

FY 2014 Annual Report

(Includes FY 2013 Inventory of Programs)



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

FOREWORD

“The African proverb tells us, ‘If you want to go quickly, go alone. But if you want to go far, go together.’ ...And I will tell you this: we are determined to travel it together.”

Secretary of State John Kerry
Washington, DC
August 1, 2014

The United States is the world’s super power, but it must still seek and find ways to partner with other governments and organizations, and to work with individuals from all parts of society, to maintain relationships and to help influence positive interactions and outcomes. A milestone was crossed when delegations from across Africa and the African Union came to the United States for the first U.S.-Africa Leader’s Summit this past year. Through this historic event, and the meetings and discussions it occasioned, the delegates considered ways to take advantage of economic, political, and cultural opportunities and effect positive change both within, and between our countries. Possibilities included activities such as people-to-people exchanges.

U.S. Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs directly support U.S. efforts to build relationships and influence change at the individual and institutional levels. Whether through academic, cultural, professional, military or other programming activities, exchanges connect people in such a way that participants frequently become agents for change in their home communities and countries. Exchange program outcomes can range from changing perceptions to changing laws, from building lifelong friendships to building international partnerships, and from influencing individuals to influencing governments to serve the greater good.

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 through the sharing of ideas, information, and best practices to better leverage existing resources, minimize duplication and overlap, and meet program and agency goals.

The *FY 2014 Annual Report* reflects the work of many people across government in the documentation of U.S. engagement with other countries through international exchanges and training. These federally-sponsored programs support and promote U.S. foreign policy across

FOREWORD

the range of U.S. strategic goals while, concurrently, increasing dialogue and understanding to help foster positive U.S. relations with peoples and governments around the globe.

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
Promoting Greater Efficiency and Effectiveness	5
Building a Community of Practice.....	6
Meeting U.S. Foreign Policy Goals and Objectives	9
 Chapter 2: Inventory of Programs	 11
Overview of Methodology	12
Summary of FY 2013 Inventory of Programs.....	13
Non-USG Program Sponsors.....	20
U.S. Government Program Inventories.....	24
Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board (Access Board)	27
Broadcasting Board of Governors	29
Civil Air Patrol.....	31
Commodity Futures Trading Commission.....	33
Consumer Product Safety Commission	35
Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia	37
Delaware River Basin Commission	40
Department of Agriculture	42
Department of Commerce	49
Department of Defense	62
Department of Education.....	79
Department of Energy	84
Department of Health and Human Services	95
Department of Homeland Security.....	101
Department of the Interior	122
Department of Justice	130
Department of Labor	139

CONTENTS

Department of State	144
Department of Transportation.....	164
Department of the Treasury.....	172
Department of Veterans Affairs	176
Environmental Protection Agency.....	178
Federal Communications Commission	180
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	182
Federal Election Commission.....	185
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	187
Federal Maritime Commission.....	189
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.....	191
Federal Trade Commission	193
General Services Administration	195
Inter-American Foundation	197
Library of Congress	200
Marine Mammal Commission	202
Merit Systems Protection Board	204
Millennium Challenge Corporation.....	206
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	208
National Archives and Records Administration	210
National Capital Planning Commission.....	212
National Credit Union Administration	214
National Endowment for Democracy	216
National Endowment for the Arts.....	220
National Endowment for the Humanities.....	223
National Railroad Passenger Corporation	228
National Transportation Safety Board.....	230
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	232
Office of Government Ethics.....	235
Office of Personnel Management	237
Open World Leadership Center.....	241
Peace Corps	243
Securities and Exchange Commission	245
Social Security Administration	247
Tennessee Valley Authority.....	249
United States Agency for International Development	251
United States Government Accountability Office	260
United States Holocaust Memorial Museum	263
United States Institute of Peace	268
United States Postal Service	270
Vietnam Education Foundation	272
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars	279
Chapter 3: FY 2013 Duplication Assessment	281
Methodology	281
Cultural Programs	282
International Visitor Programs and Briefings.....	289
Scientific/Technological Research and Development	292

CONTENTS

Academic/Education Programs	296
Professional Exchanges and Training	311
Conclusion	318
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)).....	320
Appendix B: U.S. Government Organizations Sponsoring and Reporting International Exchange and Training Programs	323
Appendix C: FY 2013 International Exchange and Training Participants by Country.....	330
APPENDIX D: GLOSSARY	341
Appendix E: Section 108A of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act (MECEA)	346

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.

Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board (Access Board)

Peggy Greenwell
Gretchen Jacobs
Kathy Johnson

Broadcasting Board of Governors

Stephen McGinley
Joan Mower
John Welch
Gustavo Win

Civil Air Patrol

Wendy Hamilton

Commodity Futures Trading Commission

Sara Josephson
Myra Silberstein

Consumer Product Safety Commission

Patricia Bittner
Abigail Majane
Richard W. O'Brien
Isida Tushe
Steve Williams

Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia

Jacqueline Bacchus
Clifford Keenan
Adrienne Poteat

Delaware River Basin Commission

Clarke Rupert
Kate Schmidt

Department of Agriculture

Brenda Dean, Forest Service
Rima Eid, Forest Service
Amy Freitas, FAS
Ericka Jones, FAS
Avis Watts-Massenburn, FAS
Corey Pickelsimer, FAS
Aida Sijercic, FAS

Department of Commerce

Sana Akili, CLDP
Michael Barnette, NOAA
Dean Beardsley, NWS
Colin Becker, NOAA
David Bernhart, NOAA
Tatiana Bowie, NOAA
Thomas Dail, BEA
Courtney Draggon, NWS
Rene Eppli, NOAA
Glenn S. Ferri, CENSUS
Joy Foster, NIST
Steven Gardner, CLDP
Vernita D. Harris, CENSUS
John Henderschedt, NOAA

Ethan Jessup, NWS
Clement Lewsey, NOAA
Eric Madsen, NOAA
John Mitchell, NOAA
Steve Morrison, NOAA
Jeffrey Newman, BEA
Arona Pistiner, CENSUS
Anggie Reilly, USPTO
Chris Rogers, NOAA
Tracy Rollins, ITA
Claire Saundry, NIST
Mitali Sen, CENSUS
Liza Sobol, ITA
Velica Steadman, CENSUS
Vera Trainer, NOAA
Chimi Tran-Luu, CLDP
KaTrina Dandie Wylie, NTIA

Department of Defense

Anthony Durant, DSCA
Ed McDermott, NSEP
Alison Patz, NSEP
Thomas Smeder, DSCA
Kathy Tron

Department of Education

Cheryl Gibbs
Ralph Hines
Rita Foy Moss
Sambia Shivers-Barclay
Sara Starke
Lenore Yaffee-Garcia

Department of Energy

Corey Cohn, SC
George Detsis
Rosa Elmetti

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Debra Hunter, MA
Jay Jones
Elizabeth Loratto, FE
Jennifer Lyon, IA
Don Murrell, NNSA
Elizabeth O'Malley, SC
Terry Perry, IM
Ike Smith
Debbie Tijani, IN
Shirley Veney, EIA
Andrew Weston-Dawkes, AU
Jeanette Yarrington, AU
Simone Zaarour, EE

Department of Health and Human Services

Kevin Bialy, NIH
Stacey Chambers, NIH
Brian P. Daly, NIH
Nicole Greene
Christine Jolly, CDC
Richard M. Krause, NIH
Kathleen Michels, NIH
Lauren Montgomery, FDA
Katrina Pearson, NIH
Sudha Sivaram, NIH
Jessica Stewart, OGA
Dale Weiss, NIH
Makeda Williams, NIH
Chanta Wingfield, CDC

Department of Homeland Security

Stephen Adaway, ICE
Kamaluddin Ali, ICE
Stephanie Ataman, USCG
Janell A. Baylor, ICE
Stephen Bowes
Les Burke, TSA
Alexandra Grammer, USCIS
Patricia Golden, FLETC
Edward Haberman, C&B
Myles, Harmon, C&B
Robin A. Manes, ATF
Michael Moss, USCG
Jeffrey Outlaw
Ki Pak, CBP
Timothy F. Purdy, ICE
Kenneth Sava
Jennifer Seastrand, TSA
Kimberly Sellers, TSA
Marc Sorel, IA
Kristol Tinsley, CBP

Department of the Interior

Tanya Ahmady, OIA
Bryan Arroyo, FWS
Linda Bennett, NPS

April Brooks, NPS
Ileana Ciobanu, OPDAT
George Huber, OPDAT
Richard Ives, Reclamation
Freeha Jung, USGC
David Krewson, NPS
Kevin Kunkel, BOEMRE
Tabitha Lloyd, ATF
Thomas Love, ATF
Angela Medina, USBR
Erik Peterson, OPDAT
James A. Price, DEA
Michele Redner, USGS
Chris Reed, ATF
Chuck Rosenberg, DEA
Nicole Whitaker, ICITAP
Nancy Ziegler, USGS

Department of Justice

Leonard Codisport, ATF
Marc A. Gervasi, FBI
James Gregory, DEA
Edward Hand, Antitrust
Edward Hocter, Antitrust
Leslie Miele, DEA
Troy Morgan, FBI
John Picarelli, NIJ
Andrea Price, ATF
Taylor, Thomas, Antitrust
Gheorghe, Talos, FBI
Jimmye Warren, OPDAT

Department of Labor

Rebecca Buchanan, ILAB
Patricia Butler, ILAB
Mark Dumas, BLS
Sue Hahn, ILAB
Steve Marler, ILAB
Kimberly Powell, ILAB
Doris Senko, ILAB
Lajuan Woodson, BLS

Department of State

Pendleton Agnew, NEA
Anita Brown, INR
Thom Browne, INL
Michael Carter, ECA
Sheila Casey, ECA
Marianne Craven, ECA
Patricia Ehrnman, AF
Amy Forest, ECA
Mia Gregory, EAP
Christopher James, DS
Siobhan Leonard, DS
Chris Miner, ECA
Dorothy Mora, ECA
Susan Nelson, INR
Tracy Nelson, IIP

Vennie Psaros, PM
Michele E. Proctor, WHA
Terri Rookard, AF
Lisa Rudd, DS
Holly Stevens, ECA
Leigh Sours, ECA
Richard Taylor, IIP

Department of Transportation

Aysha Ahmed, NHTSA
Steven Beningo, BTS
Allen Bernstein, OST
George Bouza, FHA
Gale Brown
Rita Daguiard, FTA
Phyllis Davis, OST
Sean Jahanmir, OST
Timothy Klein, OST
William Lyons, VOLPE
Morgen MacDonald, FAA
TaMara McCrae, FHWA
Tina Schoggers, USMMA
Michael Sprung, OST
Matthew Medwid, FAA

Department of the Treasury

Maria Arevalo Cumbie, OCC
Marie Kemp, IRS

Department of Veterans Affairs

Valerie Gallegos-Botz
Cynthia Harris
Jeffrey Jewell

Environmental Protection Agency

Dennis Cunningham
Will Harnisch

Federal Communications Commission

Robert Somers

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Shilpa Shah

Federal Election Commission

Katherine Carothers
Liz Kurland
Amy Pike

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Miriam Clayton
Sarah McKinley
Sandra Waldstein

Federal Maritime Commission

Lauren Engel

Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service

Allison Beck

Federal Trade Commission

James Hamill
Priscilla Jamison

General Services Administration

Darlene Meskell

Inter-American Foundation

Priscila Silva

Library of Congress

Meredith Skowronski
Janet Starkweather

Marine Mammal Commission

Sixto Aquino
Tristan Lewis
Cathy Shetha

Merit Systems Protection Board

Felicia Harris-McCray
James Reed
James Tsugawa

Millennium Challenge Corporation

Emily Travis

National Aeronautics and Space Administration

John Hall, Jr.

National Archives and Records Administration

Donna Garland
Patrice Little

National Capital Planning Commission

Barry Socks
Stephen Staudigl

National Credit Union Administration

Al Garesche

National Endowment for Democracy

Sally Blair
Jessica Ludwig
Zerxes Spencer

National Endowment for the Arts

Guimar Ochoa
Michael Orlove

National Endowment for the Humanities

Tricia Brooks
Jason Rhody
Michael Shirley
Jennifer Untalan
Russ Wyland

National Railroad Passenger Corporation

John Carten
Sharron Hawkins

National Transportation Safety Board

Gail Robertson

Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Linda Mitchell

Janice Owens

Office of Government Ethics

Wendy Pond

Office of Management and Budget

Bryant Jones

Office of Personnel Management

Nikkii Hatcher

Open World Leadership Center

Vera DeBuchananne

Peace Corps

Kelci Ibrahim
Sam Taylor

Securities and Exchange Commission

Z. Scott Birdwell

Social Security Administration

Anne Zwagil

Tennessee Valley Authority

Linda Tootle

United States Agency for International Development

Jeffrey Shahan
Linda Walker

United States Government Accountability Office

Paul Miller
Mary Mohiyuddin
Pam Sands

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum

Suzanne Brown-Fleming

United States Institute of Peace

Michael Graham
Linwood Ham

United States Postal Service

Modi Delgado
Sandi Schaedle

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Vietnam Education Foundation

Sandy Hoa Dang
Sandarshi Gunawardena

Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars

Krishna Aniel
Arlyn Charles
Robert Litwak

<p>For further information regarding this report contact:</p> <p>Interagency Working Group on United States Government-Sponsored International Exchanges and Training Staff</p> <p>Erik N. Anderson, Director Mary O'Boyle Franko, Editor Gloria C. Simms, Program Analyst Washington, D.C. E-mail: IAWGmail@state.gov</p>

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Interagency Working Group on U.S. Government-Sponsored International Exchanges and Training (IAWG) is pleased to present its *FY 2014 Annual Report*. The report reviews IAWG activities over the past year and includes the *FY 2013 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 seventeen 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 2014 to meet its Congressional mandates and address the needs of the federal exchange and training community.
- Chapter 2: FY 2013 Inventory of Programs – provides the federal government's accounting of U.S. Government-sponsored international exchange and training activities. The inventory includes information from 59 federal departments and agencies on 193 international exchange and training programs, involving almost 3.5 million participants and representing a federal investment of more than \$1.65 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

Fiscal Year 2014 marks the seventeenth 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 14 federal departments and 45 independent agencies submit data to and cooperate with the IAWG in conducting their international exchange and training activities. The IAWG staff is housed within the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA). The statutory Chair of the IAWG is the Assistant Secretary of State for Educational and Cultural Affairs.

The IAWG was originally tasked to conduct a range of mandated activities, some of which were of limited duration and have long since been completed, and others which continue as annual requirements. Of the latter, these include that the IAWG:

- Collect, analyze, and report data provided by all United States Government departments and agencies conducting international exchange and training programs.

¹ The IAWG was created by Executive Order 13055 in July 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

- 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.

Since its inception, the IAWG has worked to address its 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 meets its goals by:

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

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 2013 program submissions and the associated findings and analysis on this information. The system and tools used by the IAWG are key components in the data collection, information management, and reporting process.

Data Collection, Information Management, and Reporting

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

The IAWG uses the Federal Exchanges Data System (FEDS) to collect, manage, and report on U.S. Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs. FEDS is the central vehicle through which IAWG members can provide and view program data and information. To facilitate data collection, members enter data on their respective programs into FEDS via an online remote data entry system. Members can also use the FEDS system to generate reports on data collected by the IAWG.

The FEDS system enables the IAWG to create reports and studies and to evaluate any potential for duplication or overlap among the reported programs. The *Inventory of Programs* and related IAWG reports serve members of the federal international exchange and training community, as well as other federal stakeholders, nongovernmental partners, and the public. It is also a repository of U.S. Government efforts to conduct international relations through exchanges and training.

Data Collection

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.

The number of programs being reported, as well as the number of reporting organizations, varies from year to year. Organizations may initiate new programs, suspend and then restart programs, or terminate programs. Federal entities also vary in their method as well as in their ability to report data on their programs. Some report their data in an aggregate format. Others do not collect all the requested data. So, the system must be able to adapt to these and other challenges, including but not limited to

YEAR IN REVIEW

new reporting requirements and changes in the types of data, such as revisions in country names, political boundaries, and/or regions.

The FEDS system has undergone a number of relatively small, iterative changes in the past few years. However, after 15 years of use, the system is aging and has significant limitations. The IAWG is now actively seeking to upgrade or replace the FEDS database, as most appropriate, to enable the IAWG to fully address and comply with both current and changing data collection, reporting, security and other requirements. Further details of this effort are detailed below.

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 planned to be included in the FEDS development project.

PROMOTING GREATER EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS

The IAWG's Federal Exchanges Data System that is used to collect data, track, and report on all U.S. Government-sponsored international exchanges and training is aging and has significant limitations. A project has been initiated to substantially enhance the flexibility, efficiency, and automation of the system. This will include a fully web-based system, the incorporation of an electronic data transfer capability to be piloted with selected agencies, integration within the enterprise architecture of the Department of State – the host organization for the IAWG – an upgrade to the IAWG website, as well as the remote data entry and reporting tools.

The IAWG staff has sought contractor services to provide all work, labor, supplies and services, including training of users, to design, develop, produce, and implement an

YEAR IN REVIEW

enhanced web-based system that is to be known as the Federal Exchanges Data System (FEDS) II, to collect, manage, and report data on international exchange and training programs sponsored by the U.S. Government.

This initiative includes instituting new processes to improve operations and performance, reducing reporting agency staff time, effort, and costs, and ultimately, helping to better achieve the IAWG's mission and goals.

For example, by incorporating an electronic data transfer capability into FEDS II, agencies reporting to the IAWG that are able to use this capability will be able to push more accurate, complete, and timely data in response to IAWG data calls. This capability will greatly reduce and/or eliminate the time required to manually key in data that may already reside on a reporting agency's database system. Electronic data transfer is anticipated to save agencies with particularly large data sets hundreds of hours of effort, each year. It will also eliminate any transposition errors that may occur during the process of rekeying information and data.

These and other upgrades will be developed into the FEDS II system, while maintaining FEDS I to enable the continuation of ongoing IAWG annual and ad hoc data call activities. The selected vendor will therefore provide for these other managed services, including technical and client support for FEDS and the IAWG staff, as well as hosting and support to the IAWG website.

The IAWG is using a competed procurement vehicle that emphasizes a best cost to value ratio for the delivered system. The start date of project work is contingent upon proposal selection and the availability of funding.

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 support increased mutual understanding between the people of the United States and the people of other countries.

YEAR IN REVIEW

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. The IAWG has long supported the use of public-private sector partnerships, where and when appropriate. Initiatives such as the Department of State's Office of Global Partnerships and Foreign Service Institute courses on the subject of public-private partnership development, are providing know-how and support for innovative and effective partnerships.

International Youth Development

The informal staff-level working group on international youth development has continued to have roundtable meetings. Each session focuses on different themes and topics and is hosted by a different agency. The Department of Agriculture, Department of State, and the Peace Corps have been the primary roundtable sponsors this past year, with active participation from a number of other agencies.

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.

Meeting topics, presentations, and discussions this past year have included: J-1 Visa Categories and Programs; Millennium Challenge Corporation Youth Programs; Youth Skills Measurement: Positive Youth Development and 4-H Common Measures; Volunteer Delivery Systems, International Youth Councils; Youth Program Matrix and Survey Development.

The working group frequently discusses issues related to international and U.S. domestic 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 has opened the door to opportunities for greater collaboration. Up to ten agencies, including those with domestic as well as foreign mandates, have participated in any one of these forums.

YEAR IN REVIEW

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.

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

The IAWG staff plays an administrative role in establishing international cultural 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 MECEA (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.

U.S. Department of State approval of a Section 108A MECEA request makes it possible for a foreign government to set in place a formal long-term exchange program, 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 approved programs).

YEAR IN REVIEW

New program requests, as well as requests for 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.

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 2011-2016*.²

The following table illustrates the percentage of FY 2013 programs reported to the IAWG that address the *Strategic Plan's* goals.³ Please note that each reported program can address more than one strategic goal.

² 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).

³ The framework comprises seven strategic goals that constitute the strategic planning framework for U.S. foreign policy and development assistance.

YEAR IN REVIEW

Percentages of Reported International Exchange and Training Programs Addressing Department of State/USAID Strategic Goals:		
Strategic Goal 1: Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world.	51%	Strategic Goal 5: Support American prosperity through economic diplomacy. 23%
Strategic Goal 2: Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states.	37%	Strategic Goal 6: Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world. 59%
Strategic Goal 3: Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.	48%	Strategic Goal 7: Build a 21st Century workforce; and achieve U.S. government operational and consular efficiency and effectiveness, transparency and accountability; and a secure U.S. government presence internationally. 9%
Strategic Goal 4: Provide humanitarian assistance and support disaster mitigation.	48%	

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 annually report on all federally-sponsored international exchange and training programs. To comply, the IAWG publishes an annual inventory of these programs 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 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 U.S. Government funds.
- Activities occurring in-country or in 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, and/or the Internet.
- Programs that use U.S. Government 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 U.S. 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.

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 through methods 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.

SUMMARY OF FY 2013 INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS INFORMATION

Total Number of Reported Programs⁴	193
Departments/Agencies Reporting	59 (14 Departments and 45 Independent Agencies)
Total Number of Participants⁵	3,486,137
U.S. Participants	36,930
Foreign Participants	3,449,207
Total USG Funding	\$1,651,209,185
Department/Agency Appropriations	\$1,554,429,847
Interagency Transfers	\$ 96,779,338
Total Non-USG Funding	\$ 934,794,881
Foreign Governments	\$ 844,277,472
Private Sector (U.S.)	\$ 62,234,096
Private Sector (Foreign)	\$ 26,784,385
International Organizations	\$ 1,498,928
Total All Sources of Funding⁶	\$2,586,004,066

Federal Sponsors

For FY 2013, 14 Cabinet-level departments and 45 independent agencies/commissions reported 193 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.

Fifty-five programs reported in the *FY 2012 Inventory* are not represented in this report. Many of these have either been discontinued or conducted no activities in FY 2013.

⁴ Please note that while the Inventory includes 193 federally sponsored international exchange and training "programs," several federal sponsors, most notably the Department of State, the Department of Energy, 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.

⁵ Participant numbers are estimates due to variations in how different agencies report their data.

⁶ Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories; program dollar figures may include expenditures for larger programs that happen to include exchange and training components. Consequently, the total is an estimate. Many international visitors programs, for example, have no federal funding to conduct briefings and short-term consultations. Participants may receive funding from other sources to come to the United States, but these funds are not typically known or tracked by federal program administrators.

FY 2013 – INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

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

The IAWG also added programs to its *FY 2013 Inventory of Programs*. New or reinstated programs included:

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

- Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service
 - Scientific Exchanges

- Department of Commerce, National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration
 - Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory

- Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education
 - American Overseas Research Centers Program

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

- Department of Energy, Associate Undersecretary for Environment, Health, Safety, and Security
 - Analytical Services Program

- Department of Homeland Security, Immigration and Customs Enforcement
 - Homeland Security Investigations Undercover Operations Unit
 - Homeland Security Investigations Cyber Crimes Unit
 - Homeland Security Investigations Training Division

- Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizen and Immigration Services
 - RAIO Training

- Department of Labor, Bureau of International Labor Affairs
 - Technical Assistance and Cooperation Division

- National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)
 - NARA International Activities

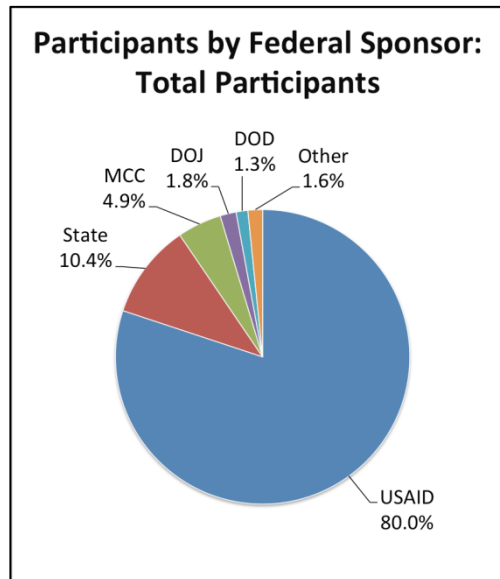
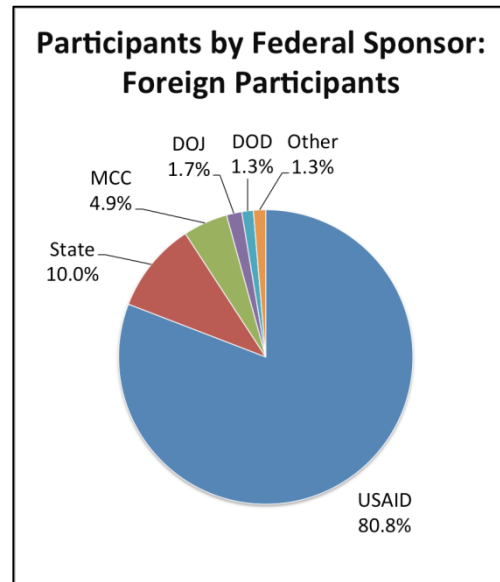
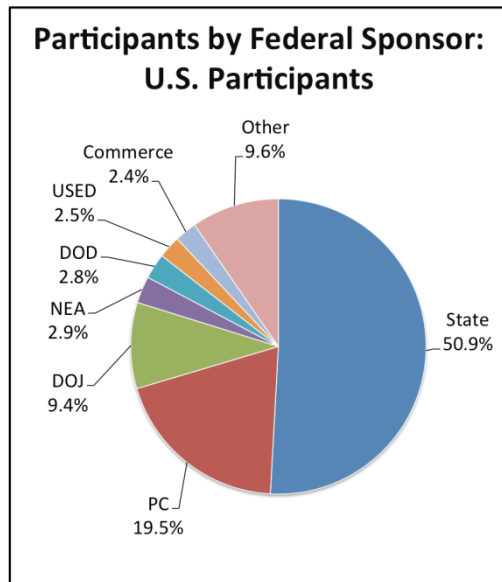
- Office of Personnel Management
 - Federal Executive Institute Leadership for a Democratic Society Program
 - Management Development Centers
 - Office of Executive Secretariat, International Affairs

- United States Institute of Peace
 - External Relations Foreign Visitors Program

The following charts show the primary federal program sponsors according to the number of reported program participants. U.S. technical advisers, who conduct training

FY 2013 – INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

as part of their total program efforts, may not have been included in the FY 2013 data reported to the IAWG.⁷



Key	
Commerce	Department of Commerce
DOD	Department of Defense
DOJ	Department of Justice
MCC	Millennium Challenge Corporation
NEA	National Endowment for the Arts
Other	Other federal sponsors
PC	Peace Corps
State	Department of State
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USED	Department of Education

Funding Data⁸

Of the more than \$1.65 billion in federal funds reported in FY 2013, 94% represents department or agency appropriations and 6% represents transfers of funds between Departments and agencies.

⁷ Participant data in this section is rounded.

⁸ Funding data in this section is rounded.

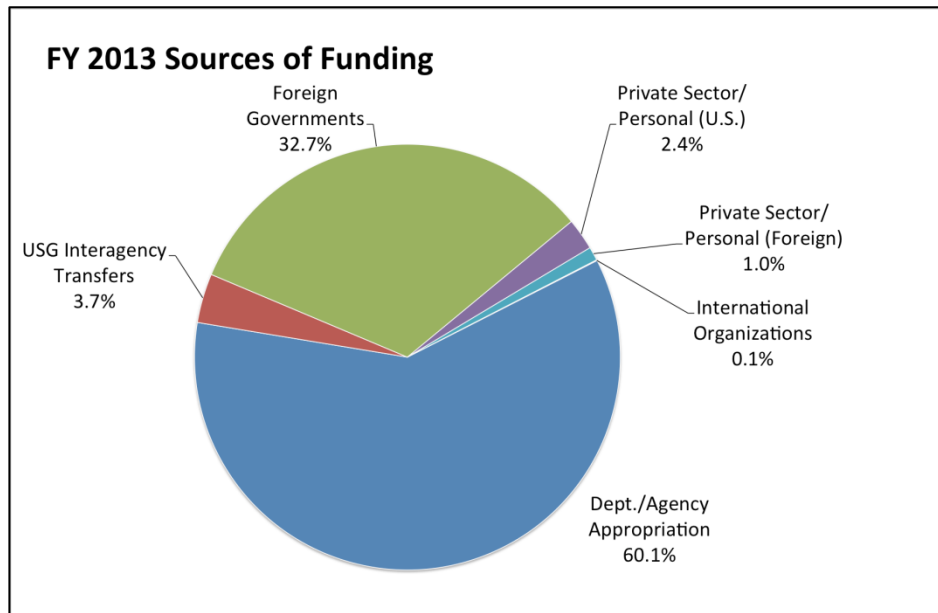
FY 2013 – INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

Federal investment leveraged nearly \$935 million from non-U.S. Government sources. Roughly 90% of this funding originated with foreign governments, 10% percent of these contributions were made by the private sector (about 7% 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.

Less than half of the federal organizations providing data to the IAWG fully track or report non-USG contributions to their programs. For example, organizations are not always fully informed of total programming costs, especially if all monies do not funnel through programming offices. Consequently, the actual sum of non-U.S. Government contributions to exchange and training programs likely is much higher than the reported figures. This lack of full information about non-U.S. Government 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 2013.



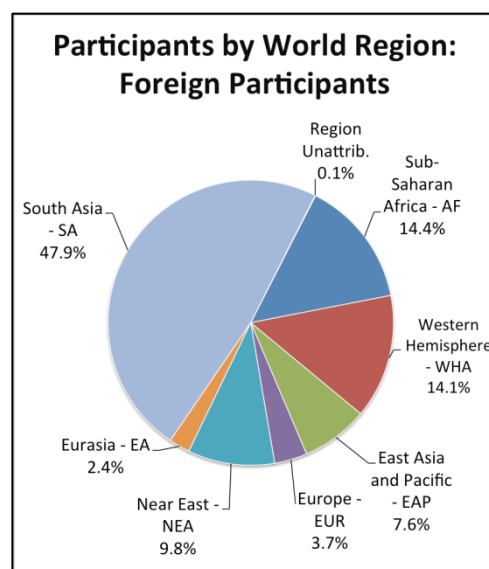
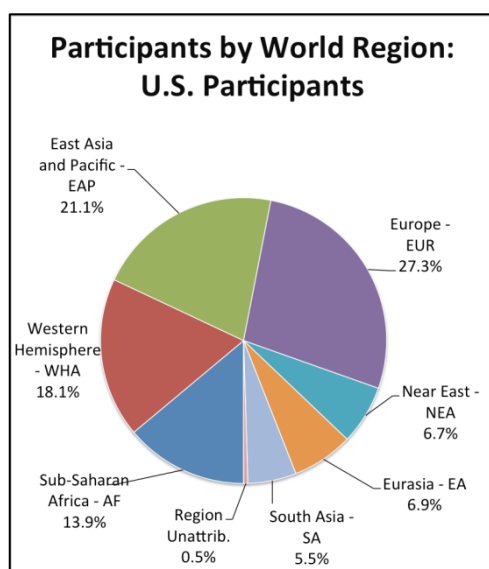
The next table shows the geographic regions by percentage of all sources of program funding, as reported to the IAWG.

