster.

Customs and Border Protection

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

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

CBP International Visitors Program

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

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

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

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	2,233	2,233

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
\$56,584	Not Tracked	\$4,127	Not Tracked	\$60,711

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 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
\$11,402	Not Tracked	\$3,662	Not Tracked	\$15,064

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.

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
\$135,534	\$74,301	\$209,835

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$48,924	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$95,831	\$144,755

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
105	989	1,094

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
\$4,725	Not Tracked	\$895	Not Tracked	\$5,620

Participant Totals:

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

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

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Law Enforcement Training Center

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center's (FLETC) Leadership and International Capacity Building Division (ICBD) 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	\$35,700	\$35,700

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
6	25	31

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

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).

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$63,833	\$63,833

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total 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	24	27

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

Participant Totals:

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

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

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

International Individual Students Program

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

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 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
\$19,543	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$19,543

Participant Totals:

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

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

International 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.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$575,250	\$575,250

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
40	1,041	1,081

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.

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
\$37,180	\$30,149	\$67,329

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$24,694	\$24,694

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
6	669	675

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

International Taskforce Agent Training

The International Taskforce Agent Training Program (ITAT) provides South American, Central American, and Caribbean Foreign National Police Investigators working with the ICE Attaches the basic information needed to properly support ICE investigation requirements. This three-week training course includes topics of training consisting of General Smuggling, Affidavits, Conspiracy, Controlled Deliveries, Report Writing, Computer Systems, Investigative Methods, Interrogations/Interviews, Informant Management, Surveillance Techniques, Technical Surveillance, Tracing of Funds, Warrant Entries, Child Pornography/Cybercrimes, Money Laundering, Evidence Processing, Undercover Operational Planning and Safety, and Non-Lethal Firearms Interactive Cover and Concealment Drills.

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$132,379	\$0	\$132,379

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	24	24

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

Mexican Customs Investigator Training

The U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Homeland Security Investigations Academy has been tasked with conducting a criminal investigator training program for the Mexican Customs Service, Servicio de Administracion Tributaria - Aduana Mexico. The program consists of a ten-week course conducted at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Academy in Charleston, South Carolina. The attendees receive introductory training in investigative methodologies, surveillance, defensive tactics, and marksmanship.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$496,000	\$496,000

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	24	24

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

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Transportation Security Administration

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

International Training

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

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$259,741	\$99,365	\$359,107

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$65,567	\$65,567

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	1,042	1,042

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

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

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.

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
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
1	10	11

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

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.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

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
\$9,451	\$0	\$9,451

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total 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	488	488

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
\$9,052	\$0	\$9,052

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total 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	516	516

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

RAIO Refugee Affairs Division

The Refugee Affairs Division of the USCIS Refugee, Asylum, and International Operations Directorate interacts with foreign government and nongovernment officials who want to receive technical assistance, information on U.S. immigration and refugee-related topics, and training on issues involving forced migration. These 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.

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total 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
6	81	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 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	5	5

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
\$1,486,980	\$0	\$1,486,980

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total 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	20	20

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

U.S. Coast Guard Exportable Training

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

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

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

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$0	\$2,929,636	\$2,929,636

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

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	291	1,313	1,604

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	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	0	2,977	2,977

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

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Coast Guard Resident Training Programs

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

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$1,667,017	\$1,667,017

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$9,850	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$9,850

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	233	233

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 computer forensics, and dignitary protection methodologies.

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	\$401,646	\$401,646

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

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	65	833	898

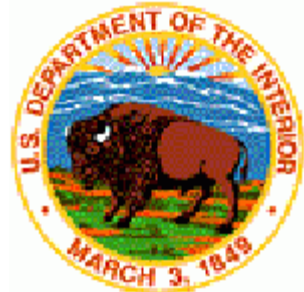
Some participants crossed international borders and some were trained in-country. The data reported here represents a combination of both types of participants.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$11,051,029	\$1,167,169	\$9,883,860	\$681,459†	\$208,357†	\$1,145,446†	\$267,775†	\$13,354,066†	1,444

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.

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

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

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

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

activities include providing technical and scientific advice on wildlife, water, and other natural resources (e.g., water issues in the Middle East Peace Talks); park management; and addressing environmental hazards (e.g., monitoring volcanoes and earthquakes).

Bureau of Reclamation

The Bureau of Reclamation 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; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance; Promoting International Understanding; 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	518	518

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.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

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
\$63,145	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$63,145

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	86	86

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.

Reflecting on FY 2012, the NPS's J-1 Exchange Visitor Program activities strengthened NPS's ties with our counterparts in many nations' national parks, universities, and NGOs. A total of 80 international visitors, from 31 different countries, were given many types of opportunities in 40 separate U.S. national parks or offices. Reciprocally, 124 NPS staff members traveled abroad, providing training to foreign park and protected area staff, collaborating with their foreign Sister Parks, participating in international meetings, visiting national parks abroad and across borders in Mexico and Canada, and collaborating on shared challenges.

In 2012, NPS's international volunteer training programs included several different types of natural resources management programs and were tailored to each student's background and major. Training was provided by NPS staff in natural resources interpretation and a number of other park management fields. Activities included shadowing park rangers, studying each park's most important features and history, and training in interpretive modules to create effective educational programs. International volunteers also were placed in a number of general natural resources management programs which provided overviews of NPS's field operations in vegetation management, habitat restoration, citizen science programs, wildlife management, fisheries management, Global Information Systems (GIS), forestry, and endangered species. Other natural resources programs were more technical and focused on specific training in marine science, wilderness resources management, and wildlife management.

Throughout the fiscal year many of NPS's counterparts visited U.S. national parks, seeking to exchange best practices with NPS field experts. In February of 2012 Everglades National Park hosted five park managers from Belize, Central America. These managers were from the Southern Belize Park Working Group which was formed in collaboration with The Nature Conservancy's Global Park Initiative to boost management capacity with the Maya Mountain Marine Corridor. To assist in developing future park managers Everglades National Park conducted natural resource management workshops over the two two-week sessions. Beyond the formal training, ideas and techniques were exchanged among the NPS staff and the participants from Belize.

Also in FY 2012, NPS sponsored four World Heritage Site managers from developing countries for its World Heritage Fellows Program. The fellows were given training at U.S. national parks that are World Heritage Sites.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

This program was beneficial to the participants and to NPS, as we are seeking to promote the World Heritage Program in the United States and also to equip site managers abroad with skills to help them work with local populations to protect their World Heritage Sites. One of the four World Heritage Fellows was Jovel Ananayo, from the Philippines, who studied how Hawaii Volcanoes National Park operates. He is a tourism specialist for the Save the Ifugao Terraces Movement (SITMo), a nongovernmental organization embarking on the conservation of the Ifugao Rice Terraces of the Philippine Cordilleras. The rice terraces are more than 2,000 years old and represent "an absolute blending of humankind and the environment," according to UNESCO. But they face many challenges, from introduced invasive pests, tourism pressure on natural and cultural resources, diminishing indigenous knowledge systems, very limited financial resources, and more. Ananayo stated, "What amazes me here is how all the (park) divisions and experts work together. You have experts on cultural and natural resource management and the eruption crew all providing information to the interpretation team who very effectively share their knowledge with visitors. That's how it should be," Ananayo said. "In Ifugao, efforts are much more fragmented, but we hope to improve on our collaboration and on how we integrate cultural and natural heritage in our tourism activities drawing from the model of the Hawaii Volcanoes."

Another interesting development in NPS's exchange program was the invitation which officials at the Redwood National and State Parks received from the State Department to travel to Chile to look into the possibility of forming a sister park relationship with the newly created Alerce Costero National Park. A team of park employees traveled to central Chile in mid-March to meet with staff from Chile's Corporacion's Nacional Forestal (CONAF), their equivalent of the NPS. Team members spent the first day and a half in Santiago, where they met with CONAF representatives and gave two presentations, one focusing on the park and its operations and the other on Redwood's environmental education programs. From there, the team traveled south to the town of Valdivia. After meeting with the regional and local CONAF representatives, they spent the next day and a half touring the newly established Parque Nacional Alerce Costero along with nearby lands managed by The Nature Conservancy. The similarities between the two regions and the two parks were striking. With both parks at about the same 40 degree latitude north and south, much of the vegetation, both native and invasive, was very similar. Both parks are primarily coastal temperate rainforests, have similar topography, and were established for the primary purpose of protecting old growth stands. The park is now working with the NPS Office of International Affairs and the State Department to coordinate a return visit by Chilean park managers to Redwood at some point within the next year.

Many of NPS's exchanges occurred along the U.S. borders between Canada and Mexico. An example occurred when Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument sent staff to undertake a range-wide survey of the Mexican population of the endangered Sonoran pronghorn (*Antilocapra americana sonoriensis*) in December of 2011. The survey was accomplished by an international interagency team of project managers, biologists/observers, and pilots, and took place in Reserva Biosfera El Pinacate y Gran Desierto Altar in Sonora, Mexico. The project requires extensive international and interagency cooperation and collaboration. Two Mexican wildlife managers participated in the survey, which is traditionally completed in December or January, every other year, and was last done in December 2009. This December 2011 survey was undertaken to continue this long-term population monitoring. The survey was also carried out to evaluate the population's status with respect to its ability to have several animals captured and radio-collared for more detailed week-to-week monitoring. These animals would be monitored remotely to determine patterns of movement and habitat use. The primary objectives of the project were fully achieved. In addition, the trip allowed managers and biologists from multiple agencies from both countries to interact and share ideas on the management of this endangered species.

A number of technical exchange projects abroad in FY 2012 took NPS employees abroad. For example, an NPS Park Fee Program Manager traveled to Rwanda to Volcanoes National Park and Akagera National Park. The goal of the project was to develop tourism and thus provide economic benefits in local communities by protecting and leveraging the unique resources of the park. The trip allowed for information sharing on park management practices, infrastructure challenges, financial processes, commercial operator feedback, visitor preferences (value analysis survey), government perspectives and goals, and review of cash handling practices/reporting. The report and recommendations seemed to be well-received by the Rwandan park managers.

The NPS International Volunteers-in-Park/Exchange Visitor and Technical Assistance Program is a vital part of our international program. It is widely accepted that most national parks are simply too small to fulfill their mission of preserving natural and cultural resources on their own. Park managers know that to fulfill their mandate, they cannot manage a protected area as an isolated island, but must seek opportunities to partner with neighboring land owners and the local community. In a globalizing world, this concept of connectivity can be taken a step further -- national parks around the world are all ultimately linked together by a variety of natural and cultural phenomena. Migratory species such as birds, bats, butterflies, sea turtles, whales, and other marine life that breed in parks in North America and Europe migrate through and spend the northern hemisphere winter in protected areas

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

throughout Central and South America, Africa, and Asia. Air pollution created in one country causes environmental damage to parks in other countries hundreds and even thousands of miles away. Non-native invasive species wreak havoc on native flora and fauna. Diseases such as "Mad Cow Disease" are transported around the world in a matter of hours. Thus, by reaching out to our NPS counterparts abroad through face-to-face exchanges we are ultimately furthering protection of our national parks. At the same time, we are providing critical assistance and transferring knowledge to national park and protected area staff abroad.

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$19,887	\$24,000	\$43,887

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$5,300	\$66,302	\$105,187	\$110,270	\$287,059

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
131	82	213

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

Office of International Affairs

International Technical Assistance Program

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

The unique strengths of DOI technical assistance are as follows:

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

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

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$9,375,329	\$9,375,329

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
93	41	134

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
\$854,350	\$150,482	\$1,004,832

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$24,579	\$122,760	\$977,567	\$96,505	\$1,221,411

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
41	214	255

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

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

United States Geological Survey

Although the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) is a domestic agency, earth and life sciences studies are not limited by political boundaries. As a premier scientific agency, USGS has long recognized the scientific benefits resulting from interaction with scientific colleagues abroad and from extending its research and investigations to other countries. Much can be learned about fundamental principles of science and applications of science and technology to important management problems by looking at global perspectives. Indeed, some issues, such as climate change and the spread of invasive alien species, can only be dealt with on a global scale.

The Department of the Interior, and the nation as a whole, derives significant benefits from USGS participation in technical assistance activities through collegial technical exchange on problems of mutual interest and by improving the scientific basis for managing ecosystems and natural resources. DOI also helps USGS scientists understand some of the fundamental principles of science by providing them with unique environments for research.

Visiting Scientist and Participant Training Programs

The U.S. Geological Survey conducts two distinct exchange and training programs. USGS hosts international visiting scientists who travel to the United States and participate in the USGS training program and in research studies within the United States. Selected international academia and professionals participate in projects including, but not limited to, biology, cartography, chemistry, engineering, geochemistry, geology, geophysics, hydrology, paleontology, remote sensing, seismology, volcanology, and other related technical, managerial, and administrative support activities.

The USGS also sends its own scientists overseas to participate in collaborative research studies and conduct training programs, as well as receive training in other countries.

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$292,932	\$334,049	\$626,981

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$588,435	\$19,295	\$62,692	\$61,000	\$731,422

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
69	169	238

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
\$101,881,812	\$19,133,301	\$82,748,511	\$99,540†	\$5,000†	\$1,810†	\$80,820†	\$102,068,982†	78,142

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 JUSTICE

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The Department of Justice (DOJ), under the Attorney General, enforces federal laws and contributes to the fair and efficient administration of the federal justice system. The Department is responsible for detecting, apprehending, prosecuting, and incarcerating criminal offenders; upholding the civil rights of all Americans; enforcing laws to protect the environment; ensuring healthy business competition in America's free enterprise system; safeguarding the consumer from fraudulent activity; enforcing the immigration laws of the United States; and representing the American people in all legal matters involving the U.S. Government.

The Department's international training activities assist the law enforcement and judicial communities of foreign nations in their efforts to develop self-sustaining institutions that will ensure open, reliable, and impartial justice for an entire population. Various entities within the Department of Justice apply their specialized expertise to offer international training, which supports specific U.S. foreign policy goals.

Antitrust Division

For over six decades, the mission of the Antitrust Division has been to promote and protect the competitive process -- and the American economy -- through the enforcement of antitrust laws. Antitrust laws apply to virtually all industries and to every level of business, including manufacturing, transportation, distribution, and marketing. They prohibit a variety of practices that restrain trade, such as price-fixing conspiracies, corporate mergers likely to reduce the competitive vigor of particular markets, and predatory acts designed to achieve or maintain monopoly power.

The Division prosecutes serious and willful violations of antitrust laws by filing criminal suits that can lead to large fines and jail sentences. Where criminal prosecution is not appropriate, the Division institutes a civil action seeking a court order forbidding future violations of the law and requiring steps to remedy the anticompetitive effects of past violations. Many of the Division's accomplishments on these fronts were made possible by an unprecedented level of cooperation and coordination with foreign antitrust enforcement agencies and with State Attorneys General.

The historic goal of the antitrust laws is to protect economic freedom and opportunity by promoting competition in the marketplace. Competition in a free market benefits American consumers through lower prices, better quality, and

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 2012, 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, Taiwan, South Africa, Vietnam, South Korea, and Mexico. Technical assistance has also been offered to Australia. 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
\$5,217	\$33,296	\$38,513

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$10,837	\$0	\$1,810	\$0	\$12,647

Participant Totals:

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

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

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	\$1,317,104	\$1,317,104

Non-USG Funding:

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

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
151	1,784	1,935

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

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.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$68,294,426	\$68,294,426

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	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
566	26,052	26,618

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

Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance, and Training Program

The Office of Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance, and Training (OPDAT) was created in the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice in 1991 in response to the growing threat of international crime. OPDAT's mission is to assist prosecutors and judicial personnel in other countries develop and sustain effective criminal justice institutions. OPDAT recognizes that international cooperation in the investigation and prosecution of criminals and organized crime groups is central to countering international crime at its source; and that the efficient and fair administration of justice offers the greatest protection from lawlessness and support for basic human rights.

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, trafficking in persons, organized crime, corruption, financial crimes, and other 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.

In FY 2012, OPDAT had 48 Resident Legal Advisors (RLAs) in 32 countries. RLAs are experienced federal or state prosecutors stationed in a host country for at least one year, where they provide full-time advice and technical assistance in establishing fair and professional justice sector institutions and practices. OPDAT also conducts discrete short- and mid-term assistance programs, ranging from one week to six months, which focus on a specific aspect of criminal justice. These are implemented by Intermittent Legal Advisors (ILAs) who, like the RLAs, are experienced federal or state prosecutors.

In FY 2012, OPDAT conducted 588 assistance programs involving 92 countries. OPDAT received in FY 2012 over \$72.9 million in programmatic funding for a period of 2-4 years and the \$27,890,454 reflects what was actually expended.

OPDAT provided technical assistance and training in these substantive areas:

- Counterterrorism (19 programs)
- Human Trafficking and Child Exploitation (42 programs)
- Organized Crime (14 programs)
- Anti-corruption (34 programs)
- Money Laundering and Asset Forfeiture (48 programs)
- Computer and Intellectual Property Crimes (30 programs)
- Narcotics Trafficking (7 programs)
- Justice Sector Development (394 programs)

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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
\$17,777,746	\$9,938,185	\$27,715,931

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$88,703	\$5,000	Not Tracked	\$80,820	\$174,523

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
491	29,704	30,195

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

Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance, and Training/International Visitors Program

OPDAT works in coordination with and is funded by the Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL), the Department of Defense, 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.

In FY 2012, Department of Justice attorneys and other officials met with 2,263 international visitors. DOJ attorneys invested 683 hours and professional staff invested 1,144 hours of their time to meet with the 2,263 international visitors. OPDAT has no appropriation for this program but the Department estimates that the value of this time contributed by the DOJ attorneys and professional staff to be worth \$122,012.81 (in-kind contributions).

