



FY 1998 Inventory of Programs

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

INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

The FY 1998 Inventory of U.S. Government-Sponsored International Exchanges and Training Programs is prepared by the Interagency Working Group (IAWG) in response to Executive Order 13055, issued by President Clinton on July 15, 1997, and the FY 1999 Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Appropriations Act (Public Law 105-277, section 2414). The inventory, which features a wide variety of programs and federal government organizations, can be used as a resource for international exchanges and training activities.

To improve on previous years' data collection and reporting efforts, the IAWG revised its Data Reporting Worksheet, incorporating recommendations of IAWG members. Following are the changes that were made:

- Country/region lists were amended to reflect Department of State standards.
- Participant categories and fields of activity were made consistent with J visa codes/categories.
- Greater flexibility and detail were incorporated into program classification mechanisms.
- Information requests that do not directly contribute to the IAWG's reports were eliminated.
- Each department/agency was required to report on how each of its programs addresses U.S. foreign policy goals.

The IAWG also developed a new and improved windows-based data submission application to reduce the burden that data collection poses on federal agencies. The IAWG held a roll-out demonstration of the software at the U.S. Information Agency's headquarters for representatives of federal agencies and departments who report on international exchanges and training. The response to the software was overwhelmingly positive. The combination of modified reporting requirements and an improved electronic data collection mechanism has enabled the IAWG to continue to refine and improve the annual inventory. However, the inventory remains a work in progress. Many agencies continue to face data management challenges that inhibit their ability to fully report international exchanges and training activities. Additionally, many agencies do not routinely collect information on non-U.S. Government contributions to programs or do not compile financial data for exchanges and training components of larger programs.

The FY 1998 inventory presents accurate information on those activities reported by agencies, indicates if the information is complete, and provides any additional comments relevant to the nature of the information collected. The following categories of information appear in the inventory of programs:

INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

- Summary of participant information: Charts showing U.S. and foreign participants by federal sponsor, world region, and by region/country. Summary information on program classifications and national interests addressed.
- Agency contact information: Mailing addresses, public inquiry phone numbers, and website information are provided for each agency.
- Total U.S. Government funding: The sum of all USG funds (agency appropriation and interagency transfers) expended for a given program/activity.
- Agency appropriation: U.S. Government funds allocated for program/activity implementation from the implementing agency's appropriated budget. This category does not include staff salaries or overhead costs.
- Interagency transfers: U.S. Government funds provided for program/activity implementation by an agency other than the implementing agency.
- Foreign governments', private sector (U.S. and foreign), and international organizations' contributions: Financial contributions or cost-sharing provided by non-U.S. Government sources. (This information is often not quantified or collected by agencies.)
- Total funding: The combination of all sources of funding.
- Total number of U.S. and foreign participants: Separate totals of U.S. and foreign program/activity participants who crossed international borders to participate in an exchange or training program. This number does not 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 advisors.
- National interests addressed: The FY 1999 Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Appropriations Act mandated that the IAWG identify how each government-sponsored international exchanges and training program promotes United States foreign policy. The State Department, through its International Affairs Strategic Plan, has identified the following fundamental objectives that directly affect Americans: National Security; Economic Prosperity; American Citizens and Borders; Law Enforcement; Democracy and Human Rights; Humanitarian Response; and Global Issues. Many programs implemented by the U.S. Government serve a number of these national interests. Each program summary includes information on the national interests addressed by the program. (Agencies supplied their own definitions of national interests for programs that did not fit within the State Department's designations.)

The national interests listed below were provided in State Telegram 049508: Mission Program Plan -- Substantive Guidance. Strategic goals, as articulated by the Department of State, are included as examples if they further define the stated national interests.

1. **National Security:** The operational definition of national security refers to threats or potential threats of a military nature by nation states or groups of nation states against the United States or "vital" U.S. interests abroad (e.g., access to vital oil supplies). Deployment of U.S. Forces (e.g., for peacekeeping activities or

securing a humanitarian operation) does not by itself indicate that U.S. national security is at stake. Goals include:

- Ensuring that local and regional instabilities do not threaten the security and well-being of the United States or its allies.
- Eliminating the threat to the United States and its allies from weapons of mass destruction or destabilizing conventional arms.

2. **Economic Prosperity:** The strategies for promoting U.S. prosperity include, but are not limited to, opening markets through international, regional, and bilateral agreements; promoting market reforms and growth in developing and transitional economies, particularly in the big emerging markets; promoting global economic stability and growth; and directly promoting U.S. exports.

3. **American Citizens and Borders:** To protect the welfare of U.S. citizens living or traveling abroad, the U.S. Government routinely warns people of potential threats to their security and safety. It also prepares the nation for emergency situations, promotes host government respect for the rights of American citizens, helps reduce hazards to those traveling abroad, and protects and assists U.S. citizens residing and visiting the host country.

Also included in this category is the control of U.S. borders. While permitting and facilitating certain kinds and levels of interest in travel and immigration to the United States, the government enforces restrictions and prohibitions designed to preclude or restrict entry or residence not deemed to be in the U.S. national interest.

4. **Law Enforcement:** The U.S. Government believes in the protection of the nation and its citizens from drugs, international crime, and/or terrorism. In some countries improving the rule of law and the ability of host governments to combat crime may be essential elements of a strategy to secure democracy, establish an environment for investment and economic growth, or protect U.S. national security interests.

5. **Democracy and Human Rights:** The U.S. supports democracy building abroad both for its own sake -- because it is consistent with our values -- and to advance other national interests. One of its goals is to increase foreign government adherence to democratic practices and respect for human rights.

6. **Humanitarian Response:** U.S. values emphasize the need for a humanitarian response to certain situations. The U.S. will invest resources abroad to minimize human suffering, even when no other national interest is at stake. For example, programs may be directed to avert future humanitarian crises in a country or to improve local health conditions, unrelated to any global infectious disease threat.

7. **Global Issues -- Environment, Population, and Infectious Diseases:** Activities under this category are developed to have an impact on the global or U.S. environment, global population growth, and/or curtailing the risk of infectious disease to the U.S. population. Goals include:

- Securing a sustainable global environment in order to protect the United States and its citizens from the effects of international environmental degradation.
 - Stabilizing world population growth.
 - Protecting human health and reducing the spread of infectious diseases.
-

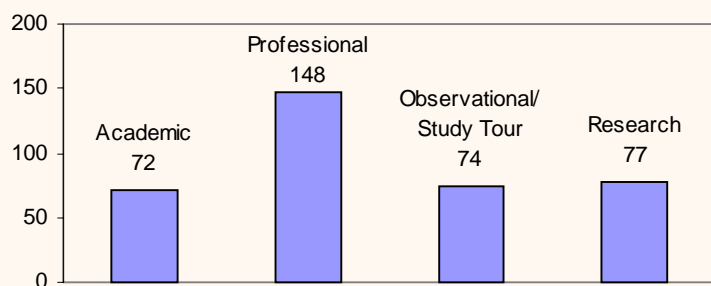
INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

* * * * *

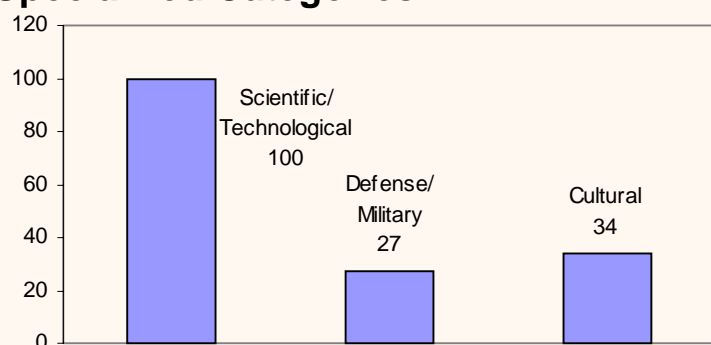
Country-specific information and information on participant fields of study and categories is available upon request.

SECTION 1: SUMMARY INVENTORY INFORMATION

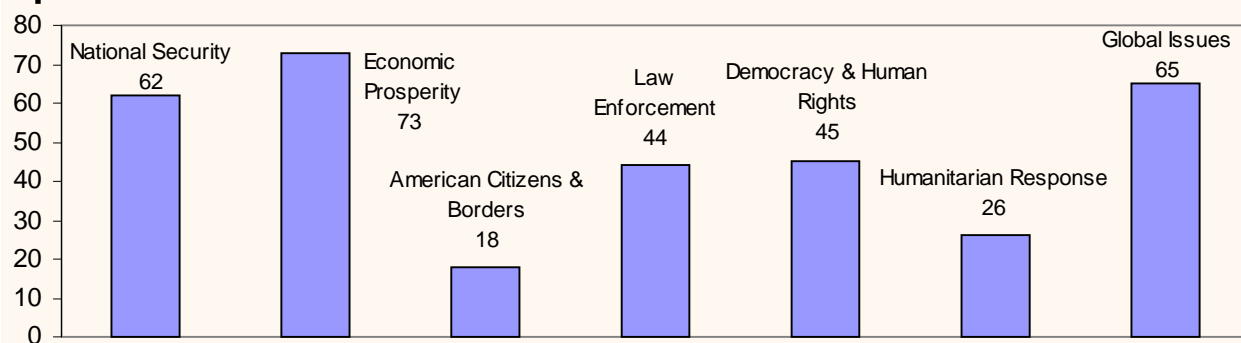
**Number of Programs Identified
By Primary Characteristics**



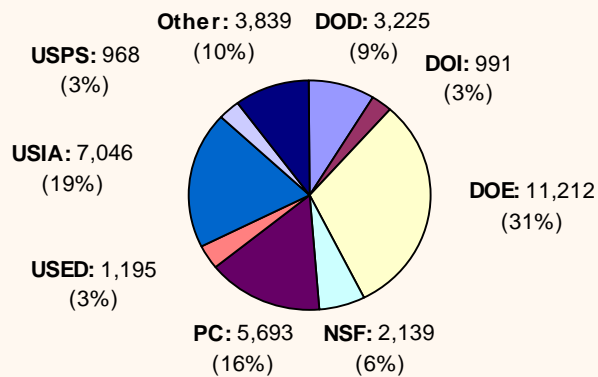
**Number of Programs In
Specialized Categories**



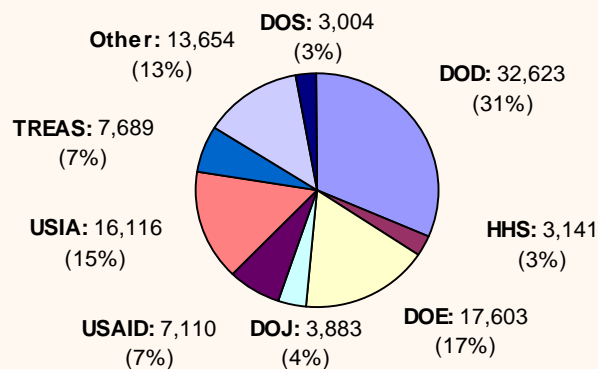
**Number of Programs Addressing
Specified National Interests**



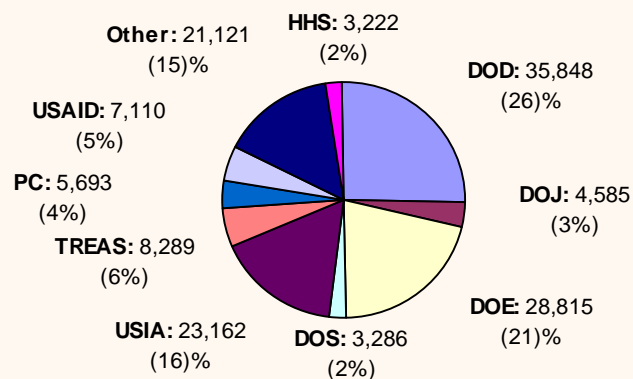
Participants By Federal Sponsor: U.S. Participants



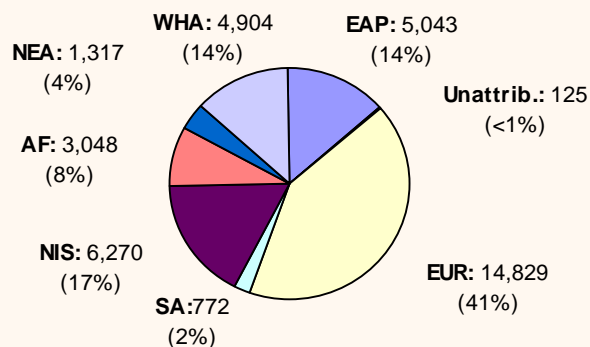
Participants By Federal Sponsor: Foreign Participants



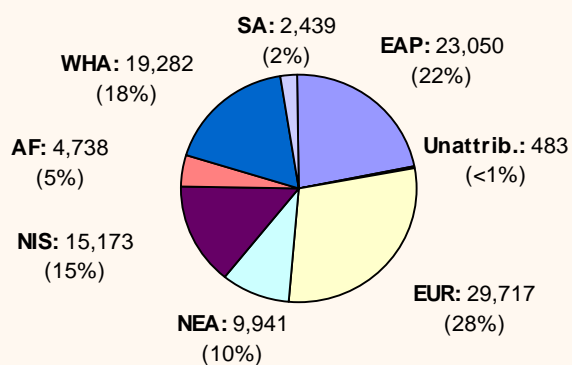
Participants By Federal Sponsor: Total U.S. & Foreign



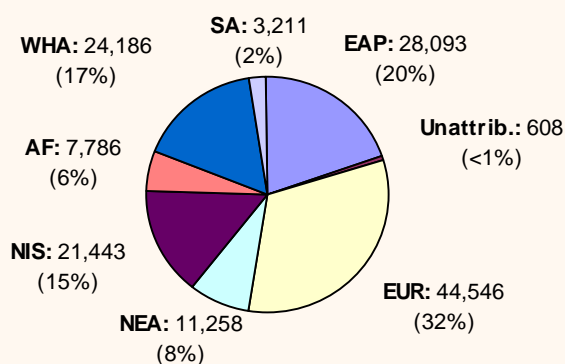
Participants By World Region: U.S. Participants Traveling To



Participants By World Region: Foreign Participants Traveling From



Participants By World Region: Total U.S. & Foreign



SECTION 2: PARTICIPANTS BY REGION/COUNTRY**Unattributable**

| Country/Locale | Americans To | Visitors From | Total Participants |
|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Unattributable | 125 | 483 | 608 |
| TOTAL | 125 | 483 | 608 |

INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC - EAP

| Country/Locale | Americans To | Visitors From | Total Participants |
|---|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Australia | 409 | 1,091 | 1,500 |
| Brunei | 0 | 29 | 29 |
| Cambodia | 3 | 36 | 39 |
| China | 933 | 5,402 | 6,335 |
| Cook Islands | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| East Asia and Pacific Regional | 38 | 280 | 318 |
| East Asia and Pacific Unspecified | 0 | 6 | 6 |
| Fiji | 1 | 24 | 25 |
| French Polynesia | 0 | 7 | 7 |
| Hong Kong (Special Administrative Region) | 61 | 122 | 183 |
| Indonesia | 165 | 279 | 444 |
| Japan | 1,786 | 6,193 | 7,979 |
| Kiribati | 42 | 7 | 49 |
| Korea, North | 8 | 91 | 99 |
| Korea, South | 297 | 1,619 | 1,916 |
| Laos | 16 | 166 | 182 |
| Macau | 1 | 6 | 7 |
| Malaysia | 26 | 1,580 | 1,606 |
| Marshall Islands | 8 | 19 | 27 |
| Micronesia, Federated States of | 61 | 15 | 76 |
| Mongolia | 76 | 265 | 341 |
| Myanmar (Burma) | 3 | 13 | 16 |
| Nauru | 19 | 4 | 23 |
| New Caledonia | 2 | 6 | 8 |
| New Zealand | 66 | 244 | 310 |
| Niue | 0 | 8 | 8 |
| Palau | 23 | 16 | 39 |
| Papua New Guinea | 84 | 65 | 149 |
| Philippines | 214 | 580 | 794 |
| Samoa (Formerly Western Samoa) | 50 | 106 | 156 |
| Singapore | 85 | 1,295 | 1,380 |
| Solomon Islands | 62 | 83 | 145 |
| Taiwan | 165 | 1,088 | 1,253 |
| Thailand | 157 | 1,729 | 1,886 |
| Tokelau | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Tonga | 39 | 53 | 92 |
| Tuvalu | 6 | 7 | 13 |
| Vanuatu | 30 | 11 | 41 |
| Vietnam | 103 | 503 | 606 |
| TOTAL EAP: | 5,043 | 23,050 | 28,093 |

INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS - EUR

| Country/Locale | Americans To | Visitors From | Total Participants |
|--|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Albania | 30 | 403 | 433 |
| Austria | 568 | 288 | 856 |
| Belgium | 265 | 370 | 635 |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | 230 | 758 | 988 |
| Bulgaria | 334 | 908 | 1,242 |
| Croatia | 255 | 676 | 931 |
| Cyprus | 38 | 353 | 391 |
| Czech Republic | 433 | 687 | 1,120 |
| Denmark | 135 | 410 | 545 |
| Eastern Europe Regional | 4 | 129 | 133 |
| Estonia | 175 | 532 | 707 |
| European Affairs Unspecified | 0 | 206 | 206 |
| European Union | 94 | 116 | 210 |
| Finland | 161 | 220 | 381 |
| France | 1,760 | 2,137 | 3,897 |
| Germany | 2,724 | 4,086 | 6,810 |
| Greece | 188 | 843 | 1,031 |
| Greenland | 23 | 0 | 23 |
| Guernsey | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Hungary | 403 | 1,285 | 1,688 |
| Iceland | 23 | 64 | 87 |
| Ireland | 81 | 252 | 333 |
| Isle of Man | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Italy | 769 | 1,625 | 2,394 |
| Jersey | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Latvia | 281 | 537 | 818 |
| Liechtenstein | 0 | 16 | 16 |
| Lithuania | 266 | 619 | 885 |
| Luxembourg | 17 | 10 | 27 |
| Macedonia (Former Yugoslav Republic of) | 139 | 535 | 674 |
| Malta | 7 | 51 | 58 |
| Monaco | 6 | 1 | 7 |
| NATO | 15 | 36 | 51 |
| Netherlands | 307 | 1,067 | 1,374 |
| Norway | 133 | 565 | 698 |
| Poland | 520 | 1,396 | 1,916 |
| Portugal | 126 | 235 | 361 |
| Romania | 402 | 1,318 | 1,720 |
| Serbia and Montenegro | 9 | 100 | 109 |
| Slovakia | 249 | 1,019 | 1,268 |
| Slovenia | 89 | 467 | 556 |
| Spain | 304 | 673 | 977 |
| Sweden | 363 | 471 | 834 |
| Switzerland | 830 | 274 | 1,104 |
| Turkey | 164 | 821 | 985 |
| United Kingdom | 1,861 | 2,973 | 4,834 |
| Vatican (Holy See) | 9 | 21 | 30 |
| Western Europe Regional | 37 | 161 | 198 |
| TOTAL EUR: | 14,829 | 29,717 | 44,546 |

INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS - NEA

| Country/Locale | Americans To | Visitors From | Total Participants |
|--------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Algeria | 0 | 57 | 57 |
| Bahrain | 19 | 214 | 233 |
| Egypt | 235 | 3,236 | 3,471 |
| Iran | 0 | 80 | 80 |
| Iraq | 15 | 8 | 23 |
| Israel | 256 | 1,418 | 1,674 |
| Jordan | 161 | 458 | 619 |
| Kuwait | 18 | 949 | 967 |
| Lebanon | 47 | 276 | 323 |
| Libya | 1 | 12 | 13 |
| Morocco | 264 | 296 | 560 |
| Near Eastern Regional | 49 | 106 | 155 |
| Near Eastern Unspecified | 0 | 60 | 60 |
| Oman | 16 | 124 | 140 |
| Qatar | 8 | 125 | 133 |
| Saudi Arabia | 36 | 1,615 | 1,651 |
| Syria | 25 | 64 | 89 |
| Tunisia | 46 | 325 | 371 |
| United Arab Emirates | 32 | 237 | 269 |
| West Bank and Gaza | 55 | 136 | 191 |
| Yemen | 34 | 145 | 179 |
| TOTAL NEA: | 1,317 | 9,941 | 11,258 |

INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

NEW INDEPENDENT STATES - NIS

| Country/Locale | Americans To | Visitors From | Total Participants |
|---------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Armenia | 162 | 453 | 615 |
| Azerbaijan | 74 | 216 | 290 |
| Belarus | 120 | 432 | 552 |
| Central/Caucasus Regional | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| Georgia | 100 | 841 | 941 |
| Kazakhstan | 364 | 674 | 1,038 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 127 | 460 | 587 |
| Moldova | 119 | 620 | 739 |
| NIS Regional | 186 | 44 | 230 |
| Russia | 3,924 | 7,951 | 11,875 |
| Tajikistan | 4 | 129 | 133 |
| Turkmenistan | 87 | 210 | 297 |
| Ukraine | 849 | 2,662 | 3,511 |
| Uzbekistan | 150 | 481 | 631 |
| TOTAL NIS: | 6,270 | 15,173 | 21,443 |

INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

SOUTH ASIA- SA

| Country/Locale | Americans To | Visitors From | Total Participants |
|------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Afghanistan | 0 | 6 | 6 |
| Bangladesh | 46 | 156 | 202 |
| Bhutan | 63 | 2 | 65 |
| India | 355 | 1,640 | 1,995 |
| Maldives | 0 | 20 | 20 |
| Nepal | 191 | 100 | 291 |
| Pakistan | 58 | 247 | 305 |
| South Asia Regional | 18 | 0 | 18 |
| South Asia Unspecified | 0 | 44 | 44 |
| Sri Lanka | 41 | 224 | 265 |
| TOTAL SA: | 772 | 2,439 | 3,211 |

INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA - AF

| Country/Locale | Americans To | Visitors From | Total Participants |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Africa Regional | 3 | 221 | 224 |
| Africa Unspecified | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Angola | 5 | 35 | 40 |
| Benin | 87 | 107 | 194 |
| Botswana | 22 | 90 | 112 |
| Burkina Faso | 86 | 21 | 107 |
| Burundi | 0 | 7 | 7 |
| Cameroon | 162 | 63 | 225 |
| Cape Verde | 37 | 12 | 49 |
| Central African Republic | 0 | 11 | 11 |
| Chad | 18 | 21 | 39 |
| Comoros | 0 | 14 | 14 |
| Congo (Brazzaville) | 1 | 25 | 26 |
| Cote d'Ivoire | 109 | 111 | 220 |
| Democratic Republic of The Congo | 1 | 6 | 7 |
| Djibouti | 2 | 6 | 8 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 0 | 10 | 10 |
| Eritrea | 44 | 46 | 90 |
| Ethiopia | 69 | 204 | 273 |
| Gabon | 72 | 7 | 79 |
| Gambia, The | 68 | 4 | 72 |
| Ghana | 209 | 219 | 428 |
| Guinea | 91 | 103 | 194 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 14 | 43 | 57 |
| Kenya | 171 | 246 | 417 |
| Lesotho | 75 | 10 | 85 |
| Liberia | 6 | 15 | 21 |
| Madagascar | 59 | 139 | 198 |
| Malawi | 120 | 108 | 228 |
| Mali | 154 | 126 | 280 |
| Mauritania | 50 | 12 | 62 |
| Mauritius | 8 | 41 | 49 |
| Mozambique | 21 | 154 | 175 |
| Namibia | 136 | 106 | 242 |
| Niger | 115 | 45 | 160 |
| Nigeria | 29 | 228 | 257 |
| Reunion | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Rwanda | 4 | 69 | 73 |
| Sao Tome And Principe | 0 | 9 | 9 |
| Senegal | 170 | 227 | 397 |
| Seychelles | 0 | 13 | 13 |
| Sierra Leone | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Somalia | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| South Africa | 329 | 1,033 | 1,362 |
| Sudan | 0 | 12 | 12 |
| Swaziland | 6 | 21 | 27 |
| Tanzania | 154 | 249 | 403 |
| Togo | 75 | 41 | 116 |
| Uganda | 70 | 124 | 194 |
| Zambia | 104 | 153 | 257 |

INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

| | | | |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Zimbabwe | 90 | 165 | 255 |
| TOTAL AF: | 3,048 | 4,738 | 7,786 |

INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

WESTERN HEMISPHERE AFFAIRS - WHA

| Country/Locale | Americans To | Visitors From | Total Participants |
|--|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Anguilla | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| Antigua and Barbuda | 7 | 56 | 63 |
| Argentina | 246 | 1,277 | 1,523 |
| Aruba | 3 | 23 | 26 |
| Bahamas | 6 | 56 | 62 |
| Barbados | 39 | 75 | 114 |
| Belize | 55 | 86 | 141 |
| Bermuda | 12 | 27 | 39 |
| Bolivia | 191 | 328 | 519 |
| Brazil | 379 | 959 | 1,338 |
| British West Indies | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Canada | 469 | 3,541 | 4,010 |
| Caribbean Regional | 103 | 62 | 165 |
| Cayman Islands | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| Chile | 161 | 572 | 733 |
| Colombia | 61 | 1,211 | 1,272 |
| Costa Rica | 148 | 298 | 446 |
| Cuba | 14 | 12 | 26 |
| Dominica | 10 | 26 | 36 |
| Dominican Republic | 210 | 415 | 625 |
| Ecuador | 229 | 292 | 521 |
| El Salvador | 138 | 701 | 839 |
| French Antilles (Martinique, Guadeloupe, French Guiana) | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| Grenada | 6 | 28 | 34 |
| Guatemala | 208 | 409 | 617 |
| Guyana | 36 | 169 | 205 |
| Haiti | 107 | 378 | 485 |
| Honduras | 218 | 539 | 757 |
| Jamaica | 142 | 363 | 505 |
| Latin America Regional | 158 | 165 | 323 |
| Mexico | 611 | 2,458 | 3,069 |
| Montserrat | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Netherlands Antilles | 7 | 17 | 24 |
| Nicaragua | 176 | 328 | 504 |
| Panama | 186 | 598 | 784 |
| Paraguay | 186 | 200 | 386 |
| Peru | 122 | 2,353 | 2,475 |
| St. Kitts and Nevis | 8 | 23 | 31 |
| St. Lucia | 6 | 61 | 67 |
| St. Vincent and The Grenadines | 5 | 20 | 25 |
| Suriname | 29 | 33 | 62 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 37 | 92 | 129 |
| Turks and Caicos Islands | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Uruguay | 39 | 243 | 282 |
| Venezuela | 116 | 592 | 708 |
| Virgin Islands, British | 5 | 5 | 10 |
| Western Hemisphere Affairs Unspecified | 5 | 183 | 188 |
| TOTAL WHA: | 4,904 | 19,282 | 24,186 |

SECTION 3: AGENCY PROGRAM INVENTORIES

| | |
|---|-----|
| Department of Agriculture | 87 |
| Department of Commerce..... | 90 |
| Department of Defense..... | 103 |
| Department of Education..... | 113 |
| Department of Energy..... | 118 |
| Department of Health and Human Services..... | 123 |
| Department of Housing and Urban Development | 129 |
| Department of the Interior | 131 |
| Department of Justice | 135 |
| Department of Labor | 141 |
| Department of State | 144 |
| Department of Transportation | 147 |
| Department of the Treasury | 155 |
| Environmental Protection Agency | 166 |
| Federal Communications Commission | 168 |
| Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation..... | 170 |
| Federal Emergency Management Agency | 172 |
| Federal Energy Regulatory Commission..... | 175 |
| Federal Trade Commission..... | 176 |
| Inter-American Foundation..... | 178 |
| Japan-United States Friendship Commission | 180 |
| Library of Congress | 183 |
| Marine Mammal Commission | 189 |
| National Aeronautics and Space Administration | 190 |
| National Archives and Records Administration | 192 |

INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

| | |
|---|-----|
| National Endowment for the Arts | 194 |
| National Endowment for Democracy..... | 196 |
| National Endowment for the Humanities..... | 198 |
| National Science Foundation | 200 |
| Nuclear Regulatory Commission..... | 203 |
| Office of Personnel Management | 206 |
| Peace Corps..... | 208 |
| Securities and Exchange Commission | 210 |
| Social Security Administration..... | 212 |
| Tennessee Valley Authority | 214 |
| Trade and Development Agency | 215 |
| United States Agency for International Development..... | 216 |
| United States Information Agency | 220 |
| United States Institute of Peace..... | 228 |
| United States Postal Service..... | 232 |
| Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars | 233 |

| Total USG Funding | Agency Appropriation | Interagency Transfers | Foreign Govts | Private Sector (U.S.) | Private Sector (Foreign) | Int'l Orgs | Total Funding | Total Participants |
|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------|---------------|--------------------|
| \$7,245,560* | \$4,058,572* | \$3,186,988* | \$304,000* | \$123,000* | \$236,600* | \$96,432 | \$8,005,592* | 1,195 |

*Figures include estimates for Cochran Middle Income Fellowship Program.



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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

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 Agriculture Service (FAS)

The **USDA Scientific Cooperation Program** provides financial support for international cooperation in research efforts that benefit U.S. agriculture and forestry. The program funds scientific exchanges and longer-term collaborative research between U.S. and foreign scientists. Scientists submitting proposals must be affiliated with U.S. universities, federal or state agencies, or private non-profit organizations.

In FY 1998, the Scientific Cooperation Program promoted international cooperation on economically and environmentally sustainable agricultural and forestry systems to help secure safe and adequate food supplies. Mutual benefit was attained through a variety of activities, from short-term exchange visits of U.S. and foreign scientists to longer-term collaborative research. American and foreign researchers cooperated on projects directed at potential threats to U.S. agriculture and forestry, development of new technologies, and enhancement of trade in foreign markets.

Examples of funded proposals included collaborative research on food safety; small farmer needs; water and soil quality environmental issues; value-added products; and phytosanitary barriers to trade.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|--------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| \$2,823,760 | 231 | 240 |
| National Interests Addressed: | Economic Prosperity; Global Issues; Food Security | |

* * * * *

The **Cochran Middle Income Fellowship Program** provides short-term training in the United States for agriculturalists from 47 eligible countries (middle income, emerging democracies, and emerging markets). Training programs are developed for mid- to senior-level agricultural specialists and administrators from public and private sectors concerned with agricultural trade, management, marketing, policy, and technology transfer. The program works closely with USDA agencies, U.S. agricultural trade and market development associations, universities, and agribusinesses to implement training. The program is administered in collaboration with USDA Agricultural Affairs Officers in American embassies abroad.