FY 2013 – INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

Geographic Region	Reported Funding (USG and Non-USG)	Percent of Total ⁹
East Asia and Pacific (EAP)	\$501,052,209	19%
Eurasia (EA)	\$138,271,422	5%
Europe (EUR)	\$422,598,237	16%
Near East (NEA)	\$491,429,206	19%
South Asia (SA)	\$286,533,478	12%
Sub-Saharan Africa (AF)	\$283,078,299	11%
Western Hemisphere (WHA)	\$300,144,625	12%
Region Unattributable	\$162,896,578	6%

Geographic Distribution of Participants

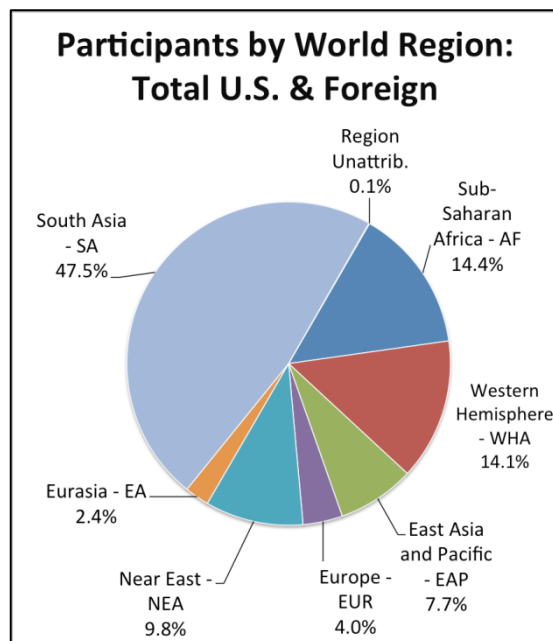
U.S. Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs are implemented in or involve participants from more than 200 countries.¹⁰ The following charts show participants by world region.



⁹ Dollar figures and percentages have been rounded.

¹⁰ List includes independent states and selected dependencies and areas of special sovereignty.

FY 2013 – INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS



Foreign Policy Goals Addressed

The Department of State/USAID Strategic Plan for FY 2011-2016 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.

Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world: In FY 2013, 71 federal program submissions supported the goal to help prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction and to prevent and respond to crises, conflict and instability; to protect women and children in conflict; and to promote women's engagement in securing peace.

Priority programming areas include:

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

Effectively Manage Transitions in the Frontline States: In FY 2013, 83 federal program submissions supported the goal to support a civilian campaign to bolster the government, economies, and civil societies of Iraq and Pakistan.

Priority programming areas include:

- Economic Growth
- Rule of Law and Human Rights
- Good Governance

FY 2013 – INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

- Political Competition and Consensus Building
- Civil Society
- Security Cooperation and Security Sector Reform
- Education
- Counterterrorism

Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being: In FY 2013, 138 federal programs supported the goal to promote effective, accountable governance and vibrant civil societies.

Priority programming areas include:

- Rule of Law and Human Rights
- Good Governance
- Political Competition and Consensus Building
- Civil Society
- Food Security/Agriculture
- Peace, Security and Opportunity in the Greater Middle East
- Economic Growth
- Environment/Climate Change
- Global Health
- Empowering Women and Children

Provide humanitarian assistance and support disaster mitigation: In FY 2013, 41 federal programs supported the goal to provide humanitarian assistance on the basis of need according to principles of universality, impartiality, and human dignity.

Priority programming areas include:

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

Support American prosperity through economic diplomacy: In FY 2013, 33 federal programs supported the goal by elevating economic diplomacy as an essential element of foreign policy and supporting awareness within the U.S. of potential market opportunities abroad.

Priority programming areas include:

- Energy Security
- Open Markets and Create Opportunities
- Promote Exports and Support U.S. Business

Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world: In FY 2013, 99 federal programs supported the goal to foster positive perceptions of the United States and sustain long-term relationships based on mutual interests, respect and responsibility.

Priority programming areas include:

- Shape the Narrative

FY 2013 – INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

- Expand and Strengthen People-to-People Relationships
- Counter Violent Extremists' Voices

Build a 21st century workforce; achieve U.S. Government operational and consular efficiency and effectiveness, transparency and accountability; and a secure U.S. Government presence internationally: In FY 2013, 18 federal programs supported the goal to assist American citizens to travel, conduct business, and live abroad securely, and to facilitate travel to and connections with the United States for foreign citizens.

Priority programming areas include:

- Visa Services
- Passport Services
- American Citizen Services
- Human Resources
- Information Technology
- Rightsizing the U.S. Government Overseas Presence
- Diplomatic Security
- Facilities
- Planning and Accountability through QDDR Implementation
- Management Services

NON-U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAM SPONSORS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2013

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 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.¹¹ For instance, the Department of State's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA) designates certain governmental and nongovernmental organizations as sponsors of the

¹¹ 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.

FY 2013 – INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

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.¹² 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.

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.

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 U. S. Government and non-U. S. Government entities alike.¹³ 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.¹⁴

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 designations in multiple categories. Below is the list of these categories,

¹² 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.

¹³ Information on SEVIS can be found at the following website: <http://www.ice.gov/sevis>.

¹⁴ 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.

FY 2013 – INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

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.¹⁵ 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 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.¹⁶ Number of foreign exchange participants: 14,664. 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 a camping facility which is: 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.¹⁷ 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.¹⁸ Number of foreign exchange participants: Students – 43,050; Student Interns – 2,987. Number of nongovernment designated sponsors: Students – 716; 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: 22,120. Number of designated sponsors: 75.¹⁹
- *Professor and research scholar exchange* – Foreign professors and research scholars visit the United States to engage in research, teaching, lecturing, observing, or

¹⁵ See regulations for alien physician exchanges at 22 CFR 62.27.

¹⁶ 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>.

¹⁷ See regulations for camp counselor exchanges at 22 CFR 62.30. Additional pertinent information is at <http://j1visa.state.gov/programs/camp-counselor>.

¹⁸ 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>.

¹⁹ See regulations for intern programs at 22 CFR 62.22. Additional pertinent information is located at <http://j1visa.state.gov/programs/intern>.

FY 2013 – INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

consulting at research institutions, corporate research facilities, museums, libraries, postsecondary accredited institutions, or similar types of institutions for a maximum of five years.²⁰ Number of foreign exchange participants: Professor – 1,230; Research scholar – 32,121. Number of nongovernment designated sponsors: Professor - 388; Research scholar - 686.

- *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.²¹ Number of foreign exchange participants: 23,482. Number of active nongovernment designated sponsors: 74.

- *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, postsecondary accredited institutions, or similar types of institutions.²² Number of foreign exchange participants: 20,297. Number of nongovernment designated sponsors: 629.

- *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.²³ Number of foreign exchange participants: 719. 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.²⁴ Most student participants enter the United States with pre-arranged employment.²⁵ Number of foreign exchange participants: 86,363. Number of nongovernment designated sponsors: 54.

- *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

²⁰See 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>.

²¹See regulations for secondary school student exchanges at 22 CFR 62.25. Program sponsors are identified at <http://j1visa.state.gov/programs/secondary-school-student>.

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

²³See 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>.

²⁴Summer break may vary with the country/region and hemisphere. It typically runs May through August in the northern hemisphere. Numbers are also included here for the 12-month Summer Work Travel Pilot Program with Australia and New Zealand.

²⁵See regulations for summer work/travel exchanges at 22 CFR 62.32. Additional pertinent material is at <http://j1visa.state.gov/programs/summer-work-travel>.

FY 2013 – INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

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.²⁶ Number of foreign exchange participants: 1,779. Number of designated sponsors: 51.

- *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.²⁷ Number of foreign exchange participants: 9,294. 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 U. S. Government funding* – The sum of all U. S. Government funds (agency appropriation and interagency transfers) expended for programs/activities.
- *Agency appropriation* – U. S. Government 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* – U. S. Government funds provided for program/activity implementation by an agency other than the implementing agency.
- *Non-U. S. Government funding* – Financial contributions or cost sharing provided by non-U. S. Government sources, such as foreign governments, the private

²⁶ See regulations for teacher exchanges at 22 CFR 62.24. Additional pertinent material is at <http://j1visa.state.gov/programs/teacher>.

²⁷ See regulations for the trainee category at 22 CFR 62.22. List of trainee occupations is at <http://j1visa.state.gov/programs/trainee>. Current program sponsors are at <http://j1visa.state.gov/participants/how-to-apply/sponsor-search>.

FY 2013 – INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

sector (U.S. and foreign), and international organizations. (Many agencies do not quantify or collect this information.)

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

FY 2013 – INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

exchanges and training. Reported program funding data includes expenditures for items or activities that are not related to exchanges and training (e.g., equipment and buildings). As a result, the reported funds exceed the actual cost of the exchanges and training components.

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

Primary Reporting Entity Contact Information

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

Department/Agency Program Descriptions

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

Program Specific Data

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

FY 2013 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	23

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



ARCHITECTURAL AND TRANSPORTATION BARRIERS COMPLIANCE BOARD (ACCESS BOARD)

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

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

Access Board International Visitor Activities

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

ARCHITECTURAL AND TRANSPORTATION BARRIERS COMPLIANCE BOARD (ACCESS BOARD)

Strategic Goals: Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world.

Advancement of accessibility for persons with disabilities.

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

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

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

FY 2013 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	260

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



BROADCASTING BOARD OF GOVERNORS

330 Independence Avenue, SW
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.

BBG International Media Development and Training Center.

The Office of Strategy and Development promotes the BBG's mission through a wide range of projects that strengthen free and open media worldwide to provide accurate, objective, and balanced news and information to audiences overseas. Principal activities include:

- Public-Private Partnerships with U.S. government agencies, nongovernmental organizations, foundations, and commercial and public broadcasters to create programs that support democratic institutions, good governance, the free flow of information and the free enterprise system.
- Supporting multi-platform news and information programs.
- Training journalists, editors, and media executives in sales and marketing, basic journalism, ethics, investigative, health, and business reporting, among other subjects.

No reported funding for FY 2013.

BROADCASTING BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Strategic Goals: Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total 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	260	260

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

FY 2013 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$147,591	\$147,591	\$0	Not Tracked	\$135,080	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$282,671	139

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.

CIVIL AIR PATROL

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

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

Strategic Goals: Provide humanitarian assistance and support disaster mitigation.

Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world.

Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$147,591	\$0	\$147,591

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$135,080	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$135,080

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
71	68	139

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

FY 2013 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$136,700	\$121,400	\$15,300	\$30,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$166,700	257

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



COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

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

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

Technical Assistance Program

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

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

Strategic Goals:

Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world.

Support American prosperity through economic diplomacy.

Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world.

Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$121,400	\$15,300	\$136,700

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$30,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$30,000

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
37	220	257

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

FY 2013 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$26,851	\$26,851	\$0	\$20,000	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$46,851	1,950

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:

Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world.

Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$26,851	\$0	\$26,851

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$20,000	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$20,000

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
89	1,861	1,950

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

FY 2013 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	82

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"). CSOSA supervises adults on pretrial release, probation, parole, and supervised release in the District of Columbia. CSOSA assumed the supervision functions of both the D.C. Superior Court Adult Probation Division and the D.C. Board of Parole. Also pursuant to the Revitalization Act, Pretrial Services Agency (PSA) became an independent entity within CSOSA and receives its funding as a separate line item in the CSOSA appropriation. With implementation of the Revitalization Act, the federal government has taken on a unique, front-line role in the day-to-day public safety of everyone who lives, visits or works in the District of Columbia. As one of the premiere Pretrial and Post-Conviction Community Supervision agencies in the country, CSOSA is frequently called upon to host and provided program and operational briefings to foreign public criminal justice officials and staff. These international exchanges allow for enhanced innovation and information sharing among entities as well as help to foster improved intra-governmental relations and cultural awareness between participating countries.

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.

COURT SERVICES AND OFFENDER SUPERVISION AGENCY FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Strategic Goals: Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world.

Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world.

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total 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
	16	7	23

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

Pretrial Services Agency

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

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

Strategic Goals: Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world.

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total 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

COURT SERVICES AND OFFENDER SUPERVISION AGENCY FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
16	43	59

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

FY 2013 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	36

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 2013, DRBC staff met with four delegations from the People's Republic of China (P.R.C.) at the commission's office in West Trenton, New Jersey. The first delegation visit in November 2012 included officials from the Chinese Research Academy of Environmental Science (CRAES) and the local organizer who coordinated the visit. The Chinese Research Academy of Environmental Science is a national, nonprofit research institute affiliated with the P.R.C. Ministry of Environmental Protection. Three DRBC staff participated in the briefing and two others provided logistical support. The second delegation visit took place in January 2013 and included officials from the Huaihe River Commission of the Ministry of Water Resources, P.R.C. and a local university professor

DELAWARE RIVER BASIN COMMISSION

who coordinated the visit. Three DRBC staff participated in the briefing and two others provided logistical support. The third delegation visit took place in February 2013 and included national and provincial regulatory environmental officials from the Inspection Division, Bureau of Environmental Protection Inspection, Ministry of Environmental Protection of P.R.C. along with a local interpreter and the local organizer who coordinated the visit. Two DRBC staff participated in the briefing and two others provided logistical support. The fourth delegation visit in May 2013 included officials from CRAES along with the local organizer. Four 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:

Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states.

Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

Promote understanding and appreciation of water resources.

Strengthen commitment to protection, restoration, and enhancement of water resources.

Promote international understanding.

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	36	36

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

FY 2013 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$10,092,831	\$7,331,782	\$2,761,049	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$10,092,831	1,576

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.



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.

Cochran Fellowship Program

The Cochran Fellowship Program provides short-term training in the United States for agriculturalists from eligible countries (middle income, emerging democracies, and emerging markets) all over the world. Training opportunities are for senior and mid-level specialists and administrators working in agricultural trade and policy; agribusiness development; management; animal, plant, and food sciences; extension services; agricultural marketing; and many other areas. Individuals selected for training come from both the public and private sectors. All training occurs in the United States.

Training programs are designed and organized in conjunction with U.S. universities, USDA and other government agencies, agribusinesses, and consultants. The Cochran Fellowship Program is part of the USDA Foreign

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Services' 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: Support American prosperity through economic diplomacy.

Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$3,015,000	\$1,410,000	\$4,425,000

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	590	590

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

Faculty Exchange Program

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

Strategic Goals: Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world.

Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

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

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 AGRICULTURE

Participant Totals:

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

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

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 mid-career agricultural research scientists and policymakers 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:

Support American prosperity through economic diplomacy.

Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,024,709	\$576,439	\$1,601,148

Non-USG Funding:

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

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.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Strategic Goals: Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world.

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$467,933	\$0	\$467,933

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

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	32	41	73

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

Scientific Exchanges

USDA Scientific Exchanges provide opportunities for foreign scientists, researchers, and policy makers to come to the United States for training in U.S. land grant universities, government agencies, and international research centers. The purpose of the training is to provide scholars with the knowledge and skills needed to strengthen sustainable agricultural practices in their home countries.

Strategic Goals: Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world.

Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$0	\$122,696	\$122,696

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	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	5	5

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

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

participate in technical workshops, meetings, and conferences.

Strategic Goals: Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$118,432	\$0	\$118,432

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

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	0	7	7

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

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.

Most USFS international visitors are participants in short-term training programs and seminars. Also USFS hosts research scholars participating in long-term collaborative research exchanges. 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.

Program participants bring knowledge and management practices back to their home countries and colleagues while sharing their best practices and methods with USDA programs. Researchers typically continue their joint research with U.S. colleagues as international collaboration is of vital importance to the future of the world's natural resources.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Strategic Goals: Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world.

Provide humanitarian assistance and support disaster mitigation.

Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$2,705,708	\$301,914	\$3,007,622

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total 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	833	833

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

FY 2013 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$21,213,449	\$6,309,208	\$14,904,241	\$58,464†	\$0†	Not Tracked	\$383,478†	\$21,655,391†	9,128

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

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

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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

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

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

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.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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 business and civil society leaders from transitioning and post-conflict countries. The program assists 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 participants countries. 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 participants countries. 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 cities and other countries in their region. The SABIT program provides follow-up training to program 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.

During FY 2013, the SABIT program trained 161 business professionals from Eurasia in nine industry specific U.S. based programs. The programs included: Energy Efficiency in Construction; Dairy Processing and Packaging; Municipal Water Infrastructure; IPR: Technology Commercialization; Cold Chain Storage and Transport; Tourism: Destination Development and Marketing; Hotel Management: Association Development: SMEs and Fruit and Vegetable Processing and Packaging.

Strategic Goals: Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states.

Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

Support American prosperity through economic diplomacy.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$1,770,000	\$1,770,000

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	161	161

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

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Institute of Standards and Technology

The mission of the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) is to develop and promote measurement science, 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, engineering measurement sciences, and physics.

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:

Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$5,556,563	\$0	\$5,556,563

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total 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	304	304

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:

Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world.

Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total 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	3,294	3,294

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

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration

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

Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory

The Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory (GFDL) develops and uses mathematical models and computer simulations to improve our understanding and prediction of the behavior of the atmosphere, the oceans, and climate.

Since 1955 GFDL has set the agenda for much of the world's research on the modeling of global climate change and has played a significant role in the World Meteorological Organization, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change assessments, and the U.S. Climate Change Science Program. GFDL scientists focus on model-building relevant for society, such as hurricane research, prediction, and seasonal forecasting, and understanding global and regional climate change.

Strategic Goals: Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,379	\$0	\$1,379

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$6,214	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$6,214

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.

National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service's International Activities

The National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS) is dedicated to providing timely access to global environmental data from satellites and other sources to promote, protect, and enhance America's economy, security, environment, and quality of life. To fulfill its responsibilities, NESDIS--informally known as the NOAA Satellite and Information Service--acquires and manages America's operational environmental satellites, operates the NOAA National Data Centers, provides data and information services including Earth system monitoring, performs official assessments of the environment, and conducts related research.

NESDIS environmental satellite observations provide important contributions to U.S. national security by providing military users with real-time and near-real-time observations for their aircraft, ships, ground forces and facilities worldwide.

NESDIS also contributes to the national economy by providing environmental data that support resource management of energy, water, global food supplies, and other economic and environmental resources.

Our vision is to be the world's most comprehensive source and recognized authority for satellite products,

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

environmental information, and official assessments of the environment in support of societal and economic decisions. To achieve our vision, we collaborate with other agencies and organizations to describe changes to our climate and the implications of those changes. We continue to lead the effort with other agencies and countries in establishing a global observing system to meet the world's information needs for weather, climate, oceans and disasters, and developing a skilled, energetic and dedicated workforce through training, motivation, and teamwork.

NOAA maintains two primary constellations of environmental satellites: polar-orbiting and geostationary satellites. These are part of NOAA's integrated observing system, which includes satellites, radars, surface automated weather stations, weather balloons, sounders, buoys, instrumented aircraft and other sensors, along with the data management infrastructure needed for this system. This integrated system is the foundation upon which NOAA works towards achieving our four main goals: a weather-ready Nation, climate adaptation and mitigation, health oceans, and resilient coastal communities and ecosystems.

Strategic Goals: Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

Provide humanitarian assistance and support disaster mitigation.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$37,800	\$0	\$37,800

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$2,500	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$13,000	\$15,500

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
12	373	385

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

National Geodetic Survey International Activities

The National Geodetic Survey (NGS) is an ongoing program that follows a strategic plan which supports NOAA major products and services.

NGS has five goals:

- Support the users of the National Spatial Reference System,
- Modernize and improve the National Spatial Reference System,
- Expand the National Spatial Reference System stakeholder base through partnerships, education, and outreach, and
- Develop and enable a workforce with a supportive environment; and improve organizational and administrative functionality.

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: Provide humanitarian assistance and support disaster mitigation.
Advancement of science.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$111,745	\$1,000	\$112,745

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$4,750	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$4,750

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
32	15	47

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

National Weather Service International Exchange and Training Program

The National Weather Service (NWS) 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: Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.
Provide humanitarian assistance and support disaster mitigation.
Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$345,400	\$0	\$345,400

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$45,000	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$320,500	\$365,500

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
184	32	216

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:

Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
4	47	51

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

Office of General Counsel

The Office of General Counsel includes the offices of the Assistant General Counsels and Chief Counsels for all Department of Commerce 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 within 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.

Most programs are multiyear programs determined by the agreements with the funders at the Department of State and USAID.

Strategic Goals: Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$8,548,094	\$8,548,094

Non-USG Funding:

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

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
403	2,504	2,907

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: Technical Assistance and Training

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, and
- Exchanges statistical publications with over 175 countries and several international organizations.

In FY 2013, the Population Division hosted many workshops and training sessions for mainly the counterpart national statistical offices in developing countries. Most of the travel was funded by the United States Agency for International Development, but the fund amounts mentioned here belong to the larger multiyear project that sponsored this travel for statistical capacity building.

Strategic Goals: Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$4,500,000	\$4,500,000

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.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
62	240	302

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

U.S. Census Bureau International Relations Office Activities

The International Relations Staff coordinates international activities for the Census Bureau and report on them internally and to other federal agencies. This work includes managing information requests from cooperative programs with international statistical bodies, approving and reporting on international travel by Census Bureau staff and coordinating the international visitors program. The staff also provides support for the international efforts of the Chief Statistician of the United States.

Primary activities include:

- Promoting and supporting international collaboration across the Census Bureau,
- Supporting the international efforts of the Chief Statistician,
- Organizing and implementing the Foreign Visitors Program,
- Initiating, processing, maintaining, and archiving Memoranda of Understanding,
- Tracking international travel requests, approvals, and trip reports,
- Centralizing the coordination of information or data requests from international organizations such as United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, the United Nations Statistics Division, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, and Eurostat,
- Providing input to reports on international collaborations to other federal departments and agencies,
- Chairing the International Collaboration Steering Committee (ICSC) to coordinate international collaboration across Census and share the knowledge gained from its activities.

The Census Bureau's Foreign Visitors Program 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 administrative 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 Programs sets up visits for delegations from other countries to meet experts at the Census Bureau facilities. The program coordinates the visits and assists with the preparation of agenda for the visitors. Visitors are sponsored by their organization or government or by international donor groups.

Strategic Goals:

Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world.

Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total 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 COMMERCE

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	209	209

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

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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: Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world.

Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$238,321	\$85,147	\$323,468

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$49,978	\$49,978

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
189	1,061	1,250

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

FY 2013 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$202,834,998	\$202,834,998	\$0	\$737,766,195†	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$940,601,193†	44,861

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

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

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

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

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

Defense Security Cooperation Agency

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

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

- Foreign Military Financing (FMF)-funded training
- Foreign Military Sales (FMS) Program
- International Military Education and Training (IMET)

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

- Professional Military Education (PME) Exchanges
- The five Defense Regional Centers for Security Studies:
 - Africa Center for Strategic Studies (ACSS)
 - Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies (APCSS)
 - George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies (GCMC)
 - Near East South Asia Center for Strategic Studies (NESA)
 - William J. Perry Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies (CHDS)

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 2013 (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.

Strategic Goals: Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$51,607,866	\$0	\$51,607,866

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	3,494	3,494

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.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

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 2013 (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 2013 was over \$645 million.

Strategic Goals:

- Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world.
- Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states.
- Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world.

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$737,766,195	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$737,766,195

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	27,535	27,535

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

International Military Education and Training

The International Military Education and Training (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.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

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 2013, the United States provided over \$91 million in training to over 4,400 students from 134 allied and partner nations.

Strategic Goals:

Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states.

Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$91,138,057	\$0	\$91,138,057

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total 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	4,468	4,468

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

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

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.

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

Strategic Goals: Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world.

Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total 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	70	70

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 in recent years. During this time the Center has also been requested to conduct a number of short-notice, un-programmed activities to support emerging policy priorities. Between FY 2006 and FY 2012, ACSS received over \$7.4 million from 16 interagency partners. Unfortunately, over the same time period, the Center's budget has decreased by over 17 percent (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.

The Center's FY 2013 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 lines of

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

effort. Programs are formulated using a whole-of-government approach combined with insights from our African partners. The Center conducted 34 programs and 74 events over 286 days of programming in FY 2013. As a result ACSS added 783 new alumni from 51 countries to the community of interest. These alumni consist of high-ranking military, civilian, and nongovernmental security practitioners from Africa, the United States, and Europe. The Center engaged 1,379 participants from 13 countries in topical outreach.

The Center published 19 research products that reached over 14,000 consumers. To execute this vast programmatic portfolio, the 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 Economic Community of West African States, the African Union, the Institute for Security Studies, and many African professional military institutions.

In-region programs included activities that fostered collaborative communities of interest within ACSS' Area of Responsibility on countering violent extremism, transnational threats, and maritime safety and security. This focus area accounted for seven programs at 27 percent of the Center's O&M budget. AFRICOM and the DOS requested ACSS support of the African Union's continental maritime framework in a number of maritime zones in West Africa. The series reinforces an important milestone that brought together two regional economic communities (REC) -- Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) -- in a strategic dialogue and to test the framework via maritime exercise. Member states committed to drafting a Multilateral Agreement on Cooperation to Suppress Illicit Maritime Activities in West and Central Africa in FY 2013. This emphasizes 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 50 percent of the budget to hold nine programs, including a number of bilateral events, focusing on Security Sector Governance (SSG) and allocated 13 percent to execute four programs focused on various aspects of Peacekeeping Operations. Most significantly, ACSS convened an African Executive Dialogue to provide insight and recommendations on the African Union's Peace and Security Architecture (APSA). Four priority areas for action were identified and specific policy recommendations generated for African states, the African Union Commission, the RECs, and external partners, including the United States. These include strengthening APSA's conflict prevention mechanisms, decision making processes, and training troops to engage in war-fighting as well as civilian protection to strike a balance between being too "heavy-handed" and too "light-handed." The African Executive Dialogue is the beginning of an ongoing process of dialogue. ACSS intends to organize at least one follow-on meeting on the African continent to share the main themes and conclusions of the dialogue with a broader audience and focus the discussion on one or two key outstanding issues. The Africa Center will also publish a special report on unlocking APSA's potential, to be released during the second half of 2013.

Strategic Goals:

- Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world.
- Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world.
- Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.
- Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$454,518	\$0	\$454,518

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	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	177	177

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 and professional exchanges. APCSS addresses regional and global security issues by bringing together military and interagency civilian representatives of the United States, Asia-Pacific nations, and other nations as appropriate to address whole-of-government solutions in executive courses and topical workshops in Hawaii and throughout the Asia-Pacific region. Core in-resident courses include the Advanced Security Cooperation Course and Transnational Security Cooperation Course for mid- and senior-level security practitioners respectively, the Comprehensive Crisis Management Course, the Comprehensive Security Responses to Terrorism Course, the Asia-Pacific Orientation Course, and the Senior Executive Asia-Pacific Orientation Course. A complementary program of collaborative, bilateral, and multilateral workshops provides a Track 1.5 venue for addressing the urgent and important security challenges that are seen as difficult to address in other fora.

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 for accountable and effective security sector governance. A critical APCSS output is the ever-expanding network of professional and personal relationships that exist among current and future leaders and decisionmakers in the region. It is a network that enables collaborative solutions to security challenges.

During FY 2013, 1,532 graduates and participants took part in 23 resident and regional activities, totaling 18,624 participant days. APCSS ended the fiscal year with nearly 7,800 alumni from courses and other alumni-generating events and over 8,500 workshop attendees since establishment in 1995. APCSS also charted a new alumni association in Papua New Guinea, bringing the total to 55 alumni associations throughout the Asia-Pacific region and in important seam countries with which APCSS regularly engages. These associations provide the foundation for continuing engagement and capacity building through self-initiated programs that advance security and enhance cooperation.

APCSS programs continued to build Asia-Pacific partner nation capacity for effective, whole-of-government/society security cooperation in FY 2013. Among the more significant outcomes were the APCSS-facilitated development of Papua New Guinea's first-ever national security policy, a framework for an Indonesian defense white paper, and Bangladesh's first comprehensive maritime security strategy proposal for consideration by the prime minister. These security sector development efforts build upon others started in earlier years that have produced noteworthy results in FY 2013, such as the successful completion of Nepal's disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR) program for dealing with Maoist ex-combatants and the July 2013 signing of an inter-party agreement to overcome political crisis, both led by a core group of alumni that APCSS helped form in 2006.

APCSS regularly leveraged its reputation and convening authority to assemble individuals of influence from across the region to discuss and develop shared understanding on difficult security issues. Most notable was the first DOD-sponsored trilateral maritime dialogue involving China, India, and the United States in May 2013. This workshop brought together senior representatives at the Track 1-1.5 level from all three countries for a candid exchange in a non-attribution environment on shared opportunities and risks in the maritime domain. Similarly, the APCSS workshop addressing regional perspectives on the U.S. Rebalance to the Asia-Pacific in October 2012 was also noteworthy in terms of the high-level of security official it attracted and the depth of insights gleaned.

APCSS has been at the forefront of DOD efforts to engage Burma through its courses and select workshops and based on the Center's multinational model for addressing security challenges. The emphasis on effective security sector governance in a diverse learning environment is expected to contribute significantly to Burma's democratic transformation and regional integration. In FY 2013, Burma participated in two APCSS courses and two

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

workshops.

APCSS efforts on security sector inclusion are helping foster a consensus within the region for greater inclusion and contribute significantly to DOD's deliverables under the National Action Plan for Women, Peace, and Security. Center efforts to advance inclusion in the security sector include topical discussions with fellows in the standing courses to provide current regional perspectives on the role and impact of women and concerted efforts to increase the number of women in these courses.

In FY 2013, APCSS hosted a multilateral workshop on building effective security sectors through inclusion of diverse viewpoints and perspectives. Senior officials from nine nations and a variety of ministries participated in discussions which informed both national action plans and APCSS with a menu of options for advancing inclusion.

Further examples of significant institutional capacity building come from the projects initiated by APCSS participants, while attending in-resident multi-week courses, for implementation upon return to their home countries. For instance, a Nepal alumnus helped develop a Resource and Information Center and a Human Rights section within the Ministry of Defense, raising awareness and changing mindsets about human rights issues and gender equality in the Army and police forces. In another example, after developing a concept paper for establishing an Incident Management System to improve disaster response in Bangladesh, the cohort of alumni from Bangladesh received governmental approval to proceed with their project and earned support and funding from USAID to bring the project to fruition. Finally, a Samoan alumnus drafted Standard Operating Procedures for a network of disaster response agencies. As a result of his initiative, Samoa is also expanding its radio coverage within this network to improve communications for disaster response.

APCSS and NESA conducted a joint workshop in partnership with the John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University, to identify and assess the most important and likely developments that will shape water resources and policy in South Asia and the opportunities to enhance regional cooperation on water issues. The workshop served as a unique opportunity to bring together key political actors, officials, and experts for open discussion, on neutral ground, about an extraordinarily sensitive security issue. The workshop produced a number of recommendations for postworkshop actions, including creation of a water security portal to continue the dialogue and information sharing.

APCSS extended its reach beyond formal programs by engaging with regional security professionals and influencers through various outreach vehicles, such as senior leader engagement, faculty travel in the region, engagements at other organizations, and Center visits and roundtables. APCSS's virtual presence continues to shape the regional security dialogue by connecting over 5,000 "Friends, Fans, and Followers" worldwide on social media, and averaging 75,000 web page hits and over 16,600 unique visitors per month on its public website.

Strategic Goals:

- Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world.
- Provide humanitarian assistance and support disaster mitigation.
- Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.
- Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$246,581	\$0	\$246,581

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	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	270	270

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 Central Asia, Eurasia, and Europe. 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 such key issues as 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 Germany and the United States, GCMC has an international faculty and staff.

The Marshall Center conducts a variety of unique programs through three main lines of effort: the College of International Security Studies (CISS); the Partner Language Training Center Europe (PLTCE); and the Partnership for Peace Consortium (PfPC).

In FY 2013, GCMC offered 12 resident courses to 626 participants as well as 138 nonresident events to influence more than 1,732 participants. The Marshall Center's resident programs included the Program in Advanced Security Studies, the Program on Terrorism and Security Studies, Senior Executive Seminars, Seminar on Transatlantic Civil Security, the Seminar on Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction/Terrorism, the Seminar on Regional Security, and the Program in Security Sector Capacity Building. 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 33 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 almost 10,000 alumni, there are 406 distinguished alumni serving as President, Minister, Deputy Minister, Chief of Defense, Ambassador, and Members of Parliament.

The Partner Language Training Center Europe provides flexible language training for U.S. personnel while offering English and strategic language instruction for NATO allies and global partners. In FY 2013, 455 students attended PLTCE for instruction in nine different languages and dialects. PLTCE led multinational teams of experts into NATO and partner countries to help build capacity and meet International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) objectives. The overarching focus of PLTCE remains cooperating with NATO and partner nations to build sustainable language training and testing programs compliant with NATO standards that enhance interoperability.

The Partnership for Peace Consortium, co-located with the Marshall Center, is a multinational cooperative association of institutes of higher learning in defense and security issues. The PfPC is focused on the promotion of professional military education in participating nations, the encouragement of collaborative approaches to defense education, and the sharing of knowledge and best practices in security education, conflict prevention, and conflict resolution.