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

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	2,263	2,263

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

Drug Enforcement Administration

The mission of the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) is (1) to enforce the controlled substances laws and regulations of the United States and bring to the criminal and civil justice system of the United States, or any other competent jurisdiction, those organizations and principal members of organizations involved in the growth, manufacture, or distribution of controlled substances appearing in or destined for illicit traffic in the United States, and (2) to recommend and support nonenforcement programs aimed at reducing the availability of illicit controlled substances on the domestic and international markets.

DEA International Visitor Briefings and Tours

The International Training Section conducts briefings and provides tours of the DEA Training Academy facilities to high-level international law enforcement executives. The program's major objectives include: (1) contributing to the basic infrastructure development for carrying out counternarcotics law enforcement activities in cooperating countries, (2) discussing strategies for improving technical skills of drug law enforcement personnel in these countries, and (3) increasing cooperation among high-level U.S. and foreign law enforcement officials in the training arena. The effectiveness of DEA's counternarcotics efforts overseas is viewed in terms of progress made in the establishment of effective host country enforcement training institutions. As such, officials visiting the DEA Training Academy typically receive detailed briefings and corresponding documents regarding DEA demographics; learn about the hiring practices in recruitment and selection of DEA special agents, intelligence research specialists, diversion investigators, and chemists; become aware of DEA Academy Basic Training and Worldwide In-Service Training curricula that includes performance and evaluation standards; and receive comprehensive tours of DEA training facilities.

The International Training Section does not track funding sources/costs for the DEA International Visitor Briefings and Tours Program.

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	119	119

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

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

International Narcotics Control Training Program

DEA's International Training Section (TRI) operates in coordination with the Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs to plan, develop, and provide counternarcotics training to police officials worldwide. The DEA Country Office/U.S. Mission and the host country collaborate with each other in order to customize training programs and maximize exposure to areas that will be most beneficial to the DEA/U.S. Mission objectives. TRI's objectives include upgrading drug law enforcement capabilities of foreign law enforcement agencies, encouraging and assisting key countries in the development of self-sufficient drug investigative training programs, and providing foreign officials with the necessary motivation, skills, and knowledge required to initiate and continue high-level drug investigations. Objectives also include increasing and fostering regional cooperation and communication between countries and between foreign police and DEA personnel.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,350,338	\$1,089,646	\$2,439,984

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
1,068	11,316	12,384

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

Federal Bureau of Investigation

The mission of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is to uphold the law through the investigation of violations of federal criminal law; to protect the United States from foreign intelligence and terrorist activities; to provide leadership and law enforcement assistance to federal, state, local, and international agencies; and to perform these responsibilities in a manner that is responsive to the needs of the public and is faithful to the Constitution of the United States.

Federal Bureau of Investigation International Training Programs

The Federal Bureau of Investigation serves as the principal investigative arm of the Department of Justice. The FBI detects and investigates crimes against the United States and performs other duties connected with national security. In response to the unprecedented growth in transnational crime, the FBI now maintains an active overseas presence that fosters the establishment of effective working relationships with foreign law enforcement agencies.

Additionally, the FBI trains law enforcement officers in both basic and advanced investigative techniques and principles in an effort to promote country-to-country cooperation. Besides its participation in international working groups, the FBI is involved in the exchange of 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 Law Enforcement Development Unit (LEDU) 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 LEDU 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, LEDU provides training on a wide range of criminal investigative procedures that fall under the FBI's investigative authorities.

The LEDU 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 LEDU 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
\$0	\$2,075,853	\$2,075,853

Non-USG Funding:

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

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

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
475	4,136	4,611

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

FY 2012 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$25,600	\$18,000	\$7,600	\$76,948†	Not Tracked	\$3,376†	\$0†	\$105,924†	952

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

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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The Department of Labor fosters and promotes the welfare of the job seekers, wage earners, and retirees of the United States by improving their working conditions, advancing their opportunities for profitable employment, protecting their retirement and health care benefits, helping employers find workers, strengthening the collective bargaining process, 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) leads the U.S. Department of Labor's efforts to ensure that workers around the world are treated fairly and are able to share in the benefits of the global economy. ILAB's mission is to use all available international channels to improve working conditions, raise living standards, protect workers' ability to exercise their rights, and address the workplace exploitation of children and other vulnerable populations.

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 Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor," mandated by the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005, and a proposed revision to its "List of Products Produced by Forced or Indentured Child Labor" pursuant to Executive Order 13126 of 1999. This report and the two lists were published by DOL in September 2012.

In FY 2012, OCFT awarded approximately \$60 million for 11 projects supporting activities in over 11 countries to eliminate exploitative child labor, while continuing to oversee technical assistance projects funded in previous fiscal years.

In FY 2012, OCFT hosted a stakeholder consultation to report on efforts being undertaken to reduce child labor in cocoa producing areas of Cote d'Ivoire and Ghana since the signing of the "Declaration of Joint Action to Support Implementation of the Harkin-Engel Protocol" on September 13, 2010. Officials from the governments of Ghana and Cote d'Ivoire and representatives from various nongovernmental organizations, chocolate and cocoa companies, and ILAB/OCFT participated in the meeting.

Strategic Goals: Governing Justly and Democratically; Investing in People; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance; Promoting International Understanding; Elimination of Exploitative Child Labor; Labor Standards/Child Labor

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total 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
58	25	83

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) has the lead role within the U.S. Government on policy and program issues related to the International Labor Organization. OIR also carries out responsibilities on behalf of the U.S. Government at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development's Employment, Labor, and Social Affairs Committee, the United Nations, the Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Labor of the Organization of American States, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, the G20 Labor Ministers' process, and the United States-European Union Working Group on Employment and Labor-Related Issues under the New Transatlantic Agenda.

OIR provides expertise and conducts research and analyses on labor issues in the Americas, Africa, Asia, Europe, and the Middle East in support of the Administration's foreign policy priorities and reports on foreign labor developments and global labor issues. It also manages the Department's International Visitors Program and assists in the training and support of the State Department's Foreign Service Officers.

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	396	396

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

Trade Agreement Administration and Technical Cooperation

The Office of Trade and Labor Affairs implements trade-related labor policy and coordinates international technical cooperation in support of the labor provisions in free trade agreements; develops and coordinates Department of Labor positions regarding international economic policy issues and participates in the formulation and implementation of U.S. policy on such issues; and provides services, information, expertise, and technical cooperation programs that effectively support the international responsibilities of the Department of Labor and U.S. foreign labor policy objectives.

Strategic Goals: Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting International Understanding; Labor Standards; Enforcement of Labor Laws; Social Safety Net

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$18,000	\$0	\$18,000

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

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
10	169	179

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

Bureau of Labor Statistics

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) is the principal fact-finding agency of the federal government in the broad field of labor economics and statistics. It collects, processes, analyzes, and disseminates essential statistical data relating to employment, unemployment, and other characteristics of the labor force; consumer and producer prices, consumer expenditures, and import and export prices; wages and employee benefits; productivity and technological change; employment projections; and international comparisons of labor statistics.

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	\$7,600	\$7,600

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$76,948	Not Tracked	\$3,376	Not Tracked	\$80,324

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	40	40

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

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.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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	\$0	\$0	\$0

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	254	254

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

FY 2012 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$809,128,416	\$756,830,452	\$52,297,964	\$86,077,521†	\$77,808,080†	\$21,416,143†	\$747,874†	\$995,178,034†	530,860

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

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

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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The Department of State advises the President in the formulation and execution of foreign policy. As Chief Executive, the President has overall responsibility for the foreign policy of the United States. The Department of State's primary objective in the conduct of foreign relations is to promote the long-range security and well-being of the United States. The Department determines and analyzes the facts relating to American overseas interests, makes recommendations on policy and future action, and takes the necessary steps to carry out established policy. In so doing, the Department engages in continuous consultations with the American public, the Congress, other U.S. departments and agencies, and foreign governments; negotiates treaties and agreements with foreign nations; speaks for the United States in the United Nations and in more than 50 major international organizations in which the United States participates; and represents the United States at more than 800 international conferences annually.

Bureau of African Affairs

The Bureau of African Affairs advises the Secretary of State and guides the operation of the U.S. diplomatic establishment in the countries of sub-Saharan Africa. The Bureau is responsible for developing, coordinating, and implementing U.S. foreign policy on a variety of issues that deal with democracy in Africa, Africa's food crisis, HIV/AIDS, education, sustainable development, refugees, and economic prosperity.

Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs

Post-generated exchange and training programs include a variety of seminars, speakers programs, training courses, and conferences that focus on issues such as journalism and media ethics, HIV/AIDS, women's issues, elections, English teaching, conflict resolution, and the promotion of democracy.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$4,616,645	\$0	\$4,616,645

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
291	4,291	4,582

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

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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.

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$107,755,000	\$0	\$107,755,000

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	10,554	10,554

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
\$3,675,235	\$3,110,000	\$6,785,235

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	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
1,125	109,711	110,836

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 United States 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	\$1,664,105	\$1,664,105

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	50	50

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

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 Fellows 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.

SportsUnited 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 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
\$106,915,342	\$500,000	\$107,415,342

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$6,185,553	\$12,206	Not Tracked	\$6,197,759

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
8,049	22,105	30,154

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
\$4,346,625	\$40,873,076	\$45,219,701

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$507,336	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$507,336

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
16	841	857

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

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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 over 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 over 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
\$246,346,308	\$0	\$246,346,308

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$84,048,151	\$48,794,290	\$18,801,127	Not Tracked	\$151,643,568

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
4,016	5,184	9,200

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
\$59,631,028	\$0	\$59,631,028

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$295,088	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$295,088

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
283	20,790	21,073

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
\$94,987,000	\$520,000	\$95,507,000

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	5,317	5,317

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
\$16,965,360	\$4,514,000	\$21,479,360

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$1,445,000	\$11,801,373	\$1,525,717	\$684,000	\$15,456,090

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
351	926	1,277

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
\$39,481,100	\$0	\$39,481,100

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$10,193,209	\$236,742	Not Tracked	\$10,429,951

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
3,081	678	3,759

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

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$2,976,933	\$0	\$2,976,933

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	Not Tracked	\$276,319	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$276,319

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	17	138	155

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

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$24,644,078	\$923,735	\$25,567,813

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	\$289,282	\$16,500	\$840,351	\$63,874	\$1,210,007

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

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	2,267	213,094	215,361

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
\$3,500,000	\$0	\$3,500,000

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
404	0	404

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

Bureau of International 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 hundreds of 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
\$4,449,456	\$0	\$4,449,456

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
757	0	757

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

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
\$5,388,453	\$0	\$5,388,453

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
141	4,652	4,793

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

Bureau of International 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 Office of Export Control Cooperation in the Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation, U.S. Department of State (ISN/ECC) is the U.S. Government's premier provider of assistance to foreign governments to ensure strategic trade control systems meet international standards. It engages on bilateral, regional, and multilateral levels with foreign governments to aid in the establishment of independent capabilities to regulate transfers of Weapons of Mass Destruction, WMD-related items, conventional arms, and related dual-use items, and to detect, interdict, investigate, and prosecute illicit transfers of such items. ISN/ECC accomplishes this goal through the promotion of dialogue, provision of training, and donation of equipment under the Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program. Through the EXBS program, ISN/ECC provides 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.

The EXBS Program is designed to help countries develop and improve their strategic trade and related border control systems. To accomplish this goal, the EXBS Program provides a wide range of technical assistance, from executive exchanges to international conferences to training workshops to the provision of detection equipment and specialized training for border control and enforcement agencies.

During FY 2012, the EXBS program sponsored more than 278 international exchange and training activities, including technical export control workshops, meetings, or conferences. An estimated 2,241 foreign officials received training or participated in workshops or conferences in this time period. EXBS conducted legal/regulatory workshops with Algeria, Armenia, Botswana, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gabon, Georgia, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Lebanon, Malawi, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Philippines, South Africa, Tanzania, Thailand, Tunisia, Ukraine, Yemen, and Zambia. Licensing workshops were conducted with Albania, Armenia, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Hungary, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Malaysia, Mexico, Moldova, Montenegro, Panama, Poland, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Slovenia, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Ukraine. EXBS conducted Industry-Government Outreach activities in Armenia, Estonia, Georgia, India, Latvia, Lithuania, Mexico, Moldova, Morocco, Philippines, Romania, Russia, South Africa, Thailand, and United Arab Emirates. Inspection and detection equipment training was provided to Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Hungary, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Malta, Montenegro, Oman, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Tajikistan, and Turkey. Although EXBS funds the majority of its enforcement training through other USG implementing entities, EXBS implemented Best Practice Exchanges and the training of foreign officials from Afghanistan,

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Armenia, Indonesia, Iraq, Kenya, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, and Vietnam, by the University of Georgia, Center for International Trade and Security Export Control Academy. EXBS cosponsored the 13th International Export Control Conference in Portoroz, Slovenia, attended by 253 participants from 79 different partner countries.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$15,840,235	\$0	\$15,840,235

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	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
653	2,241	2,894

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 workshops 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
\$10,025,409	\$49,808	\$10,075,217

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$33,500	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$33,500

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
540	35,479	36,019

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

Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs

The Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs helps to guide the operation of the U.S. diplomatic missions within the countries of Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. The Bureau works closely with U.S. embassies and consulates overseas and with foreign embassies in Washington, D.C.

Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs

Post-generated exchange and training programs in the South and Central Asian region consist of a variety of exchanges, seminars, training programs, and conferences that promote U.S. interests on issues such as national security, economic prosperity, democracy, human rights, protection of the environment, halting the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and combating terrorism and international crime.

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$436,254	\$0	\$436,254

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	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
96	19,348	19,444

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
\$4,849,991	\$143,240	\$4,993,231

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
407	52,967	53,374

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
\$363,383	\$283,368	\$80,015	\$1,841,524†	\$0†	\$345,476†	\$94,021†	\$2,644,404†	4,089

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

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

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

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 2012-2016 describes five policy goals and strategies to improve the nation's transportation sector: safety, state of good repair, economic competitiveness, livable communities, and environmental sustainability. 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-industry contracts, generally between the FAA and the Civil Aviation Authority in the recipient country. The recipient country/organization normally reimburses the FAA for the costs associated with the training, however 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 within the National Airspace System and to foreign recipients. Available 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 may be 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
\$22,167	\$80,015	\$102,182

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$1,841,524	\$0	\$149,635	\$94,021	\$2,085,180

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
24	791	815

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	2,619	2,619

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

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Highway Administration

The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) is committed to the improvement of our nation's highway system and its intermodal connections. The FHWA provides leadership, expertise, resources, and information in cooperation with its partners to enhance the country's economic vitality, quality of life, and environment. The FHWA directly administers a number of highway transportation activities including standards development, research and technology, training, technical assistance, and highway access to federally-owned lands and Indian lands. Further, FHWA has a significant role in allocating resources and working through partnerships, programs, and policies, which facilitate the strategic development and maintenance of state and local transportation systems as effective and efficient elements of the national intermodal transportation system.

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
\$195,009	\$0	\$195,009

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	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 TRANSPORTATION

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
62	219	281

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

Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration

The Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA) was established as a separate administration within the Department on January 1, 2000, pursuant to the Motor Carrier Safety Improvement Act of 1999. Its primary mission is to reduce crashes, injuries, and fatalities involving large trucks and buses. Headquartered in Washington, D.C., FMCSA employs more than 1,000 individuals nationwide and works to improve bus and truck safety and save lives.

Drug Interdiction Assistance Program

The Drug Interdiction Assistance Program (DIAP) is a specialized unit of the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration. Established in 1988, the program assists law enforcement officials in the detection and apprehension of transporters and users of illicit drugs relating to commercial motor vehicles. Program focus includes the development and distribution of techniques to rapidly identify in-transit commercial drivers and vehicles involved in criminal activity.

The mission of DIAP is based on and delivered through

- Support of investigative/informational requests.
- Support of transportation security initiatives.
- Integration of effective technology.
- Highway drug interdiction training.
- Use of discretionary funding.
- Providing technical assistance.

Since inception, members of the DIAP team have trained over 105,000 federal, state, and local officials in commercial vehicle drug and criminal interdiction tactics and techniques. Illicit drug seizures and criminal apprehensions routinely increase dramatically after training.

Strategic Goals:

Achieving Peace and Security; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$7,192	\$0	\$7,192

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

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

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

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
152	116	268

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

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Maritime Administration

The Maritime Administration's overall mission is to promote the development and maintenance of an adequate and well-balanced United States merchant marine, sufficient to carry the nation's domestic waterborne commerce and a substantial portion of its waterborne foreign commerce, and capable of serving as a naval and military auxiliary in time of war or national emergency.

United States Merchant Marine Academy Programs

The United States Merchant Marine Academy (USMMA) educates professional officers and leaders who are dedicated to serving the economic and national defense interests of the United States in our armed forces and merchant marine, and who will contribute to an intermodal transportation system that effectively ties America together. The Academy also opens its courses to qualified foreign students. Foreign students attending the Academy are funded entirely from personal resources or by foreign governments. The government of Panama, through the Instituto para la Formacion y Aprovechamiento de Recursos Humanos (IFARHU), provides Panamanian students with loans to facilitate their attendance at the Academy. These loans may be forgiven if students achieve high academic recognition in their education/training program at the Academy, or if the Panamanian government determines they meet other conditions that warrant forgiveness of the loans.

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

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$195,841	Not Tracked	\$195,841

Participant Totals:

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

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

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	67	67

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

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.

The United States hosted the North American Transportation Statistics Interchange in 2012. This meeting is held every year, and rotates among Canada, Mexico, and the United States. (Note: The U.S. participants did not travel outside the country for this program. Therefore, the IAWG does not include the 39 U.S. Government representatives, U.S. university staff, and researchers in the FY 2012 data count.)

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
\$59,000	\$0	\$59,000

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	16	16

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

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$39,304†	\$39,304†	584

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

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

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Public Information
1500 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20220
www.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
197	203	400

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 charter, regulate, and supervise all national banks and federal savings associations. We also supervise the federal branches and agencies of foreign banks. Our goal in supervising banks and federal savings associations is to ensure that they operate in a safe and sound manner and in compliance with laws requiring fair treatment of their customers and fair access to credit and financial products.