The program's major Government Performance and Results Act goals are to assist with developing sustainable long-term markets for U.S. agricultural products, and to assist, through training and education, with resolving market access and World Trade Organization (WTO) policy issues, specifically sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) topics.

In FY 1998, the program initiated new activities in Guatemala, Costa Rica, and Bosnia; provided training for 567 international participants from 48 countries; provided food safety, SPS, and biotechnology training to 53 participants from 18 countries; and had a direct link to export sales of over \$25 million in U.S. agricultural commodities. In addition to U.S. Government funding (direct appropriations and budget transfers from the U.S. Agency for International Development), the Cochran Program leveraged over \$620,000 in non-governmental contributions in order to extend the program to additional participants.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|--------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| \$4,421,800* | 0 | 567 |
| National Interests Addressed: | Economic Prosperity; Democracy and Human Rights; Humanitarian Response; Global Issues; Agricultural Food Self-sufficiency | |

* * * * *

The **Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Fellowship Training Program** arranges academic and technical training programs for FAO participants in a wide range of agricultural subjects including resource management, crop production, forestry, animal science, aquaculture, nutrition, food safety, agricultural policy, management and agribusiness development. In addition, U.S. study tours for senior- and mid-level government officials are arranged to familiarize them with the latest developments in agriculture, exchange views with U.S. counterparts, visit laboratories, and attend scientific meetings and seminars.

Utilizing the expertise of USDA agencies, agricultural universities, agribusinesses and other private sector entities, USDA successfully arranged and provided training in the United States for 157 participants. These programs help establish scientific and business linkages with U.S. agriculture.

In addition to scientific and technical upgrading in their area of expertise, many foreign university agricultural faculty involved in nonacademic programs arranged by USDA, collaborated with U.S. universities in the development of course outlines and materials for use upon their return to their home universities. For many of these programs, the U.S. Land Grant universities and other training providers made in-kind contributions such as salary and benefits of their professors and researchers, laboratory costs, waiver of indirect costs, etc. In some cases, these in-kind contributions amounted to one-third to one-half of the total program costs.

In close collaboration with FAO, USDA will continue to increase emphasis on tailoring academic and training programs to better meet the specific needs of each Fellow in the most cost-effective way.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| \$0 | 0 | 157 |
| National Interests Addressed: | Economic Prosperity; Food Security | |

| Total USG Funding | Agency Appropriation | Inter-agency Transfers | Foreign Govts | Private Sector (U.S.) | Private Sector (Foreign) | Int'l Orgs | Total Funding | Total Participants |
|-------------------|----------------------|------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------|---------------|--------------------|
| \$14,955,885* | \$8,053,612* | \$6,902,273* | \$3,631,482* | \$1,769,531* | \$1,227,515* | \$407,000* | \$21,991,413* | 2,072* |

*Figures include estimates for certain programs.

**Figures below include funds expended for larger programs that include exchange and training components.



DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

14th and Constitution Avenue, NW • Washington, DC 20230
Office of Public Affairs: 202-482-6001 • www.doc.gov

The **Department of Commerce** 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 professionals in business, science, and technology fields.

Bureau of the Census (BUCEN)

International Programs Center (IPC)

The U.S. Bureau of the Census began its program of international technical assistance in the 1930s; its formal training program began in 1947. Over the years, BUCEN, through its international programs, has been instrumental in establishing the official statistical offices of a number of countries.

In response to requests from developing countries around the world, the International Programs Center provides technical assistance, training and training materials, methodological development and

materials, and statistical software in all aspects of censuses, surveys, and information systems (including sample design, data collection, data processing, analysis, and dissemination).

Specifically, the IPC:

- 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. The training is offered both in the U.S. and overseas.
- Distributes statistical software designed and developed by BUCEN to meet the needs of statistical agencies.
- Develops and distributes training and methodological materials to developing countries.
- Evaluates, analyzes, produces 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.
- Hosts 350-400 foreign visitors annually, many of whom are from the developing world.
- Exchanges statistical publications with 130 countries and several international organizations.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| \$2,631,000* | 78* | 440* |
| National Interests Addressed: | Economic Prosperity; Democracy and Human Rights; Global Issues | |

* * * * *

Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA)

The BEA, a major federal statistical agency, produces the national, international, and regional economic accounts of the United States, including such statistics as the gross domestic product, state personal income, and the balance of payment accounts. BEA has a **Foreign Training Program** that focuses on national accounts. The training seminars run for eight weeks and cost about \$300 per week. BEA holds the courses in Washington, and will tailor special programs in Washington to specific needs.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| \$0 | 0 | 22 |
| National Interests Addressed: | National Accounting Issues | |

* * * * *

Bureau of Export Administration (BXA)

The **Nonproliferation and Export Control Cooperation Program (NEC)** focuses on proactive initiatives with the NIS, Baltic Republics, and Central Europe. Funded under the Cooperative Threat Reduction Program (Department of Defense) and the Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund (Department of State), these initiatives include technical exchanges in all five export control functional areas of legislative and regulatory framework, licensing procedures, preventive enforcement mechanisms, industry-government relations, and automation support. The establishment and strengthening of foreign export control systems will increase opportunities for U.S. trade in high-tech goods and technology with these countries. Additionally, it will enhance the effectiveness of U.S. export enforcement by extending into these countries improved capabilities to stop the proliferation of materials and technologies needed to make nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons and their delivery systems.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|-------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| \$2,840,000** | 61 | 195 |
| National Interests Addressed: | National Security; Economic Prosperity | |

* * * * *

Patent and Trademark Office (PTO)

The PTO offers various 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. They also provide intellectual protection enforcement training. The goal of the 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.

The FY 1998 **Visiting Scholars Program** provided participants from Argentina, the Bahamas, China, Egypt, Ghana, Jamaica, Laos, Lesotho, Moldova, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, Romania, South Korea, United Arab Emirates and Venezuela with two weeks of classroom and hands-on study of various aspects of the administration of intellectual property law, patent and trademark examination and copyright protection, and an opportunity to gain an understanding of the important role of intellectual property protection as a tool for economic development.

Another highlight is the Intellectual Property Enforcement Training Programs in South Africa, Latvia, Belize, China, and Hong Kong. These programs usually last for one week.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|-------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| \$245,000* | 36* | 128* |
| National Interests Addressed: | Economic Prosperity; Law Enforcement; Protection of Intellectual Property Rights | |

* * * * *

International Trade Administration (ITA)

The **Special American Business Internship Training Program (SABIT)** exposes executives from the former Soviet Union to market-based management and scientific skills by placing them in U.S. companies for hands-on training for a period of two to six months.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|--------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| \$2,497,773 | 0 | 242* |
| National Interests Addressed: | National Security; Economic Prosperity; Democracy and Human Rights; Global Issues; Market Access and Commercial Development | |

* * * * *

The **American Management and Business Internship Training Program (AMBIT)** administered by the ITA in collaboration with the International Fund for Ireland, helps to improve the productive abilities of industry in Northern Ireland and the Border Counties of Ireland. The program provides hands-on training in U.S. firms for managers and technical experts from the Northern Ireland region, and represents one of several USG economic initiatives announced by President Clinton in November 1994 to demonstrate America's interest in supporting the economic development of the region. Participating U.S. firms provide interns with a three-week to six-month training or development program relating to management or production techniques.

To date, over 60 U.S. companies and 70 managers and technical experts from the region have participated in the program. According to participant feedback, the AMBIT program has spawned four new joint ventures with four others under development.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|--------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| \$41,000 | 0 | 15 |
| National Interests Addressed: | Economic Prosperity; Promotion of U.S. Exports to Northern Ireland and Border Counties of Ireland | |

* * * * *

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

The NOAA has the primary responsibility within the federal government to provide climate forecasts and products to the nation.

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)

The NMFS has been working extensively on many fronts, with resource managers, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and in-country scientists to build capacity to enhance marine turtle conservation and recovery. Through the **Capacity Building for Marine Turtle Conservation and**

Recovery Program, NMFS scientific staff have traveled to developing countries in Latin America, the Caribbean, southeast Asia, the Middle East, and Africa. Staff have hosted nationals from these areas and provided information exchange/capacity building programs. Efforts have focused on enhancing resource survey efforts, improving enforcement capabilities, and transferring biological technology such as satellite telemetry techniques for monitoring sea turtle movements. NMFS has been providing funds for these activities from its Recover Protected Species funds. These activities are ongoing.

The goal of the Capacity Building for Marine Turtle Conservation and Recovery Program is to build capacity, internationally, and to enhance marine turtle protection and survival. The focus of the program is training and information exchange to enhance resource survey efforts and to transfer biological technology. Improving the capability of persons charged with managing and protecting marine turtles, especially in developing countries, is paramount to the effective recovery and conservation of these long-lived, highly migratory species.

In FY 1998, NMFS convened a training workshop on satellite bio-telemetry, bringing together eight participants from the wider Caribbean region for a five-day session. The training consisted of several components including hands-on field training on attaching transmitters to sea turtles and classroom training on interpreting and analyzing satellite telemetry data. The workshop provided a forum for interaction among leading researchers studying the endangered hawksbill turtle in the Caribbean. NMFS also provided hands-on training to a number of scientists, government researchers, and graduate students from the South Pacific. This training covered the following: assessing disease in marine turtles, conducting necropsies, handling stranded turtles, conducting in-water research, tagging sea turtles, measuring sea turtles, collecting blood samples for biological research, assessing habitat use, and analyzing data. These opportunities are a unique experience for participants and provide specialized training that is not available in their countries.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|-------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| \$113,400** | 3 | 14 |
| National Interests Addressed: | Economic Prosperity; Global Issues; Advancement of Science | |

* * * * *

The NMFS **International Turtle Excluder (TED) Technology Transfer Program** provides technical assistance to foreign nations on the correct installation and use of TEDs in the shrimp industry to protect sea turtles from drowning in shrimp nets.

Training in TED technology was provided to 10 countries: Honduras (2 sessions); Mexico, Nicaragua, Suriname, Brazil, Costa Rica, Nigeria, Guatemala, and Venezuela (for these 2 sessions the foreign representatives came to the United States (Pascagoula, Mississippi). A total of 24 inspection sites were made in 17 countries: Mexico (3), Nicaragua (3), Honduras (2), Guyana (2), Suriname (2), and one each in Panama, El Salvador, Ecuador, Thailand, Brunei, Trinidad, Venezuela, Colombia, Brazil, Costa Rica, Nigeria, and Guatemala. Three studies to determine the level of incidental catch of sea turtles in shrimp trawl fleets were evaluated in Tunisia, Costa Rica, and Colombia.

U.S. trainers also traveled to Kenya for a regional sub-Saharan Africa training program. Thirty Kenyan government officials received in-country training during this regional training session.

As of the end of June 1998, 41 countries were certified to export shrimp to the United States. Of these 41 countries, 18 countries have adopted TED programs and the remaining 23 countries have demonstrated that their fishing environments do not pose a threat to sea turtles.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|-------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| \$100,000* | 28* | 23* |
| National Interests Addressed: | Economic Prosperity; Global Issues; Advancement of Science | |

* * * * *

Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research

A U.S.-China Data and Information Meeting of the **U.S.- China Marine and Fisheries Science and Technology Protocol Meeting** occurred September 14 - 18, 1998. It provided for the exchange and development of oceanographic data and defined cooperative activities for the immediate future.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|-------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| \$12,000* | 6* | 0* |
| National Interests Addressed: | Economic Prosperity; Global Issues; Advancement of Science | |

* * * * *

The **U.S. - China Marine and Fisheries Science and Technology Protocol** meets every two years and identifies a group of activities in integrated coastal management fisheries, aquaculture, and climate and marine environmental services that is of interest to both countries. The Protocol has conducted collaborative research and exchange on marine protected area management and other topics such as shrimp disease and genetics, algae culture and genetics, marine fish culture and genetics, and scallop disease and genetics. Another component of the agreement provides for the exchange of scientists and educators between American and Chinese high schools. Other cooperation includes increased coastal management, air-sea interaction, diving physiology, and ocean data exchange.

Program Goals: To obtain new information on aquaculture and fisheries management and technology, to exchange literature between the two countries, to establish electronic data base on Chinese fishery statistics (NOAA library), and to collaborate on projects on a broad range of aquacultural and fishery topics.

Accomplishments in FY 1998: Several Chinese scientists collaborated with American scientists in the United States on harmful algal blooms, coastal resource and nutrient modeling, shellfish genetics, and shrimp disease diagnostics and control. One Chinese teacher provided expertise and training to U.S. high school students. One U.S. delegation of scientists visited the PRC to discuss coastal modeling and further cooperation.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|-------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| \$46,000* | 14* | 13* |
| National Interests Addressed: | Economic Prosperity; Global Issues; Advancement of Science | |

* * * * *

U.S.-Japan Cooperative Program in Natural Resources (UJNR) is one of the oldest and most effective cooperative programs between Japan and the United States. The UJNR is comprised of 18 panels; 9 which focus on marine activities are headed by NOAA. The remaining panels deal with terrestrial sciences and are headed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

The principal aims of the UJNR are to develop and conserve natural resources cooperatively, share information and results of research activities, and provide a continuing forum for applied science and technology cooperation.

The 16th Administrative Session of the UJNR occurred at NOAA's Pacific Marine Environmental Laboratory in Seattle, Washington, in FY 1998. Forty participants (26 Americans and 14 Japanese) took part in the three-day program. The two-fold purpose of this particular meeting was to assess the focus and visibility of the UJNR in the next century and to explore ways to realign current priorities, panel structure, and activities to meet future public policy and technological needs. Improving UJNR outreach activities to secure increased funding and new membership was also addressed. The UJNR Panel Meeting occurred in New Hampshire. The program also provided for a four-month exchange of two American master's students to conduct aquaculture research in Japan.

The primary reason for the UJNR's success over the past thirty years is its communication network. The free exchange of information, equipment, and personnel ensures that panels are bounded only by their imaginations. Panel results benefit domestic programs of both the United States and Japan, as well as the relations between the two countries. This program has increased communication and collaboration among technical specialists; exchanges of information, data, and research findings; exchanges of equipment, materials, and samples; and hundreds of bilateral study missions.