In FY 2013, PfPC conducted 70 events, engaging over 1,455 participants from 31 nations and was active in developing and implementing Defense Education Enhancement Programs (DEEP) for Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Mongolia, Serbia, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan. 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.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

In cooperation with the Bundeswehr (German Armed Forces) University International Security Studies Program, 14 students attended GCMC resident courses, enabling them to complete a Master of International Security Studies degree.

Some FY 2013 highlights include Senior Executive Seminars on "Central Asia After ISAF Transition: Regional Challenges and Cooperative Responses" as well as "The Global Shift of Power: Challenges, Opportunities, and Security Implications for the United States, Europe, and the World"; a conference on Ukraine Euro-Atlantic Security Architectures; a Southeast Europe Combating Transnational Organized Crime and Enhancing Border Security Processes conference; a Seminar on National Security Policy for Parliamentarians from Macedonia and Bosnia-Herzegovina; Peace Support Operations Workshops in Serbia and Tajikistan; Partnering with Afghanistan on Opportunities for International Security Cooperation in Central Asia; a Central Asia Cyber Strategy Development Workshop; and a Seminar on Border Security and Counter Illicit Trafficking in Central Asia.

Strategic Goals:

- Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world.
- Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states.
- Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.
- Provide humanitarian assistance and support disaster mitigation.
- Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world.
- Counter-narcotics and illicit trafficking.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$2,423,597	\$0	\$2,423,597

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	1,514	1,514

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

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

The Near East South Asia Center for Strategic Studies' (NESA) mission 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 Afghanistan, Iraq, Lebanon, Pakistan, and Yemen while sustaining a vibrant presence with Arabian Gulf countries, Egypt, India, the Levant, and North Africa. Additionally, our forward faculty established in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) National Defense University in Abu Dhabi since February 2013 continues to increase the Center's ability to provide an exceptional venue to exchange

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

ideas involving military and civilian participants, increase participation in foundational courses on regional security, and build partner strategic capacity in the UAE, and in the future, the greater Middle East.

NESA produced 631 alumni in FY 2013 as an outcome of 1,882 participants attending 49 programs. The programs included 12 academic resident programs and 11 short-term alumni programs with 1,078 participants from 76 countries, various outreach activities involving 643 participants, and six special initiatives with 161 participants.

NESA had foundational seminars and outreach programs led by its faculty and leadership with a focus on national-level policy and decision makers supported by OSD, CENTCOM, AFRICOM, EUCOM, and SOCOM goals and priorities. Additionally, the NESA Center held two international gatherings of the Strategic Studies Network (SSN) for over 120 participants from 65 strategic centers throughout 30 countries that constructed a series of policy papers to influence regional thinking and government-to-government contact.

In addition to its foundational seminars, NESA continues to support both OSD and CENTCOM priorities by conducting workshops and seminars, and other activities that increase the capacity of our allies and partners to disrupt, dismantle, and defeat al Qaeda; transition security responsibilities to Afghan leadership; and build security capacity in Pakistan. NESA continues to hold bilateral Track 1.5 engagements with Pakistan and India in conjunction with the University of Ottawa on a range of topics that include WMD, maritime security, and terrorism, among others. With the Hoover Institute of Stanford University, NESA conducted a US-Pak Mil-to-Mil dialogue to address ongoing tensions between American and Pakistani military. Additionally, the SSN devoted significant energy to Afghan security topics and created policy papers distributed widely throughout the security community, including being distributed to the Office of the President of Afghanistan.

Consistent with OSD and CENTCOM priorities, NESA maintains a strong series of engagements which focus on the countries impacted by the events of the Arab Uprisings. With the government of Tunisia and in parallel with AFRICOM priorities, NESA continues its program devoted to the development of a national security strategy and to navigating security sector reform. The development of a national security strategy, counterterrorism techniques, and transnational threats constitute the focus of programs with Yemen. In cooperation with the Libyan Defense College, NESA conducted a program devoted to enhancing national security following the events of the Libyan revolution.

NESA's presence throughout the Levant and Arabian Peninsula addressed priority issues for OSD, CENTCOM, and EUCOM. Engagement with the Lebanese Armed Forces Staff College focused on enhancing capability and professional curriculum to facilitate leadership development and assist in the overall security of the Lebanese state. Bilateral seminars with the UAE military led to NESA assisting the Emiratis with the creation of the UAE National Defense College, including the development of a strategic curriculum, a leadership development dimension to the program, and a plan for the expansion of the college to facilitate additional students and towards becoming a focus on regional professional military education.

Within Central Asia, NESA corresponds with OSD and CENTCOM priorities with the initiation of several programs. In cooperation with ARCENT, NESA conducted the Senior Strategic Session for military officers from Afghanistan and the Central Asia Republics that focused on regional cooperation, trans-border threats, and illicit networks. The Strategic Studies Network working group devoted to Iran created a sample of what a final nuclear agreement would look like. The working group was made up of experts from over ten nations and the draft was distributed widely throughout the Middle East, including making its way to the Iranian foreign minister. The Afghanistan Civilian-Military Human Capacity seminar is a series conducted by NESA in Kabul and Washington where leaders from both the military and civilian government come together for strategic engagement devoted to security risks and developments.

Supporting OSD priorities, along with CENTCOM and PACOM priorities, NESA supports a range of programs devoted to South Asian strategic topics. As mentioned previously, NESA supports, sponsors, and assists in leading the Ottawa Track 1.5 series of dialogues devoted to South Asia security issues, particularly between Afghanistan, India, and Pakistan. NESA has supported and helped to conduct IISS' Oman Dialogue, the most eminent gathering of strategic thinkers, government leaders, and security experts who are based in or devote their attention to South Asia.

The Center's overarching goal is to build and engage communities of influence among security professionals and opinionmakers in the NESA region. These communities are created through the production of alumni at foundation seminars in Washington, D.C., and in the region. We strengthen our relationship with these alumni over the long-

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

term through a robust plan of U.S. based and regional engagement activities. In direct support of this engagement plan, we designed NESA leveraging and networking activities working with our peers, regional security professionals, and likeminded institutions to multiply the effects of our resources and programs. We then open our community to other U.S. entities, specifically CENTCOM, and to AFRICOM and EUCOM, for utilization in support of the U.S. national security goals of eliminating misunderstanding and misconceptions in the region about America, Americans, our values, our history, our government and our policies; and building lasting bridges to and among current and potential military and civilian leaders throughout the region by leveraging our over 3,500 alumni in 43 countries.

Strategic Goals:

Support American prosperity through economic diplomacy.

Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world.

Provide humanitarian assistance and support disaster mitigation.

Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states.

Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$224,196	\$0	\$224,196

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total 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	774	774

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) supports the Office of the Secretary of Defense's policies and priorities for the Western Hemisphere by conducting educational activities for civilian and military participants from the Western Hemisphere in order to build partner capacity, and to foster trust, mutual understanding, and regional cooperation. The Perry Center's civilian and military graduates and partner institutions comprise communities of interest and a mutual support network focused on achieving a more cooperative and stable security environment in the region. The Perry Center programs deepened individual and institutional relationships and focused on critical program elements as defined by USD(P) guidance. The William J. Perry Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies (formerly CHDS) was re-named for its principal founder, former Secretary of Defense William J. Perry, in April 2013.

The Perry Center conducted 11 resident courses for 454 graduates from 33 countries, plus an additional eight in-region courses for 427 graduates. This cohort of 881 individuals comprises the largest number of Perry Center graduates for a fiscal year since the Centers creation. Perry Center faculty members, as recognized subject matter experts, were requested by Combatant Commands, U.S. Government agencies and host-nation senior service colleges to facilitate seminars and senior leader workshops, including a week-long course on Combating Transnational Organized Crime for 31 members of the J2 staff at USSOUTHCOM.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

The U.S. Department of Justice paid for Perry Center faculty to facilitate a week-long Combating Transnational Organized Crime course for 82 prosecutors and investigators in support of the Justice Sector Reform Program in Colombia, while the Joint Special Operations University paid for Perry Center faculty to facilitate a week-long seminar on Threats to Regional Security for 55 people. The Perry Center also facilitated a Combatting Terrorism Fellowship Program-funded event for 54 people in Peru on Terrorism and Crime in Latin America. Additional courses, workshops, and seminars were conducted in Colombia, Jamaica, and Panama on various issues such as national security strategies and cyber security. In-region programs strengthen relationships with fellows who have previously attended Washington, D.C.-based programs and expand DOD reach to key influencers and decision makers who cannot always attend programs in the United States.

FY 2013 also saw an expansion of the partnerships with host-nation educational institutions, and the initiation of a partnership with National Defense University of Honduras, where Perry Center faculty facilitated week-long modules within their Command and General Staff College program. The National Defense University of Honduras paid all expenses for Perry Center faculty to conduct these programs, exemplifying the emphasis to cost share wherever possible.

The Perry Center continued exporting the very successful NationLab simulation exercise program with three courses in the region, partnering with the Dominican Republic War College, the El Salvador War College and the Mexican Navy War College for an additional 293 participants. The NationLab program has been requested by these and additional countries for FY 2014.

Engaging at the strategic level, the Perry Center conducted a National Defense Planning Workshop in Guatemala to develop and refine Guatemalas National Security Strategy incorporating the concepts of interagency cooperation and strategic dialogue. The totality of these outreach activities makes significant enhancements to building and sustaining active security communities, providing access to DOD leaders as well as critical regional policy feedback.

The Perry Center hosted over 700 visitors in FY 2013 from a dozen countries, including two Ministers of Defense, one Chief of Defense, and eight 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 110 academic outreach activities across the globe for over 5,000 individuals, the vast majority of which were gifts in kind. Perry Center faculty also helped facilitate courses and seminars for sister Regional Centers, the Joint Special Operations University, and the Foreign Area Officer orientation course at the Defense Institute of Security Assistance Management.

As an integral part of the Perry Center's alumni outreach program, regional events in nine countries were conducted in FY 2013 that reached 1,171 people. These activities included roundtable discussions, lectures, and seminars which were attended by Perry Center alumni, personnel from partner institutions, and leaders from the security and defense communities. One example was a two-day Humanitarian Assistance/Disaster Relief (HA/DR) conference in Guayaquil, Ecuador, which was co-sponsored by the U.S. State Department Alumni Program. Additionally, video conferencing continued to grow and evolve as an important means of reaching diverse audiences on a regular basis. Over 18 videoconferences were delivered to 862 participants in five countries. Most of these videoconferences were a part of an ongoing series, such as lecture programs with the El Salvador alumni association and the Guadalajara alumni chapter in Mexico.

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 four specialized courses were conducted for 59 people on topics including Human Rights, Cyber Security, and Combating Transnational Organized Crime.

The Perry Center experienced significant growth in the establishment of agreements of academic cooperation with partner institutions. This program goes to the heart of strengthening institutions as well as individuals, and does so on a shared-cost basis. In so doing, the program is a valuable means of communicating and increasing understanding of U.S. policy to key influencers and decision makers in the region. The Center received and responded to new partner institution requests from universities in Colombia, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama, and Peru, and now counts over 20 partner institutions.

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 2013, the Perry Center published two editions of the Security and Defense Studies Review, which together contained 22 articles (eight by Perry Center faculty/staff and 14 by Perry Center affiliates, including course graduates), five Occasional Papers, and two Regional Insights. The Center also introduced the Perry Paper Series of monographs in FY 2013, and a Perry Center faculty member wrote the inaugural edition. Perry Center faculty members also published 19 articles through outside outlets, including universities, prominent scholarly journals, and magazines.

Strategic Goals:

- Provide humanitarian assistance and support disaster mitigation.
- Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world.
- Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world.
- Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$155,026	\$0	\$155,026

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total 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	1,015	1,015

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 program that was established to meet an emerging and urgent defense requirement to build partnerships through targeted, non-lethal, combating terrorism (CbT) education and training. The CTFP directly supports DOD and national goals by providing CbT education and training for mid- to senior-level international military officers, ministry of defense civilians, and security officials whose current or future responsibilities involve combating terrorism.

The goals of the CTFP are to build and strengthen a global network of CbT experts and practitioners at the operational and strategic levels; build and reinforce the CbT capabilities of partner nations through operational and strategic-level education; contribute to the efforts to counter the ideological support to terrorism; and provide DOD with a flexible and proactive program that can respond to emerging combating terrorism requirements and that is capable of filling identified gaps/seams in partnership strategies.

CTFP education is a mixture of existing, traditional programs and activities designed to strengthen individual, country, and regional CbT capabilities and capacities according to the priorities of the Secretary of Defense. Education may be provided at U.S. military educational institutions, regional centers, conferences, seminars, mobile education units, or other education programs. A prerequisite for CTFP funding for an educational activity is that the event will provide unique combating terrorism education as identified by a Geographic Combatant Command (GCC) and approved by the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Special Operations and Low-Intensity Conflict) (ASD (SO/LIC)).

The CTFP complements existing Security Cooperation programs and fills a current void in the U.S. Government's efforts to provide targeted counterterrorism assistance. This program is a key tool for Combatant Commanders to foster regional cooperation and professionalize foreign combating terrorism capabilities. Combatant Commands

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

(COCOMs) identify and recommend to ASD (SO/LIC) for approval CTFP participants who have a direct impact on their country's ability to cooperate with the United States in overseas contingency operations.

In FY 2013, approximately 3,098 foreign military and security officials attended CTFP-funded programs throughout the six regional COCOMs. This included combating terrorism education and training support to emerging regional and sub-regional organizations and alliances. Regional training events were particularly effective in developing personal and professional relationships among security officials from a variety of nations. Additionally, the CTFP provided a series of globally oriented programs that enhanced mutual understanding, and facilitated cooperation across the globe.

Strategic Goals: Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states.

Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$39,797,839	\$0	\$39,797,839

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total 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	4,517	4,517

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

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; and
- 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, Hawaii)
- 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.

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, Korean, Persian, Portuguese, Russian, Swahili, Turkish, and Urdu. 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.

Roughly 30 Boren Scholars and Fellows who participated in the African Languages Initiative during FY 2013 received language training at the University of Florida for an eight-week period prior to their departure overseas.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Strategic Goals:

Build a 21st century workforce; and achieve U.S. government operational and consular efficiency and effectiveness, transparency and accountability; and a secure U.S. government presence internationally.

Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world.

Support American prosperity through economic diplomacy.

Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world.

Support Intensive overseas immersion study.

Advance language study.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$16,787,318	\$0	\$16,787,318

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
1,027	0	1,027

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

FY 2013 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$6,737,682	\$6,737,682	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$6,737,682	2,458

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



DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

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

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

Office of Postsecondary Education

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

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

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

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

FIPSE funds four programs authorized under Title VII of the HEA: European Union-United States Atlantis Program, Program for North American Mobility in Higher Education, U.S.-Brazil Higher Education Consortia Program, and the

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

U.S.-Russia Program. These programs are currently administered by the International and Foreign Language Education Service.

American Overseas Research Centers Program

The American Overseas Research Centers (AORC) Program provides grants to establish or operate overseas research centers that promote postgraduate research, exchanges, and area studies. Grants may be used to pay for all or a portion of the cost of establishing or operating a center or program. Costs may include faculty and staff stipends and salaries; faculty, staff, and student travel; operation and maintenance of overseas facilities; teaching and research materials; the acquisition, maintenance, and preservation of library collections; travel for visiting scholars and faculty members who are teaching or conducting research; preparation for and management of conferences; and the publication and dissemination of material for the scholars and general public. Grants are awarded for five years.

Strategic Goals: Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world.

Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world.

Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

Advance improvements in education in the United States.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$519,639	\$0	\$519,639

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
340	0	340

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

Fulbright-Hays Doctoral Dissertation Research Abroad Program

The Fulbright-Hays Doctoral Dissertation Research Abroad Program (DDRA) provides grants to colleges and universities to fund individual doctoral students who conduct research in other countries, in modern foreign languages and area studies for periods of six to 12 months.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Strategic Goals:

Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world.

Support curriculum development for teachers.

Seek improvement of education in the United States.

Advance language acquisition and proficiency.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$3,002,377	\$0	\$3,002,377

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
97	0	97

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

Fulbright-Hays Group Projects Abroad Program

The Fulbright-Hays Group Projects Abroad (GPA) provides grants to support overseas projects in training, research, and curriculum development in modern foreign languages and area studies for teachers, students, and faculty engaged in a common endeavor. Projects may include short-term seminars, curriculum development, group research or study, or advanced intensive language programs.

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: 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.

Advanced Overseas Intensive Language Projects: 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 not exceed 12 months. 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:

Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world.

Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

Promote curriculum development.

Make strides in education in the United States.

Build foreign language acquisition and proficiency.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$2,826,448	\$0	\$2,826,448

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

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

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

Fulbright-Hays Seminars Abroad Program

The Fulbright-Hayes Seminars Abroad Program provides short-term study and travel seminars abroad for U.S. educators in the social sciences and humanities for the purpose of improving their understanding and knowledge of the peoples and cultures of other countries. Support is generally made available through interagency agreements. The Department of Education transfers funds through the State Department to Fulbright commissions in various countries to pay the costs associated with administering seminars. This partnership allows the program to use the services and expertise of binational organizations to plan and conduct seminars for U.S. educators. Seminars are 4-8 weeks in length.

Strategic Goals:

Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world.

Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world.

Provide for the advancement of curriculum development for teachers.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$389,218	\$0	\$389,218

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total 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	0	14

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

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Office of the Secretary, International Affairs Office

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

USED International Visitors Program

The Department hosts international visitors 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:

Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world.

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	1,552	1,552

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

FY 2013 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$1,551,683	\$1,536,652	\$15,031	\$40,732†	Not Tracked	\$2,500†	\$31,506†	\$1,626,421†	1,302

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 ENERGY

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

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

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

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

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

Assistant Secretary for Environmental Management

Environmental Management Programs

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

Strategic Goals: Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

Advancement of science.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$159,957	\$0	\$159,957

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$5,713	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$5,713

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
53	277	330

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

Associate Undersecretary for Environment, Health, Safety, and Security

The Office of Environment, Health, Safety, and Security establishes environmental data quality policies, requirements, and expectations for the Department of Energy (DOE) to ensure that environmental data quality are valid and reliable for use in managerial decision-making. Through the Departments Analytical Services Program (ASP), under the Office of Sustainability Support (AU-21), both on-site and off-site commercial environmental analytical laboratories are audited, and domestic/international laboratories participate in semi-annual proficiency testing (PT) to foster appropriate analytical method analyses and defensible data results. Radiological, inorganic, and organic constituents in a variety of environmental matrices (soil, water, air, vegetation, and biota, for example) are analyzed and reported to field managers and Middle East/North African nations' governments/laboratories participating in the ASP.

Analytical Services Program

The ongoing Radiation Measurements Cross-Calibration (RMCC) project was established ten years ago jointly by the DOE, NNSA (NA-21), International Nuclear Safeguards and Engagement Program; and the U.S. Department of State, International Security and Nonproliferation Bureau, Cooperative Threat Reduction Program, Partnership for Nuclear Security Office. Through a series of annual international workshops, the purpose of the RMCC project is to continue to build and strengthen collaborative partnerships between the United States Government and selected Middle East/North African (MENA) nation states via scientific collaborative engagement. This endeavor is focused upon improving regional environmental data quality and radiological measurements, promoting regional nuclear nonproliferation efforts, and fostering partnerships with MENA nation states.

The twenty-two MENA laboratories value their involvement in the Department's quality assurance PT program. The ongoing and planned introduction of nuclear power plants in the Middle East and in the North African region (four units are under construction/planned in the UAE with the first unit scheduled to go on-line in 2017), as well as various waste water desalination projects, have heightened concern that radiological and nonradiological contaminants may enter the environment and cause potential adverse effects to human health. DOE's instruction on Departmental auditing policies, procedures, and practices -- coupled with MENA participation in the Department's PT program -- ensures the quality of data to meet international and nation states' regulatory requirements, and for acquiring reliable base-line environmental data.

An off-shoot of the RMCC has been the establishment of the Environmental Radiation Detection Station (ERDS) project which support a regional approach towards conducting ambient radioisotopes air monitoring and a regional exchange of environmental data. Initially, five nation states have committed participation to the project -- Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, Qatar, and Tunisia.

In FY 2013, participants in the Analytical Services Program took part in the following activities:

- Presented MENA laboratories DOE - PT results and trends for two testing sessions, and recommended standardization for analytical methods to improve laboratory performances.
- Conducted a mock quality assurance audit of three Jordanian analytical laboratories utilizing DOE's Consolidated Audit Program quality assurance (QA) checklist. Auditing findings/observations from the three Jordanian laboratory audits were presented, with recommendations for corrective actions.
- Facilitated scientific discussions and problem solving of common MENA laboratory data quality issues and lessons learned.
- Promoted a cost-effective regional approach to environmental radiological monitoring.
- Encouraged MENA laboratories to seek DOE technical assistance to improve PT reporting results.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Strategic Goals:

Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world.

Advancement of science.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$15	\$4,623	\$4,638

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total 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	36	42

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

Japan Program (Radiation Effects Research Foundation Program)

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

In FY 2013, this program provided salary support for seven scientists including travel support for participants 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:

Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

Conduct radiation health effects.

Research for revising national and international radiation protection standards and practices.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$69,006	\$0	\$69,006

Non-USG Funding:

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

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Participant Totals:

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

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.

In FY 2013, all enrolled persons received an annual screening examination and all suspected 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 Island in anticipation of repatriation to Rongelap under an agreement with the U.S. Congress.

A major new environmental initiative under Public Law 112-149 took place to expand environmental monitoring of the Runit Dome waste containment structure. The first phase of the new initiative, to assess the safety for workers involved, was completed.

Community outreach meetings were held in the Marshall Islands and in Hawaii.

Strategic Goals:

Provide humanitarian assistance and support disaster mitigation.

Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states.

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.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
13	11	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.

Office of Environment, 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.

Three participants attended the American Industrial Hygiene Conference in Montreal, Canada, in May 2013.

Strategic Goals:

Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states.

Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$10,396	\$0	\$10,396

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

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

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

Radiological Protection of the Public and the Environment

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.

In FY 2013, one DOE participant was invited by Hokkaido University, Division of Energy and Environmental Systems in Sapporo, Japan, to present RESRAD Family of Codes to estimate radiation doses and residual radioactive materials and its application to the Fukushima Accident. There were about five other invitees from other countries. Most of the audience consisted of university faculty members and students. Another participant attended

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

the IAEA - MODARIA (Modeling and Data for Radiological Impact Assessments) technical meeting in Vienna, Austria. In the meeting, it was decided that MODARIA will have four themes and 10 work groups. The four themes are remediation of contaminated areas, uncertainties and variability, exposures and effects on biota, and marine modeling. An additional participant attended a consultants meeting on the Use of Simplified and Detailed Mathematical Models in Environmental Remediation Works at IAEA, Vienna, Austria. The purpose of the consultancy assignment was to work on a technical document on the selection of models for environmental remediation.

Strategic Goals: Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world.

Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states.

Build a 21st century workforce; and achieve U.S. government operational and consular efficiency and effectiveness, transparency and accountability; and a secure U.S. government presence internationally.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$5,013	\$0	\$5,013

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$2,500	\$3,300	\$5,800

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
2	130	132

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 2013 include the DOE hosting the ninth International Meeting of the U.S.-Russian JCCRER in San Francisco, California, to commemorate 19 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.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

The U.S. Scientific Review Group for the Russian Health Studies Program met to review semi-annual technical progress reports and proposals in November 2012 and May 2013. Also, the Russian-U.S. Scientific Review Group met in June 2013, at the Southern Urals Biophysics Institute (SUBI), in Ozersk, Russia, and at the Urals Research Institute for Radiation Medicine (URCRM) in Chelyabinsk, Russia, to review current projects, meet with researchers, and tour each projects facilities.

The Program sponsored 10 Russian graduate students and young scientists to participate in the 58th Annual Meeting of the Health Physics Society in July 2013, in Madison, Wisconsin. This annual activity is an important aspect of binational technical exchange promoted by the Russian Health Studies Program under the JCCRER Agreement.

Also, the Russian-U.S. Scientific Review Group met in September 2013, in St. Petersburg, Russia, to review concepts for potential projects and prioritize them for consideration.

In September 2013, the Russian Government hosted the 10th International Meeting of the Russian-U.S. JCCRER in St. Petersburg, Russia, to commemorate 20 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.

Strategic Goals:

- Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states.
- Conduct joint U.S.-Russian radiation health effects research to compute cancer risk.
- Estimates used by national and international organization to revise radiation protection.
- Standards and practices.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$329,068	\$0	\$329,068

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	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
26	41	67

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.

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 2013, EIA participated in a number of international energy working group meetings to discuss data reporting and energy related collaboration including the Energy Information Administration's participation in seminars, conferences, and workshops.

Strategic Goals: Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.
Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$58,196	\$0	\$58,196

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$28,206	\$28,206

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.

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's purpose internationally is to engage 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-US 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-US 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: Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$105,270	\$0	\$105,270

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

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

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 identifying and developing export and international business opportunities in partnership with U.S. private industry, developing programs and implementing policy that will enhance the U.S. energy industry's competitiveness in foreign markets, and 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: Build a 21st century workforce; and achieve U.S. government operational and consular efficiency and effectiveness, transparency and accountability; and a secure U.S. government presence internationally.

Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$502,584	\$10,408	\$512,992

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$35,019	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$35,019

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
106	446	552

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

FY 2013 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$100,774,195	\$96,074,195	\$4,700,000	\$105,600†	\$173,624†	\$152,548†	\$94,680†	\$101,300,647†	2,676

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

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

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

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

The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) is the United States Government's principal agency for protecting the health of all Americans and providing essential human services, especially for those who are least able to help themselves.

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: Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$2,904,613	\$0	\$2,904,613

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	\$105,600	\$173,624	\$152,548	\$94,680	\$526,452

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	0	45	45

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: Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

Provide humanitarian assistance and support disaster mitigation.

Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states.

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$5,200,000	\$4,700,000	\$9,900,000

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

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

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	0	611	611

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 Program

The International Experience and Technical Assistance (IETA) program is a developmental training program for

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

federal public health employees offered by the Center for Global Health 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, (4-5 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. Travel, lodging, and per diem expenses are covered by the international public health program. The participant's home office continues to pay the participant's salary and any costs associated with travel to Atlanta for workshops.

The goals of the program are to:

- Build a pool of federal public health staff qualified for and interested in long-term assignments in our global programs.
- Create a cadre of staff capable of responding to increasing requests for short-term international technical assistance.
- Provide IETA participants with a supervised work experience in the low-resourced public health countries.
- Support personnel needs of CDC programs and organizations benefiting from IETA assignees working abroad.

In FY 2013, twenty-one participants from various HHS operating divisions graduated from the IETA program successfully, having attended all training workshops and completed a 12-week minimum assignment. Participants assisted in CDC programs across the globe, working in nine different countries.

The application season for IETA's 2013 cohort began in late August 2012. In late November, after application reviews and oral interviews of candidates, twenty-four people were chosen to participate in IETA's 15th cohort. Nineteen participants represented CDC, with five coming from the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), the National Institutes of Health (NIH), and the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS). Training workshops for this group were conducted in January and March, along with a short webinar in April. Topics included an introduction to global health at CDC, the logistics of global travel (passports, medical clearance, working with the Global Travel Office), cultural adaptation, and security awareness. Participants also heard from IETA alumni about their overseas experiences. The first IETA participant deployed in late April to Thailand and others continued to deploy for three- to six-month assignments through August 12. They served in Angola, Botswana, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, and Thailand, working with the Division of Global HIV/AIDS and the Division of Tuberculosis Elimination.

Strategic Goals: Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world.

Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$575,000	\$0	\$575,000

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
23	0	23

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 2013, the NINDS supported one grant award through the International Neuroscience Fellowship Program. The grant award supported research on "Neuroaxonal Dystrophy in Purkinje Cell Death in Niemann-Pick disease type C(NPC)."

Strategic Goals: Build a 21st century workforce; and achieve U.S. government operational and consular efficiency and effectiveness, transparency and accountability; and a secure U.S. government presence internationally.
Advancement of neuroscience research.

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.

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,

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

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.

Strategic Goals: Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$267,460	\$0	\$267,460

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total 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	58	58

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

National Institute on Drug Abuse International Program

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

Strategic Goals: Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$665,988	\$0	\$665,988

Non-USG Funding:

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

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.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

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.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$86,400,000	\$0	\$86,400,000

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	1,920	1,920

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

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

FY 2013 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$7,265,518	\$1,694,054	\$5,571,464	\$58,214†	\$3,208†	\$25,626†	\$39,797†	\$7,392,363†	10,092

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 HOMELAND SECURITY

Office of International Affairs
Washington, DC 20528
www.dhs.gov • 202-282-9240

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

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: Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states.

Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total 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	1,989	1,989

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

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

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

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

Center for Domestic Preparedness

In June 1998, the Center for Domestic Preparedness (CDP) opened its doors as a training center for the nation's emergency responders. The CDP's interdisciplinary resident and 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: Provide humanitarian assistance and support disaster mitigation.

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$3,920	Not Tracked	\$1,286	Not Tracked	\$5,206

Participant Totals:

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

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

Emergency Management Institute Programs

The Emergency Management Institute (EMI), part of the National Emergency Training Center in Emmitsburg, Maryland, enhances U.S. emergency management practices and minimizes the impact of disasters on the American public through a nationwide residential and 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

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

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: Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world.

Provide humanitarian assistance and support disaster mitigation.

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$260	Not Tracked	\$1,496	\$325	\$2,081

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.

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: Provide humanitarian assistance and support disaster mitigation.

Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$91,716	\$48,770	\$140,486

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$18,972	\$3,208	\$21,274	\$23,973	\$67,427

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
61	443	504

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

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

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: Provide humanitarian assistance and support disaster mitigation.

Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world.

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$6,827	Not Tracked	\$585	Not Tracked	\$7,412

Participant Totals:

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

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

DEPARTMENT OF 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 Botswana, El Salvador, Hungary and Thailand. FLETC participates at each of the ILEAs, providing academic, program, and operational support.

FLETC International Visitors

The International Visitors/Tours Program is managed in a collaborative effort with the FLETC Public Affairs Office 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: Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world.
Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total 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	76	76

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

International Individual Students Program

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

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

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Strategic Goals:

Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world.

Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world.

Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$23,437	Not Tracked	\$985	Not Tracked	\$24,422

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.

Strategic Goals:

Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$381,227	\$381,227

Non-USG Funding:

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

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
70	1,080	1,150

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

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 Cyber Crimes Center

The International Counterproliferation Program, Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Cyber Crimes Course is designed to instruct non-technical investigators on the fundamental skills needed to combat the exploitation of digital technology in the proliferation of WMD. For the purpose of this course, digital technology includes the Internet, digital media, communications devices, wireless technology, and other related technologies. Participants analyzed methods and tools for preventing, deterring, detecting, and countering the threat of WMD proliferation through the use of digital technology, with an emphasis on an integrated national and international approach. Participants learned to use the Internet to identify, investigate, and obtain evidence on persons involved in WMD transfers and threats.

The Interpol International Child Sexual Exploitation System Course, conducted with the DOD, Defense Threat Reduction Agency, and at the request of the Interpol Crimes Against Children Unit to provide assistance to coordinate and conduct training to Brazil National Police on the International Child Sexual Exploitation (ICSE) System in Brasilia, Brazil. Goals include increasing the number of trained officers and their implementation of learned practices. Also, introduction to the Law Enforcement Officer Communications Network platform, providing a secure communication platform amongst foreign law enforcement groups so they can share trend information.

The First Responder Computer Forensics and Cyber Crime Investigations Training provides participants with the basic fundamentals of conducting Internet investigations, as well as the techniques and methodology used to search and secure digital evidence. Participants are instructed on emerging cyber crime trends including child exploitation, financial crimes and covert Internet investigations. During the training participants work in teams to identify, document, recover, and preserve digital evidence using several free software programs. On the final day of training, participants participate in a practical exercise to test their ability to identify and recover digital evidence. Future collaboration between American and foreign law enforcement groups is expected.