Foreign Technical Assistance Program

The Foreign Technical Assistance (FTA) Program at the OCC was formalized in 1998. It is administered by International Banking Supervision. The FTA Program offers a broad range of training and advisory resources to foreign supervisory organizations and international organizations. The FTA Program coordinates OCC's subject matter experts to provide the highest quality of technical assistance, training, and consulting services to foreign bank supervisors. The FTA Program provides leadership development opportunities to OCC staff.

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.

The Foreign Assistance Act (FAA), 22 U.S.C. sections 607, 627-630, authorizes the OCC to furnish services to foreign governments and international organizations. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), pursuant to the FAA, authorizes the OCC to conduct technical assistance. This determination of the USAID is effective for two years and expires December 31, 2014.

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 2012 Foreign Technical Assistance Activities:

OCC International Sponsored Schools:

- Sixty-seven foreign regulators from 20 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.
- Thirty-three foreign regulators from 10 Latin American countries participated in an Anti-Money Laundering School taught by OCC instructors in San Salvador, El Salvador.
- Thirty foreign regulators from five Latin American countries participated in a Problem Bank Supervision School taught by OCC instructors in San Jose, Costa Rica.
- Thirty-eight foreign regulators from nine countries participated in a Problem Bank Supervision School taught by OCC instructors in Mexico City, Mexico.

Secondments:

- A Canadian senior bank examiner from the Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions participated in a secondment at the OCC in Large Bank Supervision.
- An OCC expert participated in an International Monetary Fund secondment in Spain.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Safety and Soundness of Global Banking System

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$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	\$39,304	\$39,304

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	175	184

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	245

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
245	0	245

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	1,658

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.

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	1,658	1,658

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	407

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 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; Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity; Investing in People; Promoting Humanitarian Assistance; Promoting International Understanding; 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	407	407

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	1,376

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



FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

550 17th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20429
www.fdic.gov • 877-275-3342

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) maintains public confidence in the U.S. financial system by insuring deposits in banks and thrift institutions for at least \$250,000; examining and supervising financial institutions for safety and soundness and consumer protection; and by serving as receiver and liquidator for failed insured depository institutions and certain failed systemically important financial companies.

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 \$6 trillion of deposits in U.S. banks and thrifts.

The FDIC directly examines and supervises more than 4,400 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, consistent with safe and sound banking practices.

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 fund.

The FDIC's International Programs include the Technical Assistance Program, the Foreign Visitors and Information

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Program, the Examiner Training Program, the Secondment Program, and participation in international organizations related to bank supervision and deposit insurance.

The Technical Assistance Program provides on-site training, expert consultation, and examination and resolutions assistance to foreign bank supervisory authorities, foreign central banks, and other foreign government agencies 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 jurisdictions.

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 foreign technical assistance. The FDIC accommodates requests for technical assistance to the extent resources are available.

The Foreign 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 FDIC Secondment Program offers secondments, or long-term internships, to foreign officials sponsored typically by a foreign government's central bank, treasury, ministry of finance, bank supervisory authority, or deposit insurer; an international or multinational body focused on the financial sector; or a nonprofit organization involved or interested in global financial markets.

The Examiner Training Program provides appropriate, constructive assistance and technical training to jurisdictions that are committed to developing and maintaining a highly-skilled examiner workforce. The FDIC's Corporate University entertains requests from foreign central banks, supervisory authorities, and deposit insurers to send participants to specified FDIC examiner training schools held at the FDIC 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 topical and emerging issues.

During FY 2012, 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, bank supervision, and resolutions. The FDIC hosted 82 individual visits with a total of 591 foreign visitors from 42 jurisdictions. FDIC provided technical assistance to four jurisdictions 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 one anti-money laundering training event with participation of 22 individuals from five jurisdictions. In addition, participation by foreign bank supervisors attending the Corporate University examiner training schools included 204 students from 13 jurisdictions 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	\$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 DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
556	820	1,376

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

FY 2012 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$6,000	\$6,000	399

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



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

999 E Street, NW
Washington, DC 20463
www.fec.gov • 202-694-1000

The Federal Election Commission (FEC) is an independent agency with jurisdiction in the administration and civil enforcement of laws regulating the acquisition and expenditure of campaign funds to ensure compliance by participants in the federal election campaign process. The FEC mission is to provide public disclosure of campaign finance activities and effect voluntary compliance by providing the public with information on the laws and regulations concerning campaign finance.

FEC Invitations Program

The mission of the Federal Election Commission is to prevent corruption in the federal campaign process by administering, enforcing, and formulating policy with respect to federal campaign finance statutes. The FEC Invitations Program is an ongoing effort to coordinate requests for public appearances, meetings, and briefings by the Commissioners and Commission staff members.

The program accommodates requests for public appearances by FEC Commissioners and staff and coordinates interagency communications. International visitors hear briefings on federal campaign finance regulations, receive FEC publications, and tour the agency.

In FY 2012, the FEC hosted 371 international visitors from 82 countries. Overall, the highest number of visitors came from China, Argentina, and the Republic of Korea (South). The majority of visitors were government representatives, international organization representatives, and nonprofit professionals. The FEC also sent Commissioners and staff to Indonesia, Mexico, and Russia to provide training, monitor elections, and speak at international election conferences.

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

Strategic Goals: Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$6,000	\$6,000

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
22	377	399

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	496

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:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
49	447	496

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	124

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



FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

Office of the General Counsel
800 North Capitol Street, NW, Suite 1018
Washington, DC 20573
www.fmc.gov • 202-523-5740

The Federal Maritime Commission (FMC) was established as an independent regulatory agency in 1961. The Commission is composed of five Commissioners appointed for five-year terms by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. The President designates one Commissioner as Chairman, who is the chief executive and administrative officer of the agency.

The principal statutes or statutory provisions administered by the FMC are the Shipping Act of 1984; the Foreign Shipping Practices Act of 1988; section 19 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1920; and Public Law No. 89-777. All of these were amended and modified by the Ocean Shipping Reform Act of 1998.

The FMC's regulatory responsibilities are as follows:

- Protecting shippers and carriers engaged in U.S. foreign commerce from restrictive or unfair foreign laws, regulations, or business practices that harm U.S. shipping interests or oceanborne trade.
- Reviewing agreements between and among ocean common carriers and marine terminal operators to ensure that they do not have excessively anticompetitive effects.
- Reviewing and maintaining filings of service contracts between ocean common carriers and shippers, and guarding against anticompetitive practices and other unfair prohibited acts.
- Ensuring that common carriers' published rates and charges are just and reasonable and do not unfairly undercut their private competitors.
- Issuing passenger vessel certificates evidencing financial responsibility of vessel owners or charterers to pay judgments for personal injury, death, or nonperformance of a voyage or cruise.
- Licensing ocean transportation intermediaries and ensuring that they maintain bonds to protect the public from unqualified, insolvent, or dishonest companies.
- Investigating the practices of common carriers, terminal operators, and ocean transportation intermediaries to ensure that they do not engage in practices prohibited by the Shipping Act of 1984 or other FMC-administered statutes.

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.

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
75	49	124

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
\$21,424	\$0	\$21,424	\$9,952	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$5,557	\$36,933	151

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



FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

2100 K Street, NW, Room 201
Washington, DC 20427
www.fmcs.gov • 202-606-5445

The Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service (FMCS) assists labor and management in resolving disputes in collective bargaining contract negotiation through voluntary mediation and arbitration services for companies and unions involved in interstate commerce, for government agencies and unions, and workplace disputes; provides training to unions and management in cooperative processes to improve long-term relationships under the Labor Management Cooperation Act of 1978; provides alternative dispute resolution services and training to government agencies, including the facilitation of regulatory negotiations under the Administrative Dispute Resolution Act and the Negotiated Rulemaking Act of 1996; and awards competitive grants to joint labor-management committees to encourage innovative approaches to cooperative efforts. The agency provides training in mediation, facilitation, arbitration, and other dispute resolution processes to countries throughout the world, as well as arranges for site visits by international delegations who are researching dispute resolution processes and looking at ways to improve rule of law, economic efficiency and effectiveness, and labor-management relationships.

International Labor Conflict Management Program

An important goal of the International and Dispute Resolution Services Division is to strengthen democratic institutions by helping labor, management, and government professionals in foreign countries develop their capacity to engage in collective bargaining and other forms of labor-management cooperation. This goal is accomplished by providing training and mentoring to foreign professionals in mediation and various forms of workplace collaboration, as well as cooperation, on an institutional level. The program also furthers this goal by assisting stakeholders in foreign countries in the design of systems to permanently institutionalize such cooperation. In response to increasing requests from abroad for training in the application of FMCS's dispute resolution techniques beyond the labor-management context, FMCS has also provided training in conflict management and facilitation to assist foreign governments and individuals in resolving inter-ethnic and other public-policy-related disputes and has assisted in the training of judges and lawyers in mediation techniques and processes to assist in rule of law projects and to provide alternatives.

FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$21,424	\$21,424

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$9,952	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$5,557	\$15,509

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
19	132	151

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
\$440,405	\$247,984	\$192,421	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$1,652	\$2,256	\$444,313	2,104

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

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



FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Office of Public Affairs
600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20580
www.ftc.gov • 202-326-2180

The objective of the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) is to maintain competitive enterprise as the keystone of the American economic system and to prevent the free enterprise system from being fettered by monopoly or restraints on trade or corrupted by unfair or deceptive trade practices. The Commission is charged with keeping competition both free and fair.

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
	\$247,984	\$192,421	\$440,405

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$1,652	\$2,256	\$3,908

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

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	83	2,021	2,104

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

FY 2012 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	231

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants 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 • 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); 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
\$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	231	231

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
\$784,536	\$784,536	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$784,536	312

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 • 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 (LAC) 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.

Field Research Fellowship Programs

The Field Research Fellowship Program at the doctoral level supports degree candidates enrolled in U.S. universities to conduct field research in Latin America or the Caribbean on grassroots development, local development, and social investment. The program supports academic programs in U.S. universities concentrating on Latin America and the Caribbean, bolsters the U.S. network specializing in LAC grassroots development, and strengthens other organizations involved in similar areas of interest. Sixteen fellowships -- at the doctoral level -- were awarded for field research in nine countries in FY 2012. The fellows, including four citizens from LAC countries, are affiliated with 12 universities in 10 U.S. states.

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
	\$403,715	\$0	\$403,715

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

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	10	6	16

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

IAF Travel Grants

The Inter-American Foundation's ongoing travel grant program covers travel expenses for academics, grassroots development practitioners, locally elected leaders, and others to participate in workshops, exchanges, and international fora about development in Latin America and the Caribbean. On occasion the IAF may also provide logistical resources for the conferences attended by these grantees. An important focus of the program is to provide individuals and leaders representing groups of often marginalized and discriminated peoples (afrodescendants, persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, and others) with the resources to meet with their peers from across the region and develop strategies to promote their cause for equality.

FY 2012 was productive but affected by budget cuts. A total of 284 grantees received travel grants.

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

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$380,821	\$0	\$380,821

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

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	5	291	296

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

FY 2012 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$1,094,886	\$1,094,886	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,094,886	153

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.



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.

JAPAN-UNITED STATES FRIENDSHIP COMMISSION

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
\$146,976	\$0	\$146,976

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	5	13

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

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
\$947,910	\$0	\$947,910

Non-USG Funding:

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

JAPAN-UNITED STATES FRIENDSHIP COMMISSION

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
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
\$109,600	\$109,600	\$0	\$380,169	Not Tracked	\$150,888	Not Tracked	\$640,657	49

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



LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Office of Public Affairs
101 Independence Avenue, SE
Washington, DC 20540
www.loc.gov • 202-707-2905

The Library of Congress (LOC) is the world's largest library, serving the Congress and the public for more than 200 years. Founded in 1800 to serve the reference needs of Congress, the Library has grown into an unparalleled treasure house of information and creativity, gathering and sharing knowledge for America's good. As the chief copyright deposit library of the United States, the Library of Congress receives about one million new items each year, half of which are selected for the permanent research collections. Additional items come through gifts and donations, exchanges with national and international institutions, and purchases. The systematic acquisition, preservation, organization, and service of Library of Congress collections is an immense undertaking.

The Library provides numerous free services to U.S. libraries, including books for the blind and physically handicapped and the creation of catalog records which, distributed to all U.S. states, save American libraries hundreds of millions of dollars. Through the National Digital Library Program, the Library of Congress is creating free online access to its catalog, exhibitions, unique American collections, and Congressional information on its website. Since 2000, the Library began making accessible electronically millions of items from its collections and those of its institutional partners. The goal of the Library's digital program is a public-private partnership that sustains an informed citizenry through universal access to knowledge and through the generous support of the U.S. Congress and the private sector.

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.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$109,600	\$0	\$109,600

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$380,169	Not Tracked	\$150,888	Not Tracked	\$531,057

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	49	49

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

FY 2012 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$36,697	\$36,697	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$36,697	14

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 four 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 advisers 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 2012, the Marine Mammal Commission funded travel for 14 people to participate in international meetings focusing on 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
\$36,697	\$0	\$36,697

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
13	1	14

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

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	79

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
www.mspb.gov • 202-653-7200

The Merit Systems Protection Board (MSPB) was established by the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978 to serve as the guardian of the federal government's merit-based system of employment. Its mission is to ensure that federal employees are protected against abuses by agency management, that executive branch agencies make employment decisions in accordance with the merit systems principles, and that federal merit systems are free of prohibited personnel practices. The Board accomplishes its missions by hearing and deciding employee appeals from agency actions; hearing and deciding cases brought by the Special Counsel; conducting studies of the civil service and other merit systems; and providing oversight of the significant actions and regulations of the Office of Personnel Management to determine whether they are in accord with merit system principles and free of prohibited personnel practices.

MSPB International Visitors Program

The Merit Systems Protection Board provides briefings to groups of international visitors who are interested in learning more about the operations of the Board. Visits are typically coordinated through the various embassies and other nongovernmental organizations.

Primary topics include federal merit systems principles and regulations, adjudication and processing procedures, and studies of the civil service and merit systems. All international visitors to MSPB are funded by their home governments, international organizations, or other sources. There are no MSPB funds budgeted for the program.

In FY 2012, the Merit Systems Protection Board hosted several groups of international representatives for the purpose of educating participants on the MSPB's organization and responsibilities as well as its mission of protecting the federal merit systems. MSPB hosted the Chairman of the Agency for Civil Service Affairs for the Republic of Kazakhstan to discuss the protection of the rights of civil service employees. MSPB officials met with a delegation from the Republic of Croatia to discuss government corruption, and hosted delegations from several Chinese provinces with specific interests in performance management and assessing the efficiency of civil servants. MSPB officials also met with a French judge specializing in employment law, who was able to observe a hearing before an administrative judge in MSPB's Washington Regional Office.

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	79	79

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
\$38,302,655	\$38,302,655	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$38,302,655	479,812

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:

- 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>)
- Philippines (view link: <http://www.mcc.gov/pages/countries/overview/philippines>)

The grants cover a wide range of activities in sectors such as agriculture and irrigation; transportation (roads, bridges, ports); water supply and sanitation; access to health; finance and enterprise development; anticorruption

MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE CORPORATION

activities; land rights and access; and access to education.

A detailed summary of the major accomplishments for MCC can be viewed online at the site http://www.mcc.gov/documents/reports/report-2012-001-1242-01-annual-report-2012_1.pdf.

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$38,302,655	\$0	\$38,302,655

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	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	479,812	479,812

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
\$7,040,597	\$7,040,597	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$7,040,597	425

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	24	24

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

Resident Research Associate Program

The Resident Research Associate Program places international researchers in summer intern positions or one- to three-year assignments at U.S. research facilities. From its appropriations and pursuant to a contractual arrangement between NASA and the National Research Council (NRC), NASA provides funding to NRC to support program administration and to provide stipends for researchers assigned to NASA facilities. The NRC program also places research associates in several other government agencies, including the Department of Defense, Environmental Protection Agency, National Institutes of Health, National Institute of Standards and Technology, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and U.S. Geological Survey.

Strategic Goals:

Supports U.S. Space Research Goals; Advancement of Science

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$7,040,597	\$0	\$7,040,597

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total 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	401	401

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

FY 2012 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	145

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	145	145

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

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	40

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



NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION

1775 Duke Street
 Alexandria, VA 22314
www.ncua.gov • 703-518-6300

The National Credit Union Administration (NCUA) is the federal agency that charters and supervises federal credit unions and insures savings in federal and most state-chartered credit unions across the country through the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund (NCUSIF), a federal fund backed by the full faith and credit of the United States Government.

NCUA International Visitors Program

The Office of Public and Congressional Affairs (PACA) provides information to the public, credit unions, Congress, the media, and NCUA employees about the National Credit Union Administration and its functions, Board actions, and other matters. PACA keeps the NCUA Board and staff informed about pending national legislation and serves as a liaison with members of Congress and Congressional committee staff members. NCUA welcomes foreign delegations who come to learn more about credit unions and credit union administration and policies. No funds are specifically appropriated for this activity.

Strategic Goals: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	40	40

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

FY 2012 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$582,782	\$0	\$582,782	Not Tracked	\$11,770†	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$594,552†	19

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

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY

1025 F Street, NW, Suite 800
Washington, DC 20004
www.ned.org • 202-378-9700

The National Endowment for Democracy (NED) is a nonprofit grant-making organization established by Congress in 1983 and funded by an annual Congressional appropriation. The Endowment seeks to strengthen democratic 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. In FY 2012, the Forum partnered with NED's World Movement for Democracy to begin a third fellowship program, the Hurford Youth Fellows Program.

Hurford Youth Fellows Program

The Hurford Youth Fellows Program is a joint initiative of NED's International Forum for Democratic Studies and the World Movement for Democracy which offers young democracy activists the opportunity to build leadership and organizational skills while contributing to the development of the World Youth Movement for Democracy. Funded through a grant from the Hurford Foundation, the program supports three fellowships per year for democracy activists under the age of 30. The program provides fellows with a stipend to cover living expenses, health insurance, round-trip travel to Washington, D.C., and office space at NED.