Future plans include applying technologies to environmental protection and increasing awareness of global environmental issues. The technical subjects of the UJNR are, and will continue to be, of great importance, particularly as our countries begin to build the framework for a new economic partnership in the 21st century.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|-------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| \$20,000* | 2* | 44 |
| National Interests Addressed: | Economic Prosperity; Global Issues; Advancement of Science | |

* * * * *

The **National Sea Grant College Program** is a network of 29 university-based programs in coastal and Great Lakes states involving more than 300 institutions nationwide in research, education, and outreach concerning coastal, marine, and aquatic issues. The program is supported by the Department of Commerce in partnership with the states and private industry. During FY 1997, the Hawaii/Pacific component of the Sea Grant Program involved several exchanges with East Asian and Pacific Island countries. During FY 1998, six U.S. scientists traveled to Asia for the purpose of furthering U.S. aquaculture technology.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| \$8,000 | 6 | 0 |
| National Interests Addressed: | Economic Prosperity; Global Issues; Advancement of Science | |

* * * * *

National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS)

The **Climate Data Management Program** is designed to provide practical experience in processing and managing databases of meteorological data for climate applications, for effective data exchanges on an international basis and for analysis of climatological information to assess risks of natural hazards. Average duration of program is five months. Training and practical experience is specific to individual needs, ranging from one week to one year.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|--------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| \$24,000* | 1 | 2 |
| National Interests Addressed: | National Security; Economic Prosperity; Global Issues; Advancement of Scientific Data Exchange in Meteorology and Climatology | |

* * * * *

The **U.S.-Russia Cooperation in Meteorological and Climate Data Exchange** is carried out through the work of the National Climatic Data Center. The Center is a part of NOAA's National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Services (NESDIS). The National Climatic Data Center exchanges meteorological and climate data and prepares high quality data sets for global change research. Activities include exchanging data, preparing computer software systems to quality control the data, and researching observation practices to adjust data for biases and making resulting data sets available for research. The Center seeks to make meteorological/climate data available to the research community worldwide using a common quality control procedure for research studies in climate global change and the monitoring of long-term change in the environment.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| \$35,000 | 3 | 4 |
| National Interests Addressed: | Global Issues | |

* * * * *

The **People's Republic of China-U.S. Protocol on Cooperation of Atmospheric Sciences and Technology** was developed in 1979 between NOAA and the China Meteorological Administration. Other U.S. participants in this agreement include the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the National Science Foundation, and various academic institutions. Areas of cooperation include climate/monsoon studies, mesoscale meteorology, satellite meteorology, atmospheric chemistry, meteorological modernization, and training/participation.

The program's objective is to identify and promote projects of benefit to both countries and forge closer ties with the People's Republic of China in the area of science.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| \$14,200 | 0 | 3 |
| National Interests Addressed: | Global Issues | |

* * * * *

The **Cooperative Institute for Research in the Atmosphere (CIRA)** seeks to increase NOAA satellite data utilization. Training is provided for foreign scientists on site at Regional Meteorological Training Centers (RMTC) in Costa Rica and Barbados.

Now both Costa Rica and Barbados have incorporated use of satellite imagery in their meteorology courses offered at local universities.

In FY 1998, CIRA participated in a scientific exchange to share meteorological workstation development technologies. Two visiting computer scientists from China worked on the development of web-based satellite data display and training capabilities at CIRA.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| \$30,000** | 2* | 32* |
| National Interests Addressed: | Scientific Exchange | |

* * * * *

National Weather Service (NWS)

The NWS of NOAA provides daily forecasts and warnings for severe weather events such as hurricanes, tornadoes, winter storms, floods, and tsunamis.

The **National Weather Service International Activities Office** responds to requests for training in meteorology, operational hydrology, and related disciplines. These requests are sent by the

United Nations World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and are funded by the United States under the WMO Voluntary Cooperation Program. Fellowships are awarded to candidates designated by their respective governments, through the Permanent Representative with WMO, who is normally the director of the National Meteorological or Hydrometeorological Service in the requesting country concerned. The studies and training fall into the following broad categories: basic university studies, post-graduate studies, non-degree university studies, specialized training courses, on-the-job training, as well as technical training for operation and maintenance of equipment. The majority of requests involve short-term training (specialized training courses and on-the-job training).

Four-month fellowships at the International Desks of the National Centers for Environmental Prediction (NCEP) in Camp Springs, Md., provide an excellent on-the-job training forum for visiting operational meteorologists. Students at the South American, Tropical (for Central American and Caribbean countries) and African Desks gain insight into interpretation of NCEP's numerical weather prediction model output and provide useful model verification and operational feedback. During the training, the visiting Fellows are exposed to a broad spectrum of meteorological products, and analysis and forecasting techniques.

The U.S. gains from the participation of these visiting students. Our global weather prediction models are constantly revised, with each of the changes requiring a thorough evaluation. A change or modification in the model that reaps some benefits over a particular region, could result in less than favorable benefits over other regions on the globe. The visiting Fellows bring knowledge and expertise from their region which the U.S. uses to subjectively evaluate the models, thus allowing us to identify and correct substantial problems with the models. The benefits of having a cadre of well trained meteorologists are innumerable. For example, the U.S. consumes considerable produce from these regions, which directly depend on accurate forecasting for successful harvest. These forecasters contribute to the safety and protection of U.S. interests abroad. Hundreds of flights, local and international carriers, originate daily in the Caribbean Basin and South America. The safety of U.S. citizens depends on proper aviation support, as provided by the International Desks.

Students trained: at the South American Desk, 63 (since 1988); at the Tropical Desk, 41 (since 1992); at the African Desk, 24 (since 1995).

The **World Meteorological Organization's Technical Cooperation Program** ensures, through collaborative efforts of member nations, for their mutual benefit, the enhancement and development of the capabilities of the national Meteorological and Hydrological Services so that they can contribute to, and participate efficiently in, the implementation of WMO programs, for the benefit of the global community and in support of national socioeconomic development activities.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|-------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| \$206,341 | 0 | 46 |
| National Interests Addressed: | National Security; Economic Prosperity | |

* * * * *

National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA)

Office of Spectrum Management

The Office of Spectrum Management conducts training in radio frequency spectrum management for citizens of developing countries. A large majority of the participants are employed by their governments as regulators and technical specialists in radio frequency spectrum management; others are employed by telecommunications carriers or private industry. The program seeks to improve international goodwill and understanding by educating and training the spectrum management personnel of developing nations in modern spectrum management techniques.

Training courses facilitate future negotiations and foster future support for U.S. policy positions on international spectrum management issues.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|-------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| \$0 | 0 | 21* |
| National Interests Addressed: | National Security; Economic Prosperity | |

* * * * *

National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)

The NIST, with funding from international organizations and other countries, or as part of Agreements or Protocols for Cooperation, brings scientists from institutions worldwide to the United States as exchange visitors. The visitors conduct research, usually at the Ph.D. level, in the areas of chemistry, physics, and engineering measurement sciences. NIST continues to participate with the Department of State in bilateral standards and technology cooperative programs with Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic, the Slovak Republic, India, Slovenia, Egypt, and Croatia. NIST also has numerous ongoing collaborative programs with institutions and universities throughout the world. NIST scientists are provided opportunities for study and/or research abroad in fields relevant to their work at NIST.

The Foreign Guest Researcher Program of NIST provides foreign scientists an opportunity to work with NIST scientists and engineers on projects of mutual interest. The research is typically at the Ph.D. level in the areas of chemistry, physics, and engineering measurement sciences.

The average program length of a J-1 Exchange Visitor to NIST is approximately 16 months; the average length of a Foreign Visitor Program is one day.

The goals, objectives, and rationale of the Exchange Visitor 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 in foreign institutions; and to support a U.S. Government policy of assisting certain countries with economic development; to participate in programs with other U.S. Governmental and international agencies such as the United Nations Industrial Development Organization.

The goals, objectives, and rationale of Foreign Visitor Program are: to learn about similar institutions/programs in other countries; to familiarize foreign visitors with NIST mission and programs; to promote the U.S. system for metrology and standards; and to promote cooperation.

Summary of 1998 accomplishments: NIST hosted over 817 international visitors from 71 countries and over 630 foreign guest researchers from 69 countries. Through the exchange scientist program, NIST researchers and their international partners carried out coordinated joint activities in all fields of measurement science.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| \$5,287,171* | 0 | 391* |
| National Interests Addressed: | Economic Prosperity | |

* * * * *

NIST's **Special American Business Internship Training (SABIT) Standards Program** centers on practices, standards, testing and other conformity assessment procedures between U.S. companies and New Independent States (NIS) countries, as a means of increasing U.S. trade in the region. The program provides opportunities for U.S. companies to foster effective business relationships in the NIS, and has contributed to increased U.S. business understanding of commercial conditions in the NIS region. Each six-week session focuses on a vital sector of the economy and is comprised of 20-25 experts from throughout the NIS. Each group spends two weeks at NIST, meeting with U.S. regulatory and technical agencies and with private sector organizations; followed by four weeks of visits to individual companies, testing laboratories, and professional organizations. In collaboration with the Department of Commerce's SABIT Program, NIST trained 66 NIS experts in three sessions during FY 1998.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| \$40,000* | 4* | 66* |
| National Interests Addressed: | Economic Prosperity | |

* * * * *

NIST's **Standards in Trade Program** is designed to assist U.S. industry to overcome technical barriers to trade caused by restrictive normative standards, testing or other conformity assessment procedures, and by measurement problems in major existing or developing markets, and to encourage adoption of U.S. technology and concepts into standards and conformity assessment rules to facilitate and enhance trade. This program was originally authorized in 1989, expanded in 1995, and is funded on an annual basis.

The Standards in Trade Program provides technical assistance to government and private sector organizations through workshops, seminars, technical information, and meetings of technical experts. During FY 1998, 122 foreign representatives from 42 countries received training at NIST. NIST offered four two-week workshops and two one-week workshops; four two- and three-day seminars were conducted overseas.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| \$765,000* | 4* | 122* |
| National Interests Addressed: | Economic Prosperity | |

* * * * *

Technology Administration

U.S. - Japan Manufacturing Technology Fellowship (MTF) Program aims to strengthen the bilateral relationship between our countries and companies and to address the disparity between the number of Japanese engineers studying and working in the United States versus the number of U.S. engineers able to study and work in Japan.

The MTF Program has created new business opportunities and strengthened preexisting relationships between American and Japanese customers and suppliers. It offers American companies the opportunity to establish long-term relationships with their Japanese manufacturing counterparts. The MTF Fellow can open the channels of communication to the Japanese firm which can then be extended to senior management. Typically, Fellows spend six months to a year in this work-study internship program.

The Society of Manufacturing Engineers (SME) and Vanderbilt University have shared operational responsibilities. In 1997, SME delegated the MTF program's operational responsibilities to Vanderbilt's Center for U.S.-Japan Studies and Cooperation. The FY 1998 program was financed by the American and Japanese private sectors and the Japanese Government.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| \$0 | 1 | 0 |
| National Interests Addressed: | Economic Prosperity | |

| Total USG Funding | Agency Appropriation | Interagency Transfers | Foreign Governments | Private Sector (U.S.) | Private Sector (Foreign) | Int'l Orgs | Total Funding | Total Participants |
|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------|---------------|--------------------|
| \$106,700,689 | \$49,009,745 | \$57,690,944 | \$415,095,601 | \$22,500 | \$0 | \$0 | \$521,818,790 | 35,848 |



DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

The Pentagon • Washington, DC 20301

Public Affairs: • www.defenselink.mil

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, the Military Departments, the Unified Combatant Commands, the DOD Inspector General, the Defense Agencies, and the DOD Field Activities. To accomplish this mission the Department employs approximately 1.4 million service men and women, and some 724,000 civilian employees. In addition, there are 1.35 million Guard and Reserve personnel that are fully integrated into the National Military Strategy as part of the Total Force.

~ACADEMIC TRAINING~

Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Strategy and Threat Reduction)

The **National Security Education Program (NSEP)** addresses areas and languages of the world critical to U.S. national security and under-represented in U.S. study. The program awards scholarships to U.S. undergraduates to study abroad in geographic areas critical to U.S. national security in which U.S. students are traditionally under-represented. The NSEP also awards fellowships to U.S.

graduate students to allow them to include study of foreign areas, languages, and other international fields crucial to U.S. national security. And, NSEP awards grants to U.S. institutions of higher education to build or enhance programs of study in foreign areas, languages, and other fields critical to U.S. national security.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| \$7,500,000 | 288 | 0 |
| National Interests Addressed: | National Security | |

* * * * *

Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Personnel and Readiness)

The **Service Academy Foreign Student Program** reserves a maximum of 40 billets for foreign students at each Service Academy. Applicants must be academically qualified. In FY 1998, 106 of the available 120 slots were filled. Foreign governments are required to reimburse costs unless waived.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| \$7,423,498 | 0 | 106 |
| National Interests Addressed: | National Security | |

* * * * *

The primary purpose of the **Reserve Officers Exchange Program** is to maintain an active relationship with countries that are dependent on cooperation in crisis and war. Every year Reserve officers from the armed forces of the United States, United Kingdom, and the Federal Republic of Germany receive training in their mobilization duties and have the opportunity to experience the host nation's sense of life. The officers familiarize themselves with the structure, organization, equipment, and operational doctrine of the armed forces of another country. The result is a Reservist better prepared to deal with his or her mobilization assignment, and a citizen who returns to the community with a better understanding of the people and policies of a major alliance partner. Many FY 1998 participants emphasized that the exchange gave them the opportunity to observe different aspects of their allies' military culture and to establish lasting professional relationships with the Reserve officers of the host nations.

The Reserve Officer exchange with the Federal Republic of Germany was initiated by a memorandum of understanding (MOU) between the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Reserve Affairs and the German Ministry of Defense in 1985. The exchange with the United Kingdom began in 1989 with a signed MOU between DOD and the U.K. Ministry of Defense. The first German exchange involved seven officers from each nation. This number was increased to fifteen in 1986 and has stabilized at approximately twenty since 1987 for both the Federal Republic Germany and the United Kingdom.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| \$188,298 | 42 | 38 |
| National Interests Addressed: | National Security | |

* * * * *

~TECHNICAL/PROFESSIONAL TRAINING~

Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

The Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff delegates operational control for many training and exchange programs to Services and Commands while retaining oversight responsibility. For reporting purposes it is clearer to list the following here:

The **George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies'** mission is to create a more stable security environment by advancing democratic defense institutions and relationships; promoting active, peaceful engagement; and enhancing enduring partnerships among the nations of the Americas, Europe, and Eurasia. This is accomplished through tailored advanced professional education and training of military and civilian officials and by applied research. The Center consists of five programs: Department of Defense and Security Studies, Foreign Area Officers Program, Foreign Language Training Center, Conference Center, and the Research Program.

The Department of Defense and Security Studies offers three executive education courses. These courses consist of post-graduate level studies that focus on how national security is formulated and maintained in democratic societies. There is a two-week Senior Executive Course for parliamentarians/general officers and their civilian equivalents, a fifteen-week Executive Course for lieutenant colonels, colonels, and their civilian equivalents, and a nine-week course entitled "Leaders for the 21st Century" for majors and captains and their civilian equivalents.

The eighteen-month Foreign Area Officer Program prepares U.S. and foreign military officers and Defense Department civilians for key assignments involving Central, Eastern, and Southern Europe; Russia; and Eurasian countries. The training includes advanced studies in Russian, Ukrainian, and other languages; political-military, military, and regional studies; and internships living and working in the countries of interest. Foreign Area Officer students gain additional experience through close interaction with executive course participants and attendance at selected Marshall Center conferences.

The Foreign Language Training Center offers classroom, in-country, and computerized language instruction in nine languages for military and civilian linguists. In addition to refresher training, specialized interpretation courses in technical vocabulary for on-site inspection compliance, peacekeeping, and joint and combined exercise participation prepare linguists for specific assignments. English and German as a Second Language are electives popular with Defense and Security Studies executive course participants.

The Conference Center organizes 15 conferences per fiscal year on a variety of security-related topics designed to engage participants in constructive discussion. The program includes multi-national, regional, and bilateral conferences and seminars. Part of the program is under the purview of the

Partnership Support Program. Marshall Center Conference Teams work closely with the Marshall Center faculty and requesting countries to ensure that the conference purpose, objectives, and scope of attendance fulfill the needs of the participants.