African Nations Child Exploitation Training occurred in Nairobi, Kenya. This course was designed by the Kids Internet Safety Alliance, a Virtual Global Taskforce partner. The training was developed to instruct developing African law enforcement officers on the proper methods and techniques used to conduct computer facilitated child exploitation/cyber investigations. The training includes undercover techniques, victim identification procedures, Internet research techniques, intellectual property tracing and practical exercises for conducting investigations and court presentation. HSI has a goal to increase the number of trained officers and their implementation of learned practices.

HSI partnered with DOD, Defense Threat Reduction Agency, on the Online Child Exploitation Investigations Workshop. Staff instructed Russian Law Enforcement on child exploitation investigations and basic forensic best practices. The travel and training was coordinated by HSI Moscow and funded by the U.S. Department of State, with

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

goals to increase the number of trained officers and their implementation of learned practices.

Strategic Goals: Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total 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

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	160	180

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

HSI Forensic Laboratory Training

The HSI Forensic Laboratory (HSI-FL), formerly the Forensic Document Laboratory, is the only crime laboratory that specializes in the examination and authentication of travel and identification documents. It also maintains an operational unit intended to promote awareness of document fraud and to expand the capabilities of field officers to detect it. The main goals of the HSI-FL's fraudulent document detection program are to minimize the vulnerabilities to U.S. security presented by document fraud by enhancing the abilities of U.S. Government officers to detect it, and to promote operational cooperation between ICE and other domestic law partners in the war against terrorism. Document examination training is in high demand by domestic and foreign law enforcement agencies, and this provides a natural bridge for outreach efforts by ICE to enhance cooperation with other agencies.

The HSI Forensic Laboratory provides a range of training to assist field officers in identifying fraudulent travel and identification documents. Most of HSI-FL's international training is intended to provide foreign law enforcement officers with a solid background on how genuine identification documents are produced and on how to identify the various types of fraud commonly seen by field officers.

Strategic Goals: Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$5,991	\$49,638	\$55,629

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$4,798	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$15,499	\$20,297

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
71	476	547

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

HSI Training Division

The Transnational Criminal Investigative Unit (TCIU) is required to attend the International Taskforce Agent Training Program (ITAT) which provides Asian, Caribbean, Central American, European, Middle Eastern, and South American Foreign National Police Investigators working with the HSI Attaches the basic information needed to properly support HSI 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/cyber crimes, money laundering, evidence processing, undercover operational planning and safety, and non-lethal firearms interactive cover and concealment drills.

From May to July 2013, HSIs National Gang Unit, HSIs International Operations, HSI Honduras, HSI El Salvador and HSI Guatemala executed Operation CAGE (Central America Gang Enforcement), a high impact enforcement operation to aggressively combat transnational gangs in Central America. HSI special agents and the HSI TCIUs from the various countries executed 221 arrests (207 gang members and 14 smuggled aliens) and seized four weapons and six vehicles. Of the 207 gang members or associates arrested, more than 64 had violent criminal histories. Seventeen were wanted for murder and one for rape.

In February 2013, HSI Kabul was contacted by the U.S. Diplomatic Security Service (DSS), Kabul, Afghanistan, requesting assistance with an investigation involving a group of Afghan nationals attempting to obtain U.S. immigrant visas by fraud. Specifically, DSS Special Agents discovered questionable family relationships in 20 U.S. immigrant visa applications, all under one petitioner, a U.S. citizen residing in Newark, California.

TCIU investigators arrested four adult male applicants for possession of fraudulent Afghan documents, in connection with this investigation. The four male subjects were Afghan citizens. All fraudulent Taskiras and Afghan passports were subsequently seized by the TCIU. Investigators pursued criminal prosecution of the suspects for violations of Afghan law.

HSI Guatemala City and the TCIU assisted the Guatemalan Public Ministry's Office in the execution of ten search arrest warrants relating to a Guatemala-based Alien Smuggling Organization led by a Ghanaian national. The investigation manifested an international network smuggling nationals from West Africa, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Chinese, Taiwanese, and others countries by bringing the aliens to Guatemala, providing an authentic but fraudulently obtained Guatemalan identity and passport, and then completing the smuggling scheme, under the new identity, to the desired point which includes Canada, Europe and the United States.

In August 2013, HSI Panama and Customs and Border Protection (CBP) Panama were fully engaged with the Government of Panama and acted in an advisory role during the interdiction and investigation phase of this HSI Counter Proliferation Investigation (CPI). HSI and CBP began working the case closely with Panamanian counterparts when it was learned the vessel could be smuggling military equipment destined for North Korea. Three additional HSI Special Agents with expertise in CPI investigations were assigned to assist the Panama in offloading containers, verifying the contents inside the containers, extracting the military equipment, cataloging and inventorying the contents of the containers, and reviewing Korean documents for significance in the prosecution efforts.

In addition, the HSI Panama TCIU was the sole Panamanian government investigative law enforcement unit assigned to investigate the case by the Chief Prosecutor. The HSI TCIU used specialized equipment including fiber optic scopes, breaching equipment, and cutting tools to access and inspect the smuggled cargo. HSI Special Agents also assisted in finding documents in the Korean language that indicated knowledge of the smuggling.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Strategic Goals: Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states.
Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$975,000	\$975,000

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	93	93

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

HSI Undercover Operations Unit

The Undercover Operations Unit oversees HSI's undercover and confidential informant activity. The unit's Confidential Informants and Investigative Support Section administratively supports all confidential informant-related matters throughout HSI. Its Undercover Operations Section oversees the use of undercover operations within HSI, allowing HSI to combat criminal organizations through covert infiltration. The Undercover Operations Unit also coordinates HSI's undercover training, including the accreditation of undercover operatives.

In FY 2013, the Undercover Operations Unit provided a four-day training session. The session focused on advanced undercover techniques and featured the following principal subjects: overviews of undercover operations; techniques and strategies used to conduct traditional and virtual undercover operations; management and oversight for undercover operations including standard operating procedures, handbooks, policy compliance, field reviews, etc.; the conduct of joint international undercover operations and developing and identifying opportunities for increased cooperation and information sharing; methods and techniques used to facilitate undercover cargo investigations; financial, cyber-currency, and money laundering investigations, with a focus on the U.S. laws and statutes; undercover strategy for conducting cyber-based fraud and financial investigations; global undercover money laundering and narcotics trafficking case studies; undercover money pickup operations; methods and techniques used to conduct online undercover investigations including, backstopping, covert web sites, domains, emails, intellectual property address research, proxy servers, online payment systems, and domain name look-ups; and backstopping undercover agents for covert investigations.

Strategic Goals: Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states.
Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world.

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
5	25	30

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

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:

Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world.

Provide humanitarian assistance and support disaster mitigation.

Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$35,720	\$0	\$35,720

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total 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	47	50

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

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

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

International Operations Division or other U.S. Government agencies, or foreign governments.

Strategic Goals:

Build a 21st century workforce; and achieve U.S. government operational and consular efficiency and effectiveness, transparency and accountability; and a secure U.S. government presence internationally.

Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world.

Provide humanitarian assistance and support disaster mitigation.

Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states.

Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$5,195	\$0	\$5,195

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
5	132	137

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.

A Refugee Affairs Division staffer provided training on refugee rights via v-tel (no funds expended other than staff time) to foreign military officers attending a training at the U.S. Department of Defense, Defense Institute of International Legal Studies (DIILS) in Newport, Rhode Island.

DIILS provides security assistance funded (IMET, FMS, CTFP) education programs on legal topics to military officers and related government officials from other countries.

Some of the countries represented included Botswana, Cote d'Ivoire, Egypt, Guatemala, India, Kenya, Moldova, Mongolia, Malawi, Macedonia, Niger, Pakistan, Rwanda, Seychelles, South Sudan, South Korea, Tanzania, Turkey, and Zambia.

Another RAIO staffer conducted training in Nairobi for UNHCR employees from various countries. The training took place while the staff member was in the region for meetings and site visits.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Strategic Goals:

Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world.

Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states.

Provide humanitarian assistance and support disaster mitigation.

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

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

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

RAIO Training

The USCIS Refugee, Asylum, and International Operations Directorate is involved in capacity-building efforts with other governments. The RAIO Training Branch conducts training for refugee officers, asylum officers, and adjudications officers in the International Operations branch and works with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to invite foreign government officials to receive training on U.S. refugee and asylum law and policy. The program costs are covered by the RAIO Directorate, foreign governments, and UNHCR.

In FY 2013, two Immigration Officers representing the government of the Bahamas attended the RAIO Combined Training Course held in Lansdowne, Virginia, from February 5 to February 22, 2013.

Strategic Goals:

Provide humanitarian assistance and support disaster mitigation.

Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states.

Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$5,832	\$0	\$5,832

Non-USG Funding:

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

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

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.

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:

Provide humanitarian assistance and support disaster mitigation.

Support American prosperity through economic diplomacy.

Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states.

Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world.

Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world.

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:	Support American prosperity through economic diplomacy.
	Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states.
	Provide humanitarian assistance and support disaster mitigation.
	Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world.
	Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.
	Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world.
	Maritime safety.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,549,600	\$0	\$1,549,600

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	28	28

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

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:

Provide humanitarian assistance and support disaster mitigation.

Support American prosperity through economic diplomacy.

Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states.

Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world.

Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world.

Maritime safety.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$2,294,131	\$2,294,131

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
233	937	1,170

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

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.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Strategic Goals:

- Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world.
- Support American prosperity through economic diplomacy.
- Provide humanitarian assistance and support disaster mitigation.
- Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states.
- Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world.
- Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.
- Maritime safety.

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	3,847	3,847

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

U.S. Coast Guard Resident Training Programs

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

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Strategic Goals:

Provide humanitarian assistance and support disaster mitigation.

Support American prosperity through economic diplomacy.

Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states.

Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world.

Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

Maritime safety.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$1,822,698	\$1,822,698

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	239	239

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

FY 2013 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$742,696	\$688,157	\$54,539	\$2,452,654†	\$103,513†	\$230,636†	\$58,850†	\$3,588,349†	896

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

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

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

The mission of the Department of the Interior (DOI) is to protect and provide access to America's natural and cultural heritage and honor America's federal trust responsibilities to Native American tribes. The Department manages U.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 sciences. 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

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

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

- Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.
- Provide humanitarian assistance and support disaster mitigation.
- Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total 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	474	474

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. The programs 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.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Strategic Goals: Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$97,498	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$97,498

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	29	29

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.

NPS 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 NPS exchange visitors 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.

During FY 2013, the National Park Service Exchange Visitor Program hosted 55 international visitors at NPS units and offices. Reciprocally, 56 NPS staff members traveled abroad to meet with foreign national park and protected area staff. NPS exchange programs in the United States provided essential, practical training to college students and recent graduates. Opportunities to interact with NPS scientists and managers, complimented exchange visitors classroom education and provided valuable insights to NPS J-1 interns. NPS also brought international park staff, and other related professionals, together with their U.S. counterparts to share perspectives on management challenges and to exchange best practices.

Participants in the NPS's Specialist, Short-term Scholar, and Government Visitor Programs included those from Cameroon, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, India, Japan, Nepal, New Zealand, Peru, Senegal, Spain, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and the United Kingdom. Those exchange visitors met with their counterparts in the NPS Mid-Atlantic Inventory and Monitoring Network, Biscayne National Park, Everglades National Park, the NPS Intermountain Regional Office, the Submerged Resources Program, Rock Creek Park, Acadia National Park, Great Smoky Mountains National Park, African Burial Ground National Historical Park, Cape Cod National Seashore, the Atlantic Resource Center, Denali National Park, Bandelier National Monument, Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, Voyageurs National Park, Yellowstone National Park, Zion National Park, Aztec Ruins National Monument, and U.S. Virgin Islands National Park. These exchange visitors consulted NPS staff regarding many natural resources concerns, preservation challenges, and park management issues. Program topics included many NPS programs, such as ecosystem restoration, wildlife management, aquatic species, forest management, human-wildlife conflict collaboration, carrying capacity, and wilderness management.

NPS also hosted 20, J-1 interns who came from Belarus, Denmark, France, Italy, Japan, Macau, Mexico, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom. These interns trained in a variety of natural resources management fields in the following NPS units: Acadia National Park, Big Bend National Park, Cape Cod National Seashore, the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Park, Everglades National Park, Grand Canyon National Park, Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, Katmai National Park and Preserve, Klondike-Gold Rush National Historical Park, Mammoth Cave National Park, Muir Woods National Monument, Olympic National Park, the Saguaro Desert Research and Learning Center, and Zion National Park.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Additionally, NPS staff provided technical assistance and consulted with foreign protected area agencies and national parks in other countries. NPS employees in a variety of professions attended international natural and cultural resource organizations' meetings and in some cases gave presentations. U.S. national park staff shared research with their sister national park partners abroad. The Sister Park initiative is an informal, no/low-cost framework for NPS units to share lessons learned and exchange best practices with foreign counterpart parks having similar resources and geological features.

In FY 2013, the NPS Exchange Visitor Program was effective in improving both U.S. and foreign protected area management. By facilitating exchanges of best practices, NPS promoted preservation of natural resources in national parks in the United States and around the world. Through collaborating on shared challenges, during this fiscal year, international participants and NPS staff gained new perspectives, developed lasting professional relationships, and promoted cross-cultural understanding. NPS looks forward to continuing future exchange activities to carry out NPS' international mission.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Strategic Goals:

Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world.

Promote preservation of natural resources in national parks and protected areas around the world.

Increase international understanding through training young conservationists.

Collaborate with international parks and protected areas to protect shared species.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$14,530	\$9,000	\$23,530

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$105,532	\$71,015	\$45,733	Not Tracked	\$222,280

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
56	55	111

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

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

United States Fish and Wildlife Service

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is the principal federal agency responsible for conserving, protecting, and enhancing fish, wildlife, and plants and their habitats for the continuing benefit of the American people. The Service manages the 94-million-acre National Wildlife Refuge System and enforces federal wildlife laws, administers the Endangered Species Act, manages migratory bird populations, restores nationally significant fisheries, conserves and restores wildlife habitat, and helps foreign governments with their conservation efforts. It also oversees the Federal Aid program that distributes hundreds of millions of dollars in excise taxes of fishing and hunting equipment to state fish and wildlife agencies.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service International Programs

Through its international programs, the Fish and Wildlife Service works multilaterally with many partners and nations in the implementation of international treaties, conventions, and on-the-ground projects for conservation of species and their habitats. The Division of International Conservation seeks to strengthen the capacity of interested local conservation and natural resources managers, institutions, and communities in the regions around the world to conserve wildlife, including species conservation and their habitats. The Division of Scientific Authority is involved in science-based conservation and enhancement of species in the wild on a global basis, with a focus on plants and animals subject to international trade. The Division of Management Authority implements domestic laws and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora to promote long-term conservation of global fish and wildlife resources. In response to ever-increasing global pressures of wildlife trade and habitat loss on species worldwide, the office dedicates its efforts to conserving species at risk through trade and by implementing policies, capacity building, community outreach and education, and technical assistance activities that have a broad impact on conservation overall.

Strategic Goals: Protection of fish, wildlife, and plants and their habitats.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$569,325	\$33,750	\$603,075

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$807,952	\$32,498	\$136,080	Not Tracked	\$976,530

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
40	65	105

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.

Exchange Visitor Scientist Program

The U.S. Geological Survey conducts one distinct exchange program. USGS hosts international visiting scientists who travel to the United States and participate in the USGS research studies program 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: Provide humanitarian assistance and support disaster mitigation.

Advancement of science and knowledge.

Investing in people - education.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$104,302	\$11,789	\$116,091

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$1,441,672	Not Tracked	\$48,823	\$58,850	\$1,549,345

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	177	177

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

FY 2013 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$65,605,086	\$18,384,022	\$47,221,064	\$69,802†	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$9,501†	\$65,684,389†	61,242

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

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

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Public Affairs
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530
www.justice.gov • 202-514-2007

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

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

Antitrust Division

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

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

The historic goal of the antitrust laws is to protect economic freedom and opportunity by promoting competition in the

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

marketplace. Competition in a free market benefits American consumers through lower prices, better quality, and greater choice. Competition provides businesses the opportunity to compete on price and quality, in an open market and on a level playing field, unhampered by anticompetitive restraints. Competition also tests and hardens American companies at home, the better to succeed abroad.

Antitrust Division International Technical Assistance Programs

The Antitrust Division conducts international training activities to transfer U.S. knowledge and experience in competition policy and law enforcement, to facilitate the development of sound competition policy and law enforcement, and to promote the application of free market principles in transition economies.

In FY 2013, DOJ continued to provide technical assistance on competition law and policy matters to newer competition agencies, including agencies in Chile, China, Croatia, the Dominican Republic, Japan, Korea, the Philippines, Romania, South Africa, Turkey, and Vietnam. DOJ also provided commentary on non-Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) countries' proposed laws, regulations, and guidelines; 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:

Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states.

Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

Promoting economic growth and prosperity.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$6,451	\$20,539	\$26,990

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$14,802	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$9,501	\$24,303

Participant Totals:

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

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.

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, and the U.S. Department of Defense. These agencies fund ICITAP's programs.

As ICITAP works within the framework of the USG's foreign assistance strategy, it focuses on key DOJ concerns: international terrorism and transnational crime. DOJ efforts to protect the United States require effective international law enforcement partnerships, and strengthening national security calls for the promotion overseas of democracy, regional stability, and rule of law.

ICITAP focuses on long-term comprehensive, sustainable law enforcement reform in a broad range of subject matter areas:

- Organizational Development
- Transnational Crime
- Criminal Investigations
- Public Integrity and Anticorruption
- Specialized and Tactical Skills
- Forensics
- Basic Police Skills
- Academy and Instructor Development
- Community Policing
- Corrections
- Marine and Border Security
- Information Systems
- Criminal Justice Coordination

ICITAP's expertise has grown over the years in response to three types of development challenges, each requiring a unique approach: (1) enhancing the capabilities of existing law enforcement institutions in emerging democracies and developing countries, (2) assisting key allies in combating terrorism and corruption, and (3) developing law enforcement institutions in the context of post-conflict reconstruction or international peacekeeping operations.

ICITAP programs are designed in partnership with the host countries. Program implementation methods include on-the-ground, 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

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Federal Bureau of Investigation; the Drug Enforcement Administration; the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives; the Bureau of Prisons; the U.S. Marshals Service; the Internal Revenue Service; and the Department of Homeland Security. View more program information electronically at www.justice.gov/criminal-icitap.

Strategic Goals: Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states.

Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$44,012,982	\$44,012,982

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	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
787	20,069	20,856

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 and 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.

Strategic Goals: Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total 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	1,779	1,779

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

Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance, and Training Program

The Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance, and Training (OPDAT) Program works with partner countries to develop and strengthen fair, just, accountable, and sustainable justice systems; to build strong international partners to combat transnational criminal activities; and to enhance and foster the administration of justice and rule of law consistent with international norms and standards.

OPDAT's programs and projects support the United States national security, law enforcement, and justice policy goals and priorities by assisting foreign counterparts in developing and implementing capabilities to address and combat terrorism, terrorism financing, money laundering and economic crime, organized crime, corruption, cyber crime, intellectual property crimes, trafficking in persons, trafficking in narcotics, and other transnational criminal activities. OPDAT does so by encouraging legislative and justice sector reform in countries with inadequate laws; by assisting with legislative drafting; by improving the skills of foreign prosecutors, investigators and judges through case based mentoring, practical workshops and developmental programming; and by promoting the rule of law and regard for human rights.

Established in 1991 in response to the growing threat of transnational crime, OPDAT draws on Department of Justice (DOJ) resources and expertise to customize and implement assistance programs tailored to meet the needs of partner nations. When possible, OPDAT synchronizes its assistance programs with those of the International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP). OPDAT also coordinates with U.S. interagency partners, with the international donor community, with multinational organizations, and with relevant international experts.

The majority of OPDAT's assistance programs are implemented in country by Resident Legal Advisors (RLAs), who are experienced U.S. prosecutors attached to U.S. Embassies for at least one year, typically longer. OPDAT also deploys Intermittent Legal Advisors (ILAs), U.S. prosecutors who are on targeted assignments of less than a year.

Strategic Goals:

Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states.

Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,507,398	\$0	\$1,507,398

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	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
396	16,918	17,314

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

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 counter-narcotics 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.

In FY 2013, the International Training Section conducted 12 briefings and tours of the DEA Training Academy facilities to 47 foreign law enforcement officials, which focused on the types of training programs available.

Strategic Goals:

Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world.

Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world.

Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total 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	47	47

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: Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$970,963	\$1,184,274	\$2,155,237

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
1,320	14,042	15,362

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

Federal Bureau of Investigation

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

Federal Bureau of Investigation International Training Programs

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

Additionally, the FBI trains law enforcement officers in both basic and advanced investigative techniques and principles in an effort to promote country-to-country cooperation. Besides its participation in international working groups, the FBI is involved in the exchange of mid-level supervisory personnel from police agencies. Its relationship with INTERPOL facilitates the rapid exchange of criminal investigative information on drug smuggling and other international crimes.

The FBI 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 FBI formulates and coordinates country-specific training and assistance.

International training opportunities include U.S.-based training (at the FBI Academy in Quantico, Virginia), and overseas in-country 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 and Bureau of Counterterrorism program funding, the FBI provides training on a wide range of criminal investigative and counterterrorism procedures that fall under the FBI's investigative authorities. In addition, the FBI receives funding from other federal agencies that include the Department of Defense (DOD) and the Department of Justice (DOJ).

The FBI 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 FBI also provides assistance to foreign students who have been selected to attend the National Academy program at the FBI Academy.

During FY 2013, the FBI conducted 329 training courses providing training to 4,902 international students from 139 different countries both in their country of origin and in the United States.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Strategic Goals: Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$15,899,210	\$2,003,269	\$17,902,479

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$55,000	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$55,000

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
965	4,902	5,867

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

FY 2013 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$11,200	\$11,200	\$0	\$43,200†	\$0†	\$0†	\$0†	\$54,400†	300

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

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Office of Public Affairs
200 Constitution Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20210
www.dol.gov • 202-693-4676

The 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.

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.

In FY 2013, OCFT awarded approximately \$60 million for nine projects supporting activities in over 19 countries to eliminate exploitative child labor, while continuing to oversee technical assistance projects funded in previous fiscal

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

years.

In FY 2013, OCFT staff traveled to Turin, Italy, to participate in an International Labor Organization (ILO)-sponsored training on Harvesting a Future Without Child Labor: Eliminating Harmful Practices in Agriculture. Also, officials from the ILOs Special Action Programme to Combat Forced Labor conducted training for OCFT staff on new forced labor methodology and survey guidelines to estimate forced labor of adults and children.

Strategic Goals: Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

Combatting child labor, forced labor and human trafficking through integrated approaches and evidence.

Improve worker rights and livelihoods for vulnerable populations.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$10,400	\$0	\$10,400

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
37	3	40

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

Technical Assistance and Cooperation Division

The Technical Assistance and Cooperation Division funds and oversees technical assistance projects that build the capacity of governments, workers, and employers to improve respect for worker rights. The Division currently has over 25 active technical cooperation projects across the globe that provide approximately \$76 million in technical assistance to improve worker rights, livelihoods and labor law compliance. Since 1995, we have developed programs in more than 72 countries addressing a wide range of labor issues.

Strategic Goals: Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states.

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
1	110	111

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

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

BLS 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.

The ITC conducted six international seminars in FY 2013: Measuring Productivity (June 10-14, 2013); Constructing Producer Price Indexes and Import and Export Price Indexes (June 17-21, 2013); Constructing Consumer Price Indexes (June 24-28, 2013); Economic Indicators (July 22-26, 2013); Labor Market Information from Household Labor Force Surveys (September 9-13, 2013); and Labor Market Information from Business Establishment Surveys (September 16-20, 2013). Nineteen participants from eight countries participated in these seminars.

Strategic Goals:

Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states.

Statistical capacity building.

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$43,200	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$43,200

Participant Totals:

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

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

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

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) hosted 130 visitors from 24 countries and 1 visitor from the Palestinian Territories in FY 2013.

Strategic Goals: Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states.

Statistical capacity building.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total 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	130	130

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

FY 2013 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$772,746,427†	\$768,591,196	\$4,155,231†	\$97,850,824†	\$55,773,064†	\$21,693,158†	\$674,948†	\$948,738,421†	362,153

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.

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Office of Public Information
2201 C Street, NW
Washington, DC 20520
www.state.gov • 202-647-6575

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

Bureau of African Affairs

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

Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs

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

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Strategic Goals: Provide humanitarian assistance and support disaster mitigation.

Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world.

Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$173,186	\$44,343	\$217,529

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
67	500	567

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: Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$131,868,745	\$0	\$131,868,745

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	14,252	14,252

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

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Bureau of 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:

- Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world.
- Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world.
- Provide humanitarian assistance and support disaster mitigation.
- Build a 21st century workforce; and achieve U.S. government operational and consular efficiency and effectiveness, transparency and accountability; and a secure U.S. government presence internationally.
- Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$2,208,103	\$142,113	\$2,350,216

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$46,408	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$46,408

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
1,624	31,711	33,335

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

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Bureau of 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 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:

Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

Support American prosperity through economic diplomacy.

Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states.

Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world.

Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$3,950,000	\$0	\$3,950,000

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$100,050	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$100,050

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
7	96	103

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

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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 seven to 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.

Citizen Exchange competitions are announced throughout the year at the following State Department, Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs website address: <http://exchanges.state.gov/grants>.

Strategic Goals:

Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world.

Support American prosperity through economic diplomacy.

Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world.

Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$102,232,075	\$0	\$102,232,075

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$4,266,347	\$56,400	Not Tracked	\$4,322,747

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
6,149	10,963	17,112

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 supports exchanges designed to help students from the Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities understand the other community and the conflict in Cyprus from a different perspective and learn conflict resolution and mediation skills.

The Wye River Peace Accords Exchanges aims to support and advance implementation of the Middle East peace through education activities among the Palestinian Authority and Israel and organizations in the United States.

The Education for Development and Democracy Initiative aims to strengthen educational systems and democratization principles and fortify and extend vital development partnerships between United States and Africa.

Strategic Goals:

Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world.

Support American prosperity through economic diplomacy.

Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world.

Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$59,954,185	\$0	\$59,954,185

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$1,630,089	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$1,630,089

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
385	1,590	1,975

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

Fulbright Program and Related Academic Exchange Programs

The J. William Fulbright Educational Exchange Program was established in 1946, in the aftermath of World War II, and has become an integral part of U.S. bilateral relations with over 150 countries. The Fulbright Program remains America'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:

Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states.

Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world.

Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world.

Support American prosperity through economic diplomacy.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$245,960,334	\$0	\$245,960,334

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$95,036,827	\$37,883,363	\$19,673,032	\$7,000	\$152,600,222

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
3,929	5,416	9,345

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

Global Educational Programs

The Educational Information and Resources Branch is located within the Office of Global Educational Programs under Academic Programs. 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 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 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 Fellow 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:

Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world.

Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world.

Support American prosperity through economic diplomacy.

Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states.

Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$58,707,322	\$0	\$58,707,322

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$338,597	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$338,597

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
305	18,416	18,721

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

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:

Support American prosperity through economic diplomacy.

Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world.

Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states.

Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world.

Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$90,578,000	\$0	\$90,578,000

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	4,784	4,784

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

Other Appropriations Programs

Other Appropriations Programs are a collection of separately appropriated exchange programs. They include the

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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:

Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world.

Support American prosperity through economic diplomacy.

Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states.

Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

Provide humanitarian assistance and support disaster mitigation.

Build a 21st century workforce; and achieve U.S. government operational and consular efficiency and effectiveness, transparency and accountability; and a secure U.S. government presence internationally.

Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$16,776,491	\$3,827,000	\$20,603,491

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$2,197,000	\$10,058,246	\$1,671,001	\$663,000	\$14,589,247

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
146	1,227	1,373

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

Special Academic Exchange Programs

Special Academic Programs are exchanges mandated by Congress to fulfill the goals of the Fulbright-Hays Act in

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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 centers that 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:

- Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world.
- Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world.
- Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states.
- Support American prosperity through economic diplomacy.
- Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$17,629,000	\$0	\$17,629,000

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$1,634,270	\$239,325	Not Tracked	\$1,873,595

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
2,859	34	2,893

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

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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.

Strategic Goals:

Support American prosperity through economic diplomacy.

Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states.

Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world.

Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$658,994	\$0	\$658,994

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$134,291	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$134,291

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
21	46	67

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

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs

The Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs is responsible for advising the Secretary of State regarding countries within the region, and guiding the operation of U.S. diplomatic establishments in the countries of the region while implementing foreign policy throughout Europe and Eurasia.

Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs

Public Diplomacy (PD) programs throughout Europe are far too numerous to mention with specificity. PD funds support a range of programming that includes cultural programs, U.S. and foreign exchange, speaker programs, support for foreign educational and cultural institutions through joint public diplomacy programs, as well as training programs. All programs have a U.S. component and are implemented through U.S. or foreign NGOs or cultural institutions. Very few programs last more than a year.

Strategic Goals:

Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

Build a 21st century workforce; and achieve U.S. government operational and consular efficiency and effectiveness, transparency and accountability; and a secure U.S. government presence internationally.

Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states.

Support American prosperity through economic diplomacy.

Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world.

Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$8,482,925	\$46,000	\$8,528,925

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$278,400	\$20,000	\$5,000	\$4,948	\$308,348

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
890	94,804	95,694

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.

Title VIII funds were reduced from \$5 million to \$3.5 million.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Strategic Goals: Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

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
354	0	354

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

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Bureau of International Information Programs

The Bureau of International Information Programs (IIP) is the principal international strategic communications service for the U.S. foreign affairs community. IIP designs, develops, and implements a wide variety of strategic public diplomacy initiatives and strategic communications programs, using Internet and print publications, traveling and electronically transmitted speaker programs, and information resource services.

U.S. Speaker/Specialist Programs

The Bureau of International Information Programs is the principal U.S. Government organization responsible for informing and influencing international audiences about U.S. policy and American society. Through the U.S. Speaker/Specialist Programs, IIP recruits speakers and specialists from both the public and private sectors to speak and to serve as consultants, or to conduct workshops and seminars for professional audiences, on such topics as international security, trade policy, democracy, issues of civil society, education, free and fair elections, the environment, the rule of law, and the free press. Annually, IIP programs recruit 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:	Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world.
	Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world.
	Provide humanitarian assistance and support disaster mitigation.
	Support American prosperity through economic diplomacy.
	Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states.
	Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.
	Advancement of Science (STEM Education).

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$3,808,749	\$9,682	\$3,818,431

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
684	0	684

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

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs

The Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) advises the President, Secretary of State, other bureaus in the Department of State, and other departments and agencies within the U.S. Government on the development of policies and programs to combat international narcotics and crime. The INL narcotics control program has two primary goals: (1) to use the full range of U.S. diplomacy to convince foreign governments of the importance and relevance of narcotics control to bilateral and multilateral relations and to promote cooperation with the United States and (2) to employ the Bureau's various programs to help stop the flow of illegal drugs to American soil.

International Demand Reduction Training and Technical Assistance

The International Demand Reduction Training and Technical Assistance program seeks to reduce the worldwide demand for illicit drugs by motivating foreign governments and institutions into giving increased attention to the negative effects of drug abuse upon society. In addition, the program attempts to mobilize international opinion against the drug trade and mobilize regional and international support for counternarcotics policies, programs, and strategies.

Strategic Goals:

- Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.
- Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world.
- Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$3,991,000	\$0	\$3,991,000

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
82	2,990	3,072

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

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Bureau of 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:

- Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.
- Support American prosperity through economic diplomacy.
- Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states.
- Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world.
- Interfaith dialogue and minority rights.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$10,551,188	Not Tracked	\$10,551,188

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
156	14,578	14,734

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

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs

The Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs is responsible for managing and promoting U.S. interests in the region by supporting democracy, trade, and sustainable economic development, and fostering cooperation on issues such as drug trafficking and crime, poverty reduction, and environmental protection.

The Bureau works with its partners in the Americas to generate broad-based growth through freer trade and sound economic policies, to invest in the well-being of people from all walks of life, and to make democracy serve every citizen more effectively and justly.

The Bureau strives to strengthen an inter-American community formed by:

- Economic partners that are democratic, stable, and prosperous.
- Friendly neighbors that help secure our borders against terrorism and illegal drugs.
- Nations that work together in the world to advance shared political and economic values.