During the fellowship, Hurford Youth Fellows focus on a project developing online discussion platforms to generate active engagement among World Youth Movement members around the world. Hurford Youth Fellows also organize and lead a series of online discussions and information-sharing sessions on key democracy issues that they will identify in consultation with the Secretariat and Leadership Board. Materials for, and the results of, each discussion are compiled, presented, and shared globally in a creative manner.

Each fellow makes at least one presentation of their work during their stay. Presentations may be open to the public or geared to a more select audience and typically focus on the fellow's online discussion topics. Upon the successful completion of each fellowship at NED, the fellow serves as a regional/country focal point, working with the Youth

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY

Democracy Ambassadors to remain involved and take the lead in World Youth Movement activities.

The Hurford Youth Fellows Program hosted its first fellow during the summer session of 2012. A democracy and youth activist from Ethiopia, the Hurford Youth fellow worked on a project entitled "Promoting the Political Participation of Marginalized Youth." During his fellowship, the Hurford Youth fellow held three online discussions on the topic of his fellowship project, conducted a survey among youth democracy activists, compiled resources on his research topic, and wrote a final report.

Although the Hurford Youth Fellows Program is funded through a private grant made to the National Endowment for Democracy, the Hurford Youth fellow interacted closely with our Reagan-Fascell Democracy Fellows and Visiting Fellows and contributed significantly to our international exchange program and the program's strategic goals. In addition, the fellow also benefitted from the democracy curriculum of activities organized by the Reagan-Fascell Democracy Fellows program, including seminars, site visits to the NED family of democracy promotion institutes, roundtable discussions, and presentations.

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
Not Tracked	\$11,770	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$11,770

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.

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 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 to Washington, D.C.

The program is intended primarily to support democracy practitioners and scholars 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.

Highlights of the International Forum for Democratic Studies' activities in 2011-2012 include: (1) hosting under the

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY

auspices of the Reagan-Fascell Democracy Fellows Program 17 leading democratic activists, journalists, and scholars from 15 countries, including Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Burma, Cuba, Colombia, Ethiopia, Morocco, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Russia, South Africa, Tanzania, Tibet/India, and the United States, (2) celebrating the program's tenth anniversary year with a public reception hosted at the U.S. Capitol, publication of a Tenth Anniversary Tribute, and production of a video featuring messages from alumni and program founders, (3) providing 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, and presentations, and (4) publication of the 2011-2012 Reagan-Fascell Democracy Fellows Newsletter.

In 2011-2012, 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 Washington, D.C.

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	\$582,782	\$582,782

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

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

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

Visiting Fellows Program

The Visiting Fellows Program offers scholars and practitioners who have outside funding an opportunity to carry out research and other projects at the International Forum for Democratic Studies. Depending on office availability, Visiting Fellows may be in residence at the Forum for up to 12 months, during which time they are expected to carry out a written or other project related to democracy. Visiting Fellows are encouraged to use the Forum's Democracy Resource Center and Library and to participate in the many collegial activities and events at the National Endowment for Democracy.

In 2011-2012, the International Forum for Democratic Studies hosted three democracy activists and researchers in the Visiting Fellows program from Iran, Bulgaria, and the Czech Republic. The Visiting Fellow from Iran worked on a project entitled "Engendering the Movement for Democracy in Iran." The Bulgarian fellow was co-hosted by the International Forum for Democratic Studies and NED's Center for International Media Assistance with sponsorship and funding from the Fulbright Fellowship program. During his fellowship, he worked on a project entitled "Freedom of Speech and the New Media." The Visiting Fellow from the Czech Republic was co-hosted by the International Forum for Democratic Studies and NED's World Movement for Democracy, where he conducted research on "Democracy Support Programs in Semi-Authoritarian Countries."

Although none of the three Visiting Fellows received financial support via the National Endowment for Democracy, each fellow interacted closely with our Reagan-Fascell Democracy Fellows and contributed significantly to our international exchange program and the program's strategic goals.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY

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

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

FY 2012 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$1,039,993	\$795,993	\$244,000	Not Tracked	\$598,808†	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$1,638,801†	1,322

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
\$175,000	\$0	\$175,000

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$130,500	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$130,500

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
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	\$244,000	\$388,000

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
12	0	12

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

Southern Exposure: Performing Arts of Latin America

Southern Exposure: Performing Arts of Latin America provides support for projects in which three to five performing arts presenters work collaboratively to present exemplary contemporary and traditional performing artists from Latin America in their respective communities. The program supports tours throughout the United States that include public performances, community-based activities, and extensive contextualization designed to build appreciation for the arts and cultures of the visiting artists, and develop and deepen relationships between Latin American artists and communities and artists in the United States.

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$293,010	\$0	\$293,010

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$159,280	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$159,280

Participant Totals:

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

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

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$183,983	\$0	\$183,983

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$309,028	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$309,028

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
1,238	0	1,238

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
\$801,488	\$801,488	\$0	\$0	\$50,105†	\$0†	\$23,300	\$874,893†	92

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

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

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.

Bridging Cultures Through Film: International Topics

The Bridging Cultures Through Film: International Topics program awards grants to 501c3 organizations to produce documentary films that examine international and transnational themes in the humanities. These films are meant to spark Americans' engagement with the broader world by exploring countries and cultures outside of the United States. Documentaries funded in this category must be analytical and deeply grounded in humanities scholarship.

The hallmark of the program is the cross-border collaboration between American filmmakers and scholars and filmmakers and scholars from outside of the United States. Consequently, applicants should demonstrate international collaboration by enlisting scholars from both the United States and abroad, and/or by working with an international media team. Such collaborations should bring broader cross-cultural perspectives to the proposed topics and foster engagement, assistance, and dialogue in a flow of people, ideas, and information between the United States and other countries.

There is no separate appropriation for the Bridging Cultures Through Film: International Topics grants. It is an ongoing funding opportunity that began in FY 2010.

In FY 2012, nine Bridging Cultures Through Film: International Topics projects included cross-border research and production. These projects examine a wide range of topics, including the influence of the American West on European culture; the social and cultural impact of Chinese economic development efforts in Africa; women, war, and international law in the Balkans; and the life and work of Cambodian actor and political refugee, Haing Ngor.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

Strategic Goals: Promoting International Understanding; The Advancement and Dissemination of Knowledge in the Humanities

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$63,589	\$0	\$63,589

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$155	Not Tracked	\$0	\$155

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
18	6	24

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.

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. In FY 2012, four such collaborations involved overseas exchanges. In one, scholars at Indiana University are working with their counterparts at the University of Mannheim to develop tools that enable better interoperability between scholarly resources, using the Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy as a test case. In another, a team from the University of Pennsylvania is working with the Free University of Berlin to create a catalog and textual editions for a corpus of cuneiform texts from the first millennium BCE. Another collaborative project between Princeton University Library and the Free University of Berlin centers on the preservation and dissemination of rare Arabic manuscripts in the fields of Islamic theology and law. Finally, the German Archaeological Institute (DAI) and Tufts University are combining the collections of two of the oldest and most established digital projects in Classical Studies -- Arachne and Perseus -- and thus creating a single comprehensive digital library about the ancient world.

Strategic Goals: The Advancement and Dissemination of Knowledge in the Humanities

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$42,800	\$0	\$42,800

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$19,500	\$19,500

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
16	10	26

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.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

DFG/NEH Digital Humanities Symposia and Workshops Program

The DFG/NEH Symposia and Workshops program encourages American and German scholars to work together to exchange ideas and put plans in place for future collaborations in the area of digital humanities.

Grants from this category supported collaboration between German and American institutions in archaeology, classics, and musicology. The University of Virginia and the University of Paderborn continued work on an open-source music notational data model and a prototype delivery system. New York University's Institute for the Study of the Ancient World formed a partnership with Heidelberg University to develop interoperability between valuable academic resources, including the NEH-funded Pleiades digital gazetteer.

Strategic Goals: The Advancement and Dissemination of Knowledge in the Humanities

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$8,900	\$0	\$8,900

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$3,800	\$3,800

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
6	7	13

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

Digging Into Data

The Digging Into Data grant program encourages international research and cooperation in developing advanced search and visualization techniques to manage large-scale data repositories of cultural heritage material.

The Digging Into Data grant program supports collaborative projects involving scholars, archivists, and computer scientists in the United States and their counterparts in the United Kingdom, Canada, and the Netherlands. In FY 2012, three such projects involved international travel. One project involves a collaborative team from Indiana University, the University of East London, the University of Dundee, and the University of London; these scholars are developing a computational workbench that can data-mine argumentative structures in millions of articles, books, and reference works. Another project team from The Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University and University of Toronto is harnessing the power of data mining techniques with the interpretive analytics of the humanities and social sciences to understand how newspapers shaped public opinion and represented authoritative knowledge during the deadly 1918 influenza pandemic. Finally, scholars from the University of Utah and the University of Oxford are exploring new visualization techniques for use in large-scale linguistic and literary corpora using the collections of the British National Corpus and various smaller archives of poetry.

Strategic Goals: The Advancement and Dissemination of Knowledge in the Humanities

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$13,333	\$0	\$13,333

Non-USG Funding:

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

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

Participant Totals:

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

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.

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, including institutions that support humanities research in foreign countries. This funding helps to widen access to the resources of these institutions and ensures opportunities for U.S. 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 2012, NEH funds awarded in previous years supported 23 humanities scholars conducting research in libraries, archives, and museums in 10 countries. Private gifts generated by NEH offers of matching funds supported the equivalent of an additional 11.9 months of fellowships. NEH fellows have pursued research on topics in history, sociology, archaeology, anthropology, Chinese language and literature, Arabic literature, and art history, and have published numerous books and articles. Recent publications by NEH fellows include "The Leon Levy Expedition to Ashkelon: Ashkelon 3, The Seventh Century B.C." by Daniel M. Master with Lawrence E. Stager and J. David Schloen, "Somatic Lessons: Narrating Patienthood and Illness in Indian Medical Literature" by Anthony Cerulli, "Two Billion Eyes: The Story of China Central Television" by Ying Zhu, "Contested Conversions to Islam: Narratives of Religious Change in the Early Modern Ottoman Empire" by Tijana Krstic, and "A Most Dangerous Book: Tacitus's Germania from the Roman Empire to the Third Reich" by Christopher Krebs. Dr. Krebs's book was selected as "Editor's Choice" by the New York Times Book Review in 2011 and has since been translated into Dutch, Spanish, German, Korean, Italian, and Chinese.

Strategic Goals:

The Advancement and Dissemination of Knowledge in the Humanities

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$672,866	\$0	\$672,866

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$49,950	\$0	\$0	\$49,950

Participant Totals:

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

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

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

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.

Similarly, there is no separate appropriation for the other programs included in this report. The amounts shown represent the portion of the agency's allocation of funds that supported the costs of the training and overseas activities included in some of the projects funded through these programs in previous fiscal years but conducted during the fiscal year on which the report focuses.

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	259

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



NATIONAL RAILROAD PASSENGER CORPORATION

60 Massachusetts Avenue, NE
Washington, DC 20002
www.amtrak.com • 202-906-3960

The National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak) was created by the Rail Passenger Service Act of 1970, as amended, and was incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia to provide a balanced national transportation system by developing, operating, and improving U.S. intercity rail passenger service. Although no rail passenger system in the world makes a profit, Amtrak has made significant progress in reducing its dependence on federal support, while at the same time improving the quality of service.

Amtrak Foreign Visitors

Amtrak hosts international delegations interested in learning about the corporation's activities within the U.S. public transportation sector. Amtrak does not conduct any formal exchange and training programming but does welcome international visitors on a flexible, ad hoc basis. Requests for foreign visitor briefings come from the Department of State, embassy personnel overseas, and private and other government officials.

Strategic Goals: Achieving Peace and Security; Promoting International Understanding; Mutual Understanding of Railroad Industry and Operations

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

NATIONAL RAILROAD PASSENGER CORPORATION

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	259	259

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
\$45,685,511	\$45,685,511	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$45,685,511	2,385

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 International Science and Engineering section (ISE) supports an array of targeted programs worldwide to promote new partnerships between U.S. scientists and engineers and their foreign colleagues. ISE 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 International Science and Engineering section in a number of ways. In addition to providing assistance to graduate students in cooperative research projects, the section 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. ISE 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
\$45,685,511	\$0	\$45,685,511

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
2,385	0	2,385

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	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	350

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



NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD

490 L'Enfant Plaza, SW
Washington, DC 20594
www.nts.gov • 202-314-6000

The National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) is an independent federal agency charged by Congress with investigating civil aviation accidents in the United States and participating in certain investigations in international civil aviation. It also investigates significant accidents in the other modes of transportation -- railroad, highway, marine, and pipeline -- and issues safety recommendations aimed at preventing future accidents. Since its creation in 1967, the Safety Board has investigated more than 133,000 aviation accidents and thousands of railroad, marine, highway, and pipeline accidents.

NTSB International Visitor Briefings

The National Transportation Safety Board provides visitors from abroad with briefings on NTSB policies and procedures and arranges technical exchanges between visitors and investigation experts. Additionally, visitors may perform on-the-job training with NTSB experts on various aspects of accident investigation, aircraft performance, flight recorder analysis, safety recommendations, and transportation disaster assistance.

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

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	206	206

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
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	144	144

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
\$5,683,000	\$5,683,000	\$0	\$0†	\$0†	\$0†	\$0†	\$5,683,000†	444

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

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

Office of Public Affairs
11555 Rockville Pike
Rockville, MD 20852
www.nrc.gov • 301-415-8200

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) licenses and regulates civilian use of nuclear energy to protect public health and safety and the environment. This is achieved by licensing persons and companies to build and operate nuclear reactors and other facilities and to own and use nuclear materials. The Commission makes rules and sets standards for these types of licenses. It also carefully inspects the activities of the persons and companies licensed to ensure that they do not violate the safety rules of the Commission.

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	130	130

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 44 countries, plus Taiwan and the European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM). 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.

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

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
\$5,683,000	\$0	\$5,683,000

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
314	0	314

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

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$17,238	\$2,222	\$15,016	\$948†	Not Tracked	\$0†	\$3,987†	\$22,173†	1,104

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$2,222	\$15,016	\$17,238

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$948	Not Tracked	\$0	\$3,987	\$4,935

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
8	578	586

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

OGE International Visitor Technical Assistance Briefings

OGE hosts visitors from foreign countries to discuss corruption prevention measures -- particularly codes of conduct, ethics education and training, ethics advice and counseling, and financial disclosure systems -- and the relationships between the ethics program and other government transparency and integrity programs. Most of the visitors are civil servants. Other visitors include business leaders, journalists, leaders of nongovernmental organizations, attorneys, academicians, judges, legislators, and military leaders. The ongoing program gives foreign visitors an increased awareness and understanding of OGE's functions and activities, which can help them to develop or improve ethics programs in their home countries.

Strategic Goals: Governing Justly and Democratically; Corruption Prevention

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	518	518

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

FY 2012 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$0	Not Tracked	\$175,200	\$300,000	Not Tracked	\$10,475,200	1,092

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, Kyrgystan, Moldova, Russia, Serbia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan. 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 18,500-plus visitors have come from all regions of Russia, Ukraine, Moldova, Lithuania, Serbia, the Caucasus, and Central Asia, and have stayed in more than 2,051 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.

Since 2003, the Open World Leadership Center is authorized to conduct programs for Cultural Leaders from Russia. With private support, the Center continues to provide opportunities for participants to share their artistic expression, heritage, and expertise with American counterparts and audiences.

Open World's special features are its size and broad geographical scope; its focus on up-and-coming leaders from the regional and local -- as well as federal -- levels; its recruitment of non-English-speaking, first-time visitors; its

OPEN WORLD LEADERSHIP CENTER

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 2012 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:

Open World reached its goal with 30% of delegates under age 30. Thirty-four specialized young professional delegations from Russia and Ukraine were hosted in themes such as city administration, anticorruption, emergency services, and media by their American counterparts in cities throughout the United States.

Open World was able to host 95 young leaders from Serbia, expanding the leadership program to the Balkans. Economic and social development and judicial topics were explored in 15 U.S. communities. The exchanges have resulted in reciprocal visits, conferences in Serbia on topics such as cooperation between municipal governments and civil society organizations, and volunteer projects.

Twenty-five doctors, health officials, hospital administrators, and medical academy professors from Kirov Region, Russia, discussed rural medicine with their counterparts in Knoxville, Memphis, and Nashville, Tennessee, hoping to establish a Kirov-Tennessee medical partnership. One of the most popular outcomes from the visit was the institution of electronic medical records in Kirov healthcare facilities.

Through our Ukraine telemedicine project hosted in Alabama, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, a Ukrainian chief of surgery staff launched an ambitious program in his hospital, highlighting the purchase and planned purchase of some \$200,000-\$300,000 in advanced U.S./Western medical/telecommunications equipment.

Inspired by a discussion during the Open World program in Madison, Wisconsin, on protecting the environment with limited resources, a city councilman in Cahul, Moldova, applied for, received, and implemented a grant from the U.S. Embassy to create green areas for recreational activities in his hometown.

Members of Parliament and parliamentary staff from Armenia, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, and Uzbekistan were hosted in Colorado, New Jersey, North Carolina, and Ohio. Youth parliamentarians from Kazakhstan visited Alabama and met with various nongovernmental organizations that promote youth in government.

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
\$10,000,000	\$0	\$10,000,000

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$175,200	\$300,000	Not Tracked	\$475,200

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	1,092	1,092

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
\$193,532,114	\$187,200,000	\$6,332,114	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$193,532,114	8,073

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
\$187,200,000	\$6,332,114	\$193,532,114

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	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
8,073	0	8,073

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
\$73,636	\$13,293	\$60,343	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$73,636	1,393

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.



SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Office of Public Affairs
100 F Street, NE
Washington, DC 20549
www.sec.gov • 202-551-4120

The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) administers federal securities laws that seek to provide protection for investors; ensure that securities markets are fair and honest; and, when necessary, provide the means to enforce securities laws through sanctions.

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.

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
\$13,293	\$60,343	\$73,636

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	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
38	1,355	1,393

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

FY 2012 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	1,585

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 1,700 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."

The U.S. Small Business Administration receives no funds from other agencies and does not provide funds for its International Visitors program other than the salary and welcome materials of the Director.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Strategic Goals: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	1,585	1,585

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

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	69

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
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	69	69

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

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	171

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



TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) is the nation's largest public power system. Wholly owned by the U.S. Government, TVA was established by Congress in 1933 primarily to provide flood control, navigation, and agricultural and industrial development, as well as to promote the use of electrical power in the Tennessee Valley region. TVA is a strong presence in the region, delivering value to the Valley economy by promoting economic growth; supplying affordable, reliable power; and supporting a thriving river system. As the nation's largest public power system, TVA delivers electricity to more than nine million people in the Valley through 158 local power distributors and more than 60 directly served customers in seven southeastern states. TVA's most important contribution is keeping power rates competitive while providing multiple public benefits -- power supply, flood damage reduction, navigation, land use, water quality, water supply, and recreation.

TVA International Visitors /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. U.S. participants also travel abroad for various activities, as requested.

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

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
30	141	171

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

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$8,267,956	\$8,267,956	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$8,267,956	1,273

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. (U.S. personnel are not counted as 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
\$8,267,956	\$0	\$8,267,956

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total 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	1,273	1,273

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
\$45,855	\$45,855	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$45,855	18

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



UNITED STATES AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

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

The United States African Development Foundation (USADF) 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. In Africa, USADF's technical partners, who are nongovernmental organizations, consulting firms, and audit companies, build sustainable local development expertise by working with applicants to design viable economic development projects and with grant recipients to provide technical and implementation support.

Grassroots Development Projects

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

Strategic Goals: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$45,855	\$0	\$45,855

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	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 AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

Participant Totals:

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

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

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$123,663,706	\$122,663,021	\$1,000,685	\$5,125,894†	\$2,037,975†	\$3,751,869†	Not Tracked	\$134,579,444†	2,728,218

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

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$14,816,714	\$163,019	\$14,979,733

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	\$2,946,496	\$65,706	\$174,791	Not Tracked	\$3,186,994

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	0	545,111	545,111

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

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$23,713,734	\$503,810	\$24,217,544

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	\$140,139	\$466,219	\$747,932	Not Tracked	\$1,354,289

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	0	947,717	947,717

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

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$55,099,615	\$73,153	\$55,172,768

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	\$1,293,539	\$1,163,903	\$2,493,489	Not Tracked	\$4,950,931

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	0	772,760	772,760

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

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
\$4,369,919	\$184,493	\$4,554,412

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$181,898	\$27,026	\$153,736	Not Tracked	\$362,661

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	88,932	88,932

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
\$296,162	\$0	\$296,162

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	28,787	28,787

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
\$24,366,877	\$76,209	\$24,443,087

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$563,821	\$315,121	\$181,921	Not Tracked	\$1,060,863

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	344,911	344,911

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 2012, participant totals include:

- In-Country training: 2,716,291
- Third-Country training: 3,045
- Regional training: 5,660
- U.S.-based training: 3,222

Total participants in FY 2012: 2,728,218

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.

FY 2012 DATA

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

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



UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

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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.

Five commission staff members met with 15 foreign visitors from Brazil, Poland, and the Ukraine in FY 2012.

Strategic Goals: Governing Justly and Democratically; Promoting International Understanding

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

Participant Totals:

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

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

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$114,000	\$0	\$114,000	\$451,500†	Not Tracked	\$33,000†	Not Tracked	\$598,500†	364

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

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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-one participants from 17 countries completed GAO's International Auditor Fellowship Program in FY 2012, bringing the total program participants since its inception to more than 500 fellows from over 100 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 2012, 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 World Bank, 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 on 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	\$114,000	\$114,000

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$451,500	Not Tracked	\$33,000	Not Tracked	\$484,500

Participant Totals:

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

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

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 also 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	343	343

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

FY 2012 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†	\$545,321†	\$0†	\$0†	\$545,321†	1,077

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.

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

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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.

Strategic Goals: Governing Justly and Democratically

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	794	794

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.

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	\$51,604	\$0	\$0	\$51,604

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	216	216

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.

Three staff members of the International Archival Programs Division traveled to eight countries.

UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

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
Not Tracked	\$66,762	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$66,762

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	0	8

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 four 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
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked

Participant Totals:

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

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

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.

One intern from Germany came to the Holocaust Survivor and Victims Resource Center. The bulk of her internship was sponsored by Germany's ARSP. The Resource Center spent \$275.00 of donated funds towards this participant's internship. One staff member of the Resource Center traveled to Germany to go to the International Tracing Service in Bad Arolsen, Germany, for informative sessions.

UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

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	\$3,873	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$3,873

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
1	1	2

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

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.

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
Not Tracked	\$122,939	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$122,939

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	28	28

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

UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

Visiting Scholars Programs

In addition to the hundreds of international visitors who tour the Museum's exhibitions and participate in educational debriefings, the Museum hosts a number of scholars and interns who come from abroad to utilize the Museum's collections, attend seminars, collaborate with U.S. staff and scholars, and train to become Holocaust educators. The scholarly exchange programs involving international participants are concentrated primarily in the Visiting Scholars Program of the Museum's Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies.

Established in 1998, the Museum's Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies supports scholarship and publications in the field of Holocaust studies, promotes the growth of Holocaust studies at American universities, seeks to foster strong relationships between American and international scholars, collects Holocaust-related archival documents worldwide, and organizes programs to ensure the ongoing training of future generations of scholars. The Center's goal is to provide institutional support for scholars at all stages of their scholarly careers -- from graduate students and junior faculty to postdoctoral researchers and senior scholars. Fellowships are given on an invitational and competitive basis, and granted to scholars working in a variety of disciplines and professional fields.

Additionally, a number of U.S. fellows and scholars participate in the Museum's program. U.S. participants are brought to the Museum as fellows to conduct research and to interact with their non-U.S. counterparts. U.S. scholars on the Museum's staff participate in the fellows program and work closely with the non-U.S. fellows, guiding their work and exchanging research material.

The Visiting Scholar Programs division hosted 22 fellows from foreign countries during FY 2012. The Director of Visiting Scholar Programs traveled to Germany, the United Kingdom, and Israel.

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
Not Tracked	\$300,142	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$300,142

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
3	22	25

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

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$29,410,494	\$14,597,574	\$14,812,920	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$29,410,494	2,712

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

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



UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$4,453,778	\$1,978,526	\$6,432,304

Non-USG Funding:

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

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	1,263	1,263

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

Center for Conflict Management

The Center for Conflict Management designs and manages the Institute's efforts in areas susceptible to violent conflict, in active conflict, and emerging from conflict. The Center also conducts research, identifies best practices, develops new tools for conflict management, and supports related training and education efforts.

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
\$4,379,099	\$6,227,184	\$10,606,283

Non-USG Funding:

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

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	600	600

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

Centers of Innovation

The Centers of Innovation conduct research, identify best practices, and develop new peacebuilding tools in specialized sectors essential to peacebuilding; help define and shape those sectors; and, in cooperation with USIP's other Centers, develop and implement integrated strategies for the Institute's conflict-specific work.

UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE

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

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$3,499,621	\$1,398,022	\$4,897,643

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	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	24	24

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

Centers of Innovation - Center for Sustainable Economies

Sound economics are fundamental to enhancing human security and reducing conflict. The Center for Sustainable Economies, which is part of the Centers of Innovation, develops and promotes evidence-based tools to optimize the use and impact of economic instruments in fragile environments across the conflict spectrum. The Center integrates economic dimensions in strategies to manage and prevent conflict, and, in cooperation with USIP's other Centers, develops and implements integrated strategies for the Institute's conflict-specific work.

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

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$321,482	\$194,366	\$515,848

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

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

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	0	45	45

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

Centers of Innovation - Gender and Peacebuilding Center

The Gender and Peacebuilding Center, part of the Centers of Innovation, is at the center of coordinating U.S. Government, military, civil society, and conflict analysis to develop a more inclusive approach to security and peacebuilding. The Center focuses on building capacity among international women leaders in conflict settings, preventing sexual violence and rape as a weapon of war, and developing teaching and training materials to engage practitioners and policy makers on related issues, and, in cooperation with USIP's other Centers, develops and implements integrated strategies for the Institute's conflict-specific work.

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
\$319,850	\$176,454	\$496,304

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	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	20	20

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

Centers of Innovation - Media, Conflict, and Peacebuilding Center

The Media, Conflict, and Peacebuilding Center, part of the Centers of Innovation, is engaged in harnessing the power of media for peacebuilding, and, in cooperation with USIP's other Centers, develops and implements integrated strategies for the Institute's conflict-specific work.

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
\$166,463	\$1,732,657	\$1,899,120

Non-USG Funding:

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

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	40	40

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 INSTITUTE OF PEACE

Centers of Innovation - Religion and Peacemaking Center

The Religion and Peacemaking Center, which is part of the Centers of Innovation, conducts research, identifies best practices, and develops new peacebuilding tools for religious leaders and organizations; helps define and shape the field of religious peacebuilding; and, in cooperation with USIP's other Centers, develops and implements integrated strategies for the Institute's conflict-specific work, including projects with religious communities in zones of conflict.

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

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$621,384	\$47,839	\$669,223

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	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	12	12

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

Centers of Innovation - Rule of Law Center

The Rule of Law Center, which is part of the Centers of Innovation, conducts research, identifies best practices, and develops new tools for policy makers and practitioners working to promote the rule of law. It has played a significant role in shaping the field and in advancing the rule of law in fragile and post-conflict societies.

The program is based on the premise that adherence to the rule of law entails far more than the mechanical application of static legal technicalities; it requires an evolutionary search for those institutions and processes that will best bring about authentic stability through justice.

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

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$835,897	\$3,057,872	\$3,893,769

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	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.

UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	708	708

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

Note: The Institute's Grant Program has two principal grantmaking components (solicited and unsolicited grants). Through this program the Institute offers financial support for research, education, and training, and the dissemination of information on international peace and conflict resolution. It is not feasible to extract funding and participant information targeting only the international exchange and training components of USIP grants. Therefore, the inventory does not include data regarding grants for this program.

FY 2012 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$42,735	\$42,735	\$0	\$3,376†	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$3,376†	\$49,487†	640

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total 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
251	276	527

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

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$42,735	\$0	\$42,735

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$3,376	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$3,376	\$6,752

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
54	59	113

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
\$3,877,003	\$3,877,003	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$3,877,003	354

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



VIETNAM EDUCATION FOUNDATION

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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.

In FY 2012 VEF's major financial contribution towards capacity building efforts was for the VEF Alumni Conference for fellows, visiting scholars, and U.S. faculty scholar (if in Vietnam) alumni who were in Vietnam during the conference. As of September 2012, VEF had a network of 196 alumni: 148 fellows, 31 visiting scholars, and 17 U.S. faculty scholars. VEF organized an Alumni Conference in Vietnam for VEF alumni, which was established as an annual event in 2010. VEF views the Alumni Conference as an important event to help alumni reintegrate and make effective contributions to Vietnam and continue to keep collaborative connections between Vietnam and the United States.

The 4th VEF Alumni Conference was held August 10-12, 2012, in Danang, Vietnam, with the theme "VEF Alumni: Successes and Challenges." Among nearly 110 attendees, the conference attracted 86 VEF alumni, of whom 65 were past fellows, 20 were past visiting scholars, and one was a past U.S. faculty scholar.

In addition, as a result of the Education Conferences, held over the last four years and sponsored by the U.S. Embassy in Vietnam and the Vietnamese Ministry of Education and Training (MOET), working groups have been formed that include representatives from the U.S. and Vietnamese governments to work in a team to help Vietnam reform its educational system by:

- Providing deliverables in the form of reforms made/progress achieved.
- Continuing reform efforts in specific areas.
- Identifying opportunities for cooperation.

Representing the Vietnam Education Foundation, Dr. Lynne McNamara joined a working group on Fostering Linkages Between Academia and Business. This group will consider the relationship between the academic and corporate sectors in Vietnam.

Furthermore, as part of its capacity building efforts, VEF arranges for American experts, who are visiting Vietnam under VEF sponsorship, to give lectures at Vietnamese academic institutions or research institutes. The annual Interview Mission, also known as the VEF Oral Exam/Interview, brings a number of U.S. professors to Vietnam under VEF sponsorship. These U.S. experts serve on panels to interview finalists for the VEF Fellowship. While in Vietnam, these distinguished U.S. visitors volunteer to give public lectures in their specializations. VEF informs Vietnamese academic institutions in Hanoi and in Ho Chi Minh City about the availability of these U.S. experts and provides abstracts of their presentations. In turn, the Vietnamese organizations contact VEF if they are interested, and VEF makes the logistical arrangements. During the VEF Interview Mission in August 2012, ten American professors, each representing a different U.S. academic institution, volunteered to give lectures or to conduct scientific or specialized meetings with faculty members and students at 15 host academic institutions or organizations in Vietnam.

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
\$48,793	\$0	\$48,793

Non-USG Funding:

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

VIETNAM EDUCATION FOUNDATION

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
10	110	120

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

VEF Fellowship Program

The VEF Fellowship Program is one of the key components of VEF's mandate to enhance bilateral relations between the United States and Vietnam through international educational exchange programs that help improve Vietnamese science and technology capacities.

VEF provides fellowships to the most talented Vietnamese nationals to pursue graduate study in the United States in the fields of science, technology, engineering, mathematics, and health sciences. Fellows are selected through a highly competitive, open, and transparent process. VEF maintains high standards of excellence by choosing only top-notch students who demonstrate the ability to thrive in a U.S. academic setting. In order to produce young scientists and faculty for Vietnam, preference is given to Ph.D. candidates who are recent university graduates, including young college faculty. Working experience or government affiliation is not required. The VEF Fellowship Program is open to all qualified citizens of Vietnam, regardless of their gender, regional origin, and social or political background.

VEF strengthens the ties among the VEF fellows (and visiting scholars) during their period of study in the United States by highlighting their collective roles as ambassadors of exchange and preparing them for their return to Vietnam through their participation in the VEF Annual Conference. VEF is committed to helping fellows return to Vietnam to contribute to their country after completing their program of study. VEF has created mechanisms to foster their return and reentry to their home country, through the VEF alumni network and an Alumni Conference that is held in Vietnam every year.

All funding amounts stipulated in this report reflects all payments to the entire group of 219 VEF Fellowship participants in FY 2012 who were enrolled in graduate programs in the United States. The 219 fellows include 49 new fellows who began their program in summer/fall 2012 (cohort 2012), as well as 170 continuing fellows from earlier cohorts who are continuing their academic programs. During FY 2012 there were also 55 fellows who were in the United States undertaking post-completion Academic Training. By the end of FY 2012, 148 VEF program participants had completed their programs in the United States and returned to Vietnam.

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
\$3,294,206	\$0	\$3,294,206

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	219	219

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

VIETNAM EDUCATION FOUNDATION

VEF U.S. Faculty Scholar Grants Program

The VEF U.S. Faculty Scholar Grants Program has U.S. faculty teach courses in English in Vietnamese universities for a minimum of one term (fall or spring) and for a maximum of one year. Teaching is conducted either on-site in Vietnam or by interactive, real-time videoconferencing from the United States.

The U.S. Faculty Scholar Program was launched in late 2007 with three primary goals: (1) to help build capacity in Vietnam in science, mathematics, medicine, engineering, and technology through teaching and related research activities, (2) to help Vietnamese institutions address specific educational needs, including curriculum development, integration of research opportunities, identification of student learning outcomes, and evaluation, and (3) to build positive relationships between U.S. and Vietnamese higher education institutions and faculty members that may lead to sustainable partnerships. 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 fall 2012, VEF has awarded 26 U.S. Faculty Scholar grants to 21 American professors in five cohorts (2008-2012). The financial information includes nine new U.S. Faculty Scholar Grants awarded for the 2012 cohort.

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
\$367,739	\$0	\$367,739

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

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

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

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.

The financial information includes six new visiting scholars awards (cohort 2012) who began their programs in summer/fall 2012.

VIETNAM EDUCATION FOUNDATION

As of the fall 2012, VEF had awarded grants to 38 visiting scholars.

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
\$166,265	\$0	\$166,265

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

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

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

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$234,943	\$234,943	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$234,943	11

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



WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS

Public Inquiries
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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, and depending on available funding, 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 and with the programming priorities of the Center's programs. Fellows conduct research and writing 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 and a former member of the Duma.

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 History and Public Policy Program hosts scholars from Korea and China through its agreements with the Korea Foundation and with the universities in China. 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 of Pakistan, as well as, Japanese Scholars in collaboration with the Sasakawa Peace Foundation. The scholars receive a nine-month residency at the Center.

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
\$234,943	\$0	\$234,943

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

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

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

CHAPTER 3: FY 2012 DATA - 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):

- (1) *Topic* – the theme of the program, such as business development, public administration, women's leadership, criminal investigations, etc. This is the critical factor and the most basic element in assessing duplication.

FY 2012 DATA – DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

- (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 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.

FY 2012 DATA – DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

Using the IAWG’s definition, cultural programs represent the smallest subset of the U.S. Government’s international exchange and training portfolio. Of the 232 submissions reported to the IAWG, 19 submission reports from six federal entities fit within the narrower definition and are included in the following chart.