The objectives of the Research Program are to conduct long term interdisciplinary international research projects; establish and maintain Central, Eastern and Southern European, Russian, and Eurasian contacts and research networks; engage academia of the region; assist in the development of materials that support course curricula and the conference program; and publish scholarly articles and books. The research program includes research workshops involving renowned scholars from throughout Europe and Eurasia.

The Marshall Center programs and activities support the U.S. National and Military Strategies by directly reinforcing the U.S. European Command Theater Engagement Strategy. Many of the course curricula and conference materials address the improvement of democracy, human rights, civilian control of the military, crime prevention, environmental issues, and other areas of interest in the International Affairs Strategic Plan.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| \$8,569,700 | 938 | 1,511 |
| National Interests Addressed: | National Security | |

* * * * *

The **Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies** is a regional studies, research, and conference center. The Center's mission is to enhance cooperation and build relationships through mutual understanding and study of comprehensive security issues among military and civilian representatives of the United States and Asia-Pacific nations. The Center provides a focal point where national officials and policy makers can gather to exchange ideas, explore pressing issues, and achieve a greater understanding of the challenges that shape the region's security environment. The Center complements the U.S. Pacific Command's strategy of constructive engagement and builds on the Command's strong bilateral relationships by focusing on the broader multilateral approach to addressing regional security issues.

The Center has three primary academic elements: the College of Security Studies, which is the central focus, and the Research and Conference divisions. College participants come from all nations in the region and consist of senior military and government civilian equivalents in security-related positions. They participate in one of three 12-week courses conducted during the year.

The College and conference programs engage both current and future decision makers within the region on a multitude of contemporary issues impacting the regional security environment.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|-------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| \$4,685,467 | 0 | 294 |
| National Interests Addressed: | National Security; Economic Prosperity; American Citizens and Borders; Law Enforcement; Democracy and Human Rights; Humanitarian Response; Global Issues | |

* * * * *

The **Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies** helps to develop civilian specialists in defense and military matters by providing graduate-level programs in defense planning and management, executive leadership, civil-military relations, and interagency operations. Its multifaceted programs are tailored to requirements identified by governments and specialists from all of the Hemisphere's democracies, including the United States and Canada.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| \$2,831,000 | 0 | 135 |
| National Interests Addressed: | National Security | |

* * * * *

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

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

The Olmsted Program originated with its first class of military officers in 1960. Its purpose then and now is to broadly educate those young career military officers who exhibit extraordinary potential for becoming this country's future military leaders. Studying in a foreign university and becoming immersed in a foreign culture are seen as ways not only to challenge young officers, but to help them mature, while, at the same time, increasing their sensitivity to the interests, viewpoints, and concerns of people around the world. This sensitivity is invaluable as the officer receives increased responsibility and becomes ever more involved with leaders, both civilian and military, in the United States and other countries.

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

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

Through the end of 1997, 310 Scholars, representing 39 Olmsted Scholar classes, have completed, are completing or are preparing for two years of study abroad. Their studies to date have been in 26 languages, at 107 different foreign universities, in 39 countries.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|-------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| \$9,000 | 27 | 0 |
| National Interests Addressed: | National Security; Democracy and Human Rights | |

* * * * *

~PERSONNEL EXCHANGES~

Office of the Deputy to the Under Secretary (Policy Support)

The **Defense Personnel Exchange Program.** Since World War II, the U.S. Military Departments and their counterparts in friendly foreign governments have entered into agreements establishing military personnel exchange programs. These agreements require each party to provide a reciprocal assignment of military personnel to substantially equivalent positions within the defense establishment of each participating government. Similar agreements call for the exchange of civilian personnel in programs covering scientists and engineers, intelligence analysts, and administrative and professional personnel. The Military Departments, the Office of the Secretary of Defense staff elements, and Defense Agencies participate in these civilian personnel exchange programs. These military and civilian personnel exchanges are designed to foster mutual understanding and cooperation between governments by familiarizing exchange program participants with the organization, administration, and operations of the other party. All such personnel exchange programs established by the DOD Components constitute the Defense Personnel Exchange Program.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| \$1,800,000 | 494 | 559 |
| National Interests Addressed: | National Security | |

* * * * *

Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA)

The **International Military Education and Training (IMET) Program.** The professional and non-military training provided under the International Military Education and Training program exposes foreign students to the U.S. professional military organizations, procedures, and the manner in which it functions under civilian control. IMET's Information Program shows students the American way of life, including regard for democratic values, respect for an individual's civil and human rights, and belief in the rule of law. IMET spurred the creation of the Expanded IMET (E-IMET) program which provides

courses intended to foster greater respect for and understanding of the principle of civilian control of the military; improve military justice systems and procedures in accordance with internationally recognized human rights; introduce military and civilian participants to the U.S. judicial system, the two-party system, the role of a free press and other communications media, minority issues, the purpose and scope of labor unions, the U.S. economic system, educational institutions, and the way in which all of these elements of American democracy reflect the U.S. commitment to the basic principles of internationally recognized human rights; assist in the development of civil-military relations by instructing key military and civilian leaders on how to break down barriers that often exist between armed forces, civilian officials, and legislators of competing political parties; and modify existing civil-military mechanisms used by democracies to meet a country's unique circumstances. IMET facilitates the development of important professional and personal relationships that have provided U.S. access and influence in a sector of society which often plays a pivotal role in the transition to democracy.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|--------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| \$50,000,000 | 0 | 8,070 |
| National Interests Addressed: | National Security; Law Enforcement; Democracy and Human Rights; Humanitarian Response | |

* * * * *

Foreign Military Sales Program/Foreign Military Financing Program (FMS/FMF)

is a non-appropriated program through which eligible foreign governments purchase training available for sale from the U.S. Government. The purchasing government pays all training costs.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF) is a grant and loan program, and is distinct from Foreign Military Sales (FMS). In general FMF provides financing for FMS sales for selected countries. FMF enables key friends and allies to improve their defense capabilities by financing acquisition of U.S. military training. As FMF helps countries provide for their legitimate defense training needs, it promotes U.S. national security interests by enhancing interoperability with U.S. forces, strengthening coalitions with friends and allies, and cementing strong foreign military relationships with the U.S. armed forces.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| \$0 | 0 | 19,841 |
| National Interests Addressed: | National Security | |

* * * * *

The **Professional Military Education (PME) Exchanges** sends officers for academic or full-year training in military staff schools abroad. Some of the U.S. officers attending the foreign staff schools are doing so under the auspices of a reciprocal PME Exchange Agreement between the U.S. Department of Defense and the foreign country's Ministry of Defense. Since the tuition costs are waived under the terms of the PME Exchange Agreements, the U.S. Government estimates its actual tuition costs incurred for the

reciprocal exchanges at \$647,896. The total number of U.S. military students attending full-year military staff schools abroad, but not under a reciprocal exchange agreement, was not determined.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| \$647,896 | 35 | 29 |
| National Interests Addressed: | National Security | |

* * * * *

Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

The **Military Contacts Program** works with the military forces of selected countries to help them develop into positive, constructive elements of democratic societies during their transition to democracy and free-market economies.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| \$5,137,784 | 1,334 | 1,641 |
| National Interests Addressed: | National Security | |

* * * * *

The **State Partnership Program**. The foreign and security policy justification for these activities include (1) the need to engage NG and RC personnel in Active Component activities to maintain a unified U.S. fighting force, (2) the ability to ease operational tempo pressures on the Active Component through NG and RC participation, and (3) the growing ability of the NG and RC to provide specialized skills and expertise (civil affairs and certain other military specializations have been tasked in increasing quantity to the RC, for example).

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| \$0 | 17 | 349 |
| National Interests Addressed: | Civil-Military Relations | |

* * * * *

Department of the Air Force

Aviation Leadership Program (ALP). This program provides specialized undergraduate pilot training (SUPT) to a small number of select international students from friendly, less-developed countries. ALP consists of English language training, SUPT and necessary related training, as well as programs to promote better awareness and understanding of democratic institutions and the social framework of the

United States. The foreign and national security policy justification for the program centers on fostering military-to-military relations with potential air force leaders from participating countries.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|-------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| \$17,719,000 | 0 | 47 |
| National Interests Addressed: | Democracy and Human Rights; Awareness of U.S. Social Framework | |

* * * * *

Defense Threat Reduction Agency

Chemical Weapons Convention Orientation. This program provided chemical weapons (CW) inspectors a working knowledge of CW agreements. The course covered operations and procedures, site preparation guidelines, and the operating environment. It included group discussions on CW-related scenarios and situations.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| \$2,646 | 0 | 3 |
| National Interests Addressed: | National Security | |

* * * * *

Andrej Sakharov Academy Summer. This course, which took place in Garmish, Germany, provided an opportunity for the Agency's Russian linguists to improve their understanding of written and spoken Russian and to broaden their knowledge of the former Soviet Union in a total immersion environment. For two weeks, the students spoke nothing but Russian during course activities and in their free time. Students were organized into groups according to the level of their linguistic ability. Three to four hours a day were allocated to group tutorials and two hours were allocated to lectures. Evening discussions were of a more casual nature than the lectures, involving the exchange of information and opinions.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| \$18,500 | 8 | 0 |
| National Interests Addressed: | National Security | |

* * * * *

Moscow State University Immersion Training. This program included six courses: three Russian language courses and three courses on the current state of Russian society. Each two-week session consisted of six academic hours a day, five days each week. In the afternoons and on weekends, the

students' educational experience continued in the form of informal conversation with tutors during cultural excursions.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| \$167,900 | 42 | 0 |
| National Interests Addressed: | National Security | |

| Total USG Funding | Agency Appropriation | Interagency Transfers | Foreign Govts | Private Sector (U.S.) | Private Sector (Foreign) | Int'l Orgs | Total Funding | Total Participants |
|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------|---------------|--------------------|
| \$12,780,622 | \$12,780,622 | \$0 | \$0 | \$10,000* | \$165,000* | \$0 | \$12,955,622 | 1,508 |

*Figure represents contributions to Economic Education Program only.



DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

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

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

Office of Postsecondary Education

International Education and Graduate Programs Service (IEGPS)

The IEGPS 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. IEGPS'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 (DDRA), Faculty Research Abroad (FRA), Group Projects Abroad (GPA), and Seminars Abroad (SA). These programs favor projects that focus on any world area other than Western Europe. The American Overseas Research Centers (AORC) program is authorized by Title VI of the HEA.

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

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

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

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|--------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| \$1,802,137 | 81 | 0 |
| National Interests Addressed: | National Security; Economic Prosperity; Improvement of Education in the United States | |

* * * * *

The **Fulbright-Hays Faculty Research Abroad (FRA) Program**, through U.S. institutions of higher education, provides fellowships to faculty members to enable them to conduct full-time research abroad in modern foreign languages and area studies.

The program helps to enable faculty members at U.S. institutions to maintain the professional skills necessary for their respective specialized fields through the support of their research projects overseas.

For a detailed description of the program and its requirements consult the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 34, Chapter VI, Part 663; the Federal Register, Volume 63, Number 168, Monday, August 31, 1998, pp.46358-46361, pp. 46364-46366; or the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance, Program Number 84.019.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|--------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| \$822,250 | 17 | 0 |
| National Interests Addressed: | National Security; Economic Prosperity; Improvement of Education in the United States | |

* * * * *

The **Fulbright-Hays Group Projects Abroad (GPA) Program**, provides educational opportunities overseas for American teachers, students, and faculty at U.S. higher education institutions. It is intended to be a means of developing and improving modern foreign language and area studies at U.S. colleges and universities.

Eligible applicants are institutions of higher education, state departments of education, private nonprofit educational organizations, and consortia of such institutions, departments, and organizations.

For a detailed description of the program and its requirements consult the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 34, Chapter VI, Part 664; the Federal Register, Volume 63, Number 168, Monday, August 31, 1998, pp.46358-46361, pp. 46366-46368; or the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance, Program Number 84.021.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|--------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| \$2,090,242 | 572 | 0 |
| National Interests Addressed: | National Security; Economic Prosperity; Improvement of Education in the United States | |

* * * * *

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

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

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|--------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| \$961,826 | 115 | 20 |
| National Interests Addressed: | Improvement of Education in the United States | |

* * * * *

The **American Overseas Research Centers (AORC) Program** provides grants to consortia of institutions of higher education that (1) receive more than 50 percent of their funding from public or private U.S. sources, (2) have a permanent presence in the country in which the center is located, and (3) are tax-exempt organizations.

The grants provide support to establish or operate overseas research centers that promote postgraduate research, exchanges, and area studies. Grants may be used to pay for all or a portion of the cost of establishing or operating a center or program, including faculty and staff stipends and salaries; faculty, staff, and student travel; operation and maintenance of overseas facilities; teaching and research materials; acquisition, maintenance, and preservation of library collections; bringing visiting scholars and faculty to a center to teach or conduct research; organizing and managing conferences; and publication and dissemination of materials for scholars and the general public.

For additional information, consult the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance, Program Number 84.274.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|--------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| \$524,269 | 92 | 0 |
| National Interests Addressed: | National Security; Economic Prosperity; Improvement of Education in the United States | |

* * * * *

Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education (FIPSE)

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

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|--------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| \$1,600,000 | 90 | 85 |
| National Interests Addressed: | Economic Prosperity; Democracy and Human Rights | |

* * * * *

Office of Educational Research and Improvement (OERI)

The **International Education Exchange Program** provides support for education exchange activities in civics and government education and economic education between the United States and eligible countries in Central and Eastern Europe, the Commonwealth of Independent States, and any country that was formerly a republic of the Soviet Union. Award recipients make available to educators from eligible countries exemplary curriculum and teacher training programs in civics and economic education developed in the United States. The grantees help these countries to translate and adapt curricular programs in civics and economic education for students and teachers, and to translate and adapt training programs for teachers. Grantees provide for the exchange of ideas and experiences among educators and leaders through seminars on the basic principles of U.S. constitutional democracy and economics, and through visits to school systems, institutions of higher education, and nonprofit organizations which are conducting exemplary programs in civics and economic education. Grantees are also responsible for

determining the effects of educational programs on students' development of the knowledge, skills, and traits of character essential for the improvement of constitutional democracy.

The program is designed and implemented in collaboration with the United States Information Agency, which is specifically charged with ensuring that the assistance provided is not duplicative of other efforts. The appropriated funds for this program totals \$5 million for FY 1998. The funds are divided equally between activities in civics and government education, and activities in economic education.

The **Civics and Government Education Program** provides for a series of exchanges among educators and leaders in civics education in the United States and countries in Central Europe, Eastern Europe, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Georgia, the Commonwealth of Independent States, and nations of the former Soviet Bloc. This program provides students, educators, and leaders with opportunities to learn civics education and to assist each other in improving education for democracy in their respective nations.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| \$2,490,000 | 130 | 165 |
| National Interests Addressed: | Democracy and Human Rights | |

* * * * *

The **Economic Education Program's** mission is to help educators from eligible countries reform their educational systems and educate their citizens for the transition to a market economy, through professional development; materials translation, adaptation, and development; organizations development; and study tours, conferences, and other exchanges; and to help U.S. educators prepare our country's students to think, choose, and function effectively in a changing global economy, through multilateral exchanges with colleagues from countries making the transition to a market economy.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| \$2,489,898 | 98 | 43 |
| National Interests Addressed: | Economic Prosperity | |

| Total USG Funding | Agency Appropriation | Interagency Transfers | Foreign Governments | Private Sector (U.S.) | Private Sector (Foreign) | Int'l Orgs | Total Funding | Total Participants |
|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------------|
| Not Reported | Not Reported | Not Reported | Not Reported | Not Reported | Not Reported | Not Reported | Not Reported | 28,815 |



DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

1000 Independence Avenue, SW • Washington, DC 20585
Public Information: 202-586-4670 • www.doe.gov

The **Department of Energy (DOE)**, in partnership with its customers, is entrusted to contribute to the welfare of the nation by providing the technical information and the scientific and educational foundation for the technology, policy, and institutional leadership necessary to achieve efficiency in energy use, diversity in energy sources, a more productive and competitive economy, improved environmental quality, and a secure national defense.