Post-Generated Exchange Programs

Post-generated exchanges in the Western Hemispheric region consist of a variety of exchanges, seminars, and conferences that promote the United States' interests in democracy, trade, and sustainable economic development. Programs also foster cooperation on issues such as drug trafficking and crime, poverty reduction, and environmental protection.

Strategic Goals:

Provide humanitarian assistance and support disaster mitigation.

Build a 21st century workforce; and achieve U.S. government operational and consular efficiency and effectiveness, transparency and accountability; and a secure U.S. government presence internationally.

Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world.

Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world.

Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

Support American prosperity through economic diplomacy.

Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$7,560,899	\$86,093	\$7,646,992

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$48,400	Not Tracked	\$48,400

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
1,127	141,961	143,088

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

FY 2013 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$401,631	\$238,432	\$163,199	\$1,243,581†	\$0†	\$416,644†	\$79,267†	\$2,141,123†	1,373

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

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

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Office of Public Affairs
1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE
Washington, DC 20590
www.dot.gov • 202-366-4000

The Department of Transportation (DOT) is a Cabinet-level executive department commissioned to serve the United States by ensuring a fast, safe, efficient, accessible, and secure transportation system that meets vital national interests and enhances the quality of life of the American people, today and into the future. Leadership of the DOT is provided by the Secretary of Transportation, who is the principal adviser to the President in all matters relating to federal transportation programs.

The DOT includes the Office of the Secretary 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 Office of International Transportation and Trade within the Office of the Secretary, are engaged in international cooperation, training, and exchange activities. The Office of International Transportation and Trade oversees the formulation of international 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: Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world.

Operation of safe, secure, and efficient international airspace.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$153,151	\$153,151

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$1,225,402	\$0	\$293,089	\$79,267	\$1,597,758

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	560	560

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

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal 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.

-- 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:

Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states.

Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world.

Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$214,735	\$10,048	\$224,783

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$18,179	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$18,179

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
72	182	254

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

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration

The Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA) was established as a separate administration within the Department on January 1, 2000, pursuant to the Motor Carrier Safety Improvement Act of 1999. Its primary mission is to reduce crashes, injuries, and fatalities involving large trucks and buses. Headquartered in Washington, D.C., FMCSA employs more than 1,000 individuals nationwide and works to improve bus and truck safety and save lives.

Drug Interdiction Assistance Program

The Drug Interdiction Assistance Program (DIAP) is a specialized unit of the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration. Established in 1988, the program assists law enforcement officials in the detection and apprehension of transporters and users of illicit drugs relating to commercial motor vehicles. Program focus includes the development and distribution of techniques to rapidly identify in-transit commercial drivers and vehicles involved in criminal activity.

The mission of DIAP is based on and delivered through

- Support of investigative/informational requests.
- Support of transportation security initiatives.
- Integration of effective technology.
- Highway drug interdiction training.
- Use of discretionary funding.
- Providing technical assistance.

Since inception, members of the DIAP team have trained over 105,000 federal, state, and local officials in commercial vehicle drug and criminal interdiction tactics and techniques. Illicit drug seizures and criminal apprehensions routinely increase dramatically after training.

In November 2012, one U.S. instructor traveled on FMCSA funds to Kitchener, Ontario, Canada, to train 49 provincial and municipal police officers in Commercial Motor Vehicle Criminal Interdiction.

In May 2013, one police officer from Victoria, Australia, traveled on Victoria funds to San Marcos, Texas, to attend Commercial Motor Vehicle Criminal Interdiction Instructor Certification training.

Strategic Goals: Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,697	\$0	\$1,697

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

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

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

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. These international activities allow the FRA to develop railroad related cooperative agreements amongst various countries and facilitate communication between foreign passenger and freight railroad organizations and U.S. rail related industries. 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. The program is ongoing and supports both USDOT's and FRA's strategic policy goals of international training and technical exchange.

Strategic Goals: Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total 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
172	189	361

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

DEPARTMENT OF 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: Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total 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	\$123,555	Not Tracked	\$123,555

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.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

The primary mission of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) is to save lives and prevent injuries or economic losses resulting from road crashes. NHTSA's programs focus on two areas: (1) design and construction of vehicles and equipment, which includes developing and issuing regulations that improve the safety of motor vehicles and passengers, and (2) behavioral issues, with a specific focus on best practices for drivers, passengers, pedestrians, and other road users.

NHTSA International Activities

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration has limited authority in the international affairs arena, and therefore does not have a formal international program. The only international activity that is supported by Congress through appropriations is travel to attend meetings related to global harmonization of vehicle safety standards. NHTSA does not have the authority to provide any technical assistance to a foreign country. In some very specific and unique instances, NHTSA has provided its expertise to foreign countries under the authority of the Secretary of Transportation or another federal agency of the U.S. Government. More often, NHTSA entertains requests from domestic and foreign entities, both governmental and private, to give briefings at its headquarters on its traffic safety, research, and regulatory programs.

Strategic Goals: Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world.

Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	65	65

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

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Research and Innovative Technology Administration

The Research and Innovative Technology Administration (RITA) coordinates the Department's research programs and is charged with advancing the deployment of cross-cutting technologies to improve America's transportation system. As directed by Congress in its founding legislation, RITA leads DOT in:

- Coordinating, facilitating, and reviewing the Department's research and development programs and activities.
- Advancing innovative technologies, including intelligent transportation systems.
- Performing comprehensive transportation statistics research, analysis, and reporting.
- Providing education and training in transportation and transportation-related fields.

Transportation Information Exchanges

In the international area, RITA/Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS) collects, analyzes, and disseminates data and information on U.S. international trade, international travel, and global transportation issues, and conducts international exchanges and collaboration activities within the Department with other statistical and transportation agencies, and with other international organizations. These activities support the DOT strategic goal. BTS is identified as the lead agency for the North American Transportation Statistics Interchange.

Canada hosted the North American Transportation Statistics Interchange in 2013. This meeting is held every year, and rotates among Canada, Mexico, and the United States.

Strategic Goals: Cooperate on joint projects and exchange information on transportation statistics.

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
11	56	67

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

FY 2013 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	\$31,832†	\$31,832†	279

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

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



DEPARTMENT OF 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 to enforce the law with integrity and fairness to all.

IRS International Visitors Programs

The International Visitors Programs (IVP) provide 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 the Inter-American Center for Tax Administration (CIAT), the Intra-European Organisation of Tax Administration (IOTA), and the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Strategic Goals: Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states.

Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total 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
65	75	140

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

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

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.
- 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 and best practices by foreign supervisory authorities.

Following are various types of FTA Projects/Assignments:

- International FTA Visitors Briefings
- OCC Sponsored Formal Classroom Training
- On-site participation in bank examinations
- Secondments
- U.S. Government-sponsored Projects
- IMF/World Bank Projects

The OCC's Foreign Technical Assistance program in FY 2013 involved training and/or assistance to 23 countries. Nearly 140 foreign regulators participated in an FTA activity provided by the OCC. In FY 2013, the OCC hosted a foreign regulator from Austria in a Large Bank Supervision secondment.

Strategic Goals:

Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states.

Supervisor and regulatory - banking.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total 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	\$31,832	\$31,832

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
1	138	139

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

FY 2013 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$255,778	\$255,778	\$0	Not Tracked	\$75,651	\$5,819	Not Tracked	\$337,248	114

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 over 327,000 personnel in a network of 151 medical centers, 300 Vet centers, 820 community-based outpatient clinics, 135 community living centers, 6 independent outpatient clinics, 103 residential rehabilitation centers, 139 integrated disability evaluation system sites, 131 national and 90 state or tribal cemeteries, 56 regional offices, 6 fiduciary hubs, 3 pension management centers, 1 insurance center, 94 VetSuccess on Campus sites, 284 out-based benefits services offices (154 military, 130 vocational rehabilitation and employment), 4 education regional processing offices, and 9 regional loan centers.

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, for example) 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,

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

however, do receive funding support from the VA to travel abroad to attend conferences, symposia, and other job-related activities. Generally, this support covers transportation and/or lodging. In some instances, the employees may attend the conferences on government time; in others, they must use personal leave.

Strategic Goals: Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

Honor, care for, and compensate U.S. veterans.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$255,778	\$0	\$255,778

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$75,651	\$5,819	Not Tracked	\$81,470

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
114	0	114

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

FY 2013 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	1,186

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: Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total 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	1,186	1,186

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

FY 2013 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	462

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 Federal Communications Commission's International Visitors Program (IVP) is part of the International Bureau. The International Bureau was established on October 11, 1994. It handles all international communications and satellite programs and policies. The Bureau also has the principal representational role on behalf of the Commission 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 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.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

During the course of a year, the IVP conducts briefings for an average of 400-500 visitors from approximately 100 countries.

Strategic Goals:

Provide humanitarian assistance and support disaster mitigation.

Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world.

Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states.

Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world.

Advance 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	462	462

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

FY 2013 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	1,684

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 4,300 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.

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

The FDIC's International Programs include the Technical Assistance Program, the Foreign Visitors and Information 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 2013, 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 90 individual visits with a total of 527 foreign visitors from 48 jurisdictions. FDIC provided technical assistance to six jurisdictions and hosted nine secondees from seven 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 two anti-money laundering training events with participation of 46 individuals from nine jurisdictions. In addition, participation by foreign bank supervisors attending the Corporate University examiner training schools included 253 students from 23 jurisdictions attending one of the four core schools in the Risk Management Bank Supervision Curriculum. An additional 46 individuals from 30 jurisdictions attended an FDIC-hosted International Association of Deposit Insurers Executive Training Conference.

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Strategic Goals:

Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states.

Develop and enhance the financial safety net -- bank supervision, deposit insurance, and resolutions.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total 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
803	881	1,684

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
\$577	\$577	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$20,411	\$20,988	374

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. The goal is to prevent corruption in the federal campaign process by administering, enforcing, and formulating policy with respect to federal campaign finance statutes.

Federal Election Commission Invitations Program

The FEC Invitations Program is an ongoing effort to coordinate requests for public appearances, meetings, and briefings by the FEC Commissioners and Commission staff members. The program's goals and objectives are to accommodate requests for public appearances by commissioners and staff and to coordinate interagency communications. In addition, the FEC hosts international visitors, providing briefings on federal campaign finance regulations and access to FEC publications, along with tours of the agency.

In FY 2013, the FEC hosted 371 international visitors from 88 countries.

Strategic Goals: Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world.

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$20,411	\$20,411

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
3	371	374

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

FY 2013 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	536

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.

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

Strategic Goals: Support American prosperity through economic diplomacy.

Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total 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
60	476	536

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

FY 2013 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	42

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: Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states.

Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total 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
17	25	42

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

FY 2013 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$348,764	\$0	\$348,764	\$4,256	\$4,045	Not Tracked	\$4,771	\$361,836	796

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

Beyond the nation's borders, FMCS plays an important role in promoting collective bargaining and conflict resolution around the world. The FMCS international work is a small, but integral, part of its services. Emerging market economies often struggle to compete effectively in a globally integrated marketplace. FMCS helps establish the labor relations institutions that are essential to the smooth functioning of free market economies. These programs are also a knowledge-sharing experience: FMCS mediators gain familiarity with complex issues affecting the global economy and, as a result, are more effective in resolving domestic labor-management disputes with international implications.

FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

Strategic Goals:

Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world.

Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$348,764	\$348,764

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$4,256	\$4,045	Not Tracked	\$4,771	\$13,072

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
47	749	796

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
\$331,353	\$121,411	\$209,942	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$14,243	\$345,596	1,935

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



FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Office of Public Affairs
600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20580
www.ftc.gov • 202-326-2180

The objective of the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) is to maintain competitive enterprise as the keystone of the American economic system and to prevent the free enterprise system from being fettered by monopoly or restraints on trade or corrupted by unfair or deceptive trade practices. The Commission is charged with keeping competition both free and fair.

FTC International Programs

The Federal Trade Commission works with competition and consumer protection agencies around the world to promote cooperation and convergence toward best practices. The FTC has built a strong network of cooperative relationships with its counterparts abroad, and plays a lead role in key multilateral relationships.

In the competition area, the FTC works closely with foreign competition agencies on cases of mutual interest to promote sound and consistent analyses and outcomes. We also promote policy convergence both through bilateral relationships and international organizations such as the International Competition Network (ICN) and the Competition Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). The FTC cochairs the ICN's unilateral conduct working group, heads its subgroup on merger negotiation and review, and cochairs its work on finding ways to make technical assistance more effective. The FTC participates in negotiating bilateral antitrust cooperation agreements and competition chapters of U.S. Free Trade Agreements.

In the consumer protection area, the FTC works with foreign law enforcement agencies on investigations and cases that affect U.S. consumers. Through memoranda of understanding with consumer protection enforcement agencies in foreign countries, and through multilateral organizations such as the International Consumer Protection and Enforcement Network (ICPEN) and the antispam London Action Plan, we engage in information-sharing and investigative cooperation for law enforcement actions. We also develop policies that promote consumer choice and encourage consumer confidence in the international marketplace, with a focus on e-commerce and emerging technologies, through international organizations such as the Committee on Consumer Policy of the OECD, the Working Party on Information Security and Privacy of the OECD, the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Electronic Commerce Steering Group and its Data Privacy Subgroup, and the APEC Telecommunication and Information Working Group.

The FTC also actively assists developing countries in their transition to market-based economies and their development of competition and consumer protection agencies. It provides advice to such agencies and, in partnership with the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice, operates a technical assistance program.

Strategic Goals: Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world.

Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$121,411	\$209,942	\$331,353

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$14,243	\$14,243

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
55	1,880	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.

FY 2013 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	356

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: Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world.

Build a 21st century workforce; and achieve U.S. government operational and consular efficiency and effectiveness, transparency and accountability; and a secure U.S. government presence internationally.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total 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	356	356

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

FY 2013 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$869,529	\$869,529	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$869,529	407

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 2013. The fellows, including nine citizens from LAC countries, are affiliated with 14 universities in 11 U.S. states.

INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION

Strategic Goals: Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states.

Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

Promote governing justly and democratically.

Promote economic growth and prosperity.

Promote investing in people.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$516,620	\$0	\$516,620

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
7	9	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.

Even though FY 2013 was affected by budget cuts, IAF was still able to provide small travel grants for 391 people.

Strategic Goals: Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states.

Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$352,909	\$0	\$352,909

Non-USG Funding:

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

INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
12	379	391

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

FY 2013 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$54,600	\$54,600	\$0	\$482,313	Not Tracked	\$189,294	Not Tracked	\$726,207	56

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

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

city of Washington, D.C.

Strategic Goals:

Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world.

Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world.

Provide humanitarian assistance and support disaster mitigation.

Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

Promotion of foreign language skills.

Preservation of the national patrimony and heritage.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$54,600	\$0	\$54,600

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$482,313	Not Tracked	\$189,294	Not Tracked	\$671,607

Participant Totals:

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

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

FY 2013 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$21,030	\$21,030	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$21,030	6

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.

MARINE MAMMAL COMMISSION

Strategic Goals: Provide advice and oversight to ensure protection and conservation of marine mammals.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$21,030	\$0	\$21,030

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

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

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

FY 2013 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	25

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's international visitors program is essentially ad hoc. Rather than being internally driven under a direct mandate, MSPB's program is externally driven. MSPB's activities in this area are primarily in the nature of providing information upon request.

In FY 2013, the Merit Systems Protection Board hosted international representatives for the purpose of educating participants on the federal merit systems, MSPB's organization, and its responsibilities to protect the federal merit systems. Our Chairman hosted India's Chairman for the Union Public Service Commission to discuss MSPB's review of significant actions of the Office of Personnel Management, MSPB's role in protecting the federal merit systems, its use of technology, and the assessment of managers. Our Atlanta Regional Office hosted an executive delegation from China's State-Owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission of State Council, which had interests in performance management of civil servants, internal working procedures, and internal codes of conduct.

MERIT SYSTEMS PROTECTION BOARD

Strategic Goals:

Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

Provide protection of federal employees against arbitrary action.

Support the 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	25	25

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

FY 2013 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$51,407,341	\$51,407,341	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$51,407,341	169,244

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 15th 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 <https://www.mcc.gov/where-we-work/program/burkina-faso-compact>)
- Cabo Verde (view link <https://www.mcc.gov/where-we-work/program/capo-verde-compact-ii>)
- Georgia (view link <https://www.mcc.gov/where-we-work/program/georgia-compact-ii>)
- Indonesia (view link <https://www.mcc.gov/where-we-work/program/indonesia-compact>)
- Jordan (view link <https://www.mcc.gov/where-we-work/program/jordan-compact>)
- Malawi (view link <https://www.mcc.gov/where-we-work/program/malawi-compact>)
- Moldova (view link <https://www.mcc.gov/where-we-work/program/moldova-compact>)
- Namibia (view link <https://www.mcc.gov/where-we-work/program/namibia-compact>)
- Philippines (view link <https://www.mcc.gov/where-we-work/program/philippines-compact>)
- Senegal (view link <https://www.mcc.gov/where-we-work/program/senegal-compact>)
- Zambia (view link <https://www.mcc.gov/where-we-work/program/zambia-compact>)

The grants cover a wide range of activities in sectors such as agriculture and irrigation; transportation (roads,

MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE CORPORATION

bridges, ports); water supply and sanitation; access to health; finance and enterprise development; anticorruption activities; land rights and access; and access to education.

A detailed summary of the major accomplishments for MCC can be viewed online at the site <http://www.mcc.gov/pages/docs/pub/annual-report-2013>.

Strategic Goals: Support American prosperity through economic diplomacy.

Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states.

Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$51,407,341	\$0	\$51,407,341

Non-USG Funding:

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

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	169,244	169,244

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

FY 2013 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$7,822,222	\$7,822,222	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$7,822,222	456

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.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

Strategic Goals: Support U.S. space research goals.
Promote the advancement of science.

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	39	39

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: Support U.S. space research goals.
Promote the advancement of science.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$7,822,222	\$0	\$7,822,222

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total 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	417	417

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

FY 2013 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	830

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



NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

The Office of Strategy and Communications
8601 Adelphi Road
College Park, MD 20740
www.archives.gov • 301-837-1850

The National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) serves American democracy by safeguarding and preserving the records of the United States Government, ensuring that the people can discover, use, and learn from this documentary heritage. We ensure continuing access to the essential documentation of the rights of American citizens and the actions of their government. We support democracy, promote civic education, and facilitate historical understanding of our national experience.

NARA International Activities

The National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) statutes contain no enabling legislation authorizing the agency to conduct an official international visitor program that has specific goals and objectives. Our program is one in which our guests routinely meet with, and/or observe their professional counterparts. Programs range from simple, ad hoc consultations to highly designed programs of learning.

It is the goal of NARA to provide flexible tools and accessible resources that promote public participation. In our goal to be an example of open government, we engage our customers internally as well as externally.

While NARA's international visitor program is not funded nor mandated, we strive to maximize our value to the nation and beyond.

The National Archives and Records Administration hosts international visitors each year, however there is no dedicated International Visitors Program within the agency.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

Strategic Goals:

Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world.

Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total 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
5	825	830

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

FY 2013 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	160

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: Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world.

Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

Promote the understanding of urban design principles and share best practices.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total 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	160	160

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

FY 2013 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$800	\$800	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$800	53

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.

Strategic Goals: Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world.

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
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	53	53

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

FY 2013 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$440,599	\$0	\$440,599	Not Tracked	\$35,752†	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$476,351†	17

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 DEMOCRACY

1025 F Street, NW, Suite 800
Washington, DC 20004
www.ned.org • 202-378-9700

Established in 1983, the National Endowment for Democracy (NED) is a private, nonprofit foundation dedicated to the growth and strengthening of democratic institutions around the world. Each year, with funding from the U.S. Congress, NED supports more than 1,400 projects of nongovernmental groups abroad working toward democratic goals in more than 100 countries. The Endowment seeks to support and strengthen democratic processes in cooperation with indigenous democratic forces and foster cooperation with those abroad dedicated to the values, institutions, and organizations of democratic pluralism.

NEDs International Forum for Democratic Studies hosts the Reagan-Fascell Democracy Fellows Program and a Visiting Fellows Program. In FY 2013, the Forum continued its partnership with NEDs World Movement for Democracy in hosting the Hurford Youth Fellows Program.

Hurford Youth Fellows Program

The Hurford Youth Fellows Program is a joint initiative of NEDs 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 youth fellowships per year for democracy activists under the age of 30. The Hurford 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. 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 during the fellowship period. Presentations may be open to the public or geared to a more select audience and typically focus on the fellows online discussion topics. Upon the successful completion of each fellowship, the fellow serves as a regional/country focal point, working with the Youth Democracy

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY

Ambassadors to remain involved and take the lead in World Youth Movement activities.

In 2012-2013, the Hurford Youth Fellows Program hosted three youth activists from Liberia, Nicaragua, and Pakistan. The youth fellow from Liberia examined "Youth Participation in Decision-Making and Leadership," and the fellow from Nicaragua explored "Building an Active Civil Society through Anti-Corruption Initiatives." The Pakistani fellow worked on a project "The Role of Young Women in Emerging Democracies." During their fellowships, each fellow led online discussions on the topic of their fellowship projects, compiled resources on research topic, and wrote a final report.

Hurford Youth Fellows interacted closely with our Reagan-Fascell Democracy Fellows and Visiting Fellows, contributing to our international exchange program and its goals. In addition, Hurford Fellows also benefited 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: Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world.

Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states.

Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total 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	\$35,752	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$35,752

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.

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.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY

The program is intended primarily to support democracy practitioners and scholars from developing 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 2012-2013 include: (1) hosting under the auspices of the Reagan-Fascell Democracy Fellows Program 17 leading democratic activists, journalists, and scholars from 14 countries, including Argentina, Burma, Cambodia, China, Egypt, Ghana, Kyrgyzstan, Nigeria, Mexico, Russia, Uganda, Yemen, Zambia, and the United States; (2) providing support for democrats at risk; (3) 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; (4) publication of the 2012-2013 Reagan-Fascell Democracy Fellows Newsletter; and (5) alumni/staff participation in the World Movement for Democracy Seventh Assembly in Lima, Peru in October 2012.

In 2012-2013, Reagan-Fascell Fellows benefited from a number of opportunities to engage in educational and cultural exchange. The International Forum hosted an active calendar of fellows presentations, seminars, and field trips, through which fellows presented their work, shared their ideas, learned from leading experts, and deepened their understanding of the work of the National Endowment for Democracy and its four core institutes. The program also supported travel for professional meetings and conferences to maximize fellows outreach and networking opportunities within the United States and worked to ensure that fellows had visibility on Capitol Hill, at the Department of State, with the media, and at think tanks and universities around town.

Strategic Goals: Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states.

Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$440,599	\$440,599

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

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

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

Visiting Fellows Program

The Visiting Fellows Program offers scholars and practitioners who have outside funding an opportunity to carry out research and other projects at the International Forum for Democratic Studies. Depending on office availability, Visiting Fellows may be in residence at the Forum for up to 12 months, during which time they are expected to carry out a written or other project related to democracy. Visiting Fellows are encouraged to use the Forum's Democracy Resource Center and Library and to participate in the many collegial activities and events at the National Endowment for Democracy.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY

Strategic Goals: Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world.

Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states.

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

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

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

FY 2013 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$814,804	\$570,804	\$244,000	Not Tracked	\$463,623†	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$1,278,427†	1,118

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: Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.
Foster and sustain an appreciation of cultural diversity.

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	\$50,500	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$50,500

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

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.

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:

Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world.

Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

Foster and sustain an 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

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	0	9

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.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

Strategic Goals: Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states.

Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$81,850	\$0	\$81,850

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$70,480	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$70,480

Participant Totals:

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

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

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: Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world.

Foster and sustain an appreciation of cultural diversity.

Promote artistic and cultural exchange.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$169,954	\$0	\$169,954

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$342,643	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$342,643

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
1,074	0	1,074

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

FY 2013 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$907,526	\$907,526	\$0	\$0†	\$143,545†	\$0†	\$16,060†	\$1,067,131†	54

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
400 7th Street, SW
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 501(c)(3) organizations (public charities, private foundations or private operating foundations, for example) 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. The amount shown is the agency's allocation of funds for this purpose. This funding opportunity will conclude in FY 2016.

In FY 2013, six projects included cross-border research and production. These projects treat a wide range of topics, including a portrait of the flourishing African community in southern China's bustling commercial center of

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

Guangzhou, an examination of the emergence of a society around Jerusalem quickly being transformed by Jewish immigration in the waning years of the Ottoman Empire, and the life and work of Cambodian actor and political refugee, Haing Ngor.

Strategic Goals: Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world.

Promote the advancement and dissemination of knowledge in the humanities.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$142,795	\$0	\$142,795

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$27,219	\$0	\$0	\$27,219

Participant Totals:

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

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

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.

The program is ongoing. There is no separate appropriation for the DFG/NEH Bilateral Digital Humanities Program. The amount shown is the agency's allocation of funds for this purpose.

Grants awarded supported the development of strong collaborations between American and German scholars.

In FY 2013, two 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, the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA) and the German Archaeological Institute Cairo (DAIK) are working together to develop a multilingual (Arabic, English, and German) controlled vocabulary focusing on Egyptian architectural details, which have heretofore been described with Classical (Greek/Roman) nomenclature.

Strategic Goals: Promote the advancement and dissemination of knowledge in the humanities.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$12,000	\$0	\$12,000

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	\$16,060	\$16,060

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
5	4	9

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

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 program is ongoing. There is no separate appropriation for the Digging into Data Program. The amount shown is the agency's allocation of funds for this purpose.

The Digging Into Data grant program supports collaborative projects involving scholars, archivists, and computer scientists in the United States and their counterparts in Canada, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom.

In FY 2013, one such project involved international travel. 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: Promote the advancement and dissemination of knowledge in the humanities.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$3,167	\$0	\$3,167

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total 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	0	2

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

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

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

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.

There is no separate appropriation for fellowship programs at U.S institutions supporting research abroad. The amount shown below for Fellowship Programs at Independent Research Institutions is the agency's allocation of funds for this purpose.

During 2013, NEH funds awarded in previous years supported 29 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 25.6 months of fellowships. NEH fellows have pursued research on topics in history, sociolinguistics, archaeology, anthropology, Chinese literature and cultural studies, religious studies, Egyptology, and Arabic literature, and have published numerous books and articles. Recent publications by NEH fellows include "Land and Privilege in Byzantium: The Institution of Pronoia" by Mark C. Bartusis; "Afterimage of Empire: Photography in Nineteenth-Century India" by Zahid R. Chaudhary; "Go Nation: Chinese Masculinities and the Game of Weiqi in China" by Marc L. Moskowitz; "Lydian Architecture: Ashlar Masonry Structures at Sardis" by Christopher Ratte; and "The Ottoman Age of Exploration" by Giancarlo Casale. Dr. Casale's book won the Recognition of Excellence Cundill Prize for "an individual, of any nationality and from any country, who has published a book determined to have had (or is likely to have) a profound literary, social, and academic impact in the area of history."

Strategic Goals: Promote the advancement and dissemination of knowledge in the humanities.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$749,564	\$0	\$749,564

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$0	\$116,326	\$0	\$0	\$116,326

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
29	0	29

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 percent 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 exchange 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.

FY 2013 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	116

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:

- Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world.
- Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world.
- Promote 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	116	116

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

FY 2013 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	312

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.

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: Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states.

Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total 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:

Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states.

Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total 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	106	106

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

FY 2013 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$5,600,000	\$5,600,000	\$0	\$0†	\$0†	\$0†	\$0†	\$5,600,000†	704

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.

The NRC currently maintains broad scope information exchange bilateral arrangements with regulatory authorities of 45 countries, plus Taiwan and the European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM), as well as more narrowly focused administrative arrangements with a number of these countries. These arrangements establish a cooperation and assistance framework for the mutual benefit of our respective regulatory programs, and support U.S. Government national security and nuclear safety policies. The arrangements allow for cooperation and assistance in the fields of nuclear safety, physical security, materials control and accounting, waste management, environmental protection, and in other areas to which the parties agree. Whereas the NRC engagement in bilateral activities allows for targeted cooperation and assistance, the NRCs work with multinational organizations makes it possible to engage with a broader range of counterparts to contribute to the development and implementation of nuclear safety standards and security guidance globally. The NRCs multilateral cooperation activities are primarily conducted with the Nuclear Energy Agency of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). The NRC also regularly participates in other international bodies such as the United Nations Scientific Committee on the effects of Atomic Radiation (UNSCEAR) and the International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP).

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

FOREIGN NATIONALS PARTICIPATING IN NRC-SPONSORED TRAINING

The NRC opens certain regulatory training and certification courses provided to NRC staff at the Agency's Professional Development Center in Rockville, Maryland, and/or the Technical Training Center in Chattanooga, Tennessee, to eligible foreign regulatory counterparts. Each request is considered on a case-by-case basis and acceptance for enrollment in the courses is subject to various factors including but not limited to availability and to the nature of the subject matter.

FOREIGN ASSIGNEE PROGRAM

The NRC accepts individuals from foreign government or quasi-government regulatory organizations, as well as those sponsored by the IAEA, for short-term on-the-job work assignments at the NRC headquarters and regional offices. The sponsoring organization must submit a formal request to the NRC, which is considered on a case-by-case basis. The NRC works with the sponsoring organization to develop expectations and a specific work plan for each assignment, including its duration which typically ranges between six months to one year or more. The NRC's Foreign Assignee Program facilitates the mutually beneficial sharing of information and regulatory best practices. It promotes establishment of important global partnerships and communication channels which serve to strengthen nuclear safety worldwide.

Strategic Goals:

- Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world.
- Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states.
- Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.
- Promote 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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	200	200

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

Regional Programs

The NRC maintains a program of international nuclear safety activities that support U.S. domestic and foreign policy interests in nuclear nonproliferation as well as in the safe, secure, and environmentally acceptable use of nuclear materials and energy. Cooperation with foreign countries in the area of nuclear safety provides a considerably larger operational experience base than exists in the United States alone, enables the NRC to identify and resolve safety issues in an economical manner, and supports and enhances nuclear safety worldwide.

The NRC participates in a wide range of mutually beneficial programs involving information exchange with counterparts in the international nuclear community. NRC currently maintains arrangements with regulatory authorities in 45 countries, plus Taiwan 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

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

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 Africa, Asia, and Latin America for the purpose of developing and strengthening independent nuclear regulatory authorities through training, information exchange, and cooperative efforts.

Strategic Goals:	Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.
	Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world.
	Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states.
	Promote scientific/technical/energy/engineering/regulatory systems for peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$5,600,000	\$0	\$5,600,000

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
504	0	504

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

FY 2013 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$18,388	\$536	\$17,852	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$11,084†	\$29,472†	1,917

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: Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states.
Support corruption prevention.

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$536	\$17,852	\$18,388

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$11,084	\$11,084

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	7	1,373	1,380

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

At the request of foreign policy agencies and entities of the U.S. Government, the U.S. Office of Government Ethics discusses its role as a corruption prevention organization and shares its ideas and experiences with foreign governments directly and within multilateral processes.

This is an ongoing program.

Strategic Goals: Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states.
Support 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	537	537

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	\$270,400	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$270,400	442

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



OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

Office of Public Liaison
1900 E Street, NW
Washington, DC 20415-0001
www.opm.gov • 202-606-2424

The Office of Personnel Management (OPM) administers a merit system to ensure compliance with personnel laws and regulations. It assists agencies in recruiting, examining, and promoting people on the basis of their knowledge and skills, regardless of their race, religion, gender, political influence, or other nonmerit factors.

OPM's role is to provide guidance to agencies in operating human resources programs that effectively support their missions and to provide an array of personnel services to applicants and employees. It supports government program managers in their human resources management responsibilities and provides benefits to employees, retired employees, and their survivors.

Federal Executive Institute Leadership for a Democratic Society Program

The Federal Executive Institute (FEI), located in Charlottesville, Virginia, was established in 1968. FEI is the principal and premier training facility for senior U.S. Government executives. Since its founding, more than 14,000 senior American and foreign government executives have participated in its programs.

The Federal Executive Institute conducts training for government executives and managers on a fee-for-service basis. FEI does not receive appropriated funds; government agencies reimburse OPM for training received.