CULTURAL PROGRAMS BY FEDERAL ENTITY

Department of State	
ECA/Citizen Exchange Programs ⁴⁹	<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"> -- Cultural Visitors -- Museums and Community Collaborations Abroad -- smARTpowerSM⁵⁰ -- American Documentary Showcase Program -- Motion Picture Licensing Corporation Program <p>Literature and Humanities Programs⁵¹</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- Between the Lines: The Writing Experience -- International Writing Program <p>Performing Arts Programs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- Center Stage -- DanceMotion USA -- Musical Overtures -- American Music Abroad -- Carnegie Hall Musical Exchange -- Performing Arts Initiative <p>Visual Arts Programs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- Biennales -- Traveling Exhibitions -- Visual Arts Initiative

⁴⁹ Submission report had aggregated data; may or may not include all the cultural programs listed.

⁵⁰ American visual artists work with communities worldwide to create community-based art projects and engage with foreign audiences.

⁵¹ Department of State collaborates with NEA to implement these programs.

FY 2012 DATA – DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

ECA/Fulbright Program and Related Academic Exchange Programs	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.
Japan-United States Friendship Commission	
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.
National Endowment for the Arts⁵²	
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.
Film Forward	Program aims for international cross-cultural understanding, collaboration, and dialogue by engaging audiences through the exhibition of film and conversation with filmmakers. ⁵³
Southern Exposure: Performing Arts of Latin America	Program designed to build appreciation for the arts and cultures of visiting artists, and develop and deepen relationships between Latin American artists and communities and artists in the United States. ⁵⁴

⁵² International Literary Exchanges and the U.S.-Japan Creative Artists' Fellowship programs are non-returning programs in FY 2012.

⁵³ 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.

⁵⁴ New program reported in FY 2012.

FY 2012 DATA – DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

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.
National Endowment for the Humanities	
Bridging Cultures Through Film: International Topics	Projects involve cross-border collaboration between American filmmakers and scholars and filmmakers and scholars from outside the United States. Such collaborations aim to broaden cross-cultural perspectives to proposed topics and foster engagement, assistance, and dialogue in a flow of people, ideas, and information between the United States and other countries. ⁵⁵
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. ⁵⁶
DFG/NEH Digital Humanities Symposia and Workshops Program	Program encourages American and German scholars to work together to exchange ideas and put plans in place for future collaborations in the area of digital humanities. ⁵⁷
Digging Into Data	Program encourages international research and cooperation in developing advanced search and visualization techniques to large-scale data repositories of cultural heritage material. ⁵⁸

⁵⁵ New program reported in FY 2012.

⁵⁶ NEH and the German Research Foundation (DFG) both work to encourage collaborative digital humanities projects between American and German institutions and scholars.

⁵⁷ This returning program reported no data in FY 2011.

⁵⁸ This returning program reported no data in FY 2011.

FY 2012 DATA – DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

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.
Open World Leadership Center⁵⁹	
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. ⁶⁰
U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum⁶¹	
Education Division	Program coordinates training programs for 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.
The Holocaust Survivor and Victims Resource Center	USHMM hosts an Action for Reconciliation Service for Peace (ARSP) volunteer to assist with research and outreach activities.

⁵⁹ The Open World Leadership Center Programs are aggregated.

⁶⁰ Program is conducted with support from the NEA.

⁶¹ New program submissions include the Education Division and The Holocaust Survivor and Victims Resource Center.

FY 2012 DATA – DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

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.
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.
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.
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 the submitted reports offer evidence of programming tailored to meet the specific mandates and missions of the sponsoring organizations.

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, focus on the documentation, study, and interpretation of Holocaust history, with a forward view to fighting racism, discrimination, and social exclusion in the world.

Opportunities for collaboration exist in this category and continue to flourish. In many cases, however, differing agency and program goals preclude possibilities for collaboration, but the effort has its rewards. An excellent example of a public-private cultural exchange relationship is Film Forward, a cooperative effort of Sundance Institute

FY 2012 DATA – DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

and the President's Committee on the Arts and Humanities, in cooperation with the National Endowment for the Arts, National Endowment for the Humanities, and the Institute of Museum and Library Services to foster cross-cultural understanding through cinematic storytelling.

Challenging years continue for federal program administrators, as agencies face shrinking budgets and manage the challenges of long-term planning. And we see that 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.

However, as in previous fiscal years, our cultural programming data is incomplete. Some entities, such as The Smithsonian Institution -- considered one of the leading sources for cultural programming in the world -- submits no information to the IAWG on its activities in this arena. 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 provide data to us. 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.⁶²

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 (briefings, meetings, 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.

⁶² 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 exchange and training data.

FY 2012 DATA – DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

International visitors, who are often the professional counterparts of the hosting organization's personnel, are welcomed from all over the world. Intended results vary program by program, but all have in common the desire to increase understanding and develop lasting professional relationships. These programs are also recognized for their importance in the critical area of public diplomacy.

Federal entities approach program administration differently. Many larger programs use in-house or external contractors to plan and administer the programs; other programs designate one or more federal employees to administer these activities as part of a larger portfolio of responsibilities.

The majority of international visitor programs do not use USG funds to cover program expenses. For these programs, the only USG contributions are staff time (meeting time, and program oversight) and agency resources (briefing materials, conference/meeting facilities). The number of international participants varies widely as well. Some agencies host only a handful of foreign participants, while others host thousands, such as the Department of State's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs International Visitor Leadership Program (5,317).

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 2012 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*⁶³
~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 Research⁶⁴
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 South and Central Asian Affairs
~Bureau of Western Hemisphere 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

⁶³ Food and Drug Administration did not report data for FY 2012.

⁶⁴ Department of Housing and Urban Development did not report data for FY 2012.

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 Energy has the largest number in this subset, followed by Commerce, Agriculture, Health and Human Services, 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.⁶⁵

⁶⁵ Programs in the scientific research and development category that are marked with an asterisk (*) also contain a professional and/or practical experience component.

2012 DATA – DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PROGRAMS BY FEDERAL ENTITY

Department of Agriculture	
Foreign Agricultural Service ⁶⁶	<p>Afghanistan Trilateral – Water Rehabilitation and Irrigation Technology*</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 Aquaculture Program*</p> <p>Pakistan Remote Sensing Program*</p> <p>Scientific Cooperation Exchange Program*</p> <p>Visiting Scientist Program*</p>
Department of Commerce	
Bureau of Economic Analysis	BEA Overseas Training and Presentations*
National Institute of Standards and Technology	NIST Exchange Visitors Program

⁶⁶ Afghanistan Agricultural Extension Project and Pakistan Watershed Rehabilitation had no data in FY 2012.

2012 DATA – DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration	Earth System Research Laboratory, Global Systems Division/Aviation Computing Section*
	Earth System Research Laboratory, Global Systems Division/Assimilation and Modeling Branch*
	Earth System Research Laboratory, Global Systems Division/Information Systems Branch
	National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service's International Activities*
	National Geodetic Survey International Activities*
	National Marine Fisheries Services*
	National Weather Service International Exchange and Training Program*
	Pacific Marine Environmental Laboratory Activities*
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*
Department of Energy	
Energy Information Administration	Energy Information Administration Programs*
Energy Resources	National Energy Technology Laboratory*
	Office of Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability*

2012 DATA – DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy	Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Programs*
Office of Fossil Energy	Office of Fossil Energy International Program*
Office of Health, Safety, and Security ⁶⁷	<p>Japan Program (Radiation Effects Research Foundation Program)*</p> <p>Marshall Islands Environmental Monitoring Program*</p> <p>Office of Classification*</p> <p>Office of Environmental Policy and Assistance*</p> <p>Office of Health, Safety, and Security*</p> <p>Office of Nuclear Safety*</p> <p>Office of Nuclear Safety (HS-30)*</p> <p>Russian Health Studies Program*</p>
Office of Policy and International Affairs	U.S.-Turkey Researcher Exchange*
Office of Science	<p>International Accelerator School for Linear Colliders*⁶⁸</p> <p>U.S. Particle Accelerator School*⁶⁹</p>

⁶⁷ Office of Enforcement and Oversight and the Spain Program had no data to report in FY 2012.

⁶⁸ Returning program had no data in FY 2011.

⁶⁹ Returning program had no data in FY 2011.

2012 DATA – DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

Department of Health and Human Services⁷⁰	
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	Exchange Visitor Program* Field Epidemiology Training Program* International Experience and Technical Assistance Program*
National Institutes of Health	International Neuroscience Fellowship Program* National Cancer Institute* National Institute on Drug Abuse International Program* NIH Visiting Fellows*
Department of the Interior⁷¹	
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*
Department of Labor	
Bureau of Labor Statistics	BLS International Technical Cooperation*
Department of Transportation	

⁷⁰ Food and Drug Administration and Office of Global Affairs had no data in FY 2012.

⁷¹ Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation, and Enforcement had no data in FY 2012.

2012 DATA – DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

Federal Aviation Administration	FAA Aviation International Training Program*
Marine Mammal Commission	
Marine Mammal Commission Programs	
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	
Office of International and Interagency Relations	NASA Exchange Visitor Program Resident Research Associate Program
National Science Foundation	
Office of International Science and Engineering Program	
National Transportation Safety Board	
National Transportation Safety Board Training Program*	
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	
NRC Regional Programs*	
United States Agency for International Development	
Economic Growth and Agricultural Development Programs*	
Environment Programs*	
Population, Health, and Nutrition Programs*	
Vietnam Education Foundation	

2012 DATA – DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

Capacity Building Program ⁷²

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.

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.

⁷² 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.

2012 DATA – DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

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	Civic 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
	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

2012 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 Professional and Cultural Exchange Programs	Secondary-level student and teacher exchanges with the former Soviet Union and Germany
Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs	Variety of exchanges, seminars, training programs, master classes, and conferences promoting U.S. interests in region
U.S. Agency for International Development		
Education and Training		Various initiatives designed to improve pre-primary, primary, and secondary levels of education

Undergraduate-Level Programs

Six federal entities reported 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.⁷³

⁷³ 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.

2012 DATA – DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

Department of Defense	Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness	National Security Education Program	Undergraduate and graduate scholarships for area studies, language programs, and other relevant studies
Department of Education	Office of Postsecondary Education	European Union-United States Atlantis Program	EU-U.S. improvements in higher and vocational education
		Fulbright-Hays Seminars Abroad Program	Short-term seminars in social sciences, humanities, or host-country languages for schoolteachers, curriculum specialists, and college faculty
		Program for North American Mobility in Higher Education	Grants for the development of higher education consortia
		U.S.-Brazil Higher Education Consortia Program	Grants for bilateral curricular development and student exchanges
Department of Homeland Security	United States Coast Guard	U.S. Coast Guard Academy Programs	Undergraduate degree program for foreign students
Department of State	Bureau of African Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs	Variety of programming including seminars, conferences, workshops, speakers programs, training courses focusing on topics of regional interest

2012 DATA – DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

	Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs	Economic Support Fund Programs	Development and strengthening of institutions necessary for sustainable democracy
		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

2012 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
	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
Department of Transportation	Maritime Administration	United States Merchant Marine Academy Programs	Undergraduate degree program for foreign students
U.S. Agency for International Development		Education and Training	Various initiatives designed to improve pre-primary, primary, secondary, and higher education

Graduate-Level University Programs

Eight federal entities have programs in this category. Programming supports fellowships for degree programs and certificates, dissertation research, graduate-level professional training,

2012 DATA – DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

and curriculum development. The majority of programs in this category are sponsored by the Department of State. Similar to undergraduate programs, this program category reveals limited opportunity for duplication because of thematic and geographic specialization.

Department of Defense	Defense Security Cooperation Agency	Professional Military Education Exchanges	Academic or full-year training in military staff schools abroad for officers
	Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness	National Security Education Program	Undergraduate and graduate scholarships for area, language, and other relevant study
Department of Education	Office of Postsecondary Education ⁷⁴	European Union-United States Atlantis Program	EU-U.S. improvements in higher and vocational education
		Fulbright-Hays Doctoral Dissertation Research Abroad Program	Fellowships to doctoral candidates for dissertation research in modern foreign languages and area studies
		Fulbright-Hays 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

⁷⁴ The Fulbright-Hays Doctoral Dissertation Research Abroad Program returned in FY 2012.

2012 DATA – DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

Department of State	Bureau of African Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs	Variety of programming including seminars, conferences, workshops, speakers programs, training courses focusing on topics of regional interest
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2012 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 & Technology Awards brings foreign students to the United States for doctoral study.</p>
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2012 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
	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
	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

2012 DATA – DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

	Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs	Exchanges, training, seminars, and conferences in the region that foster democracy, trade, and sustainable economic development, cooperation on drug trafficking and other crime issues, poverty reduction, and environmental protection
Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission		Education and Training Programs	Seed money for projects and institutional grants to promote area studies
National Science Foundation		Office of International Science and Engineering	Research support for undergraduate, graduate, and postgraduate students
U.S. Agency for International Development		Education and Training	Various initiatives designed to establish higher education and research partnerships, alliances, and networks with developing countries
United States Holocaust Memorial Museum		Visiting Scholar Programs	Scholarly exchanges and activities centered on Holocaust issues
Vietnam Education Foundation		VEF Fellowship Program	Graduate study opportunities at U.S. institutions for Vietnamese nationals in the fields of science, technology, engineering, math, and medicine

2012 DATA – DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

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.

Department of Education ⁷⁵	Office of Postsecondary Education	Fulbright-Hays Seminars Abroad Program	Short-term seminars in social sciences, humanities, or host-country languages for schoolteachers, curriculum specialists, and college faculty
Department of State	Bureau of African Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs	Variety of programming including seminars, conferences, workshops, speakers programs, training courses focusing on topics of regional interest
	Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs	Fulbright Program and Related Academic Exchange Programs	Variety of research fellowships and research oriented activities
		Other Appropriations Programs	

⁷⁵ American Overseas Research Centers Program did not report any data in FY 2012.

2012 DATA – DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

		Special Academic Exchange Programs	
	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
	Bureau of Intelligence and Research	Research and Training Program on Eastern Europe and the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union	Advanced research, graduate, and language training
Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission		Education and Training Programs	Seed money for projects and institutional grants to promote area studies
National Science Foundation		Office of International Science and Engineering	International research fellowship awards, support for cooperative research activities, and joint workshops and seminars
U.S. Agency for International Development		Education and Training	Various initiatives designed to establish higher education and research partnerships, alliances, and networks with developing countries
United States Holocaust Memorial Museum		Visiting Scholar Programs	Scholarly exchanges and activities centered on Holocaust issues

2012 DATA – DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

Vietnam Education Foundation	U.S. Faculty Scholar Grants Program	U.S. university faculty teach courses in English at Vietnamese universities in-country and/or on-line to further the development of sustainable U.S.-Vietnam university partnerships
	Visiting Scholar Program	Postdoctoral research and training at U.S. institutions for Vietnamese nationals pursuing study in the fields of science, technology, engineering, mathematics, and medicine

General Area Studies and Language-Training Programs – Multiple Academic Levels

The IAWG identified area studies and language-training programs as an area warranting continued monitoring. For the purpose of our review, all language-training courses have been included as academic/education programs.

Five federal entities reported 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.

Department of Defense	Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness	National Security Education Program	Undergraduate and graduate scholarships for area, language, and other relevant study
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2012 DATA – DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

	Regional Centers for Securities Studies	--Africa Center for Strategic Studies --Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies --George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies --Near East-South Asia Center for Strategic Studies --William J. Perry Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies	Five regional centers sponsor graduate-level academic programs, professional seminars and workshops, research opportunities, and other activities that promote understanding and study of security-related issues by U.S. and foreign participants
Department of Education ⁷⁶	Office of Postsecondary Education	Fulbright-Hays Doctoral Dissertation Research Abroad	Doctoral fellowships for research in modern foreign languages and area studies.
		Fulbright-Hays Group Projects Abroad	Modern foreign language and area studies programs for teachers, students, and faculty of higher education institutions
		Fulbright-Hays Seminars Abroad	Short-term seminars for teachers, college faculty, curriculum specialists in social sciences, humanities, or host-country languages
Department of State	Bureau of African Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs	English teaching is a component of varied democracy building activities for the region

⁷⁶ American Overseas Research Centers Program did not report any data in FY 2012.

2012 DATA – DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

	Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs	Global Educational Programs	English language programs focusing on teaching, teacher-training, and curriculum development
	Bureau of Intelligence and Research	Research and Training Program on Eastern Europe and the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union	Advanced research, graduate, and language training
Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission		Education and Training Programs	Seed money for projects and institutional grants to promote area studies
Peace Corps		Peace Corps Volunteer Service Program	Program component is community-based English teaching overseas

PROFESSIONAL EXCHANGES AND TRAINING

The majority of the international exchange and training programs reported to the IAWG include professional exchange and training activities. We are left with approximately 100 programs if we eliminate from consideration the large number of programs that are more suitably addressed under one of the other duplication assessment categories (notably in the scientific/technological category). These include training programs, personnel and 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

2012 DATA – DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

target audience is less likely to be replicated by another organization. Multi-themed programs or program groupings that contain a wide variety of initiatives, such as the State Department's Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs, are harder to assess and may be more likely to duplicate other federal initiatives.

Professional exchange and training programs that were not addressed in previous sections can, for the most part, be divided among four primary categories:⁷⁷

- (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.

Commodity Futures Trading Commission		Technical Assistance Programs
Department of Agriculture	Foreign Agricultural Service	Cochran Fellowship Program
		Faculty Exchange Programs
Department of Commerce	Bureau of Economic Analysis	BEA Overseas Training and Presentations

⁷⁷ 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.

2012 DATA – DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

	International Trade Administration	Special American Business Internship Training Program
	Office of the General Counsel	Commercial Law Development Program
	United States Patent and Trademark Office	Technical Assistance Programs
Department of Labor	Bureau of International Labor Affairs	Trade Agreement Administration and Technical Cooperation
Federal Trade Commission		International Programs
United States African Development Foundation		Grassroots Development Projects
United States Government Accountability Office		International Auditor Fellowship Program
United States Institute of Peace		Centers of Innovation – Center for Sustainable Economies ⁷⁸
U.S. Agency for International Development		Economic Growth and Agricultural Development
U.S. Trade and Development Agency		Trade-Related Training

Law Enforcement and Security

Five federal departments report on federal law enforcement and security-related professional exchange and training programs.