The Department of Energy's international activities promote international cooperation consistent with U.S. energy policy and foreign affairs/national security concerns. This collaboration benefits the United States in science and technology research and development through cost-sharing and scarce resource leveraging, enhances energy security, improves environmental quality, reduces the threat of nuclear proliferation, and improves the comparative position of U.S. industry in world trade.

Information provided on international activities has been divided by organizational element within the Department of Energy for U.S. participants. Data on foreign participants could not be broken out by organizational element and are presented in the aggregate. The data provided capture international travel for Department of Energy programs and include exchanges and training efforts. Other travel may also be included in the data. The Department did not provide financial data.

Defense Programs ensure the safety, reliability, and performance of nuclear weapons and provide infrastructure and the intellectual capability to maintain nuclear weapons stockpiles.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| Not Reported | 1,840 | See Note Below |
| National Interests Addressed: | National Security; Global Issues; Advancement of Science | |

* * * * *

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.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| Not Reported | 684 | See Note Below |
| National Interests Addressed: | Economic Prosperity; Global Issues; Advancement of Science | |

* * * * *

Energy Information Administration Programs. The Energy Information Administration (EIA), an independent agency within DOE, provides statistical and analytical expertise and support on domestic and international energy production, consumption, and supply issues. The EIA also develops extensive country energy profiles.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Not Reported | 34 | See Note Below |
| National Interests Addressed: | Global Issues; Advancement of Science | |

* * * * *

Environment, Safety, and Health Programs. Environment, Safety, and Health serves as the Departmental advocate for protecting the environment and the health and safety of workers at DOE facilities and the public. The organization also ensures DOE conformance with applicable laws and requirements governing protection of the environment and conducts associated scientific and technical programs.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Not Reported | 90 | See Note Below |
| National Interests Addressed: | Global Issues; Advancement of Science | |

* * * * *

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 the potential risks.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Not Reported | 291 | See Note Below |
| National Interests Addressed: | Global Issues; Advancement of Science | |

* * * * *

Fissile Materials Disposition Programs. The Office of Fissile Materials Disposition develops strategies and implements activities to: (1) assure safe, secure long-term storage and disposition of surplus weapons-usable fissile materials (highly enriched uranium and plutonium); and (2) encourage reciprocal actions abroad, including with the former Soviet Union.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| Not Reported | 200 | See Note Below |
| National Interests Addressed: | National Security; Global Issues; Advancement of Science | |

* * * * *

Fossil Energy Programs. Fossil Energy undertakes and promotes activities related to research, development, demonstration, and implementation of affordable and environmentally sound fossil energy technologies. 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.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|--------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| Not Reported | 333 | See Note Below |
| National Interests Addressed: | National Security; Economic Prosperity; Global Issues; Advancement of Science | |

* * * * *

Nonproliferation and National Security Programs. The Office of Nonproliferation and National Security: (1) prevents the proliferation of nuclear weapons technology; (2) protects nuclear material and facilities; and (3) conducts research and development activities to support advanced technologies that aid in detecting and countering emerging proliferation threats. Existing activities include:

- assisting with securing nuclear materials in the former Soviet Union;
- establishing transparent and irreversible nuclear reductions; and
- controlling the export of nuclear technology and materials.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| Not Reported | 2,738 | See Note Below |
| National Interests Addressed: | National Security; Global Issues; Advancement of Science | |

* * * * *

Nuclear Energy, Science, and Technology Programs. The Office of Nuclear Energy, Science, and Technology: (1) addresses technology issues associated with existing nuclear power plants; (2) supports nuclear energy research and nuclear science education; (3) provides power systems for defense and deep space exploratory needs; (4) develops technologies for production and application of isotopes technologies; and (5) provides medical research and industrial isotopes.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| Not Reported | 898 | See Note Below |
| National Interests Addressed: | National Security; Global Issues; Advancement of Science | |

* * * * *

Radioactive Waste Management Programs. The Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management develops, constructs, and operates a system for spent nuclear fuel and high-level radioactive waste disposal, including a permanent geologic repository, interim storage capability, and a transportation system. Site characterization activities are being undertaken at Yucca Mountain as a possible permanent repository.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Not Reported | 54 | See Note Below |
| National Interests Addressed: | Global Issues; Advancement of Science | |

* * * * *

Science Programs. The Office of Science funds basic research to: (1) advance the fundamental science and technology knowledge base; (2) train future scientists and researchers; (3) promote national energy security; and (4) maintain U.S. scientific leadership. Areas covered include:

- basic energy sciences research in materials and chemical sciences, engineering and geosciences, and energy biosciences;
- magnetic fusion energy;
- health and environmental research;
- high energy and nuclear physics; and
- computational and technology research in mathematical, informational, and computational sciences.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|--------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| Not Reported | 4,050 | See Note Below |
| National Interests Addressed: | National Security; Economic Prosperity; Global Issues; Advancement of Science | |

* * * * *

Note: The following data represent the number of **foreign participants** in DOE international activities, including visits and assignments of foreign nationals at DOE national laboratories and research institutions in support of energy and environment issues.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|--------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| Not Reported | n/a | 17,603 |
| National Interests Addressed: | National Security; Economic Prosperity; Global Issues; Advancement of Science | |

| Total USG Funding | Agency Appropriation | Interagency Transfers | Foreign Govts | Private Sector (U.S.) | Private Sector (Foreign) | Int'l Orgs | Total Funding | Total Participants |
|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------|---------------|--------------------|
| \$73,212,114 | \$73,149,114 | \$63,000 | \$81,800 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$73,293,914 | 3,222 |



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

200 Independence Avenue, SW • Washington, DC 20201
Telephone: 202-690-6174 • www.os.dhhs.gov

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

Public Health Service (PHS)

The **Foreign Work/Study Program**, which is overseen by PHS's Office of International and Refugee Health, provides opportunities for PHS employees to have work/training experience in foreign institutions and/or international organizations.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| \$128,000 | 3 | 0 |
| National Interests Addressed: | Global Issues | |

* * * * *

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

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 basics of performing health surveys and assessments.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| \$2,517,901 | 0 | 82 |
| National Interests Addressed: | Humanitarian Response; Global Issues | |

* * * * *

Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA)

The HRSA has the mandate to provide leadership by promoting the development of quality health care in the United States that can be delivered in an equitable way at a reasonable cost. Programs provide services to persons who might not otherwise receive care or assist in the development of resources needed to provide health care. HRSA's international activities reflect its domestic responsibilities.

The **International Health Affairs** office focuses on areas that parallel those in which the Agency has domestic interests and expertise. They include Hansen's disease, health manpower development and training, maternal and child health, nursing education, and HIV/AIDS.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|-------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| \$0 | 1 | 0 |
| National Interests Addressed: | American Citizens and Borders; Humanitarian Response; Global Issues | |

* * * * *

National Institutes of Health (NIH)

The NIH consists of 24 separate Institutes and Centers and is the principal biomedical research institute of the U.S. Government. The Fogarty International Center is the focal point for international programs at NIH.

The **Scholars-in-Residence Program** enables a small number of eminent U.S. and foreign scientists to work with the NIH community, and to conduct studies of international interest and importance in contemporary biomedicine and international health. The duration of the award is 12 months. The award may be divided into terms of at least 3 months over a four-year period.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| \$137,706 | 0 | 8 |
| National Interests Addressed: | Global Issues | |

* * * * *

The **Senior International Fellowship (SIF) Program** is intended to enhance the exchange of ideas and information about the latest advances in the health sciences, including basic, clinical and public health sciences; permit U.S. scientists to participate abroad in ongoing study or research in the health sciences; and improve the research, education, and clinical potential of the Fellow's institution. The fellowship duration is three to twelve months with an average length of nine months.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| \$611,000 | 21 | 0 |
| National Interests Addressed: | Advancement of Science (Health) | |

* * * * *

The NIH **Visiting Program** is the largest of the NIH scientific exchange programs. Program participants must be invited to the NIH by a senior intramural investigator who will sponsor the visitor's research training or experience. Visiting Program participants are funded by the NIH and are placed in one of two subcategories:

Fellows -- junior scientists with less than five years of relevant postdoctoral research experience, who come to NIH for research training. They receive a stipend and are not considered employees of the NIH.

Scientists -- scientists with more than three years of relevant postdoctoral research experience, who come to NIH to conduct collaborative research. They receive a salary, and are considered employees.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| \$67,177,826 | 0 | 2,261 |
| National Interests Addressed: | Advancement of Science (specifically, biomedical research) | |

* * * * *

NIH **Guest Researchers** carry out independent research using NIH facilities and equipment, but without NIH funding. Typically, support is received from an outside organization, such as a U.S. private corporation or foundation (but not a U.S. Government source), a foreign government, or a private organization.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| \$0 | 0 | 99 |
| National Interests Addressed: | Advancement of Science (specifically, biomedical research) | |

* * * * *

NIH **Special Volunteers** include post-graduate scholars and researchers who conduct research in biomedical and behavioral sciences, in collaboration with and under the direction of an NIH sponsor. Typically, support is received from an outside organization, such as a U.S. private corporation or foundation (but not a U.S. Government source), a foreign government, or a private organization.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| \$0 | 0 | 522 |
| National Interests Addressed: | Advancement of Science (specifically, biomedical research) | |

* * * * *

The **International Research Fellowship (IRF) Program** provides opportunities for postdoctoral biomedical and behavioral scientists who are in the formative stages of their careers to extend their research experience in a laboratory in the United States. These fellowships serve to forge relationships between scientists in the United States and qualified scientists in other countries in order to solve health-related problems of mutual interest. The fellowship duration is one or two years with the majority of Fellows receiving a two-year fellowship.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| \$808,000 | 0 | 25 |
| National Interests Addressed: | Advancement of Science (Health) | |

* * * * *

The **National Research Service Award (NRSA)** allows postdoctoral scientists, up to seven years beyond the doctoral degree, to pursue research in the United States or in a foreign institution. This program is administered by the categorical components of NIH.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| \$403,740 | 16 | 0 |
| National Interests Addressed: | Global Issues | |

* * * * *

National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA)

The **International Program** implements the NIDA mission through coordination with international and regional organizations, with other agencies of the U.S. Government, and with non-governmental organizations involved in research on drug abuse and its related health consequences. Through the International Visiting Scientist and Technical Exchange (INVEST) Program, NIDA fosters international research collaboration through technical consultation, scientific exchange, information dissemination and international communications networking, and research fellowships.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|-------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| \$663,000 | 36 | 91 |
| National Interests Addressed: | Humanitarian Response; Global Issues; Advancement of Science | |

* * * * *

National Cancer Institute (NCI)

The **Short-Term Scientists Exchange Program** promotes collaboration in cancer research between postdoctoral and, occasionally, pre-doctoral foreign scientists and NCI intramural and extramural scientists. These exchanges last from three months to one year. The program also allows foreign scientists to come to the U.S. or to another country for specialized training such as cancer registry.

The **Oncology Research Faculty Development Program** offers postdoctoral cancer researchers from lesser or under developed countries the opportunity to work with NCI intramural and extramural scientists for up to three years.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| \$670,481 | 4 | 50 |
| National Interests Addressed: | Global Issues | |

* * * * *

National Institute on Neurological Disorders and Stroke (NINDS)

The **International Neurological Science Fellowship Program** provides opportunities for junior or mid-career health professionals and scientists in the neurological sciences to enhance their basic or clinical science research skills in a research setting in the United States. Preference is given to applicants from developing countries who are currently working or planning careers in health organizations or health professional schools. Applicants must demonstrate that upon completion of the fellowship they will have the opportunity to use their newly acquired skills to teach or direct others, or to pursue research, upon return to their home country. The objective of this Fellowship Program is to prepare candidates for

leadership positions in research, academic, and public health institutions. Three 12-month fellowships are available each year. They are awarded only to applicants of the highest quality.

During FY 1998, the NINDS supported three International Neurological Science Fellowships for individuals from China, Georgia, and Russia.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| \$94,460 | 0 | 3 |
| National Interests Addressed: | Advancement of Science | |

| Total USG Funding | Agency Appropriation | Interagency Transfers | Foreign Governments | Private Sector (U.S.) | Private Sector (Foreign) | Int'l Orgs | Total Funding | Total Participants |
|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------|---------------|--------------------|
| \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | 349 |



DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

451 Seventh Street, SW, Room 8118 • Washington, DC 20410
Office of International Affairs: 202-708-0770 • www.hud.gov

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

Office of International Affairs

The Office of International Affairs helps HUD bring an international perspective to the Department's efforts to improve urban development in the United States. Through collaboration with other nations and partnering with various stakeholder groups, the office supports the creation and improvement of housing and urban development conditions in the United States and abroad.

HUD recognizes the importance of undertaking cooperative activities in areas that are of mutual interest to the U.S. and other nations. By exchanging information, sharing experiences, and promoting research activities related to housing, urban affairs, social development, and disaster mitigation, we further the agendas of the U.S. and other nations simultaneously. To encourage sustainable development and facilitate cooperation between countries, the Office of International Affairs focuses its efforts on enriching the programs of collaboration in housing and urban development as a part of Binational Commissions. The office also arranges appointments and coordinates visits for foreign government officials and scholars who are interested in studying U.S. policies and programs.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| \$0 | 0 | 349 |
| National Interests Addressed: | Economic Prosperity; Global Issues | |

| Total USG Funding | Agency Appropriation | Interagency Transfers | Foreign Governments | Private Sector (U.S.) | Private Sector (Foreign) | Int'l Orgs | Total Funding | Total Participants |
|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------|---------------|--------------------|
| \$469,410 | \$444,350 | \$25,060 | \$477,440 | \$24,432 | \$179,316 | \$0 | \$1,150,598 | 1,203 |



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

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

The mission of the **Department of the Interior** is to protect and provide access to our nation's natural and cultural heritage and honor our trust responsibilities to Native American tribes. The Department manages the nation's public lands and minerals, national parks, national wildlife refuges, and western water resources and upholds federal trust responsibilities to Native American tribes. It is responsible for migratory wildlife conservation; historic preservation; endangered species; surface-mined lands protection and restoration; mapping; and geological, hydrological, and biological science.

The Department has conducted international activities for almost 100 years for the following four purposes:

- To meet the Department's domestic responsibilities to protect migratory wildlife, reduce off-shore oil spills, obtain foreign science and technology beneficial to domestic programs (e.g., cross-border firefighting);
- To meet the Department's Congressionally mandated international activities (e.g., elephant, rhino and tiger protection, migratory bird preservation);
- To meet U.S. treaty obligations, such as the:
 - Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora;
 - Convention Concerning Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage;
 - Convention on Nature Protection and Wildlife Preservation in the Western Hemisphere;
 - 1909 U.S.-Canada Boundary Waters Treaty;
 - 1944 Mexican Water Treaty;
 - Convention on Wetlands of International Importance; and
 - U.S.-Canada Migratory Bird Convention.
- To support U.S. foreign policy objectives at the request of the White House, the State Department or the U.S. Trade Representative, provide technical and scientific advisors in wildlife, water and park management, assess minerals, hazards and natural resources (e.g., water issues in the Middle East Peace Talks, the U.S.-South Africa and U.S.-Russia Binational Commissions, which are chaired by the Vice President).