FEI's Leadership for a Democratic Society Program develops the senior career executive corps by linking individual leadership development to improved agency performance. Conducted for an interagency audience 10 times each fiscal year, hundreds of government executives attend this four-week residential leadership development program. Program fees are paid to OPM by each executive's agency. Foreign participants' fees are paid by their governments.

This program is a leadership development program and provided the representatives with learning and application of required competencies as determined by the Taiwan Civil Service Protection and Training Commission. The program consisted of one week of classroom work and application at FEI in Charlottesville, Virginia. The second week of the program included opportunities to learn about the U.S. Government in classroom experiences and tours. The representatives also met with U.S. Government agencies that coincided with their work roles and

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

responsibilities. U.S. trainers were not part of the purview of this report.

Strategic Goals: Build a 21st century workforce; and achieve U.S. government operational and consular efficiency and effectiveness, transparency and accountability; and a secure U.S. government presence internationally.

Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world.

Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

Support employment background investigation process.

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$203,500	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$203,500

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.

Management Development Centers

OPM's Management Development Centers conduct training for government executives and managers on a fee-for-service basis. The Centers do not receive appropriated funds; government agencies reimburse OPM for training received.

Two leadership classes were held in the United States, each for a two-week period. Twelve participants from India attended the classes; six went to the Executive Development class, and six attended the Collaborative Leadership class.

Strategic Goals: Build a 21st century workforce; and achieve U.S. government operational and consular efficiency and effectiveness, transparency and accountability; and a secure U.S. government presence internationally.

Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world.

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$66,900	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$66,900

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

Participant Totals:

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

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

Office of Executive Secretariat, International Affairs

The Office of the Executive Secretariat (OES), International Affairs coordinates OPM's international affairs activities and contacts, including hosting foreign delegations and assisting program offices in securing travel credentials.

International delegations come to OPM seeking to understand how the United States Government recruits, hires, develops, and retains its workforce and about OPM's role. Sometimes, delegation members speak fluent English; sometimes they speak solely through an interpreter. Topics vary, depending on what the group requests. Visitors ask to learn from OPM subject matter experts about, for example, federal policy on recruitment and hiring, training and development, pay and leave, and executive leadership. The knowledge and understanding of these guests varies from novices who want a general overview to those seeking an interactive dialogue and to learn about best practices.

When we meet with these international delegations, it is a special opportunity to teach others about OPM's core values, and the merit system principles, that OPM employees strive to uphold. When we speak, we represent our federal government in general and, OPM, in particular. It is a privilege to be able to meet with people from other countries' governments to show, in the words of Theodore Roosevelt, "The government is us." "Government jobs belong to the American people...." When we speak about what we do and why we do it, we have a unique opportunity to show how we all work to make our government the best in the world.

During FY 2013, the Office of Executive Secretariat, International Affairs hosted approximately 48 international delegations. As a result, the Office of the Executive Secretariat coordinated visits for 412 guests. There was no cost associated with the delegations. For each delegation, the subject matter varied but it was all related to Human Resources. Some examples of the subject matter covered included Recruitment and Hiring, Training and Development, Performance Management and Workforce Planning, and Employment Background Investigation Process.

Strategic Goals:

Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

Build a 21st century workforce; and achieve U.S. government operational and consular efficiency and effectiveness, transparency and accountability; and a secure U.S. government presence internationally.

Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world.

Support employment background investigation process.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total 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

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	412	412

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

FY 2013 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$10,836,244	\$9,403,835	\$1,432,409	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$10,836,244	1,179

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 Central Asia, Lithuania, Moldova, Russia, Serbia, Ukraine, and the Caucasus, 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

OPEN WORLD LEADERSHIP CENTER

the regional and local -- as well as federal -- levels; its recruitment of non-English-speaking, first-time visitors; its emphasis on hands-on, community-based programming and post-visit networking; its homestays; 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.

Strategic Goals:

Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$9,403,835	\$1,432,409	\$10,836,244

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total 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	1,179	1,179

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

FY 2013 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$145,862,070	\$138,052,070	\$7,810,000	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$145,862,070	7,209

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.

FY 2013 DATA

PEACE CORPS

Strategic Goals:

Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$138,052,070	\$7,810,000	\$145,862,070

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
7,209	0	7,209

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

FY 2013 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	1,714

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



SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Office of Public Affairs
100 F Street, NE
Washington, DC 20549
www.sec.gov • 202-551-4120

SEC International Training Program

The mission of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) is to protect investors, maintain fair, orderly, and efficient markets, and facilitate capital formation.

It is the responsibility of the Commission to:

- interpret and enforce federal securities laws;
- issue new rules and amend existing rules;
- oversee the inspection of securities firms, brokers, investment advisers, and ratings agencies;
- oversee private regulatory organizations in the securities, accounting, and auditing fields; and
- coordinate U.S. securities regulation with federal, state, and foreign authorities.

The SEC conducts an international technical assistance program that provides assistance to its international counterparts for training and resources in dealing with insider trading, market manipulation, pyramid schemes, corporate governance, inspections and compliance, anti-money laundering, and a host of other market development and enforcement issues. Utilizing a faculty of senior SEC and industry officials, and seasoned practitioners, the technical assistance program provides annual training to nearly 2,000 regulatory and law enforcement officials from over 100 countries. The program is helping improve market development and enforcement capacity around the world through its flagship International Institutes, bilateral missions, and regional training programs.

The programs include our two flagship Institutes: the International Institute for Market Development held in April, and the International Enforcement Institute held in November. The SEC's training Institutes are hosted in Washington D.C., and continue to draw regulators from emerging and developed markets. Each year, we also anticipate conducting at least one regional training program in each region: Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe, Latin America/Caribbean, and the Middle East, as well as a number of bilateral programs.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

The Technical Assistance program also includes assessments that provide specific and confidential written reports to our counterparts that identify problem areas and make recommendations for addressing the weaknesses. The Technical Assistance program also conducts training and assistance for jurisdictions aspiring to joining the International Organization of Securities Commissions (IOSCO) Multilateral Memorandum of Understanding. Sponsors of the SEC's technical assistance missions include Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), International Monetary Fund (IMF), USAID, and World Bank. Many of the missions are also host paid by the requesting government authorities.

Strategic Goals:

Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states.

Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world.

Support American prosperity through economic diplomacy.

Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total 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	1,714	1,714

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

FY 2013 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	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$0	122

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.

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: Promote the advancement of social security.

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	122	122

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

FY 2013 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	189

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



TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

400 West Summit Hill Drive
Knoxville, TN 37902-1401
www.tva.gov • 865-632-2101

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: Support American prosperity through economic diplomacy.

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
25	164	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
\$228,107,195	\$225,818,576	\$2,288,619	\$3,296,737†	\$4,924,704	\$4,068,160†	Not Tracked	\$240,396,796†	2,787,595

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

By helping societies protect the basic rights of citizens, we prevent conflict, spur economic growth, and advance human dignity. Countries with democratic freedoms are more just, peaceful, and stable -- and their citizens can fulfill

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

their potential. Through its democracy, human rights, and governance programs, the United States remains committed to protecting and advancing our most cherished values.

We are focused on:

- Supporting more legitimate, inclusive, and effective governments, so that they are responsive to the needs of their people.
- Helping countries transition to democracy and strengthen democratic institutions, capitalizing on critical moments to expand freedom and opportunity.
- Promoting inclusive development, so that women, minorities, and vulnerable populations benefit from growth, opportunity, and the expansion of rights.

To advance these goals, we launched the new Center of Excellence on Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance in 2012. Designed to become a global resource for evidence-based research, the Center will closely measure and evaluate what works best in democracy, human rights, and governance and share best practices with the international development community.

Strategic Goals:	Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.
	Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world.
	Build a 21st century workforce; and achieve U.S. government operational and consular efficiency and effectiveness, transparency and accountability; and a secure U.S. government presence internationally.
	Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world.
	Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states.
	Support American prosperity through economic diplomacy.

USG Funding:	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
	\$27,348,885	\$756,196	\$28,105,081

Non-USG Funding:	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
	\$736,407	\$1,034,137	\$1,352,215	Not Tracked	\$3,122,759

Participant Totals:	Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
	0	491,771	491,771

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

Broad-based economic growth is essential to sustainable, long-term development. It creates the opportunities impoverished households need to raise their living standards, provides countries with the resources to expand access to basic services, and -- most important of all -- enables citizens to chart their own prosperous futures.

Despite incredible progress that has reduced poverty levels in every region of the world and helped dramatically accelerate growth in sub-Saharan Africa, the global economic crisis has slowed growth worldwide. Today, three-quarters of the world's poor don't have a bank account, and access to capital remains a significant barrier throughout the developing world.

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

To overcome these challenges and advance rapid, sustained, and broad-based growth, we are focused on:

- Giving people access to markets, where they can sell their goods and services and play a productive role in their economies.
- Making governments more efficient in how they spend their money, to limit waste, strengthen investment, and provide better services for citizens.
- Improving infrastructure like roads, bridges, water supply, and electrical grids, critical to lifting the limits on a country's growth.
- Working with private-sector companies to spur economic development, so that citizens can participate in a vibrant economy that allocates resources wisely.
- Encouraging local channels of financing, empowering entrepreneurs in developing countries to improve their lives and shape their own futures.

Our economic growth programs also help build new markets for the United States by expanding trade and supporting the emergence of middle-class consumers that can buy U.S. goods and services. And we know that stable economies are less vulnerable to crises, terrorist activities, and international crime.

AGRICULTURE

Almost one billion people across the globe go to bed hungry every night, 200 million of them children. Most of those people are smallholder farmers who depend on agriculture to make a living and feed their families. Despite an explosion in the growth of urban slums over the last decade, nearly 75 percent of poor people in developing countries live in rural areas. That's why growth in the agriculture sector has been found, on average, to be at least twice as effective in reducing poverty as growth in other sectors.

Investing in these smallholder farmers -- most of whom are women -- is more important than ever. A spike in world food prices in 2008 hurt economies across the world and led to destabilizing riots in over 30 countries. In order to feed a population expected to grow to nine billion people by 2050, the world will have to double its current food production, all while climate change increases droughts and leads to less predictable rains.

In 2009 at the G-8 Summit in L'Aquila, Italy, President Obama called on global leaders to reverse a decades-long decline in investment in agriculture and to strengthen global efforts to reduce poverty, hunger, and under-nutrition. As a result, countries committed more than \$22 billion in investments in agricultural development and food security. The president also launched "Feed the Future," the U.S. Government's global food security initiative, designed to transform agriculture in 19 focus countries so they can grow enough to feed their own people. In 2012 at the Camp David G-8 Summit, President Obama again led global food security efforts by launching the "New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition," a partnership designed to increase private sector investment in African agriculture. Thanks to the New Alliance, more than 70 global and local companies have committed to invest over \$3.75 billion on the continent -- many for the first time.

As part of these efforts, USAID is scaling up a comprehensive approach to fighting hunger and strengthening food security by:

- Investing in cutting-edge scientific and technological agricultural research to develop stronger seeds and greener fertilizers so farmers can grow more.
- Developing agricultural markets, expanding trade, and using mobile phones to provide real-time prices, so farmers can sell what they grow at a profit.
- Helping farmers access capital, so they can expand their farms and buy equipment.
- Offering extension services, so farmers can learn the best techniques to grow and store their crops.
- Developing sustainable agriculture strategies, so countries can feed their populations without depleting their natural resources.
- Providing emergency food assistance, so vulnerable populations and malnourished individuals can survive and quickly bounce back in times of crisis.

As a result of these efforts, we will:

- Reduce the prevalence of poverty and the prevalence of stunted children under five years of age by 20 percent in the areas where we work over five years.
- Lift 50 million people in sub-Saharan Africa out of poverty by 2022 -- more than one out of every eight people who

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

currently live in poverty in the region.

Learn more about our agriculture and food security efforts at FeedtheFuture.gov.

Strategic Goals:

Support American prosperity through economic diplomacy.

Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

Build a 21st century workforce; and achieve U.S. government operational and consular efficiency and effectiveness, transparency and accountability; and a secure U.S. government presence internationally.

Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states.

Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$58,028,774	\$618,480	\$58,647,254

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$620,479	\$1,189,786	\$922,578	Not Tracked	\$2,732,843

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	764,183	764,183

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

A good education is the key to a better life and a stronger economy. A person's earnings increase by 10 percent with each year of school they complete. Women with higher levels of education have healthier children. And increasing the average level of higher education in a country by just one year can add half a percentage point of growth to GDP.

Over the last decade, the world has witnessed incredible increases in school enrollment.

But tragically, studies show there is still a learning crisis -- children attending school still leave without the ability to read, write, and do basic math.

In Mali, Pakistan, and Peru, reading tests show that 70 percent of primary schoolchildren cannot read at grade level, with many unable to read at all -- and these are not the only countries with such problems. With youth bulges in countries throughout the developing world, a growing number of young people find they lack the knowledge they need to get a job and earn a living.

Globally, girls are especially disadvantaged by poor quality education and low access levels. Right now, 62 million girls are not in school world-wide, and millions more are fighting to stay there. Yet we know that when girls are educated, their families are healthier, they have fewer children, they get married later, and they have more opportunities to generate income. That is why USAID is working hard to ensure girls and boys can safely enroll and learn in schools through our education programs around the world.

Reversing the trends that have created the learning crisis requires a focus on learning, not just school access. That is why our programs tackle some of the biggest barriers to education for children.

We are focused on:

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

- Improving reading skills in primary schools, by strengthening teaching techniques, materials, curricula, and tests, so students can quickly master this essential skill.
- Strengthening higher education and workforce development programs, so young people -- especially disadvantaged communities and women -- can find good jobs and contribute to the economic growth of their countries;
- Expanding access to education in regions witnessing crisis and conflict, so that we can curb inequality that fuels tension.
- Fostering innovation in education through All Children Reading, our Grand Challenge for Development designed to develop new learning materials and methods, improve the collection and analysis of education data, and use mobile phones and tablets to improve literacy.

In the past, we have helped develop higher education institutions in 77 countries; trained thousands of doctors, economists, and scientists; and expanded access to school for millions.

Strategic Goals:

Build a 21st century workforce; and achieve U.S. government operational and consular efficiency and effectiveness, transparency and accountability; and a secure U.S. government presence internationally.

Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states.

Support American prosperity through economic diplomacy.

Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

Provide humanitarian assistance and support disaster mitigation.

Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$66,883,561	\$129,352	\$67,012,913

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$1,296,329	\$1,855,639	\$1,267,586	Not Tracked	\$4,419,554

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	1,033,755	1,033,755

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

Environment Programs

All countries depend heavily on their environment: Forests, grasslands, rivers, lakes, coral reefs, and other ecosystems provide essential resources that provide food, water, shelter, and energy. But those ecosystems and those resources are under incredible pressure.

In just 60 years, the world's population has accelerated from 2.5 billion people to 7 billion people today. By 2050, another 2 billion will join our planet -- mostly in developing countries -- increasing the rapidly growing demand for our planet's resources.

Threatening to make these problems worse is global climate change, driven by fossil fuel use and deforestation. We know a changing climate will hurt the poor most, undermining the livelihoods of millions of people struggling to break free from poverty.

We help communities better manage and benefit from their natural resources by:

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

- Supporting land tenure policies and resource rights, giving people the right to own and manage natural resources responsibly.
- Fighting deforestation and planting trees, so that forests continue to provide clean water and air, improve agricultural productivity, slow the rate of climate change, counter desertification, and support economic growth.
- Protecting biodiversity, so that people do not lose essential goods and services generated by intact and functional ecosystems, and species are not lost to extinction.
- Mitigating and adapting to the effects of climate change, so countries can grow without harming the environment while strengthening their resilience to warmer temperatures and weather shocks.

Strategic Goals:

Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

Support American prosperity through economic diplomacy.

Provide humanitarian assistance and support disaster mitigation.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$17,811,150	\$646,901	\$18,458,051

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$394,195	\$513,259	\$267,462	Not Tracked	\$1,174,916

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	101,942	101,942

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

Humanitarian Assistance

In 2013, droughts, floods, hurricanes, and other natural disasters affected nearly 94 million people. Today, nearly 53 million people worldwide are in need of emergency food aid. And authoritarian leaders still govern nearly 50 countries, while the same number of countries are affected by conflict or potential instability.

Poverty and conflict are inextricably linked to authoritarianism and poor governance, with the consequences for citizens only worsening during times of crisis or disasters.

In the fall of 2013, Typhoon Haiyan -- one of the strongest storms on record -- slammed into the Philippines. More than 16 million people were affected by the storm, which washed away homes, destroyed livelihoods, and cut off entire communities. Just as we have in the Philippines, we remain committed to responding quickly and effectively to crises, even as we work to help prevent them in the first place.

With a focus on crisis prevention, response, recovery, and transition, we are working to:

- Strengthen resilience by helping states and communities prepare for and mitigate the impacts of disasters to help people withstand crises rather than have to seek emergency assistance.
- Provide life-saving humanitarian assistance to save lives and alleviate suffering.
- Provide emergency food assistance while also sowing the seeds for recovery and resilience.
- Accelerate a rapid and durable recovery by supporting livelihoods, markets, and the sustainable provision of basic services.
- Address underlying grievances that cause instability and conflict to wind down tensions before they ignite.
- Promote peaceful political transitions by strengthening civil society and respect for human rights, facilitating reconciliation, supporting effective democratic governance, and fostering the resumption of basic economic activity.

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

-- Invest in the protection and empowerment of women and girls in countries affected by crisis and conflict to improve prospects for peace and security.

Providing humanitarian assistance in times of need is the fundamental reflection of our core American values.

Over the last year, we have:

- Provided emergency assistance to tens of millions of people in 40 countries in response to 52 disasters.
- Provided food assistance in the form of food, value transfers, and vouchers to more than 53 million people in 47 countries.
- Helped prevent conflict and mitigate the impact of unanticipated complex crises with targeted programs in five countries.

Strategic Goals:

Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world.

Provide humanitarian assistance and support disaster mitigation.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$1,488,945	\$0	\$1,488,945

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	\$126,905	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$126,905

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	7,382	7,382

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

In the year before, 287,000 women died during pregnancy or childbirth and there were 390,000 new HIV infections in children, with the odds in life already stacked against them. Infectious, life-threatening diseases like pneumonia, diarrhea, and malaria are further exacerbated by endemic rates of malnutrition and poor access to health services. While the death of a mother is a tragedy in itself, it has devastating effects for the survival of her children, the economic stability of the family, and the productivity of the community. Children who are healthy avoid permanent disability and spend more time in school. Healthy children grow into healthy adults, who miss fewer days of work, earn more wages, and contribute to strong economies.

We have seen extraordinary progress over the last 50 years, as child mortality rates around the world have declined by 70 percent. In just the last two decades, 50 million children were saved, and people are living 21 years longer on average. USAID is a vital part of that progress.

Our long-term investments in maternal and neonatal health and voluntary family planning have been paying dividends, among them:

- In 24 countries where we have been heavily involved, maternal mortality declined by 40 to 65 percent.
- Eleven of the President's Malaria Initiative focus countries have had reductions in childhood mortality rates, which ranged from 16 to 50 percent.
- In one year, USAID-supported programs provided 29 million infants and children with vitamin A supplementation in six countries.

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Today, the global community has the knowledge and the tools to do much more.

- New vaccines against diarrhea and pneumonia, bed nets to protect against malaria, nutrition supplements for pregnant women and young children, and a host of similar low-cost, life-saving technologies could save nearly six million children a year.
- At the same time, our family planning programs enable women to have children at their healthiest times, so that both the mother and infant are more likely to survive.

If we can reach children and their mothers with these simple interventions, then we can help achieve the incredible goal of ending preventable child and maternal deaths.

To help realize this vision, we are making strategic investments that contribute to:

- Reducing maternal mortality by 30 percent.
- Reducing under-five child mortality by 35 percent.
- Preventing 54 million unintended pregnancies.
- Halving the burden of malaria for 450 million people, representing 70 percent of the at-risk population in Africa.

Strategic Goals: Provide humanitarian assistance and support disaster mitigation.

Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$54,257,261	\$137,690	\$54,394,951

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
\$249,327	\$204,978	\$258,319	Not Tracked	\$712,624

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	388,562	388,562

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

USAID funds a number of individuals (including, but not limited to, contractors, grantees, university professors, and employees seconded from other federal agencies) who provide specific technical expertise for USAID-supported projects abroad. USAID classifies these people as technical experts/advisors, not as "trainers," "trainees," or "exchanges." "Training Moments" occur through their normal course of activity, but such events cannot be isolated or captured in a meaningful way within the parameters for data collection established by the IAWG. Therefore, the data submitted by USAID for this report does not include figures related to the work of U.S. technical experts/advisors.

In FY 2013, participant totals include:

- In-Country training: 2,756,133
- Third-Country training: 4,724
- Regional training: 23,897
- U.S.-based training: 2,841

Total participants in FY 2013: 2,787,595

It is important to note that "employment type" data is required by USAID for U.S. based training only. It is not tracked for in-country training and is optional for third-country and regional training. As a result, many of the participants that took place in non-U.S.-based training are assigned an employment category of "unknown." USAID is committed to capturing and reporting as much data as possible in each of our program areas.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$114,000	\$0	\$114,000	\$484,500†	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$28,500†	\$627,000†	430

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

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE

441 G Street, NW
Washington, DC 20548
www.gao.gov • 202-512-3000

The United States Government Accountability Office (GAO) is an independent, nonpartisan, professional services agency in the legislative branch of the federal government. GAO exists to support the U.S. Congress in meeting its constitutional responsibilities and to help improve the performance and ensure the accountability of the federal government for the benefit of the American people. GAO serves the public interest by providing Congress with timely information that is objective, fact-based, nonpartisan, nonideological, balanced, and fair.

International Auditor Fellowship Program

GAO welcomes auditors from around the world as participants in its annual International Auditor Fellowship Program. The four-month intensive, multifaceted learning program, for middle-to senior-level officers, is designed to strengthen the ability of Supreme Audit Institutions (SAIs) to fulfill their missions and to enhance accountability and governance worldwide. GAO initiated this program in 1979 in response to increased federal government expenditures abroad and the related need to strengthen accountability over these funds. Fellows participate in classroom training, observe key management meetings, obtain intergovernmental experience and develop strategies to implement change and transfer knowledge in their respective SAIs. Participants are nominated by their leadership with the expectation that they will transfer the knowledge and skills gained to their respective SAIs.

The Fellowship Program consists of three major segments. The orientation sessions provide fellows with an opportunity to learn how GAO plans, manages, and communicates the results of its work, and fellows also share information about their SAIs. The second segment includes course work in the technical and managerial aspects of auditing and introduces fellows to the policies, procedures, and practices at GAO. Fellows explore a variety of audit techniques and approaches with an emphasis on performance auditing and the knowledge and skills required to complete this type of work. During the third and final phase, fellows begin to prepare for their return to their own audit offices. They prepare organizational strategy papers describing what they expect to accomplish as a result of their participation in the program and devote time to studying techniques for introducing change. Fellows participate in classes focusing on instructional skills, delivering effective classroom presentations and formal briefings, and

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE

leadership development skills.

Several former fellows have moved into policy development and senior management positions. Some 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, multilateral development banks, national development assistance agencies and national governments.

Twenty participants from 15 countries completed GAO's International Auditor Fellowship Program in FY 2013, bringing the total program participants since its inception to more than 520 fellows from over 100 countries.

In FY 2013, GAO enhanced the leadership component of the Fellowship Program, and also introduced components of our own Diversity and Inclusion training. In addition to the comprehensive and rigorous curriculum for government auditors, including sessions ranging from analyzing data to writing reports, the program continued its successful approach to exposing the group to various accountability partners. In FY 2013, the group visited and had informative briefings with entities such as the Inter-American Development Bank, 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:

Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

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
\$484,500	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$28,500	\$513,000

Participant Totals:

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

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

International Visitors Program

GAO receives many requests from its counterpart Supreme Audit Institutions and other foreign government officials to visit GAO to obtain information on audit practices and the results of GAO's work. Because the number of requests exceeds GAO's capacity to accommodate them, GAO screens and prioritizes the requests. GAO assigns the highest priority to requests for visits from SAs and legislative or parliamentary delegations. As time and staff resources are available, GAO also considers (1) requests from related government departments and ministries and (2) requests for visits related to topics of special interest to GAO audit teams. GAO appreciates receiving the request for an international visit at least 30 days in advance, whenever possible, to allow sufficient time to make the necessary arrangements and, if appropriate, to notify the U.S. counterpart agency.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE

Strategic Goals:

Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

Promotes accountability and knowledge-sharing.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total 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	410	410

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

FY 2013 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	\$398,287†	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$398,287†	943

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

100 Raoul Wallenberg Place, SW
Washington, DC 20024-2126
www.ushmm.org • 202-488-0400

The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum (USHMM) is America's national institution for the documentation, study, and interpretation of Holocaust history, and serves as America's memorial to the millions of people murdered during the Holocaust.

The Museum's primary mission is to advance and disseminate knowledge about this unprecedented tragedy; to preserve the memory of those who suffered; and to encourage its visitors to reflect upon the moral and spiritual questions raised by the events of the Holocaust as well as their own responsibilities as citizens of a democracy.

Civic and Defense Initiatives

The National Institute for Holocaust Education's Civic and Defense Initiatives branch provides training programs for both U.S. and international military officers.

Strategic Goals: Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total 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 HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	798	798

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 schoolteachers. The National Outreach for Teacher Initiatives program seeks to train elite secondary schoolteachers 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:

Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states.

Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world.

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

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

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 Museums highly trained and motivated team in the International Archival Program (IAP) division travels the world to locate and evaluate original documentation and arrange for its reproduction and acquisition by the Museum. The work of IAP has made millions of pages of documents readily available for Museum visitors. Acquiring these records is difficult work, however, and it is often an endeavor of discovery. As the distinguished scholar Professor Raul Hilberg estimated, roughly 80 percent of Holocaust records remain underutilized or unknown. A tremendous amount of material remains buried, perhaps forgotten, in the repositories of governments and municipalities, Jewish communities, private companies, banks, and other institutions, as well as in private collections across the world. Many collections also remain classified or restricted, and thus unavailable to individual researchers.

To locate and retrieve these records, the IAP conducts search and acquisition programs in 53 countries. As an agency of the U.S. Government, IAP has helped the Museum successfully open previously sealed governmental archives, and then made the records accessible. Impressive amounts of institutional, communal, and private documentation have also surfaced in locations where Jewish communities disappeared or were diminished by the Holocaust. Many such records are at very high risk, in fragile condition, or endangered due to inadequate storage,

UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

poor paper quality, and the passage of time.

Strategic Goals: Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states.

Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world.

Provide humanitarian assistance and support disaster mitigation.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total 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	\$16,035	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$16,035

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, three from Israel and one from Italy.

Strategic Goals: Provide humanitarian assistance and support disaster mitigation.

Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world.

Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world.

Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states.

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

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.

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:

Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states.

Provide humanitarian assistance and support disaster mitigation.

Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world.

Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total 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	\$83,501	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$83,501

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

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

Visiting Scholar Programs

In addition to the hundreds of international visitors who tour the Museum's exhibitions and participate in educational debriefings, the Museum hosts a number of scholars and interns who come from abroad to utilize the Museum's collections, attend seminars, collaborate with U.S. staff and scholars, and train to become Holocaust educators. The scholarly exchange programs involving international participants are concentrated primarily in the Visiting Scholars

UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

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 20 fellows from foreign countries during FY 2013. One Canadian undergraduate student attended the International Tracing Seminar in FY 2013.

Strategic Goals:

Provide humanitarian assistance and support disaster mitigation.

Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world.

Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states.

Promote growth of holocaust studies and support scholarship of publications in the field.

Seek to foster strong relationships between Americans and international scholars.

Initiate 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	\$298,751	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$298,751

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	21	21

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

FY 2013 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	1,387

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



UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE

2301 Constitution Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20037
www.usip.org • 202-457-1700

The United States Institute of Peace (USIP) 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.

External Relations Foreign Visitors Program

USIP's External Relations Foreign Visitors Program provides international exchanges and training activities on various subjects and categories. Training and workshops provide information on peace-building and conflict resolution, rule of law, gender and peace-building, and communication and negotiation skills for peacekeepers.

During FY 2013, USIP trained 1,387 international visitors from 22 countries.

UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE

Strategic Goals: Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world.

Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states.

Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world.

Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total 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	1,387	1,387

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 2013 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$21,400	\$21,400	\$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$21,400	527

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



UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE

475 L'Enfant Plaza, SW
Washington, DC 20260-0010
www.usps.gov • 202-268-6519

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: Support American prosperity through economic diplomacy.

Build a 21st century workforce; and achieve U.S. government operational and consular efficiency and effectiveness, transparency and accountability; and a secure U.S. government presence internationally.

Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total 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
225	235	460

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:

Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world.

Build a 21st century workforce; and achieve U.S. government operational and consular efficiency and effectiveness, transparency and accountability; and a secure U.S. government presence internationally.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$21,400	\$0	\$21,400

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
9	58	67

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

FY 2013 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$4,283,235	\$0	\$4,283,235	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$4,283,235	337

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



VIETNAM EDUCATION FOUNDATION

2111 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 700
Arlington, VA 22201
www.vef.gov • 703-351-5053

The Vietnam Education Foundation (VEF) is an independent federal government agency created by the U.S. Congress in 2000 and funded annually by the U.S. Government through 2018. As mandated by legislation, its mission is to strengthen the U.S.-Vietnam bilateral relationship through educational exchanges in the sciences, technology, engineering, mathematics, and medicine (STEMM). In addition, the underlying core mission of VEF is to foster and strengthen understanding between the people of the United States and the people of Vietnam.

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 five million dollars 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 STEMM fields, and also to create favorable conditions for the return of VEF fellows and scholars to Vietnam.

Capacity Building Program

VIETNAM EDUCATION FOUNDATION

To complement its educational exchange programs, VEF engages in a limited number of activities that build the scientific and technological capacity of Vietnam. VEF capacity-building efforts focus on activities that promote science and technology initiatives; build the relationship between U.S. and Vietnamese institutions and government entities; and build the foundation for the return of VEF fellows and visiting scholars to their home country. While some earlier capacity-building activities (workshops and seminars) were meant to address the legislative mandate for American to teach at Vietnamese institutions, the U.S. Faculty Scholar Program now fulfills that directive in the VEF legislation.

To complement its educational exchange programs, VEF engages in a limited number of activities that build the scientific and technological capacity of Vietnam. VEF capacity-building efforts focus on activities that do the following: (1) promote science and technology initiatives; (2) build the relationship between U.S. and Vietnamese institutions and government entities; and (3) help to lay the foundation for the return of VEF Fellows and Visiting Scholars to their home country. While some earlier capacity-building activities (workshops and seminars) were meant to address the legislative mandate for Americans to teach at Vietnamese institutions, the U.S. Faculty Scholar Program now fulfills that directive in the VEF legislation.

In FY 2013, VEF's major financial contribution towards capacity building efforts was for the VEF Alumni Conference for Fellows, Visiting Scholars, and U.S. Faculty Scholars alumni who were in Vietnam during the conference. As of September 2013, VEF had a network of 249 alumni: 190 fellows, 38 visiting scholars, and 21 U.S. faculty scholars. The Alumni Conference was established as an annual event in 2010. VEF views the 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.

Strategic Goals:

- Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world.
- Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world.
- Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.
- Strengthen capacity and collaboration in STEMM fields between United States and Vietnam.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$149,473	\$149,473

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total 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	96	104

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

VEF Fellowship Program

The VEF Fellowship Program is one of the key components of VEF's mandate to enhance bilateral relations between the United States and Vietnam through international educational exchange programs that help improve Vietnamese science and technology capacities.

VEF provides fellowships to the most talented Vietnamese nationals to pursue graduate study in the United States in the fields of science, technology, engineering, mathematics, and health sciences. Fellows are selected through a highly competitive, open, and transparent process. VEF maintains high standards of excellence by choosing only top-notch students who demonstrate the ability to thrive in a U.S. academic setting. In order to produce young scientists

VIETNAM EDUCATION FOUNDATION

and faculty for Vietnam, preference is given to doctoral study because the more advanced degree requires greater in-depth study and research in the field of specialization. Thus, VEF is helping to provide Vietnam with the best-trained individuals possible. Furthermore, a doctorate typically prepares individuals to assume more significant, decision-making positions when they return to Vietnam, and a doctorate generally allows more access to relationships with U.S. academic and professional entities. Working experience or government affiliation is not required. The program is open to all qualified citizens of Vietnam, regardless of their gender, regional origin, and social or political background.