⁷⁸ New submission in FY 2012.

2012 DATA – DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

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.⁷⁹

U.S. Coast Guard Programs, which include significant law enforcement- and security-related activities, are listed under Multi-Themed Programming.

Department of Defense	Defense Security Cooperation Agency	Foreign Military Financing Program Foreign Military Sales Program International Military Education and Training Program Professional Military Education Exchanges Regional Defense Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program
Department of Homeland Security	Federal Emergency Management Agency	Center for Domestic Preparedness Emergency Management Institute Programs Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Management Training and Technical Assistance Program National Fire Academy Programs

⁷⁹ Programs in the law enforcement and security category that are marked by an asterisk (*) also include trade and economic development activities.

2012 DATA – DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

	Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	<p>Critical Infrastructure/Key Resources Protection Workshop</p> <p>Firearms Instructor Development Training Workshop</p> <p>International Individual Students Program</p> <p>International Law Enforcement Academy</p>
	Immigration and Customs Enforcement	<p>HSI Forensic Laboratory Training</p> <p>International Taskforce Agent Training</p> <p>Mexican Customs Investigator Training</p>
	Transportation and Security Administration	TSA International Training
	U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services	<p>Refugee, Asylum, and International Operations (RAIO) Division - Training</p> <p>RAIO Asylum Division - Training</p>
	United States Coast Guard	<p>International Personnel Exchange Program</p> <p>Resident Training Programs</p>
	United States Secret Service	USSS International Training Program
Department of Justice	Antitrust Division	Antitrust Division International Technical Assistance Programs*
	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives	ATF International Training

2012 DATA – DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

	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
Department of State	Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	International Demand Reduction Training and Technical Assistance
Department of Transportation	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.

2012 DATA – DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

Broadcasting Board of Governors		International Media Training Center Program
Department of Defense	Defense Security Cooperation Agency	International Military Education and Training ⁸⁰
Department of Labor	Bureau of International Labor Affairs	Child Labor, Forced Labor, and Human Trafficking Program
Department of State	Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs	Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central America
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service		International Labor Conflict Management Program
National Endowment for Democracy		Reagan-Fascell Democracy Fellows Program
Office of Government Ethics		International Technical Assistance and Cooperation
U.S. Agency for International Development		Democracy and Governance Programs Humanitarian Assistance
U.S. Institute of Peace		Academy for International Conflict Management and Peacebuilding Center for Conflict Management

⁸⁰ 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.

2012 DATA – DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

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.

Department of Homeland Security	U.S. Coast Guard	U.S. Coast Guard Exportable Training U.S. Coast Guard International Personnel Exchanges Programs U.S. Coast Guard Resident Training Programs
Department of State	Bureau of African Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs
	Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs
	Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs	Citizen Exchange Programs Economic Support Fund Programs Special Professional and Cultural Exchange Programs Support for East European Democracy Exchanges

2012 DATA – DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

	Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs
	Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs
	Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs
	Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs
	Office of International Information Programs	U.S. Speakers and Specialists Programs
Japan-United States Friendship Commission		Education and Training Programs
Millennium Challenge Corporation		Training Activities
Peace Corps		Peace Corps Volunteer Services Program
U.S. Agency for International Development		Education and Training
United States Institute of Peace		Centers of Innovation – Gender and Peacebuilding Center Centers of Innovation - Media, Conflict, and Peacebuilding Center Centers of Innovation – Religion and Peacemaking Center

2012 DATA – DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars	Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars Programs
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CONCLUSION

The number and scope of the federal government's international exchange and training programs make it difficult to assess whether there is any 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.

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.⁸¹

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.

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.

⁸¹ Federal coordination occurs through the auspices of the State/USAID Strategic Plan for 2007-2012.

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.

(E) A senior representative of the Department of Justice, who shall be designated by the Attorney General.

IAWG MANDATE

(F) A senior representative of the Agency for International Development, who shall be designated by the Administrator of the Agency.

(G) Senior representatives of such other departments and agencies as the Chair determines to be appropriate.

(4) Representatives of the National Security Adviser and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget may participate in the Working Group at the discretion of the Adviser and the Director, respectively.

(5) The Working Group shall be supported by an interagency staff office established in the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the United States Information Agency.

(6) The Working Group shall have the following purposes and responsibilities:

(A) To collect, analyze, and report data provided by all United States Government departments and agencies conducting international exchanges and training programs.

(B) To promote greater understanding and cooperation among concerned United States Government departments and agencies of common issues and challenges in conducting international exchanges and training programs, including through the establishment of a clearinghouse for information on international exchange and training activities in the governmental and nongovernmental sectors.

(C) In order to achieve the most efficient and cost-effective use of Federal resources, to identify administrative and programmatic duplication and overlap of activities by the various United States Government departments and agencies involved in Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs, to identify how each Government-sponsored international exchange and training program promotes United States foreign policy, and to report thereon.

(D)(i) Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1998 and 1999, the Working Group shall develop a coordinated and cost-effective strategy for all United States Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs, including an action plan with the objective of achieving a minimum of 10 percent cost savings through greater efficiency, the consolidation of programs, or the elimination of duplication, or any combination thereof.

(ii) Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1998 and 1999, the Working Group shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees setting forth the strategy and action plan required by clause (i).

(iii) Each year thereafter the Working Group shall assess the strategy and plan required by clause (i).

(E) Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1998 and 1999, to develop recommendations on

IAWG MANDATE

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 INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES AND TRAINING

	Administers Int'l Exchanges & Training Activities			Reports Data to IAWG		Comments
	Yes	No	Unknown	Yes	No	
EXECUTIVE BRANCH						
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT						
Council of Economic Advisors		X			X	
Council on Environmental Quality		X			X	
National Security Council		X			X	
Office of Administration		X			X	
Office of Management and Budget		X			X	
Office of National Drug Control Policy		X			X	
Office of Policy Development		X			X	
Office of Science and Technology Policy		X			X	
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative		X			X	
Office of the Vice President of the United States		X			X	
The White House Office		X			X	
EXECUTIVE AGENCIES						
Cabinet-Level Departments						
Agriculture	X			X		
Commerce	X			X		
Defense	X			X		
Education	X			X		
Energy	X			X		
Health and Human Services	X			X		
Homeland Security	X			X		
Housing and Urban Development	X			X		No data to report for FY 2012
Interior	X			X		
Justice	X			X		
Labor	X			X		
State	X			X		
Transportation	X			X		
Treasury	X			X		
Veterans Affairs	X			X		
Independent Establishments and Government Corporations						
Central Intelligence Agency			X		X	IAWG does not collect classified information
Commodity Futures Trading Commission	X			X		
Consumer Product Safety Commission	X			X		

	Administers Int'l Exchanges & Training Activities			Reports Data to IAWG		Comments
	Yes	No	Unknown	Yes	No	
Corporation for National and Community Service		X			X	
Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia	X			X		
Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board		X			X	
Environmental Protection Agency	X			X		
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	X				X	
Export-Import Bank of the United States		X			X	
Farm Credit Administration		X			X	
Federal Communications Commission	X			X		
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	X			X		
Federal Election Commission	X			X		
Federal Housing Finance Board		X			X	
Federal Labor Relations Authority		X			X	
Federal Maritime Commission	X			X		
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service	X			X		
Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission		X			X	
Federal Reserve System	X				X	
Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board	X			X		No data to report in FY 2012
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 2012
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		

	Administers Int'l Exchanges & Training Activities			Reports Data to IAWG		Comments
	Yes	No	Unknown	Yes	No	
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	X			X		
Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board	X			X		No data to report in FY 2012
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 2012
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. African Development Foundation	X			X		
U.S. Agency for International Development	X			X		
U.S. Commission on Civil Rights	X			X		
U.S. International Trade Commission			X		X	
U.S. Postal Service	X			X		
U.S. Trade and Development Agency	X			X		
Vietnam Education Foundation	X			X		
Boards, Committees, and Commissions						
Administrative Committee of the Federal Register			X		X	Part of National Archives and Records Admin.
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation		X			X	
American Battle Monuments Commission		X			X	
Appalachian Regional Commission	X				X	
Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board	X			X		
Arctic Research Commission		X			X	
Arthritis and Musculoskeletal Interagency Coordinating Committee		X			X	Part of Health & Human Services/NIH
The Asia Foundation	X			X		Submits data under DOS

	Administers Int'l Exchanges & Training Activities	Reports Data to IAWG			Comments
		Yes	No	Unknown	
Barry M. Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation			X		
Broadcasting Board of Governors	X				
Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board			X		
Citizen's Stamp Advisory Committee			X		
Commission on Fine Arts	X				
Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States				X	Part of Treasury
Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements			X		Part of Commerce
Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled			X		
Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention			X		Part of Justice
Delaware River Basin Commission	X				
Endangered Species Committee			X		Part of Interior
Export Administration Review Board			X		
Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council			X		
Federal Financing Bank			X		Part of Treasury
Federal Interagency Committee on Education			X		Part of Education
Federal Laboratory Consortium on Technology Transfer			X		
Federal Library and Information Center Committee			X		Part of Library of Congress
Harry S. Truman Scholarship Foundation			X		
Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor Commission			X		
Indian Arts and Crafts Board				X	Part of Interior
Interagency Committee on Employment of People with Disabilities				X	Part of Equal Employment Opportunity Commission
Interagency Savings Bond Committee			X		
J. William Fulbright Foreign Scholarship Board	X				Data submitted via State/ECA
James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation			X		
Japan-United States Friendship Commission	X				
Joint Board for the Enrollment of Actuaries				X	Part of Treasury
Marine Mammal Commission	X				
Medicare Payment Advisory Commission			X		
Migratory Bird Conservation Commission			X		
Mississippi River Conservation Commission			X		Part of Defense/ACE
Morris K. Udall Scholarship and Excellence in National Environmental Policy Foundation			X		

	Administers Int'l Exchanges & Training Activities			Reports Data to IAWG		Comments
	Yes	No	Unknown	Yes	No	
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science		X			X	
National Council on Disability		X			X	
National Park Foundation		X			X	
Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation, Office of		X			X	
Northwest Power Planning Council		X			X	
Panama Canal Commission		X			X	Dissolved
Permanent Committee on the Oliver Wendall Holmes Device		X			X	Part of Library of Congress
President's Committee on Employment of People with Disabilities			X		X	Part of Dept. of Labor
President's Council on Integrity and Efficiency		X			X	Part of Office of Management and Budget
President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board		X			X	
Presidio Trust			X		X	Part of Interior - Activities would be submitted by Nat'l Park Service
Social Security Advisory Board		X			X	
Susquehanna River Basin Commission		X			X	
Textile Trade Policy Group		X			X	Part of U.S. Trade Representative
Trade Policy Staff Committee		X			X	Part of U.S. Trade Representative
U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum	X			X		
Veterans Day National Committee		X			X	Part of Veterans Affairs
White House Commission on Presidential Scholars		X			X	Part of Education
QUASI-OFFICIAL AGENCIES						
Legal Services Corporation		X			X	
Smithsonian Institution	X				X	Does not report to IAWG
State Justice Institute	X			X		No submission in FY 2012
U.S. Institute of Peace	X			X		
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars	X			X		
MISCELLANEOUS						
Civil Air Patrol	X			X		
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	X			X		Independent org. within Energy
Federal Executive Boards	X			X		No submission in FY 2012

		Administers Int'l Exchanges & Training Activities			Reports Data to IAWG		Comments
		Yes	No	Unknown	Yes	No	
	LEGISLATIVE BRANCH						
	Architect of the Capitol		X			X	
	Congress			X		X	
	Congressional Budget Office		X			X	
	United States Government Accountability Office	X			X		
	Government Printing Office		X			X	
	Library of Congress	X			X		
	Open World Leadership Center	X			X		
	U.S. Botanic Gardens			X		X	Operates under auspices of Architect of the Capitol
	JUDICIAL BRANCH						
	Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts			X		X	
	Federal Judicial Center			X		X	
	Lower Courts			X		X	
	Special Courts			X		X	
	Supreme Court of the United States			X		X	
	U.S. Sentencing Commission		X			X	

APPENDIX C – PARTICIPANTS BY COUNTRY

FY 2012 Participants by Country

East Asia and Pacific - EAP

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Australia	420	8,544	8,964
Brunei	46	1,249	1,295
Cambodia	420	58,424	58,844
China	2,281	30,703	32,984
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	0	14	14
Cook Islands	0	7	7
East Asia and Pacific Regional	36	1,435	1,471
East Timor	11	319	330
Fiji	102	576	678
French Polynesia	2	5	7
Hong Kong (Special Administrative Region)	182	2,980	3,162
Indonesia	547	20,043	20,590
Japan	898	5,734	6,632
Kiribati	0	14	14
Korea (North)	0	12	12
Korea (South)	839	2,737	3,576
Laos	94	2,583	2,677
Macau	138	14	152
Malaysia	201	1,184	1,385
Marshall Islands	45	49	94
Micronesia, Federated States of	75	29	104
Mongolia	221	84,285	84,506
Myanmar (Burma)	83	8,400	8,483
Nauru	0	6	6
New Caledonia	1	0	1
New Zealand	89	838	927
Niue	0	2	2
Palau	36	74	110
Papua New Guinea	15	300	315
Philippines	520	330,741	331,261
Samoa (Formerly Western Samoa)	53	34	87
Singapore	172	4,269	4,441
Solomon Islands	1	18	19
Taiwan	391	6,883	7,274
Thailand	557	13,783	14,340
Tonga	37	26	63
Tuvalu	0	12	12
Vanuatu	66	12	78
Vietnam	833	94,530	95,363
TOTAL	9,412	680,868	690,280

FY 2012 Participants by Country

Eurasia - EA

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Armenia	230	9,602	9,832
Azerbaijan	240	1,217	1,457
Belarus	26	5,791	5,817
Eurasia Regional	288	71	359
Eurasia Unspecified	1	42	43
Georgia	328	15,972	16,300
Kazakhstan	130	2,329	2,459
Kyrgyzstan	161	4,643	4,804
Moldova	177	3,419	3,596
Russia	1,364	12,848	14,212
Tajikistan	102	38,065	38,167
Turkmenistan	105	7,534	7,639
Ukraine	839	18,915	19,754
Uzbekistan	58	1,156	1,214
TOTAL	4,049	121,604	125,653

FY 2012 Participants by Country

Europe - EUR

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Albania	216	5,414	5,630
Andorra	6	32	38
Austria	365	10,527	10,892
Belgium	183	522	705
Bosnia-Herzegovina	216	95,218	95,434
Bulgaria	195	1,208	1,403
Croatia	107	625	732
Cyprus	137	3,911	4,048
Czech Republic	180	3,034	3,214
Denmark	239	477	716
Eastern Europe Regional	138	300	438
Estonia	31	29,480	29,511
Europe Unspecified	33	224	257
European Union	430	844	1,274
Finland	117	704	821
France	630	1,862	2,492
Germany	5,344	8,987	14,331
Gibraltar	0	1	1
Greece	52	695	747
Guernsey	0	2	2
Hungary	202	5,148	5,350
Iceland	54	126	180
Ireland	129	204	333
Isle of Man	0	1	1
Italy	311	2,249	2,560
Kosovo	160	3,387	3,547
Latvia	133	3,347	3,480
Liechtenstein	1	3	4
Lithuania	179	1,029	1,208
Luxembourg	19	22	41
Macedonia (Former Yugoslav Republic of)	168	1,546	1,714
Malta	36	555	591
Monaco	1	0	1
NATO	32	337	369
Netherlands	278	1,284	1,562
Northern Ireland	0	5	5
Norway	145	1,858	2,003
Poland	205	1,323	1,528
Portugal	63	121	184
Romania	187	6,855	7,042
Serbia and Montenegro	163	14,339	14,502
Slovakia	65	577	642
Slovenia	60	780	840
Spain	504	6,996	7,500
Sweden	104	546	650
Switzerland	410	700	1,110
Turkey	559	2,313	2,872

United Kingdom	839	2,315	3,154
Western Europe Regional	26	120	146
TOTAL	13,652	222,153	235,805

FY 2012 Participants by Country

Near East - NEA

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Algeria	100	6,141	6,241
Bahrain	40	923	963
Egypt	376	82,551	82,927
Iran	28	588	616
Iraq	271	15,064	15,335
Israel	233	4,423	4,656
Jordan	463	40,535	40,998
Kuwait	65	12,644	12,709
Lebanon	70	3,430	3,500
Libya	47	1,208	1,255
Morocco	693	111,842	112,535
Near East Regional	6	170	176
Near East Unspecified	0	19	19
Oman	160	1,928	2,088
Qatar	445	13,898	14,343
Saudi Arabia	100	6,618	6,718
Syria	37	576	613
Tunisia	143	1,533	1,676
United Arab Emirates	123	2,277	2,400
West Bank and Gaza	57	21,893	21,950
Yemen	53	1,896	1,949
TOTAL	3,510	330,157	333,667

FY 2012 Participants by Country

Region Unattributable

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Unattributable	62	1,190	1,252
TOTAL	62	1,190	1,252

FY 2012 Participants by Country

South Asia - SA

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Afghanistan	1,275	363,039	364,314
Bangladesh	185	1,058,246	1,058,431
Bhutan	3	43	46
India	885	27,691	28,576
Maldives	22	361	383
Nepal	108	252,371	252,479
Pakistan	226	22,650	22,876
South Asia Regional	4	500	504
Sri Lanka	131	632	763
TOTAL	2,839	1,725,533	1,728,372