U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)

The USGS, through its **International Visitor Exchange Program** No. G5-0153, provides specialty training, research, and development opportunities in various fields of research and training, under the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, for selected individuals from academic and professional fields abroad. Participation in projects includes, but is not limited to, the following scientific disciplines: biology, cartography, chemistry, engineering, geochemistry, geology, geophysics, hydrology, remote sensing, seismology, volcanology, and other related technical, managerial, and administrative support activities.

In FY 1998, the USGS hosted 88 foreign visitors in its International Exchange Program. USGS arranged for the program participants to be placed, not only at USGS installations, but at other federal and non-federal locations around the United States. The majority of these international visitors participated in important scientific research coordinated by USGS scientists. The following is a partial listing of these activities:

- International visitors from Russia, France, China, Italy, England, and Switzerland studied earthquake hazard research in the areas of heat flow studies, crustal structure, and waveform data at the San Andreas Fault.
- Volcano studies in the areas of volcano monitoring, mapping of new lava flows, sampling of active lava, and assisting in the rock processing laboratory were held at the Hawaiian Volcano Observatory. Studies were coordinated with visitors from Belgium, England, and Japan.
- German visitors studied Coastal and Marine Geology and the problems with natural and pollutant hydrocarbons. Studies were conducted along the Gulf of Fonseca in Central America on coral reef and mangrove destruction caused by Hurricane Mitch.
- USGS hosted international visitors from Russia who spent time at USGS Headquarters in Reston, Virginia, working on activities related to geographic information systems (GIS). These Russian visitors were instrumental in producing several geologic maps of Central America enabling detailed studies of landslides, flooding, volcano hazards, and environmental damages caused by Hurricane Mitch in Central America.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| \$284,580 | 807 | 88 |
| National Interests Addressed: | Humanitarian Response; Global Issues | |

* * * * *

The National Park Service (NPS)

The NPS sponsors cultural and educational exchanges under Exchange Program No. G5-0-206. NPS also maintains international programs of communication and cooperation regarding natural resource preservation and protection in response to the World Heritage Convention. As a complement to its domestic Volunteers in Parks (VIP) programs, NPS offers an **International Volunteers in Parks (IVIP) Program** which places foreign residents in U.S. parks as a means of providing them with in-the-field training regarding the U.S. park system and furthering international goals of biodiversity and

sustainable development. IVIP participants have training or ambitions to work in fields relating to parks in their home country. Potential participants in this program include graduate students doing thesis research or looking for more specific career directions within the environmental field as well as professionals looking for special skills or training they may not be able to receive in their country.

The IVIP program is based on three principles:

- The belief that the experience gained by the IVIPs in the United States will be valuable in any future relations that these individuals will have with parks in their countries of residence, and will further the goals of biodiversity and sustainable development in their countries.
- The contacts the IVIPs develop in the U.S. with park employees and park visitors will be an excellent cultural learning experience; participants will gain a better understanding of our country and governing processes.
- The NPS employees who work with the IVIPs will also have an interesting and educational experience as they work closely with people from differing cultures and with different professional backgrounds. This will help the NPS to work more sympathetically and more effectively with the ever-increasing number of foreign tourists visiting our parks every year.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| \$184,830 | 184 | 124 |
| National Interests Addressed: | Global Issues | |

Note: As part of its oversight duties, the Department of Interior's Office of Insular Affairs provides Department of State funds for training officials from the Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, and Palau. Other Interior offices and bureaus engage in training activities or exchanges, as appropriate, often under the auspices of another federal agency, such as the U.S. Department of Agriculture (for fire training exchanges) and the U.S. Information Agency. To avoid any duplication, the Department of Interior did not count these activities for purposes of this report.

The Department's Office of International Affairs serves as a primary point of contact to work with other Interior offices and bureaus in arranging meetings and giving presentations to foreign government officials and international non-governmental professionals. The Department does not fund these visits; costs are typically borne by foreign governments, international organizations, or private foundations.

In FY 1997, the Department facilitated over 1,375 participants engaging in international training and exchange activities which included the following: 1) 875 participants for USGS with U.S. Government funding of approximately \$317,000; 2) 393 participants for NPS with U.S. Government funding of approximately \$200,000; and 3) 104 participants for U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service with U.S. Government funding of approximately \$210,000. (Please note that the aforementioned figures replace those provided in the *FY 1997 Annual Report*.)

In FY 1998, the Department facilitated a similar number of training and exchanges. Due to changing priorities, NPS experienced a decrease in numbers of participants. The Fish and Wildlife Service managed approximately the same number of participants; however, statistical information was unavailable at the time of press. The Department's Office of Insular Affairs provided about \$90,000 to the Department of State to provide training for about 10 officials from the Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, and Palau (these figures are not represented in this year's *Annual Report*). Other Department of Interior offices and bureaus may have

facilitated training and exchanges, but lack statistical information. Most of such training and exchanges was facilitated in conjunction with other federal agencies.

| Total USG Funding | Agency Appropriation | Interagency Transfer | Foreign Govts | Private Sector (U.S.) | Private Sector (Foreign) | Int'l Orgs | Total Funding | Total Participants |
|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------|----------------|--------------------|
| \$53,305,349** | \$2,741,139** | \$50,564,210** | \$495,500** | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$53,800,849** | 4,585* |

*Figures represent estimates.

**Figures include funds expended for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.



DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW • Washington, DC 20530
Office of Public Affairs: 202-616-2777 • www.usdoj.gov

The **Department of Justice**, 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 our 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

The Antitrust Division promotes and protects the competitive process, and the U.S. economy, through the enforcement of the antitrust laws. The antitrust laws apply to virtually all industries and to every level of business, including manufacturing, transportation, distribution, and marketing. The laws 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.

With U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) funding and in conjunction with the Federal Trade Commission (FTC), 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 antitrust law enforcement in selected countries, and to promote the application of free market principles in transition economies. Technical assistance is provided by the Antitrust Division by placing two-person attorney/economist teams from the FTC and Antitrust Division in competition offices for extended periods, and short-term missions on specific competition issues, economic sectors, or current cases. The Antitrust Division also assists competition offices in developing and refining competition laws and related policies, and trains competition office staff on investigative techniques, legal and economic concepts, and analytical methods.

In FY 1998, the Antitrust Division, with the FTC, provided technical assistance to 23 national competition agencies in Eastern Europe, the New Independent States, Latin America, and the Caribbean. USAID provided funding for most programs, with some costs funded by the Antitrust Division. The Antitrust Division and FTC placed long-term advisors in Romania for twelve months to provide advice and assistance in competition policy enforcement mechanisms to the Competition Council.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| \$479,036 | 9 | 305* |
| National Interests Addressed: | Economic Prosperity; Law Enforcement | |

* * * * *

Criminal Division

The **Office of Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance, and Training (OPDAT)** works in coordination with and is funded by the Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (DOS/INL) and the U.S. Agency for International Development. OPDAT has been a key participant in U.S. efforts to strengthen democratic governments by helping to build justice systems that promote the rule of law and serve the public interest.

OPDAT provides global assistance for prosecutors and judicial officials by offering technical assistance, legal training, resources, and academic support. In addition to OPDAT training personnel, Resident Legal Advisors, who are experienced prosecutors, are stationed in countries where OPDAT has long-term rule of law programs.

OPDAT also serves as the Department of Justice's liaison with various private and public agencies that sponsor visits by foreign officials who are interested in a close examination of the U.S. federal legal system. Visitors with specific interests are given the opportunity to 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 visitors' program presents aids the Justice Department in its efforts to promote international legal assistance and cooperation.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|--------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| \$20,698,789** | 130* | 792* |
| National Interests Addressed: | Democracy and Human Rights; Law Enforcement | |

* * * * *

The **International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP)** supports U.S. foreign policy by providing developmental assistance to foreign criminal justice systems. ICITAP projects are developed under the policy direction of the Departments of Justice and State, with funding from the latter, to advance mid- and long-term U.S. policy objectives in law enforcement, promoting democracy and respect for human rights. All ICITAP efforts are based on internationally recognized principles of human rights and rule of law. ICITAP conducts two principle types of assistance projects: a) development of the institution and principles of policing, and b) rehabilitation or enhancement of specific law enforcement capabilities.

In the context of international peacekeeping missions, it is often necessary to effect rapid and radical change to the police as an institution. This involves changing institutional orientation from a police agency that functions in service to the State to one that adheres to the democratic principles of policing as a service and protection of the people. ICITAP projects in Panama, El Salvador, Haiti, Guatemala, Albania, Kosovo, and Bosnia are examples of these types of projects. In other programs, ICITAP provides technical assistance and training to one or more discrete aspects of a country's existing law enforcement organization, such as enhancement of forensic capabilities, expansion of criminal investigation skills and techniques, and development of internal discipline mechanics. ICITAP's programs in Bolivia, Colombia, Honduras, South Africa, and the NIS fall into this category.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|--------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| \$24,155,293** | 343 | 135 |
| National Interests Addressed: | American Citizens and Borders; Democracy and Human Rights; Humanitarian Response; Law Enforcement | |

* * * * *

Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)

The mission of the DEA is 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 growing, manufacture, or distribution of controlled substances appearing in or destined for illicit traffic in the United States; and to recommend and support non-enforcement programs aimed at reducing the availability of illicit controlled substances on the domestic and international markets.

The International Training Section operates in coordination with the Department of State, Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, to provide counter narcotics training to police officials worldwide. This section within DEA is responsible for planning, developing and conducting drug law enforcement schools for foreign law enforcement officials. Input from the respective DEA Country Office/U.S. Mission and the host country is utilized to customize the training programs and maximize exposure to those areas, which will be most beneficial to the DEA/U.S. Mission objectives.

DEA's International Training Section objectives are to upgrade drug law enforcement capabilities of foreign law enforcement agencies, to encourage and assist key countries in developing self-sufficient drug investigative training programs, to provide foreign officials with motivation, as well as necessary skills and knowledge required to initiate and continue high level drug investigations. Also to increase and foster regional cooperation and communication between the countries and between foreign police and DEA personnel.

During FY 1998, DEA's International Training Section conducted training programs for 1,800 police officials from 61 countries.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| \$3,194,574 | 0 | 1,800 |
| National Interests Addressed: | Law Enforcement | |

* * * * *

Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)

The FBI is the principal investigative arm of the United States Department of Justice. The Federal Bureau of Investigation is responsible for detecting and investigating crimes against the United States and performing other duties connected with national security. The FBI has increasingly had to respond to an unprecedented growth in transnational crime, and 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, and with INTERPOL which facilitates the rapid exchange of criminal investigative information on drug smuggling and other international crimes.

The International Training and Assistance Units I and II provide operational investigative support and infrastructure building for the U.S. Government through training of foreign law enforcement officials in all world regions. Training needs of foreign law enforcement agencies are identified through the FBI's Legal Attaches, the American Embassies, and foreign law enforcement representatives. The FBI conducts in-country training, U.S.-based practical case training at FBI Field Offices, and training at the FBI Academy in Quantico, Virginia, and overseas at the International Law Enforcement Academies (ILEA) in Hungary and South America.

In FY 1998, the FBI's International Training Units offered 119 courses to 3,756 participants representing 184 countries (not all participants cross borders to receive training). Although some courses are eight weeks in length, the average course duration is usually one to two weeks.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| \$3,663,478** | 175 | 548 |
| National Interests Addressed: | Law Enforcement | |

* * * * *

Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS)

The INS conducts training for foreign law enforcement professionals on topics including intelligence, alien smuggling prevention, fraudulent document detection, and border patrol operations. In-country training is conducted in different world regions and at established academies such as ILEA in Budapest. The training is funded by a transfer from the Department of State, Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs.

Two training courses of 80 and 104 hours, respectively, were developed in order to support administration efforts to combat international migrant smuggling by providing technical and professional training for foreign border guard and immigration agencies in Eastern and Central Europe, Central America, and Africa.

Course one, "International Immigration Training Course," provides an overview of U.S. immigration functions and operations as well as technical, legal and managerial training to enhance participants' ability to effectively implement border security.

Course two, "Immigration Training Development Course," provides technical information on the process for designing, developing, managing delivery and evaluating a basic immigration law enforcement training program.

During FY 1998, the International Training Unit delivered eight training courses to approximately 300 senior- to mid-level managers from fifteen nations in Eastern and Central Europe, Central America, and Africa.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|--------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| \$1,077,384* | 44* | 300* |
| National Interests Addressed: | Economic Prosperity; American Citizens and Borders; Democracy and Human Rights; Humanitarian Response; Global Issues; Law Enforcement | |

* * * * *

National Institute of Justice

The **Office of Justice Programs International Activities** fosters cooperation and collaboration between the Police Scientific Development Branch of the Home Office, United Kingdom, and the National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice, in the research, development, evaluation, and operational use of law enforcement technologies, and to allow participants to share ideas, develop skills, and foster mutual understanding in areas of mutual interest. Programs included discussions, presentations, and a series of field trips for on-site observation. Specific time limits for the exchanges are not specified but the last two exchanges were for six weeks. There is no requirement for exchanges to take place each year.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| \$36,795 | 1 | 3 |
| National Interests Addressed: | Law Enforcement | |

| Total USG Funding | Agency Appropriation | Interagency Transfers | Foreign Governments | Private Sector (U.S.) | Private Sector (Foreign) | Int'l Orgs | Total Funding | Total Participants |
|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------|---------------|--------------------|
| \$445,135 | \$0 | \$445,135 | \$123,000 | \$0 | \$0 | \$104,000 | \$672,135 | 147 |



DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

200 Constitution Avenue, NW • Washington, DC 20210
Public Information: 202-219-7316 • www.dol.gov

The purpose of the **Department of Labor** is to foster, promote, and develop the welfare of the wage earners of the United States, to improve their working conditions, and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment. In carrying out this mission, the Department administers a variety of federal labor laws guaranteeing workers' rights to safe and healthful working conditions, a minimum hourly wage and overtime pay, freedom from employment discrimination, unemployment insurance, and workers' compensation. The Department also protects workers' pension rights; provides for job training programs; helps workers find jobs; works to strengthen free collective bargaining; and keeps track of changes in employment, prices, and other national economic measurements. As the Department seeks to assist all Americans who need and want to work, special efforts are made to meet the unique job market problems of older workers, youths, minority group members, women, the handicapped, and other groups.

Bureau of International Labor Affairs (ILAB)

National Administrative Office (NAO)

The NAO was established as mandated by the North American Agreement on Labor Cooperation (NAALC), a supplement to the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). NAALC promotes cooperative activities between the signatories in many labor areas including, but not limited to, workers' rights, occupational safety and health, human resource development, labor statistics, and labor-management relations. In addition to its many other functions under the NAALC, the NAO coordinates tri-national labor cooperative activities with Canada and Mexico. These activities can consist of seminars, training sessions, working groups and conferences, joint research projects, technical assistance projects, and any other such activities agreed upon by the Agreement signatories.