In addition, the program aims at strengthening and fostering mutual understanding between the people of the United States and the people of Vietnam and all program participants are required to engage in cross cultural activities, both in the United States and in Vietnam, to fulfill the mission of VEF.

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 an 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 218 VEF fellows in FY 2013 who were enrolled in U.S. graduate programs, including the 47 fellows who began their program of study in fall 2013.

The program, which serves as VEFs primary educational exchange activity, focuses on graduate education in the STEM fields. While VEF supports masters degree study, VEF prefers doctoral degree study because the more advanced degrees require greater in-depth study and research in the field of specialization. Thus, VEF is helping to provide Vietnam with the best-trained individuals possible. Furthermore, a doctorate typically prepares individuals to assume more significant, decision-making positions when they return to Vietnam, and a doctorate generally allows more access to relationships with U.S. academic and professional entities.

In addition, the Fellowship program aims at strengthening and fostering mutual understanding between the people of the United States and the people of Vietnam and all program participants are required to engage in cross cultural activities both in the United States and in Vietnam.

Since the beginning of the program in fall 2003 to fall 2013, VEF has selected and awarded 481 fellowships to outstanding Vietnamese nationals to pursue graduate studies at top U.S. graduate schools. With a three percent attrition rate (14 out of the 481 dropped-out/withdrew from the program for numerous reasons), 467 fellows are working towards or have completed a graduate degree at 92 graduate schools.

As of the fall 2013, 218 fellows were attending 67 top-level U.S. universities, and are enrolled in graduate programs. The 218 fellows include 47 new fellows who began their program in summer/fall 2013, as well as 171 continuing fellows who are pursuing their academic programs. Ninety-five percent of fellows are pursuing doctoral degrees and five percent are pursuing master's degrees. Thirty-seven percent of fellows are female and 63 percent are male.

As of September 30, 2013, 249 fellows (53 percent of all fellows) have successfully completed their studies (178 doctorates and 71 masters degrees). As a benefit of the J-1 immigration status that the fellows hold, and after completion of their degrees, fellows may apply for academic training in the United States, which provides real-work experiences that is directly related to their studies.

During FY 2013, there were 59 fellows participating in post-completion U.S. academic training. By the end of FY 2013, 190 VEF program participants (41 percent of the 467 VEF fellows) have completed their U.S. programs and returned to Vietnam or elsewhere.

The program is administered on a cost-sharing arrangement between VEF and U.S. host universities. VEF has established cost-sharing agreements with 112 leading U.S. universities that constitute the VEF Alliance -- a cooperative relationship between VEF as the funding agency and the U.S. universities as the academic hosts for VEF fellows and scholars. Such cost-sharing allows VEF to provide a greater number of fellowships each year and to leverage the contribution made by U.S. educational institutions. However, VEF fellows are not limited to attending the alliance schools alone and any other university who admits a VEF fellow must agree to cost sharing

VIETNAM EDUCATION FOUNDATION

as well.

The program continues to be highly successful in its recruitment and selection process, as well as in its university admissions and financial arrangements. VEF independently manages all immigration and financial matters, thus facilitating greater quality control. With continuity of programmatic efforts and well-organized systems and management, the program is on an extremely firm footing and is recognized by American universities and Vietnamese entities as a high-quality program.

Strategic Goals:

- Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world.
- Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.
- Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world.
- Strengthen capacity and collaboration in STEMM fields between the United States and Vietnam.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$3,465,398	\$3,465,398

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total 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	218	218

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.

VEF U.S. Faculty Scholar Program

The VEF U.S. Faculty Scholar 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 program was launched in late 2007 with three primary goals: (1) to help build capacity in Vietnam in science, mathematics, medicine, engineering, and technology through teaching and related research activities, (2) to help Vietnamese institutions address specific educational needs, including curriculum development, integration of research opportunities, identification of student learning outcomes, and evaluation, and (3) to build positive relationships between U.S. and Vietnamese higher education institutions and faculty members that may lead to sustainable partnerships.

VEF serves as the organizer and sponsor for this project while the Vietnamese host institutions and the cooperating U.S. institutions serve as cosponsors through their support.

The U.S. scholar teaches one or more courses in English for one or two terms (fall and/or spring) at a Vietnamese university or universities. The teaching can be either on site in Vietnam or by interactive, real-time videoconferencing from the United States. In the latter case, the faculty scholar must visit and teach at the Vietnamese host institution(s) for at least one week at the beginning and one week at the end of the teaching program. The Vietnamese host institutions serve as the visa sponsor for the American Faculty Scholars. While VEF serves as the organizer and sponsor for this project, the Vietnamese host institution(s) and the cooperating U.S. institution collaborate with the scholar in order to deliver a successful course.

VIETNAM EDUCATION FOUNDATION

U.S. Faculty Scholar alumni have contributed to capacity-building in the STEMM fields in Vietnam through teaching and related research activities. They have also helped Vietnamese institutions to develop curriculum, to integrate research opportunities, to improve student learning outcomes, and to include student and teacher evaluation. Through the teaching programs of these faculty scholars, the positive collaborative relationships between U.S. and Vietnamese higher education institutions and faculty members have been expanded in a way that may lead to sustainable partnerships. The U.S. Faculty Scholar Alumni are an integral part of the VEF alumni network, and many of them have continuously supported VEF and its fellows and scholars community.

U.S. faculty scholars teaches one or more courses in English for one or two terms (fall and/or spring) at a Vietnamese university or universities. The teaching can be either on site in Vietnam or by interactive, real-time videoconferencing from the United States. In the latter case, the scholar must visit and teach at the Vietnamese host institution(s) for at least one week at the beginning and one week at the end of the teaching program. The Vietnamese host institutions serve as the visa sponsor for the American Faculty Scholars. While VEF serves as the organizer and sponsor for this project, the Vietnamese host institution(s) and the cooperating U.S. institution collaborate with the scholar in order to deliver a successful course.

The U.S Faculty Scholar awards for FY 2013 include 11 new awards for academic year 2013. Eight Scholars teach via videoconferencing from the United States, which requires at least one week of teaching in Vietnam at the start and at the end of the course.

As of fall 2013, VEF has awarded 37 U.S. Faculty Scholar grants to 30 American professors. As of September 2012, 21 U.S. Faculty Scholars had completed their teaching programs in Vietnam. These U.S. Faculty Scholar alumni have contributed to capacity-building in the STEMM fields in Vietnam through teaching and related research activities. They have also helped Vietnamese institutions to develop curriculum, to integrate research opportunities, to improve student learning outcomes, and to include student and teacher evaluation. Through the teaching programs of these scholars, the positive collaborative relationships between American and Vietnamese higher education institutions and faculty members have been expanded in a way that may lead to sustainable partnerships. Program participants are an integral part of the VEF alumni network, and many of them have continuously supported VEF and the VEF fellows and scholars community.

Strategic Goals:

Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world.

Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world.

Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

Strengthen capacity and collaboration in STEMM fields between the United States and Vietnam.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$500,317	\$500,317

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

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

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

VEF Visiting Scholar Program

The Vietnam Education Foundation's Visiting Scholar Program (VSP) is open to Vietnamese nationals who hold a

VIETNAM EDUCATION FOUNDATION

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 five months to a year 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 VSP is a training-of-trainers (TOT) program.

The VSP is in its seventh year, having begun its first placements at U.S. universities during the academic year 2007-2008. The program seeks to provide Vietnamese nationals, who already hold a doctorate in STEM fields supported by VEF, with short-term professional development opportunities at U.S. academic institutions.

The VSP supports postdoctoral professional development. The professional development may include studies, research, or observational activities carried out at an appropriate U.S. academic or research institution. These self-designed programs, which are arranged under the guidance of U.S. professors serving as mentors, are between five and 12 months in length and may include formal courses, workshops, seminars, laboratory or field research, and other types of professional development activities. Upon return to Vietnam, the scholar must use the knowledge and skills acquired in the United States to train others. Thus, VSP is considered a training-of-trainers (TOT) program.

In addition, the program aims at strengthening and fostering mutual understanding between the people of the United States and the people of Vietnam and all program participants are required to engage in cross cultural activities both in the U.S. and in Vietnam to fulfill the mission of VEF.

As of the fall 2013, VEF had awarded grants to 42 scholars whose fields of study mirror those supported by VEF.

Four visiting scholars began their self-designed professional training programs at three different U.S. universities in fall 2013. All of the four scholars opted for twelve-month programs. Three of the four visiting scholars are female.

As of September 2013, 38 scholars have completed their programs and returned to Vietnam. While the training programs vary from five months to a year in length, the average training period for the 38 scholars is 12 months. During their programs in the United States, aside from their research activities, most of the participants also observed classes, attended conferences and workshops, and joined other professional development activities. Upon return to Vietnam, they were expected to conduct seminars and workshops, implement new research or cooperation projects, apply new teaching methods, and use the knowledge and skills acquired in the United States to train others. They also play an essential role in strengthening the VEF alumni network.

VEF provides the following financial support for a Visiting Scholar:

1. Pre-departure health check in Vietnam and any vaccinations required by the U.S. host institution;
2. Expenses to participate in the VEF Pre-Departure Orientation;
3. Settling-in allowance of \$500;
4. Round-trip economy air ticket from Vietnam to the U.S. academic institution;
5. Required health/medical insurance in the United States;
6. Expenses to attend the VEF Annual Fellows and Scholars Conference in the United States during the grant period, if the Visiting Scholar is already in the United States at the time of the conference.

VIETNAM EDUCATION FOUNDATION

Strategic Goals:

Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world.

Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world.

Strengthen capacity and collaboration in STEMM fields between the United States and Vietnam.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$0	\$168,047	\$168,047

Non-USG Funding:

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

FY 2013 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$735,262	\$706,462	\$28,800	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	\$735,262	20

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



WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS

Public Inquiries
One Woodrow Wilson Plaza
1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20004-3027
www.wilsoncenter.org • 202-691-4000

In 1968, Congress established the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars as the official, national memorial to President Wilson. The Wilson Center is a nonpartisan institute for advanced study and a neutral forum for open, serious, and informed dialogue. It brings together influential thinkers and doers to engage in a dialogue on current and future public policy challenges, with the confident hope that through such discussions there will emerge better understanding and better policy. Providing a bridge between the worlds of learning and public affairs, the Center is located in the Ronald Reagan Building in the heart of Washington, D.C., a city that is at the center of the world of public affairs today.

Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars Programs

The Fellowship Program has been a hallmark of the Woodrow Wilson Center for more than 30 years. Through an international competition, 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

WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS

Federation.

The Galina Starovoitova Fellowship on Human Rights and Conflict Resolution was established following a January 1999 speech in Moscow by then Secretary of State Madeline Albright. During that speech, Secretary Albright announced funding for a memorial fellowship at the Kennan Institute in honor of Starovoitova, a leading human rights advocate in Russia 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 China and Korea 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-United States 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:

Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world.

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
\$706,462	\$28,800	\$735,262

Non-USG Funding:

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

CHAPTER 3: FY 2013 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.

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.

- (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 2013 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

Thirty-two submissions from various federal organizations characterized their programming as cultural in nature, among a number of other attributes. For the purpose of this duplication assessment, the IAWG defines cultural programs as those activities and programs that deal specifically with the arts, cultural preservation, and research in the humanities.

Some federal program sponsors interpret cultural programming as that which provides opportunities for exposure to different cultures and values. This type of cross-cultural benefit exists throughout all international exchange and training activities and is highly

FY 2013 DATA - DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

desirable in that it promotes mutual understanding and cooperation. However, the narrower definition used here is more practical for assessing programmatic duplication.

Using the IAWG's definition, cultural programs represent the smallest subset of the U.S. Government's international exchange and training portfolio. Of the 193 submissions reported to the IAWG for the FY-2013 cycle, a total of 16 submission reports from five federal entities fit within the IAWG's narrower cultural definition and are included in the chart that follows.

FY 2013 DATA - DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

CULTURAL PROGRAMS BY FEDERAL ENTITY

Department of State	
ECA/Citizen Exchange Programs ¹	<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"> -- Arts Envoy -- Community Engagement through the Arts -- Cultural Visitors -- Museums Connect -- smARTpowerSM² -- American Documentary Showcase Program -- Motion Picture Licensing Corporation Program <p>Literature and Humanities Programs³</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"> -- American Documentary -- American Film Showcase -- American Music Abroad -- Center Stage -- DanceMotion USA -- Musical Overtures -- Next Level -- Carnegie Hall Musical Exchange -- Performing Arts Initiative <p>Visual Arts Programs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- American Arts Incubator -- Traveling Exhibitions -- Venice Architectural Biennale -- Venice Art Biennale

¹ Submission report had aggregated data; may or may not include all the cultural programs listed.

² American visual artists work with communities worldwide to create community-based art projects and engage with foreign audiences.

³ Department of State collaborates with National Endowment for the Arts.

FY 2013 DATA - DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

CA/Fulbright Program and Related Academic Exchange Programs	Under the Fulbright mtvU Fellowship 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.
National Endowment for the Arts	
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. ⁴
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.
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.

⁴ 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.

FY 2013 DATA - DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

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.
German Research Foundation/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. ⁵
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.
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.

⁵ National Endowment for the Humanities and the German Research Foundation both work to encourage collaborative digital humanities projects between American and German institutions and scholars.

FY 2013 DATA - DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

Open World Leadership Center⁶	
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. ⁷
U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum	
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.
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.

⁶ The Open World Leadership Center Programs are aggregated.

⁷ The Cultural Leaders Program is conducted with support from the National Endowment for the Arts.

FY 2013 DATA - DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

University Programs Division	The program designs, develops, promotes, and coordinates the following scholarly programs: one-week and two-week seminars for professors of college-level Holocaust courses; two-week summer research workshops for scholars; on-site and off-site lectures, panel presentations, and symposia; scholarly programs in partnership with other research/teaching institutions; and the collection, analysis, and dissemination of information regarding Holocaust education in the United States.
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 programs of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum 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.⁸

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 -- submit 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

⁸ Noted in previous reports is the public-private cultural exchange relationship represented in Film Forward, which is a cooperative effort of Sundance Institute 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.

FY 2013 DATA - DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

special projects include training programs for Afghanistan, as well as support for collaboration in heritage preservation with various governmental and nongovernmental organizations.⁹

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.

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).

⁹ 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 2013 DATA - DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

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 and may or may not submit data to us each fiscal year. Programs marked with an asterisk (*) have international visitor activities that are classified as science-focused.

FY 2013 DATA - DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

Architectural and Transportation Barriers
Compliance Board (Access Board)
Commodity Futures Trading Commission
Delaware River Basin Commission*
Department of Agriculture
~Foreign Agricultural Service*
Department of Commerce
~Bureau of Economic Analysis*
~National Institute of Standards and Technology*
~U.S. Census Bureau
~United States Patent and Trademark Office*
Department of Defense
~Defense Security Cooperation Agency
Regional Centers for Security Studies
Department of Education
~Office of the Secretary, International Affairs
Department of Energy
~Environmental Management*
~National Nuclear Security Administration*
Department of Health and Human Services
~Food and Drug Administration*
~National Institutes of Health*
Department of Homeland Security
~Customs and Border Protection
~Federal Emergency Management Agency
~Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
~Transportation Security Administration
~U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services
~United States Coast Guard
Department of Housing and Urban Development
~Office of Policy Development and Research
Department of the Interior
~Bureau of 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 Archives and Records Administration
National Capital Planning Commission
National Credit Union Administration
National Railroad Passenger Corporation
National Transportation Safety Board*
Nuclear Regulatory Commission*
Office of Government Ethics
Small Business Administration
Social Security Administration
Tennessee Valley Authority*
United States Commission on Civil Rights
United States Government Accountability Office
United States Holocaust Memorial Museum
United States Postal Service
U.S. Trade and Development Agency

SCIENTIFIC/TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Federal departments and agencies reported a total of 72 submissions described as having a scientific component. In tackling this list, a number 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 12 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, Health and Human Services, Agriculture, and Interior. Other longstanding sponsors of such programs include the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the National Transportation Safety Board, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID).¹⁰

Although the IAWG staff does not have the necessary scientific expertise to fully assess whether there is 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.¹¹

.

¹⁰The National Science Foundation did not report data in FY 2013.

¹¹ Programs in the scientific research and development category that are marked with an asterisk (*) also contain a professional and/or practical experience component.

FY 2013 DATA - DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PROGRAMS BY FEDERAL ENTITY

Department of Agriculture	
Foreign Agricultural Service	Cochran Fellowship Program* Faculty Exchange Program* Norman E. Borlaug International Agricultural Science and Technology Fellows Program* Scientific Cooperation Exchange Program* Scientific Exchanges Visiting Scientist Program*
Department of Commerce¹²	
National Institute of Standards and Technology	NIST Exchange Visitors Program*
National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration	Geophysical Fluid Dynamic Laboratory* National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service's International Activities* National Geodetic Survey International Activities* National Weather Service International Exchange and Training Program* Pacific Marine Environmental Laboratory Activities*
U.S. Census Bureau	Population Division: Training and Technical Assistance*

¹² Bureau of Economic Analysis and National Telecommunications and Information Administration submitted no data for FY 2013.

FY 2013 DATA - DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

Department of Energy	
Assistant Secretary for Environmental Management	Environmental Management Programs*
Associate Undersecretary for Environment, Health, Safety, and Security	Analytical Services Program* Japan Program (Radiation Effects Research Foundation Program)* Marshall Islands Environmental Monitoring Program* Office of Environment, Health, Safety, and Security Programs* Radiological Protection of the Public and the Environment* Russian Health Studies Program*
Energy Information Administration	Energy Information Administration Programs*
Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy	Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Programs*
Office of Fossil Energy	Office of Fossil Energy International Program*
Department of Health and Human Services¹³	

¹³ Food and Drug Administration and Office of Global Affairs had no data in FY 2013.

FY 2013 DATA - DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

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 Interior¹⁴	
Bureau of Reclamation	Reclamation Training Programs*
National Park Service	Exchange Visitors Program and 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 Transportation	
Federal Aviation Administration	FAA International Training Program*
Marine Mammal Commission	
Marine Mammal Commission Programs	
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	

¹⁴ Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation, and Enforcement had no data in FY 2013.

FY 2013 DATA - DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

Office of International and Interagency Relations	NASA Exchange Visitor Program* Resident Research Associate 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	
Capacity Building Program ¹⁵	

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-

¹⁵ This is a program of the Vietnam Education Foundation that aims to forge sustainable bilateral partnerships within the scientific and academic communities as a means to develop talented leaders in the fields of science, medicine, and technology. Additional programs are listed within the academic/education category and also have a professional development component as well.

FY 2013 DATA - DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

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.

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
Department of State		
Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs	Citizen Exchange Programs	Professional, cultural, and youth exchanges supported through nonprofit organizations

FY 2013 DATA - DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

	Economic Support Fund Programs	Programs that aid U.S. countries in transition to democracy by developing and strengthening institutions necessary for sustainable democracy
	Fulbright Program and Related Academic Exchange Programs	Exchanges between U.S. and foreign teachers and administrators
	Global Educational Programs	English language programs focusing on teaching, teacher-training, and curriculum development
	Other Appropriations Programs	Separately appropriated exchange programs and educational outreach activities at the secondary and university levels, including programming at the East-West Center, the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships, and Israeli-Arab Scholarships
	Special Professional and Cultural Exchange Programs	Secondary-level student and teacher exchanges with the former Soviet Union and Germany
Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs	Variety of exchanges, seminars, training programs, master classes, and conferences promoting U.S. interests in region
U.S. Agency for International Development		
Education and Training		Various initiatives designed to improve pre-primary, primary, and secondary levels of education

FY 2013 DATA - DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

Undergraduate-Level Programs

Six federal entities reported submissions that included undergraduate-level programs. The programs include study abroad activities for American and foreign students, institution building, curriculum development, and instructor training. Most of the programming in this category comes from the Department of State. 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.

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	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 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

FY 2013 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

FY 2013 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

Six federal entities have programs in this category. Programming supports fellowships for degree programs and certificates, dissertation research, graduate-level professional training,

FY 2013 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	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

FY 2013 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
--------------------------------	------------------------------	---	--

FY 2013 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>
--	--	--	--

FY 2013 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

FY 2013 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
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

Postdoctoral Research Programs

Five 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.

FY 2013 DATA - DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

Department of Education	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
		American Overseas Research Centers Program	Grants to establish and operate overseas research centers with a focus on area studies.
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	
		Special Academic Exchange Programs	

FY 2013 DATA - DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

	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
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		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

FY 2013 DATA - DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

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.

Four 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
	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

FY 2013 DATA - DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

Department of Education	Office of Postsecondary Education	American Overseas Research Centers Program	Grants to establish and operate overseas research and area studies centers.
		Fulbright-Hays Doctoral Dissertation Research Abroad	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
	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

FY 2013 DATA - DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

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 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:¹⁶

- (1) Trade and Economic Development
- (2) Law Enforcement and Security
- (3) Democracy and Human Rights
- (4) Multi-Themed Programming

¹⁶ There may be a limited degree of overlap among these areas and identifiable subcategories within them. Please note that not all professional exchange and training programs reported to the IAWG are included in these four categories.

FY 2013 DATA - DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

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	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
Federal Trade Commission		International Programs
United States Government Accountability Office		International Auditor Fellowship Program
U.S. Agency for International Development		Economic Growth and Agricultural Development

FY 2013 DATA - DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

Law Enforcement and Security

Five federal departments report on federal law enforcement and security-related professional exchange and training programs.

Like many other professional exchange and training programs, program sponsors tend to focus narrowly on training in their own areas of expertise, making the risk of duplication fairly low. Some of the programs listed also include trade and economic development activities.¹⁷

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

¹⁷ Programs in the law enforcement and security category that are marked by an asterisk (*) also include trade and economic development activities.

FY 2013 DATA - DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

	Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	International Individual Students Program International Law Enforcement Academy
	Immigration and Customs Enforcement	HSI Cyber Crimes Center HSI Forensic Laboratory Training HSI Training Division HSI Undercover Operations Unit
	U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services	RAIO Asylum Division - Training RAIO International Operations Division – Training RAIO Refugee Affairs Division RAIO Training
	United States Coast Guard	International Personnel Exchange Program Resident Training Programs
Department of Justice	Antitrust Division	Antitrust Division International Technical Assistance Programs*
	Criminal Division	International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance, and Training Program
	Drug Enforcement Administration	International Narcotics Control Training Program

FY 2013 DATA - DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

	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.

Broadcasting Board of Governors		International Media Training Center Program
Department of Defense	Defense Security Cooperation Agency	International Military Education and Training ¹⁸
Department of Labor	Bureau of International Labor Affairs	Child Labor, Forced Labor, and Human Trafficking Program

¹⁸ 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.

FY 2013 DATA - DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

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		Hurford Youth Fellows Program Reagan-Fascell Democracy Fellows Program Visiting Fellows Programs
Office of Government Ethics		International Technical Assistance and Cooperation
U.S. Agency for International Development		Democracy and Governance Programs Humanitarian Assistance

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, 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.

FY 2013 DATA - DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

Department of Homeland Security	U.S. Coast Guard	U.S. Coast Guard Exportable Training U.S. Coast Guard International Personnel Exchanges Programs U.S. Coast Guard Resident Training Programs
Department of State	Bureau of African Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs
	Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs
	Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs	Citizen Exchange Programs Economic Support Fund Programs Special Professional and Cultural Exchange Programs Support for East European Democracy Exchanges
	Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs
	Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs
	Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs
	Office of International Information Programs	U.S. Speakers and Specialists Programs
Millennium Challenge Corporation		Training Activities

FY 2013 DATA - DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

Peace Corps	Peace Corps Volunteer Services Program
U.S. Agency for International Development	Education and Training
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars	Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars Programs

CONCLUSION

The number and scope of the federal government's international exchange and training programs make it difficult to assess whether there is any 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 this 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.¹⁹

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

¹⁹ Federal coordination occurs through the auspices of the State/USAID Strategic Plan for FY 13.

FY 2013 DATA - DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

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.

APPENDIX A: MANDATE: IAWG MANDATE – SECTION 112(G) OF THE MUTUAL EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE ACT OF 1961 (P.L. 87- 256), AS AMENDED (22 U.S.C. § 2460(G))

(g) WORKING GROUP ON UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES AND TRAINING (1) In order to carry out the purposes of subsection (f) and to improve the coordination, efficiency, and effectiveness of United States Government-sponsored international exchanges and training, there is established within the United States Information Agency a senior-level interagency working group to be known as the Working Group on United States Government-Sponsored International Exchanges and Training (in this section referred to as the “Working Group”).*

(2) For purposes of this subsection, the term “Government-sponsored international exchanges and training” means the movement of people between countries to promote the sharing of ideas, to develop skills, and to foster mutual understanding and cooperation, financed wholly or in part, directly or indirectly, with United States Government funds.

(3) The Working Group shall be composed as follows:

(A) The Associate Director for Educational and Cultural Affairs of the United States Information Agency, who shall act as Chair.

(B) A senior representative of the Department of State, who shall be designated by the Secretary of State.

(C) A senior representative of the Department of Defense, who shall be designated by the Secretary of Defense.

(D) A senior representative of the Department of Education, who shall be designated by the Secretary of Education.

IAWG MANDATE

(E) A senior representative of the Department of Justice, who shall be designated by the Attorney General.

(F) A senior representative of the Agency for International Development, who shall be designated by the Administrator of the Agency.

(G) Senior representative of such other departments and agencies as the Chair determines to be appropriate.

(4) Representatives of the National Security Adviser and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget may participate in the Working Group at the discretion of the Adviser and the Director, respectively.

(5) The Working Group shall be supported by an interagency staff office established in the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the United States Information Agency.

(6) The Working Group shall have the following purposes and responsibilities:

(A) To collect, analyze, and report data provided by all United States Government departments and agencies conducting international exchanges and training programs.

(B) To promote greater understanding and cooperation among concerned United States Government departments and agencies of common issues and challenges in conducting international exchanges and training programs, including through the establishment of a clearinghouse for information on international exchange and training activities in the governmental and nongovernmental sectors.

(C) In order to achieve the most efficient and cost-effective use of Federal resources, to identify administrative and programmatic duplication and overlap of activities by the various United States Government departments and agencies involved in Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs, to identify how each Government-sponsored international exchange and training program promotes United States foreign policy, and to report thereon.

(D)(i) Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1998 and 1999, the Working Group shall develop a coordinated and cost-effective strategy for all United States Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs, including an action plan with the objective of achieving a minimum of 10 percent cost savings through greater efficiency, the consolidation of programs, or the elimination of duplication, or any combination thereof.

(ii) Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1998 and 1999, the Working Group shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees setting forth the strategy and action plan required by clause (i).

(iii) Each year thereafter the Working Group shall assess the strategy and plan required by clause (i).

IAWG MANDATE

(E) Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1998 and 1999, to develop recommendations on common performance measures for all United States Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs, and to issue a report.

(F) To conduct a survey of private sector international exchange activities and develop strategies for expanding public and private partnerships in, and leveraging private sector support for, United States Government-sponsored international exchange and training activities.

(G) Not later than 6 months after the date of the enactment of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1998 and 1999, to report on the feasibility and advisability of transferring funds and program management for the Atlas or the Mandela Fellows programs, or both, in South Africa from the Agency for International Development to the United States Information Agency. The report shall include an assessment of the capabilities of the South African Fulbright Commission to manage such programs and the cost effects of consolidating such programs under one entity.

(7) All reports prepared by the Working Group shall be submitted to the President, through the Director of the United States Information Agency.

(8) The Working Group shall meet at least on a quarterly basis.

(9) All decisions of the Working Group shall be by majority vote of the members present and voting.

(10) The members of the Working Group shall serve without additional compensation for their service on the Working Group. Any expenses incurred by a member of the Working Group in connection with service on the Working Group shall be compensated by that member's department or agency.

(11) With respect to any report issued under paragraph (6), a member may submit dissenting views to be submitted as part of the report of the Working Group.

*Note: The U.S. Information Agency was abolished effective October 1, 1999, when its information and exchange functions were folded into the Department of State under the Under Secretary of State for Public Affairs and Public Diplomacy. The Assistant Secretary of State for Educational and Cultural Affairs is Chair of the Working Group. The Working Group is supported by interagency staff housed in the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the U.S. Department of State.