FY 2012 Participants by Country

Sub-Saharan Africa - AF

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Angola	10	1,954	1,964
Benin	149	2,652	2,801
Botswana	301	2,397	2,698
Burkina Faso	182	5,069	5,251
Burundi	3	682	685
Cameroon	327	339	666
Cape Verde	5	40	45
Central African Republic	4	17	21
Chad	11	197	208
Comoros	1	219	220
Congo (Brazzaville)	1	57	58
Cote d'Ivoire	14	292	306
Democratic Republic of the Congo	23	60,827	60,850
Djibouti	27	348	375
Equatorial Guinea	0	9	9
Eritrea	8	33	41
Ethiopia	283	55,573	55,856
Gabon	33	101	134
Gambia, The	99	154	253
Ghana	288	19,512	19,800
Guinea	83	52	135
Guinea-Bissau	0	4	4
Kenya	361	7,210	7,571
Lesotho	77	6,313	6,390
Liberia	81	1,284	1,365
Madagascar	139	16,945	17,084
Malawi	158	43,890	44,048
Mali	7	10,552	10,559
Mauritania	20	564	584
Mauritius	69	156	225
Mozambique	455	47,199	47,654
Namibia	180	9,177	9,357
Niger	13	289	302
Nigeria	122	36,283	36,405
Reunion	1	0	1
Rwanda	190	63,692	63,882
Sao Tome and Principe	4	35	39
Senegal	368	3,997	4,365
Seychelles	1	48	49
Sierra Leone	108	216	324
Somalia	0	39	39
South Africa	393	7,706	8,099
Sub-Saharan Africa Regional	54	1,233	1,287
Sudan	106	5,127	5,233
Swaziland	88	3,307	3,395
Tanzania	316	1,747	2,063
Togo	104	268	372

Uganda	263	3,151	3,414
Zambia	369	1,418	1,787
Zimbabwe	19	146	165
TOTAL	5,918	422,520	428,438

FY 2012 Participants by Country

Western Hemisphere - WHA

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Anguilla	1	11	12
Antigua and Barbuda	23	79	102
Argentina	250	1,292	1,542
Aruba	0	17	17
Bahamas	15	547	562
Barbados	65	1,623	1,688
Belize	75	476	551
Bermuda	3	23	26
Bolivia	51	27,405	27,456
Brazil	979	5,895	6,874
Canada	729	20,581	21,310
Caribbean Regional	102	69	171
Cayman Islands	9	17	26
Chile	239	21,939	22,178
Colombia	367	71,325	71,692
Costa Rica	337	12,643	12,980
Cuba	9	20	29
Dominica	2	69	71
Dominican Republic	320	1,620	1,940
Ecuador	290	7,465	7,755
El Salvador	210	73,052	73,262
French Antilles (Martinique, Guadeloupe, French Guiana)	3	11	14
Grenada	42	47	89
Guatemala	212	45,933	46,145
Guyana	90	439	529
Haiti	16	12,296	12,312
Honduras	79	6,082	6,161
Jamaica	121	1,598	1,719
Mexico	639	29,549	30,188
Montserrat	0	1	1
Netherlands Antilles	2	15	17
Nicaragua	299	39,320	39,619
Panama	358	3,689	4,047
Paraguay	330	830	1,160
Peru	478	19,260	19,738
St. Kitts and Nevis	2	78	80
St. Lucia	2	64	66
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	3	53	56
Suriname	53	211	264
Tortola, British Virgin Islands	2	10	12
Trinidad and Tobago	57	831	888
Turks and Caicos Islands	0	27	27
Uruguay	85	443	528
Venezuela	26	326	352
Virgin Islands,British	0	10	10
Western Hemisphere Regional	199	2,625	2,824

Western Hemisphere Unspecified	95	79	174
TOTAL	7,269	409,995	417,264

APPENDIX D: GLOSSARY

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AASHTO	- American Association of State Highway Transportation Officials		
ACS	- Advanced Computing Section		
ACSS	- Africa Center for Strategic Studies		
ADA	- Americans with Disabilities Act		
AEECA	- Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia		
AF	- Sub-Saharan Africa		
AFRICOM	- Africa Command		
AIDS	- Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome		
AISS	- African Institute for Security Sector Transformation		
AMB	- Assimilation and Modeling Branch		
AORC	- American Overseas Research Centers		
APCSS	- Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies		
APEC	- Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation		
ARSP	- Action Reconciliation Service for Peace		
ASA/WISHH	- American Soybean Association/World Initiative for Soy in Human Health		
ATA	- Antiterrorism Assistance Program		
ATBCB	- Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board (Access Board)		
ATF	- Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives		
AWIPS	- Advanced Weather Interactive Processing System		
BBG	- Broadcasting Board of Governors		
BEA	- Bureau of Economic Analysis		
BFP	- Norman E. Borlaug International Agricultural Science and Technology Fellowship Program		
BLS	- Bureau of Labor Statistics		
BTS	- Bureau of Transportation Statistics		
CAP	- Civil Air Patrol		
CAPEs	- Fundacao Coordenacao de Aperfeicoamento de Pessoal de Nivel Superior		
CBP	- Customs and Border Protection		
CCM	- Comprehensive Crisis Management		
CDC	- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention		
CDP	- Center for Domestic Preparedness		
CENTCOM	- Central Command		
CFTC	- Commodity Futures Trading Commission		
CGH	- Center for Global Health		
CIAT	- Inter-American Center for Tax Administration		
CI/KR	- Critical Infrastructure Key Resources		
CITES	- Convention of International Trade in Endangered Species		
CIV	- Councils for International Visitors		
CIVITAS	- Civic Education Exchange Program		
CLDP	- Commercial Law Development Program		
CN	- Counternarcotics		
CONAF	- Corporacion's Nacional Forestal		
CPSC	- Consumer Product Safety Commission		
CRA	- Community Reinvestment Act		
CSOSA	- Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia		

GLOSSARY

CSP	- Community Supervision Program	EXBS	- Export Control and Border Security
CSRP	- Comprehensive Security Response to Terrorism	FAA	- Foreign Assistance Act
CTFP	- Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program	FAA	- Federal Aviation Administration
CTOC	- Counterinsurgency and Terrorism, and Combating Transnational Organized Crime	FAO	- Food and Agriculture Organization
CVE	- Countering Violent Extremism	FAS	- Foreign Agricultural Service
CWB	- Central Weather Bureau	FBI	- Federal Bureau of Investigation
DCAF	- Democratic Control of Armed Forces	FCC	- Federal Communications Commission
DDRA	- Doctoral Dissertation Research Abroad Program	FDA	- Food and Drug Administration
DEA	- Drug Enforcement Administration	FDIC	- Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
DEEP	- Defense Education Enhancement Programs	FEC	- Federal Election Commission
DFG	- German Research Foundation	FEDS	- Federal Exchanges Data System
DG/EAC	- Directorate General for Education and Culture	FEMA	- Federal Emergency Management Agency
DHS	- Department of Homeland Security	FERC	- Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
DIAP	- Drug Interdiction Assistance Program	FETPs	- Field Epidemiology Training Programs
DOC	- Department of Commerce	FHWA	- Federal Highway Administration
DOD	- Department of Defense	FIC	- Fogarty International Center
DOE	- Department of Energy	FIPSE	- Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education
DOI	- Department of the Interior	FLETC	- Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
DOJ	- Department of Justice	FMC	- Federal Maritime Commission
DOL	- Department of Labor	FMCS	- Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service
DOS	- Department of State	FMCSA	- Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration
DOT	- Department of Transportation	FMF	- Foreign Military Financing Program
DRBC	- Delaware River Basin Commission	FMS	- Foreign Military Sales Program
DS	- Diplomatic Security	FRA	- Federal Railroad Administration
DSCA	- Defense Security Cooperation Agency	FRA	- Fulbright-Hays Faculty Research Abroad
DSS	- Diplomatic Security Service	FREEDOM	- Freedom for Russia and Emerging Eurasian Democracies and Open Markets Act of 1992
DTRA	- Defense Threat Reduction Agency	FRTIB	- Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board
EA	- Eurasia	FTA	- Foreign Technical Assistance
EAP	- East Asia and Pacific	FTC	- Federal Trade Commission
ECA	- Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs	FY	- Fiscal Year
ECA/A/S	- Educational Information and Resources Branch	GAO	- Government Accountability Office
ECC	- Export Control Cooperation	GCC	- Geographic Combatant Commanders
ECCAS	- Economic Community of Central African States	GCMC	- George C. Marshall Center
ECOWAS	- Economic Community of West African States	GIPA	- Global Intellectual Property Academy
EEF	- Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships	GIS	- Global Information Systems
EERE	- Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy	GPA	- Fulbright-Hays Group Projects Abroad Program
EIA	- Energy Information Administration	GPU	- Graphical Processor Units
E-IMET	- Expanded International Military Education and Training	GSA	- General Services Administration
EMI	- Emergency Management Institute	GSD	- Global Systems Division
EMRAS	- Environmental Modeling for Radiation Safety	GSD/ISB	- Global Systems Division/Information Systems Branch
EPA	- Environmental Protection Agency	HEA	- Higher Education Act
ESF	- Economic Support Fund	HHS	- Department of Health and Human Services
ESRL	- Earth System Research Laboratory	HIV	- Human Immunodeficiency Virus
EUCOM	- European Command	HPC	- High Performance Computing
EUR	- Europe	HRSDC	- Human Resources and Skills Development Center
EURATOM	- European Atomic Energy Community	HSI	- Homeland Security Investigations

APPENDIX D - GLOSSARY

HSI-FL	- HSI Forensic Laboratory	ISN	- International Security and Nonproliferation
HSS	- Office of Health, Safety, and Security	ITA	- International Trade Administration
HUD	- Department of Housing and Urban Development	ITAT	- International Taskforce Agent Training Program
IADC	- Inter American Defense College	ITB	- International Training Branch
IAEA	- International Atomic Energy Agency	ITC	- International Technical Cooperation
IAF	- Inter-American Foundation	IVIP	- International Volunteers-in-Parks Program
IAPD	- International Archival Programs Division	IVLP	- International Visitor Leadership Program
IAWG	- Interagency Working Group on U.S. Government-Sponsored International Exchanges and Training	IVP	- International Visitors Program
ICA	- International Council for Information Technology in Government Administration	JCCRER	- Joint Coordinating Committee for Radiation Effects Research
ICBD	- International Capacity Building Division	JUSFC	- Japan-United States Friendship Commission
ICE	- Immigration and Customs Enforcement	KSU	- Kansas State University
ICITAP	- International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program	LEDU	- Law Enforcement Development Unit
ICN	- International Competition Network	LOC	- Library of Congress
ICPEN	- International Consumer Protection and Enforcement Network	MAIL	- Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Livestock
ICRP	- International Committee on Radiological Protection	MADIS	- Meteorological Assimilation Data Ingest System
ICT	- Information and Communications Technology	MCC	- Millennium Challenge Corporation
IEA	- International Energy Agency	MECEA	- Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act
IED	- Improvised Explosive Devices	MET	- Mobile Education Team
IETA	- International Experience and Technical Assistance Program	MET/MTT	- Mobile Educating and Training Teams
IFARHU	- Instituto para la Formacion y Aprovechamiento de Recursos Humanos	MMC	- Marine Mammal Commission
IFLE	- International and Foreign Language Education Service	MSD	- Mobile Security Detachments
IFPCU	- Illicit Finance and Proceeds of Crime Unit	MSPB	- Merit Systems Protection Board
IIP	- Office of International Information Programs	MSS	- Maritime Safety and Security
ILA	- Intermittent Legal Advisors	MTT	- Mobile Training Teams
ILAB	- Bureau of International Labor Affairs	NAFTA	- North American Free Trade Agreement
ILEA	- International Law Enforcement Academy	NAS	- National Academy of Sciences
IMET	- International Military Education and Training	NASA	- National Aeronautics and Space Administration
IMTC	- International Media Training Center	NATO	- North Atlantic Treaty Organization
INCSEA	- Incidents at Sea	NCHRP	- National Cooperative Highway Research Program
INL	- Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement	NCI	- National Cancer Institute
INR	- Bureau of Intelligence and Research	NCRP	- National Committee on Radiation Protection
IOTA	- Intra-European Organization of Tax Administration	NCTR	- National Center for Toxicological Research
IPEEC	- International Partnership for Energy Efficiency Cooperation	NCUA	- National Credit Union Administration
IPR	- Intellectual Property Rights	NCUSIF	- National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund
IPRI	- Intellectual Property Rights Institute	NEA	- National Endowment for the Arts
IRENA	- International Renewable Energy Agency	NEA	- Near East
IRS	- Internal Revenue Service	NED	- National Endowment for Democracy
ISE	- International Science and Engineering	NEH	- National Endowment for the Humanities
		NESA	- Near East-South Asia
		NESDIS	- National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Services
		NETL	- National Energy Technology Laboratory

APPENDIX D - GLOSSARY

NFA	- National Fire Academy		
NGO	- Nongovernmental Organization		
NGS	- National Geodetic Survey		
NHTSA	- National Highway Traffic Safety Administration		
NIDA	- National Institute on Drug Abuse		
NIH	- National Institutes of Health		
NINDS	- National Institute on Neurological Disorders and Strokes		
NIST	- National Institute of Standards and Technology		
NMFS	- National Marine Fisheries Service		
NOA	- National Ocean Service		
NOAA	- National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration		
NPS	- National Park Service		
NRC	- National Research Council		
NRC	- Nuclear Regulatory Commission		
NRPC	- National Railroad Passenger Corporation (AMTRAK)		
NSEP	- National Security Education Program		
NSF	- National Science Foundation		
NSRS	- National Spatial Reference System		
NSS	- National Security Strategy		
NTIA	- National Telecommunications and Information Administration		
NTSB	- National Transportation Safety Board		
NWS	- National Weather Service		
NWTRB	- Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board		
OAR	- Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research		
OCC	- Office of the Comptroller of the Currency		
OCFT	- Office of Child Labor, Forced Labor, and Human Trafficking		
OCSIT	- Office of Citizen Services and Innovative Technologies		
OE	- Office of Electricity, Delivery and Energy Reliability		
OECD	- Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development		
OFDA	- Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance		
OGE	- Office of Government Ethics		
OIA	- Office of International Affairs		
OIP	- Office of International Programs		
OIR	- Office of International Relations		
OJT	- On-the-Job Training		
OPCW	- Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons		
OPDAT	- Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance, and Training		
OSD	- Office of the Secretary of Defense		
OSM	- Office of Spectrum Management		
OST	- Office of the Secretary		
OWLC	- Open World Leadership Center		
P&R	- Personnel and Readiness		
PACA	- Office of Public and Congressional Affairs		
PAO	- Public Affairs Office		
PASAs	- Participating Agency Service Agreement		
PC	- Peace Corps		
PfPC	- Partnership for Peace Consortium		
PL	- Public Law		
PLTCE	- Partnership Language and Training Center Europe		
PME	- Professional Military Education Exchanges		
PMEL	- Pacific Marine Environmental Laboratory		
P.R.C.	- Peoples Republic of China		
PSA	- Pretrial Services Agency		
PSI	- Proliferation Security Initiative		
QA	- Quality Assurance		
RAIO	- Refugee, Asylum, and International Operations Directorate		
RD&D	- Research and Development and Demonstration		
REC	- Regional Economic Communities		
REDD	- Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation		
RERF	- Radiation Effects Research Foundation		
RITA	- Research and Innovative Technology Administration		
RLA	- Resident Legal Advisors		
RSO	- Regional Security Officers		
SA	- Fulbright-Hays Seminars Abroad		
SA	- South Asia		
SABIT	- Special American Business Internship Training		
SAIs	- Supreme Audit Institutions		
SBA	- Small Business Administration		
SCEP	- Scientific Cooperation Exchange Program		
SEC	- Securities and Exchange Commission		
SEVIS	- Student and Exchange Visitor Information System		
SITMo	- Save the Ifugao Terraces Movement		
SME	- Subject Matter Experts		
SMS	- Scalable Modeling Systems		
SOCOM	- Special Operations Command		
SOUTHCOM	- South Command		
SPS	- Sanitary and Phytosanitary Systems		
SRG	- Scientific Review Group		
SSA	- Social Security Administration		
SSD	- Security Sector Development		
SSR	- Security Sector Reform		
STEMM	- Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics, and Medicine		
STSEP	- Short-term Scientists Exchange Program		
SUPARCO	- Space and Upper Atmosphere Research Committee		
TAMDAR	- Tropospheric Airborne Meteorological Reporting		
TED	- Turtle Excluder Devices		
TNT	- Transnational Threats		

APPENDIX D - GLOSSARY

TOPS	- Topical Outreach Program Series	WPS	- Women, Peace and Security
TOT	- Training-of-Trainers	WTO	- World Trade Organization
TREAS	- Department of the Treasury	WVA	- West Virginia University
TRB	- Transportation Research Board	WWICS	- Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars
TRI	- International Training Section		
TRIPS	- Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights		
TSA	- Transportation Security Administration		
TSP	- Thrift Savings Plan		
TUBITAK	- Technological Research Council of Turkey		
TVA	- Tennessee Valley Authority		
UMD	- University of Maryland		
UPD	- University Programs Division		
US	- United States		
USADF	- United States African Development Foundation		
USAID	- United States Agency for International Development		
U.S.C.	- United States Code		
USCCR	- U.S. Commission on Civil Rights		
USCG	- United States Coast Guard		
USCGA	- U.S. Coast Guard Academy		
USCIS	- U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services		
USD	- Undersecretary of Defense		
USDA	- Department of Agriculture		
USDA/FAS/OCBD/TSE	- Department of Agriculture's Foreign Agricultural Service, Office of Capacity Building and Development, Trade and Scientific Exchange Division		
USED	- Department of Education		
USFS	- United States Forest Service		
USG	- United States Government		
USGS	- U.S. Geological Survey		
USHMM	- United States Holocaust Memorial Museum		
USIP	- United States Institute of Peace		
USMMA	- United States Merchant Marine Academy		
USNORTH	- U.S. North Command		
USPAS	- U.S. Particle Accelerator School		
USPC	- U.S. Postal 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		
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		
WJPC	- William J. Perry Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies		
WMD	- Weapons of Mass Destruction		

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.”

APPENDIX E – MECEA

(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

APPENDIX E – MECEA

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.