APPENDIX B: U.S. GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS SPONSORING AND REPORTING INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES AND TRAINING PROGRAMS

	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		Received no data for FY 2013
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 Energy Regulatory Commission							
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		Received no data for FY 2013
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		
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		Received no data for FY 2013

	Administers Int'l Exchanges & Training Activities			Reports Data to IAWG		Comments
	Yes	No	Unknown	Yes	No	
National Transportation Safety Board	X			X		
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	X			X		
Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board	X			X		Received no data for FY 2013
Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission		X			X	
Office of Government Ethics	X			X		
Office of Personnel Management	X			X		
Office of Special Counsel	X			X		Received no data for FY 2013
Overseas Private Investment Corporation		X			X	
Peace Corps	X			X		
Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation		X			X	
Postal Rate Commission	X				X	
Railroad Retirement Board		X			X	
Securities and Exchange Commission	X			X		
Selective Service System		X			X	Received no submission
Small Business Administration	X			X		
Social Security Administration	X			X		
Tennessee Valley Authority	X			X		
U.S. African Development Foundation	X			X		No data to report in FY 2013
U.S. Agency for International Development	X			X		
U.S. Commission on Civil Rights	X			X		Received no data in FY 2013
U.S. International Trade Commission			X		X	
U.S. Postal Service	X			X		
U.S. Trade and Development Agency	X			X		Received no data in FY 2013
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	

	Administers Int'l Exchanges & Training Activities			Reports Data to IAWG		Comments
	Yes	No	Unknown	Yes	No	
Arthritis and Musculoskeletal Interagency Coordinating Committee		X			X	Part of Health & Human Services/NIH
The Asia Foundation	X			X		Submits data under DOS
Barry M. Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation		X			X	
Broadcasting Board of Governors	X			X		
Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board		X			X	
Citizen's Stamp Advisory Committee		X			X	
Commission on Fine Arts	X				X	
Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States			X		X	Part of Treasury
Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements		X			X	Part of Commerce
Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled		X			X	
Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention		X			X	Part of Justice
Delaware River Basin Commission	X			X		
Endangered Species Committee		X			X	Part of Interior
Export Administration Review Board		X			X	
Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council		X			X	
Federal Financing Bank		X			X	Part of Treasury
Federal Interagency Committee on Education		X			X	Part of Education
Federal Laboratory Consortium on Technology Transfer		X			X	
Federal Library and Information Center Committee		X			X	Part of Library of Congress
Harry S. Truman Scholarship Foundation		X			X	
Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor Commission		X			X	
Indian Arts and Crafts Board			X		X	Part of Interior
Interagency Committee on Employment of People with Disabilities			X		X	Part of Equal Employment Opportunity Commission
Interagency Savings Bond Committee		X			X	
J. William Fulbright Foreign Scholarship Board	X			X		Data submitted via State/ECA
James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation		X			X	
Japan-United States Friendship Commission	X			X		Received no data in FY 2013
Joint Board for the Enrollment of Actuaries			X		X	Part of Treasury
Marine Mammal Commission	X			X		
Medicare Payment Advisory Commission		X			X	

	Administers Int'l Exchanges & Training Activities			Reports Data to IAWG		Comments
	Yes	No	Unknown	Yes	No	
Migratory Bird Conservation Commission		X			X	
Mississippi River Conservation Commission		X			X	Part of Defense/ACE
Morris K. Udall Scholarship and Excellence in National Environmental Policy Foundation		X			X	
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science		X			X	
National Council on Disability		X			X	
National Park Foundation		X			X	
Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation, Office of		X			X	
Northwest Power Planning Council		X			X	
Panama Canal Commission		X			X	Dissolved
Permanent Committee on the Oliver Wendall Holmes Device		X			X	Part of Library of Congress
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	
U.S. Institute of Peace	X			X		
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars	X			X		
MISCELLANEOUS						
Civil Air Patrol	X			X		

	Administers Int'l Exchanges & Training Activities				Reports Data to IAWG		Comments
	Yes	No	Unknown		Yes	No	
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	X				X		Independent org. within Energy
Federal Executive Boards	X				X		Received no data in FY 2013
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 2013 Participants by Country

East Asia and Pacific - EAP

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Australia	225	7,308	7,533
Brunei	12	345	357
Cambodia	241	48,821	49,062
China	2,101	17,443	19,544
Cook Islands	2	30	32
East Asia and Pacific Regional	47	1,304	1,351
East Asia and Pacific Unspecified	1	149	150
East Timor	32	2,478	2,510
Fiji	93	930	1,023
French Polynesia	1	1	2
Hong Kong (Special Administrative Region)	283	4,615	4,898
Indonesia	528	65,345	65,873
Japan	956	8,182	9,138
Kiribati	1	14	15
Korea (North)	0	34	34
Korea (South)	644	2,752	3,396
Laos	91	2,645	2,736
Macau	8	13	21
Malaysia	239	1,389	1,628
Marshall Islands	20	39	59
Micronesia, Federated States of	62	76	138
Mongolia	410	6,881	7,291
Myanmar (Burma)	57	1,115	1,172
Nauru	0	4	4
New Caledonia	1	0	1
New Zealand	100	526	626
Niue	0	8	8
Palau	17	41	58
Papua New Guinea	3	165	168
Philippines	317	50,914	51,231
Pitcairn Islands	0	12	12
Samoa (Formerly Western Samoa)	70	40	110
Singapore	77	2,974	3,051
Solomon Islands	0	38	38
Taiwan	542	7,198	7,740
Thailand	353	16,549	16,902
Tonga	35	38	73
Tuvalu	0	9	9
Vanuatu	64	15	79
Vietnam	147	11,233	11,380
TOTAL	7,780	261,673	269,453

FY 2013 Participants by Country

Eurasia - EA

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Armenia	156	1,787	1,943
Azerbaijan	171	1,336	1,507
Belarus	63	1,708	1,771
Eurasia Regional	270	219	489
Eurasia Unspecified	1	91	92
Georgia	171	15,875	16,046
Kazakhstan	74	1,868	1,942
Kyrgyzstan	159	6,830	6,989
Moldova	144	2,953	3,097
Russia	655	2,651	3,306
Tajikistan	139	38,130	38,269
Turkmenistan	21	1,039	1,060
Ukraine	477	7,129	7,606
Uzbekistan	53	914	967
TOTAL	2,554	82,530	85,084

FY 2013 Participants by Country

Europe - EUR

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Albania	204	7,692	7,896
Andorra	5	3	8
Austria	351	2,164	2,515
Belgium	174	703	877
Bosnia-Herzegovina	296	77,519	77,815
Bulgaria	121	1,423	1,544
Croatia	158	1,140	1,298
Cyprus	45	450	495
Czech Republic	172	2,427	2,599
Denmark	82	421	503
Eastern Europe Regional	141	280	421
Estonia	22	218	240
Europe Unspecified	65	128	193
European Union	6	109	115
Faroe Islands	0	5	5
Finland	99	541	640
France	398	1,416	1,814
Germany	955	2,762	3,717
Gibraltar	0	1	1
Greece	207	3,924	4,131
Greenland	0	15	15
Guernsey	0	17	17
Hungary	144	2,405	2,549
Iceland	20	39	59
Ireland	80	219	299
Isle of Man	0	1	1
Italy	366	998	1,364
Jersey	6	2	8
Kosovo	96	1,697	1,793
Latvia	32	219	251
Liechtenstein	6	26	32
Lithuania	34	191	225
Luxembourg	11	21	32
Macedonia (Former Yugoslav Republic of)	142	540	682
Malta	10	31	41
Monaco	1	3	4
Netherlands	110	977	1,087
Norway	59	875	934
Poland	87	658	745
Portugal	34	199	233
Romania	46	696	742
Serbia and Montenegro	108	3,299	3,407
Slovakia	32	254	286
Slovenia	32	265	297
Spain	342	700	1,042
Sweden	73	448	521
Switzerland	315	172	487

Turkey	438	1,617	2,055
United Kingdom	452	2,309	2,761
Western Europe Regional	3,523	5,497	9,020
TOTAL	10,100	127,716	137,816

FY 2013 Participants by Country

Near East - NEA

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Algeria	68	879	947
Bahrain	22	391	413
Egypt	115	115,367	115,482
Iran	0	70	70
Iraq	324	8,585	8,909
Israel	200	3,159	3,359
Jordan	428	21,287	21,715
Kuwait	27	487	514
Lebanon	15	5,755	5,770
Libya	22	594	616
Morocco	746	139,038	139,784
Near East Regional	35	163	198
Oman	145	553	698
Qatar	83	3,231	3,314
Saudi Arabia	76	5,952	6,028
Syria	1	58	59
Tunisia	21	1,849	1,870
United Arab Emirates	113	1,724	1,837
West Bank and Gaza	21	27,991	28,012
Yemen	14	2,190	2,204
TOTAL	2,476	339,323	341,799

FY 2013 Participants by Country

Region Unattributable

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Unattributable	178	1,610	1,788
TOTAL	178	1,610	1,788

FY 2013 Participants by Country

South Asia - SA

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Afghanistan	861	148,360	149,221
Bangladesh	142	1,361,349	1,361,491
Bhutan	6	27	33
India	621	13,408	14,029
Maldives	3	224	227
Nepal	136	93,917	94,053
Pakistan	162	34,265	34,427
South Asia Regional	2	539	541
South Asia Unspecified	0	41	41
Sri Lanka	89	437	526
TOTAL	2,022	1,652,567	1,654,589

FY 2013 Participants by Country

Sub-Saharan Africa - AF

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Angola	6	109	115
Benin	134	911	1,045
Botswana	232	1,200	1,432
Burkina Faso	123	13,523	13,646
Burundi	7	2,149	2,156
Cameroon	219	290	509
Cape Verde	8	157	165
Central African Republic	0	8	8
Chad	5	310	315
Comoros	1	37	38
Congo (Brazzaville)	13	17,346	17,359
Cote d'Ivoire	7	267	274
Democratic Republic of the Congo	20	11,018	11,038
Djibouti	21	199	220
Equatorial Guinea	3	24	27
Eritrea	0	12	12
Ethiopia	240	37,576	37,816
Gabon	1	184	185
Gambia, The	84	206	290
Ghana	324	35,041	35,365
Guinea	92	75	167
Guinea-Bissau	0	20	20
Kenya	262	39,012	39,274
Lesotho	84	2,944	3,028
Liberia	110	15,497	15,607
Madagascar	142	15,103	15,245
Malawi	170	25,814	25,984
Mali	2	6,460	6,462
Mauritania	11	480	491
Mauritius	18	99	117
Mozambique	238	41,012	41,250
Namibia	160	6,690	6,850
Niger	9	488	497
Nigeria	117	127,005	127,122
Reunion	1	0	1
Rwanda	160	45,623	45,783
Sao Tome and Principe	0	42	42
Senegal	426	963	1,389
Seychelles	1	77	78
Sierra Leone	89	176	265
Somalia	0	4,366	4,366
South Africa	405	12,666	13,071
Sub-Saharan Africa Regional	102	1,554	1,656
Sub-Saharan Africa Unspecified	1	70	71
Sudan	29	6,716	6,745
Swaziland	83	6,296	6,379
Tanzania	329	1,784	2,113

Togo	95	189	284
Uganda	189	14,079	14,268
Zambia	308	1,483	1,791
Zimbabwe	56	272	328
TOTAL	5,137	497,622	502,759

FY 2013 Participants by Country

Western Hemisphere - WHA

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Anguilla	0	8	8
Antigua and Barbuda	11	290	301
Argentina	218	7,465	7,683
Aruba	0	42	42
Bahamas	12	237	249
Barbados	23	122	145
Belize	87	560	647
Bermuda	2	80	82
Bolivia	71	15,069	15,140
Brazil	921	13,785	14,706
British West Indies	0	2	2
Canada	461	8,758	9,219
Caribbean Regional	69	87	156
Cayman Islands	0	3	3
Chile	312	66,699	67,011
Colombia	302	92,412	92,714
Costa Rica	332	2,206	2,538
Cuba	23	20	43
Dominica	0	29	29
Dominican Republic	250	3,147	3,397
Ecuador	231	6,242	6,473
El Salvador	158	41,906	42,064
Grenada	2	430	432
Guatemala	172	51,100	51,272
Guyana	72	262	334
Haiti	25	15,597	15,622
Honduras	48	14,654	14,702
Jamaica	107	2,845	2,952
Mexico	955	66,553	67,508
Montserrat	0	3	3
Netherlands Antilles	6	70	76
Nicaragua	316	24,989	25,305
Panama	275	1,822	2,097
Paraguay	309	3,087	3,396
Peru	374	32,872	33,246
St. Kitts and Nevis	10	89	99
St. Lucia	2	828	830
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	1	38	39
Suriname	49	420	469
Trinidad and Tobago	81	818	899
Turks and Caicos Islands	1	11	12
Uruguay	92	8,710	8,802
Venezuela	44	286	330
Virgin Islands,British	3	5	8
Western Hemisphere Regional	221	1,507	1,728
Western Hemisphere Unspecified	35	1	36
TOTAL	6,683	486,166	492,849

APPENDIX D: GLOSSARY

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AASHTO	- American Association of State Highway Transportation Officials	AWIPS	- Advanced Weather Interactive Processing System
ACS	- Advanced Computing Section	BBG	- Broadcasting Board of Governors
ACSS	- Africa Center for Strategic Studies	BEA	- Bureau of Economic Analysis
ADA	- Americans with Disabilities Act	BFP	- Norman E. Borlaug International Agricultural Science and Technology Fellowship Program
AECCA	- Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia	BLS	- Bureau of Labor Statistics
AF	- Sub-Saharan Africa	BTS	- Bureau of Transportation Statistics
AFRICOM	- Africa Command	CAP	- Civil Air Patrol
AIDS	- Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome	CAGE	- Central American Gang Enforcement
AISS	- African Institute for Security Sector Transformation	CAPES	- Fundacao Coordenacao de Aperfeicoamento de Pessoal de Nivel Superior
AMB	- Assimilation and Modeling Branch	CBP	- Customs and Border Protection
AMTRAK	- National Railroad Passenger Corporation	CbT	- Combatting Terrorism
AORC	- American Overseas Research Centers	CCM	- Comprehensive Crisis Management
APCSS	- Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies	CDC	- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
APEC	- Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation	CDP	- Center for Domestic Preparedness
APSA	- African Union's Peace and Security Architecture	CENTCOM	- Central Command
ARSP	- Action Reconciliation Service for Peace	CFTC	- Commodity Futures Trading Commission
ASA/WISHH	- American Soybean Association/World Initiative for Soy in Human Health	CGH	- Center for Global Health
ASD(SO/LIC)	- Assistant Secretary of Defense (Special Operations and Low-Intensity Conflict)	CHDS	- Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies
ASP	- Analytical Services Program	CIAT	- Inter-American Center for Tax Administration
ATA	- Antiterrorism Assistance Program	CI/KR	- Critical Infrastructure Key Resources
ATBCB	- Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board (Access Board)	CISS	- College of International Security Studies
ATF	- Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives	CITES	- Convention of International Trade in Endangered Species
		CIVs	- Councils for International Visitors
		CIVITAS	- Civic Education Exchange Program
		CLDP	- Commercial Law Development Program

GLOSSARY

CN	- Counternarcotics		Graduates
C(NPC)	- Neuroaxonal Dystrophy in Purkinje Cell Death in Niemann-Pick Disease Type	ECOWAS	- Economic Community of West African States
CMS	- Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services	EEF	- Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships
COCOMS	- Combatant Commands	EERE	- Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy
CONAF	- Corporacion's Nacional Forestal	EIA	- Energy Information Administration
CPI	- Counter Proliferation Investigation	E-IMET	- Expanded International Military Education and Training
CPSC	- Consumer Product Safety Commission	EMI	- Emergency Management Institute
CRA	- Community Reinvestment Act	EMRAS	- Environmental Modeling for Radiation Safety
CRAES	- Chinese Research Academy of Environmental Science	EPA	- Environmental Protection Agency
CSOSA	- Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia	ERDS	- Environmental Radiation Detection Station
CSP	- Community Supervision Program	ESF	- Economic Support Fund
CSRSP	- Comprehensive Security Response to Terrorism	ESRL	- Earth System Research Laboratory
CTFP	- Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program	EUCOM	- European Command
CTOC	- Counterinsurgency and Terrorism, and Combatting Transnational Organized Crime	EUR	- Europe
CVE	- Countering Violent Extremism	EURATOM	- European Atomic Energy Community
CWB	- Central Weather Bureau	EXBS	- Export Control and Border Security
DAIK	- German Archaeological Institute Cairo	FAA	- Foreign Assistance Act
DCAF	- Democratic Control of Armed Forces	FAA	- Federal Aviation Administration
DDRA	- Doctoral Dissertation Research Abroad Program	FAO	- Food and Agriculture Organization
DEA	- Drug Enforcement Administration	FAS	- Foreign Agricultural Service
DEEP	- Defense Education Enhancement Programs	FBI	- Federal Bureau of Investigation
DFG	- German Research Foundation	FCC	- Federal Communications Commission
DG/EAC	- Directorate General for Education and Culture	FDA	- Food and Drug Administration
DHS	- Department of Homeland Security	FDIC	- Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
DIAP	- Drug Interdiction Assistance Program	FEC	- Federal Election Commission
DOC	- Department of Commerce	FEDS	- Federal Exchanges Data System
DOD	- Department of Defense	FEI	- Federal Executive Institute
DOE	- Department of Energy	FEMA	- Federal Emergency Management Agency
DOI	- Department of the Interior	FERC	- Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
DOJ	- Department of Justice	FETPs	- Field Epidemiology Training Programs
DOL	- Department of Labor	FHWA	- Federal Highway Administration
DOS	- Department of State	FIC	- Fogarty International Center
DOT	- Department of Transportation	FIPSE	- Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education
DRBC	- Delaware River Basin Commission	FLETC	- Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
DS	- Diplomatic Security	FMC	- Federal Maritime Commission
DSCA	- Defense Security Cooperation Agency	FMCS	- Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service
DSS	- Diplomatic Security Service	FMCSA	- Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration
DTRA	- Defense Threat Reduction Agency	FMF	- Foreign Military Financing Program
EA	- Eurasia	FMS	- Foreign Military Sales Program
EAP	- East Asia and Pacific	FRA	- Federal Railroad Administration
ECA	- Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs	FRA	- Fulbright-Hays Faculty Research Abroad
ECA/A/S	- Educational Information and Resources Branch	FREEDOM	- Freedom for Russia and Emerging Eurasian Democracies and Open Markets Act of 1992
ECC	- Export Control Cooperation	FRTIB	- Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board
ECCAS	- Economic Community of Central African States	FTA	- Foreign Technical Assistance
ECFMG	- Educational Commission for Medical	FTC	- Federal Trade Commission
		FY	- Fiscal Year

GLOSSARY

GAO	- Government Accountability Office	IFPCU	- Illicit Finance and Proceeds of Crime Unit
GCC	- Geographic Combatant Commanders	IIP	- Office of International Information Programs
GCMC	- George C. Marshall Center	ILA	- Intermittent Legal Advisors
GFDL	- Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory	ILAB	- Bureau of International Labor Affairs
GIPA	- Global Intellectual Property Academy	ILEA	- International Law Enforcement Academy
GIS	- Global Information Systems	ILO	- International Labor Organization
GO	- Project Global Officers	IMET	- International Military Education and Training
GPA	- Fulbright-Hays Group Projects Abroad Program	IMF	- International Monetary Fund
GPU	- Graphical Processor Units	IMTC	- International Media Training Center
GSA	- General Services Administration	INCSEA	- Incidents at Sea
GSD	- Global Systems Division	INL	- Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement
GSD/ISB	- Global Systems Division/Information Systems Branch	INR	- Bureau of Intelligence and Research
HA/DR	- Humanitarian Assistance/Disaster Relief	IOSCO	- International Organization of Securities Commissions
HEA	- Higher Education Act	IOTA	- Intra-European Organization of Tax Administration
HHS	- Department of Health and Human Services	IPEEC	- International Partnership for Energy Efficiency Cooperation
HIV	- Human Immunodeficiency Virus	IPR	- Intellectual Property Rights
HPC	- High Performance Computing	IPRI	- Intellectual Property Rights Institute
HRSDC	- Human Resources and Skills Development Center	IRENA	- International Renewable Energy Agency
HSI	- Homeland Security Investigations	IRS	- Internal Revenue Service
HSI-FL	- HSI Forensic Laboratory	ISAF	- International Security Assistance Force
HSS	- Office of Health, Safety, and Security	ISE	- International Science and Engineering
HUD	- Department of Housing and Urban Development	ISN	- International Security and Nonproliferation
IADC	- Inter American Defense College	ITA	- International Trade Administration
IAEA	- International Atomic Energy Agency	ITAT	- International Taskforce Agent Training Program
IAF	- Inter-American Foundation	ITB	- International Training Branch
IAP	- International Archival Programs	ITC	- International Technical Cooperation
IAWG	- Interagency Working Group on U.S. Government-Sponsored International Exchanges and Training	IVIP	- International Volunteers-in-Parks Program
ICA	- International Council for Information Technology in Government Administration	IVLP	- International Visitor Leadership Program
ICBD	- International Capacity Building Division	IVP	- International Visitors Program
ICE	- Immigration and Customs Enforcement	JCCRER	- Joint Coordinating Committee for Radiation Effects Research
ICITAP	- International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program	JUSFC	- Japan-United States Friendship Commission
ICN	- International Competition Network	KSU	- Kansas State University
ICPEN	- International Consumer Protection and Enforcement Network	LAC	- Latin America and the Caribbean
ICRP	- International Committee on Radiological Protection	LEDU	- Law Enforcement Development Unit
ICSE	- International Child Sexual Exploitation	LOC	- Library of Congress
ICT	- Information and Communications Technology	MAIL	- Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Livestock
IEA	- International Energy Agency	MADIS	- Meteorological Assimilation Data Ingest System
IED	- Improvised Explosive Devices	MCC	- Millennium Challenge Corporation
IETA	- International Experience and Technical Assistance Program	MECEA	- Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act
IFARHU	- Instituto para la Formacion y Aprovechamiento de Recursos Humanos	MENA	- Middle East/North African
IFLE	- International and Foreign Language Education Service	MET	- Mobile Education Team
		MET/MTT	- Mobile Educating and Training Teams
		MMC	- Marine Mammal Commission

GLOSSARY

MODARIA	- Modeling and Data for Radiological Protection	NTSB	- National Transportation Safety Board
MSD	- Mobile Security Detachments	NWS	- National Weather Service
MSPB	- Merit Systems Protection Board	NWTRB	- Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board
MSS	- Maritime Safety and Security	OAR	- Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research
MTT	- Mobile Training Teams	OCC	- Office of the Comptroller of the Currency
NAFTA	- North American Free Trade Agreement	OCFT	- Office of Child Labor, Forced Labor, and Human Trafficking
NARA	- National Archives and Records Administration	OCSIT	- Office of Citizen Services and Innovative Technologies
NAS	- National Academy of Sciences	OE	- Office of Electricity, Delivery and Energy Reliability
NASA	- National Aeronautics and Space Administration	OECD	- Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
NATO	- North Atlantic Treaty Organization	OES	- Office of the Executive Secretariat
NCHRP	- National Cooperative Highway Research Program	OFDA	- Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance
NCI	- National Cancer Institute	OGE	- Office of Government Ethics
NCPC	- National Capital Planning Commission	OIA	- Office of International Affairs
NCRP	- National Committee on Radiation Protection	OIP	- Office of International Programs
NCTR	- National Center for Toxicological Research	OIR	- Office of International Relations
NCUA	- National Credit Union Administration	OJT	- On-the-Job Training
NCUSIF	- National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund	OPCW	- Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons
NEA	- National Endowment for the Arts	OPDAT	- Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance, and Training
NEA	- Near East	OPM	- Office of Personnel Management
NED	- National Endowment for Democracy	OSD	- Office of the Secretary of Defense
NEH	- National Endowment for the Humanities	OSD(P)	- Office of the Secretary of Defense for Policy
NESA	- Near East-South Asia	OSM	- Office of Spectrum Management
NESDIS	- National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Services	OST	- Office of the Secretary
NETL	- National Energy Technology Laboratory	OWLC	- Open World Leadership Center
NFA	- National Fire Academy	P&R	- Personnel and Readiness
NGO	- Nongovernmental Organization	PACA	- Office of Public and Congressional Affairs
NGS	- National Geodetic Survey	PACOM	- Pacific Command
NHTSA	- National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	PAO	- Public Affairs Office
NIDA	- National Institute on Drug Abuse	PASAs	- Participating Agency Service Agreement
NIH	- National Institutes of Health	PC	- Peace Corps
NINDS	- National Institute on Neurological Disorders and Strokes	PfPC	- Partnership for Peace Consortium
NIST	- National Institute of Standards and Technology	PL	- Public Law
NMFS	- National Marine Fisheries Service	PLTCE	- Partnership Language and Training Center Europe
NOA	- National Ocean Service	PME	- Professional Military Education Exchanges
NOAA	- National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration	PMEL	- Pacific Marine Environmental Laboratory
NOS	- National Ocean Service	P.R.C.	- Peoples Republic of China
NPS	- National Park Service	PSA	- Pretrial Services Agency
NRC	- National Research Council	PSI	- Proliferation Security Initiative
NRC	- Nuclear Regulatory Commission	PT	- Proficiency Testing
NRPC	- National Railroad Passenger Corporation (AMTRAK)	QA	- Quality Assurance
NSEP	- National Security Education Program	RAIO	- Refugee, Asylum, and International Operations Directorate
NSF	- National Science Foundation	RD&D	- Research and Development and Demonstration
NSRS	- National Spatial Reference System	REC	- Regional Economic Communities
NSS	- National Security Strategy	REDD	- Reducing Emissions from
NTIA	- National Telecommunications and Information Administration		

GLOSSARY

	Deforestation and Degradation	UNHCR	– UN High Commissioner for Refugees
RERF	- Radiation Effects Research Foundation	UPD	- University Programs Division
RITA	- Research and Innovative Technology Administration	URCRM	– Urals Research Institute for Radiation Medicine
RLA	- Resident Legal Advisors	US	- United States
RMCC	- Radiation Measurements Cross-Calibration	USADF	- United States African Development Foundation
RSO	- Regional Security Officers	USAID	- United States Agency for International Development
SA	- Fulbright-Hays Seminars Abroad	U.S.C.	- United States Code
SA	- South Asia	USCCR	- U.S. Commission on Civil Rights
SABIT	- Special American Business Internship Training	USCG	- United States Coast Guard
SAIs	- Supreme Audit Institutions	USCGA	- U.S. Coast Guard Academy
SBA	- Small Business Administration	USCIS	- U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services
SCEP	- Scientific Cooperation Exchange Program	USD	- Undersecretary of Defense
SEC	- Securities and Exchange Commission	USD/P	- Undersecretary of Defense for Policies
SEVIS	- Student and Exchange Visitor Information System	USDA	- Department of Agriculture
SITMo	- Save the Ifugao Terraces Movement	USDA/FAS/OCBD/TSE	- Department of Agriculture's Foreign Agricultural Service, Office of Capacity Building and Development, Trade and Scientific Exchange Division
SME	- Subject Matter Experts	USED	- Department of Education
SMS	- Scalable Modeling Systems	USFS	- United States Forest Service
SOCOM	- Special Operations Command	USG	- United States Government
SOUTHCOR	- South Command	USGS	- U.S. Geological Survey
SPS	- Sanitary and Phytosanitary Systems	USHMM	- United States Holocaust Memorial Museum
SRG	- Scientific Review Group	USIP	- United States Institute of Peace
SSA	- Social Security Administration	USMMA	- United States Merchant Marine Academy
SSD	- Security Sector Development	USNORTH	- U.S. North Command
SSG	- Security Sector Governance	USPACOM	- U.S. Pacific Command
SSN	- Strategic Studies Network	USPAS	- U.S. Particle Accelerator School
SSR	- Security Sector Reform	USPC	- U.S. Postal Commission
STEMM	- Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics, and Medicine	USPS	- United States Postal Service
STSEP	- Short-term Scientists Exchange Program	USPTO	- U.S. Patent and Trademark Office
SUPARCO	- Space and Upper Atmosphere Research Committee	USSOCOM	- U.S. South Command
TAMDAR	– Tropospheric Airborne Meteorological Reporting	USSF	- United States Secret Service
TCIU	- Transnational Criminal Investigative Unit	USTDA	- United States Trade and Development Agency
TED	- Turtle Excluder Devices	USTTI	- United States Telecommunications Training Institute
TNT	- Transnational Threats	VA	- Department of Veterans Affairs
TOPS	- Topical Outreach Program Series	VEF	- Vietnam Education Foundation
TOT	- Training-of-Trainers	VOA	- Voice of America
TRB	- Transportation Research Board	VOT	- Victims of Torture Fund
TREAS	- Department of the Treasury	VSOP	- VetSuccess on Campus
TRI	- International Training Section	VSP	- Visiting Scholar Program
TRIPS	- Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights	WHA	- Western Hemisphere
TSA	- Transportation Security Administration	WJPC	- William J. Perry Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies
TSP	- Thrift Savings Plan	WMD	- Weapons of Mass Destruction
TUBITAK	- Technological Research Council of Turkey	WPS	- Women, Peace and Security
TVA	- Tennessee Valley Authority	WTO	- World Trade Organization
UAE	- United Arab Emirates	WVA	- West Virginia University
UCLA	- University of California, Los Angeles	WWICS	- Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars
UMD	- University of Maryland		

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 Policy in the Department of State's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs. IAWG staff members 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 U.S. Department of State's Under Secretary for Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs. The request is routed to the Office of Policy for initial review and processing by the IAWG staff.
- (4) The 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 IAWG staff develops an official clearance package, which includes an action memorandum 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 before being 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.

(7) Notification is sent to the appropriate points of contact at the Department of State and to the House and Senate Ethics Committees.

22 CFR Ch. I (4–1–04 Edition)

PART 64—PARTICIPATION BY FEDERAL EMPLOYEES IN CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Sec.

64.1 Purpose.

64.2 Definitions.

64.3 Submission of application.

64.4 Contents of application.

64.5 Criteria for approval of program.

64.6 Request for further information.

64.7 Approval of application.

64.8 Obligation of employee to advise agency.

64.9 Termination of approval.

64.10 Grant not to constitute a gift.

AUTHORITY: Sec. 108A (Pub. L. 94–350, 90 Stat. 823) added to the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act, as amended, 75 Stat. 527–28, 22 U.S.C. 2451 *et seq.*; and under Executive Orders 11034 and 12048, as amended; Pub. L. 105–277, 112 Stat. 2681 *et seq.*; Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1977 and the Continuity Order (Continuity of Operations) of April 1, 1978 (43 FR 15371).

SOURCE: 44 FR 42247, Sept. 20, 1978, unless otherwise noted. Redesignated at 64 FR 54540, Oct. 7, 1999.

EDITORIAL NOTE: Nomenclature changes to part 64 appear at 64 FR 54540, Oct. 7, 1999.

§ 64.1 Purpose.

This part sets forth the procedures for the application for approval of a cultural exchange program of a foreign government, so that Federal employees may participate in such program; the grant and termination of such approval; and related procedures.

§ 64.2 Definitions.

For the purpose of this part:

(a) *Federal employee* means: (1) An employee as defined by section 2105 of title 5, United States Code; (2) an individual employed by, or occupying an office or position in, the government of a territory or possession of the United States or the District of Columbia; (3) a member of a uniformed service; (4) the President and Vice President; and (5) a Member of the Senate or the House of Representatives, a Delegate from the District of Columbia in Congress, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico in Congress.

(b) A *foreign government* means a foreign government and an official agent or representative thereof; a group of governments and an official agent or representative thereof; an international organization composed of governments, and an official agent or representative thereof. (c) A program of the *type described in section 102(a)(2)(i) of the Act* means a cultural exchange program involving “visits and interchanges between the United States and other countries of leaders, experts in fields of specialized knowledge or skill, and other influential or distinguished persons.”

(d) The “purpose stated in section 101 of the Act” is “to enable the Government of the United States to increase mutual understanding between the people of the United States and the people of the other countries by means of educational and cultural exchange; to strengthen the ties which unite us with other nations by demonstrating the educational and cultural interests, developments, and achievements of the people of the United States and other nations, and the contributions being made toward a peaceful and more fruitful life for people throughout the world; to promote international cooperation for educational and cultural advancement; and thus to assist in the development of friendly, sympathetic, and peaceful relations between the United States and the other countries of the world.”

(e) *Secretary of State* means the Secretary of State of the Department of State.

(f) *Department of State* means the Department of State.

(g) *Act* means the Mutual Educational Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2451 *et seq.*).

(h) *Member of the family or household* of a Federal employee means a relative of the employee by blood, marriage, or adoption or any person who is a resident of the household of the employee. [44 FR 42247, Sept. 20, 1978, as amended at 51 FR 11016, Apr. 1, 1986. Redesignated at 64 FR 54540, Oct. 7, 1999]

§ 64.3 Submission of application.

A foreign government intending to provide grants or other assistance to facilitate the participation of Federal employees in a program of cultural exchange shall submit to the Department of State an application for approval of the program through its embassy, mission, or office at Washington, D.C. If there is no embassy, mission, or office at Washington, D.C., of the foreign government the application may be submitted by the home office or headquarters of the foreign government. The application shall be addressed to the Secretary of State.

§ 64.4 Contents of application.

The foreign government shall provide information in the application showing that its program meets the criteria set forth in § 516.5, and shall include in such application the following: (a) Name and description of the program and the provisions of legislation or regulation authorizing the program; (b) Number of annual U.S. citizen participants expected, including the number of U.S. Federal employees; (c) Average duration of stay abroad; (d) Department of State of the foreign government responsible for the program; (e) Name and address of contact in the United States with whom communication may be made with respect to the program; in the absence of such a contact in the United States, the name and address of a contact in the home office or headquarters of the foreign government.

§ 64.5 Criteria for approval of program.

To obtain approval of its program of cultural exchanges, a foreign government is required to show that: (a) The cultural exchange program is of the type described in section 102(a)(2)(i) of the Act; (b) The cultural exchange program is conducted for a purpose comparable to the purpose stated in section 101 of the Act; and (c) A grant under such program will not provide assistance with respect to any expenses incurred by or for any member of the family or household of such Federal employee.

§ 64.6 Request for further information.

The Department of State may request the foreign government to supply additional information.

§ 64.7 Approval of application.

The Secretary of State shall review the application and if satisfied that the criteria of § 516.5 are met shall inform the foreign government of the approval of its program.

§ 64.8 Obligation of employee to advise agency.

Any Federal employee receiving any offer of a grant or other assistance under a cultural exchange program approved by the Secretary of State shall advise the employee’s agency of such offer and shall not accept such offer unless the employee’s agency states that it has no objection to such

acceptance. In the case of the Department, an employee shall advise the DAEO who may, after consultation with appropriate officials of the Department, furnish a “no objection” statement. [44 FR 42247, Sept. 20, 1978. Redesignated and amended at 64 FR 54540, Oct. 7, 1999]

§ 64.9 Termination of approval.

If at any time it appears to the Secretary of State that the purpose of a program which has been approved has been changed so that it no longer meets the criteria of § 516.5 or that the program is being misused, the Secretary of State may terminate such approval, or suspend such approval pending the supplying of additional information. However, a termination or suspension shall not affect a grant which has been made under a previously approved program.

§ 64.10 Grant not to constitute a gift.

A grant made under an approved program shall not constitute a gift for purposes of 22 CFR 10.735–203 and section 7342 of title 5, United States Code.