In FY 1997, the following workshops/conferences were held in Canada, Mexico, and the United States under the auspices of the NAALC agreement:

- Improving Children's Lives: Child and Youth Labor in North America (public conference)
- Women and Work in the 21st Century (public conference)
- Industrial Relations for the 21st Century (public conference)
- Income Security Programs (closed workshops)
- Occupational Safety and Health Petrochemical and Construction Study Tour
- Non-Standard Work and Changing Work Time Patterns and Practices in North America (closed workshop)

In FY 1998, NAO's **Cooperative Activities Program** featured the following conferences:

- Protecting Working Children in North America: A Shared Responsibility, October 15-16, 1997, in Ottawa, Ontario, Canada. The conference was hosted by the Canada NAO. It built on discussions at the conference on "Improving Children's Lives: Child and Youth Labor in North America." Topics addressed were 1) promoting programs to inform children and youth, their parents, employers and the community about legislation and employment rights; 2) balancing work and school; 3) providing adequate safeguards for the safety and health of working children and youth; and 4) recognizing family dynamics and the importance of access to adequate day care and social services and supports, and of meeting the basic and special needs of migrant workers and disadvantaged families.
- Labor Market Trends, April 1-2, 1998, in Guadalajara, Mexico. The conference was hosted by the Mexico NAO. The focus of this conference was to increase awareness of training programs and placement services carried out by the three governments; review current government programs and their capacity to respond effectively and rapidly to changing trends; assess government and workplace responses to long-term trends; and discuss future perspectives.
- Occupational Safety and Health Conference, May 20-22, 1998, in Mexico City, Mexico. In conjunction with the North American Occupational Safety and Health Week, a conference was held by the Mexican government to showcase the importance of the different elements of safety and health in the firms, and to exchange experiences in specific areas that promote a better preventive culture on the sectors of society.
- The Role of the New NAFTA Institutions: Regional Economic Integration and Cooperation, June 19-20, 1998, in Los Angeles, California. This conference was hosted by the NAO and the North American Integration and Development Center of the University of California, Los Angeles. Topics focused on the challenges of the new NAFTA institutions: NAFTA and the environment; NAFTA and labor cooperation; NAFTA and trade adjustment; and the future of NAFTA.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|--------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| \$80,135 | 23 | 40 |
| National Interests Addressed: | Economic Prosperity; American Citizens and Borders; Democracy and Human Rights; Labor Standards | |

* * * * *

Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)

International Labor Statistics Center (ILSC)

The ILSC of the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) conducts several seminars of 4-6 weeks' duration each year.* The seminars are designed to strengthen the participants' abilities to collect and analyze economic and labor statistics. The participants are statisticians, economists, analysts, and other data users from countries all over the world. The Center will also arrange programs to meet the specific needs of individuals or groups. A course on Training of Trainers (TOT) is offered after several scheduled seminars as well. The Bureau charges tuition for participation in the seminars and special programs. Participants are sponsored by their own governments; the United Nations and its affiliated agencies; international organizations such as Asia Foundation; or, in some cases, by the U.S. Agency for International Development's country mission. In FY 1998, the ILSC cooperated with the Bureau of International Labor Affairs in offering statistical training as part of larger technical assistance efforts of the Department of Labor in Central and Eastern Europe and South Africa.

Seminars offered by the ILSC include:

- Labor Market Information
- Measuring Wages and Compensation
- Managing Information Technology
- Constructing Price Indexes
- Measuring Productivity
- Measuring Employment and Unemployment
- Projecting Tomorrow's Workforce Needs
- Economic Indicators
- Analyzing Labor Statistics

The BLS may conduct seminars overseas on request or provide experts to serve as consultants. In addition, the ILSC arranges appointments for international visitors to the Bureau. In FY 1998, the Center arranged appointments for approximately 300 short-term visitors. These visitors were not funded with Department of Labor appropriated funds. (Please note: these visitors are not reflected in statistical data compiled in this inventory.)

* Funding for the ILSC is generated from the tuition paid by outside organizations for participants to attend the seminars offered. No monies appropriated to the BLS are used to fund participation in the ILSC seminars.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| \$365,000 | 0 | 84 |
| National Interests Addressed: | Economic Prosperity | |

| Total USG Funding | Agency Appropriation | Interagency Transfers | Foreign Governments | Private Sector (U.S.) | Private Sector (Foreign) | Int'l Orgs | Total Funding | Total Participants |
|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------|---------------|--------------------|
| \$25,720,776 | \$20,800,999 | \$4,919,777 | \$3,000,000 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$28,720,776 | 3,286 |



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

2201 C Street, NW • Washington, DC 20520
 Bureau of Public Affairs: 202-647-6575 • www.state.gov/index.html

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 Intelligence and Research (INR)

The **Program for the Study of Eastern Europe and the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union (Title VIII)** was created by legislation in 1983 to redress the diminishing supply of U.S. experts on this region by providing stable, long-term financing on a national level. The program supports 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.

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. By strengthening and sustaining in the United States a cadre of experts on Eastern Europe and the independent states of the former Soviet Union, the program contributes to the overall objectives of the Freedom Support and Support for Eastern European Democracy programs. Funding is provided by the U.S. Agency for International Development.

Awards totaling \$4.8 million were made in FY 1998 to nine organizations.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|-------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| \$4,800,000 | 165 | 0 |
| National Interests Addressed: | National Security; Democracy and Human Rights | |

* * * * *

Bureau of Diplomatic Security (DS)

The goal of the **Antiterrorism Assistance Program (ATA)** is to improve the capabilities of foreign countries to overcome terrorist threats while promoting democratic and human rights values essential for free and stable societies. ATA training enhances the antiterrorism skills of foreign police, law enforcement, and security officials while adhering to and fostering human rights standards. It also provides a vehicle for continued contact and dialogue between U.S. and foreign security officials.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|-------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| \$19,000,000 | 0 | 1,238 |
| National Interests Addressed: | Law Enforcement; National Security; American Citizens and Borders; Democracy and Human Rights | |

* * * * *

Foreign Service Institute (M/FSI)

The **Foreign Diplomatic Training Program** at FSI continues to provide training for foreign diplomats from Micronesia under an agreement with the Department of the Interior, which has the mandate for this program. Over the past 10 years, the program has provided training to more than 100 Micronesian diplomats. The average duration of the program has been at least two weeks. The goal is to provide the training necessary to establish and improve diplomatic services for the Freely Associated States.

In 1998, 16 Micronesian diplomats (Palau - 8, Federated States of Micronesia - 4, Marshall Islands - 4) received training at FSI in consular affairs, with additional broad exposure to written and oral communications, negotiation, and international law of the sea. In addition, approximately 20 officials in each capital participated in a one-day workshop on the process of establishing national strategic and diplomatic goals and priorities.

The Compact of Free Associated States itself meets the national security needs of the United States, and at the same time provides support for Democracy and Human Rights. It also is a humanitarian response to the conditions in the Freely Associated States. This diplomatic training program is an integral part of the Compact treaty relationship.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|--------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| \$119,777 | 3 | 16 |
| National Interests Addressed: | National Security; Democracy and Human Rights; Humanitarian Response; Global Issues | |

* * * * *

Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL)

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.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| \$1,800,999 | 114 | 1,750 |
| National Interests Addressed: | Law Enforcement; Health Issue – Drug Addiction | |

| Total USG Funding | Agency Appropriation | Interagency Transfers | Foreign Govts | Private Sector (U.S.) | Private Sector (Foreign) | Int'l Orgs | Total Funding | Total Participants |
|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------|---------------|--------------------|
| \$1,360,442* | \$697,826* | \$662,616 | \$1,355,464** | Not Reported | \$2,574 | \$276,768 | \$2,995,248 | 2,721 |

*Portions represent funds for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

** Estimated



DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

400 7th Street, SW • Washington, DC 20590
Public Information: 202-366-5580 • www.dot.gov

The **Department of Transportation (DOT)** establishes the nation's overall transportation policy. Under its umbrella there are 10 administrations whose jurisdictions include highway planning, development, and construction; urban mass transit; railroads; aviation; and the safety of waterways, ports, highways, and oil and gas pipelines. Decisions made by the Department in conjunction with the appropriate State and local officials strongly affect other programs such as land planning, energy conservation, scarce resource utilization, and technological change.

As we approach the 21st Century, the Department of Transportation's importance to America is greater than ever -- making possible the efficient movement of people and goods that has produced America's prosperity. Transportation is about more than concrete, asphalt, and steel. It is about providing opportunity for all Americans. Hence, our goal continues to be the development of a transportation system that is safe, efficient, and convenient. Secretary of Transportation Rodney E. Slater submitted to Congress the Department of Transportation Strategic 5-Year Plan (1997-2002) which addresses the Secretary's agenda to prepare for the new century by building transportation systems that are international in reach, intermodal in form, intelligent in character, and inclusive in nature.

Created in 1967, DOT linked a variety of transportation functions and programs, some of which have existed for two centuries. DOT's 100,000 employees are deployed around the world, and work within the following agencies:

- United States Coast Guard
- Federal Aviation Administration
- Federal Highway Administration
- Federal Railroad Administration
- National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
- Federal Transit Administration
- St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation

- Maritime Administration
- Research and Special Programs Administration
- Bureau of Transportation Statistics
- Surface Transportation Board

A number of the Department's modal agencies are engaged in international cooperation, training, and exchange activities.

Office of the Secretary/Office of International Transportation and Trade

The **TRANSPORT Project**, along with other cooperative projects, is administered under the auspices of the United States-Saudi Arabian Joint Economic Commission (JEC). The Department of the Treasury is the lead agency for the JEC. The TRANSPORT Project is a cooperative effort between the Department of Transportation and the Saudi Arabian Ministry of Communications (MOC), and is designed to provide training in support of Saudi Arabia's transportation program and to foster technology exchange between the two countries. The project has been successful in attracting U.S. technology to Saudi Arabia. The Project is funded by the Government of Saudi Arabia with funds deposited in the United States Treasury.

In addition to the eight participants who received on-the-job training in the United States in highway and maritime transportation in 1998, technical training was given to approximately 92 Saudi Arabian Ministry of Communication engineers on-site in Saudi Arabia. Three U.S. professionals stationed in Saudi Arabia serve as advisors to the MOC.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| \$0 | 0 | 8 |
| National Interests Addressed: | Economic Prosperity | |

* * * * *

Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)

Through the **Exchange Visitor Program**, FAA arranges visas for specialists of foreign aviation departments to enter the U.S. for periods of up to three years to conduct studies, exchange information and expertise, and/or participate in cooperative research projects. The Exchange Visitor Program offers FAA offices a way to work cooperatively with foreign aviation officials in the interest of aviation safety. The program can also be used reciprocally to provide for similar FAA visits to foreign aviation departments. In FY 1998, the FAA hosted five exchange visitors, four of whom were from France. Two of the visitors spent their program at the FAA Transport Airplane Directorate in Seattle, Washington. Two were assigned to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Ames Research Center in California under an FAA/NASA Research and Development program. The fifth visitor, from Germany, was assigned to the Air Traffic Management program at the FAA headquarters in Washington, D.C.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|--------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| \$0 | 0 | 5 |
| National Interests Addressed: | American Citizens and Borders; Law Enforcement; Global Issues; Operation of Safe, Secure and Efficient International Airspace | |

* * * * *

The **International Visitors Program** is designed to facilitate cooperation and exchange in the field of aviation. The program's stated goals are to exchange information and experience, encourage and sustain international cooperation, promote acceptance of FAA policies and procedures as well as U.S. standards and equipment, and avoid duplication of research and study efforts. In FY 1998, 724 visitors participated in the program. The majority of international visitors hosted by the FAA are government officials. Many are air traffic controllers interested in visiting FAA air traffic control facilities throughout the country. However, a significant number of visitors are senior-level policy and technical officials who meet with their counterparts to discuss issues pertinent to aviation safety. All costs associated with the FAA International Visitors Program are covered by foreign aviation authorities, privatized government entities, or sponsoring corporations.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|--------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| \$0 | 0 | 724 |
| National Interests Addressed: | American Citizens and Borders; Law Enforcement; Global Issues; Operation of Safe, Secure and Efficient International Airspace | |

* * * * *

The **Office of International Aviation International Training Program** provides training to foreign aviation officials under government-to-government agreements, generally between the FAA and the Civil Aviation Authority in the recipient country. The recipient country usually reimburses the FAA for the costs associated with the training. Funding for some training programs may be arranged through international organizations, such as the International Civil Aviation Organization, or other agencies. The FAA provides training to foreign aviation officials through its International Training Services Center (ITSC) at the FAA Academy in Oklahoma City and also arranges training at universities, colleges, technical schools, and industry training facilities throughout the United States. Familiarization and on-the-job training can often be arranged in conjunction with formal training programs. The FAA offers various aviation-related courses, including air traffic control, airworthiness and operations, maintenance and installation of equipment, aviation security, and instructor training. The ITSC can also design training courses to meet the aviation needs of a particular country or region. In FY 1998, the FAA provided or arranged training for 375 foreign aviation officials from more than 50 countries.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|--------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| \$60,542 | 0 | 375 |
| National Interests Addressed: | American Citizens and Borders; Law Enforcement; Global Issues; Operation of Safe, Secure and Efficient International Airspace | |

* * * * *

Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)

Office of International Programs

The Office of International Programs leads the Federal Highway Administration's efforts to serve the U.S. road community's access to international sources of information on road related technologies and markets, and to provide technical assistance on road transportation issues to developing countries and economies in transition.

International Outreach Programs. The Office of International Programs administers two programs which send people on technology exchange activities: The International Technology Scanning Program and the Border Technology Exchanges Program. The Office of International Programs also assists its foreign counterparts with setting up long-term exchange programs for their employees who would like to spend 6-12 months with the FHWA. Generally speaking, the FHWA does not spend USG funding on these long-term exchange programs. All support comes from foreign sources.

The **International Technology Scanning Program (ITSP)** serves as a means for identifying, assessing, and importing foreign highway technologies and practices that can be cost-effectively adapted to U.S. federal, state, and local highway programs. Ultimately, the goal of the program is to provide better, safer, and more environmentally sound roads for the American public by implementing the best practices developed abroad. The ITSP includes two components: scanning team reviews and technical information management. Scanning team reviews involve teams of specialists in a particular discipline that are dispatched to consult with foreign counterparts in selected advanced developed countries. Participants usually represent the FHWA, state highway departments, local governments, and, where appropriate, transportation trade and research groups, the private sector and academia. Scanning team reviews are conducted in cooperation with the American Association of State Highway Transportation Officials (AASHTO), Transportation Research Board (TRB), and the National Cooperative Highway Research Program (NCHRP) Panel 20-36 "Highway Research and Technology - International Information Sharing."

Since the program was launched in 1990, approximately 26 reviews have been completed.

The **Border Technology Exchange Program** was created in 1994 to improve transportation along the U.S./Mexico/Canada border regions in support of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) through technical training, strengthening relationships/communication, harmonizing institutional developments, and coordinating operational efficiencies. The program is implemented by the U.S. border states.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| \$180,000* | 131 | 483 |
| National Interests Addressed: | National Security; Global Issues | |

* * * * *

The **National Highway Institute (NHI) International Programs** team is dedicated to promoting highway transportation expertise worldwide and to increasing the transfer of highway transportation technology to the international transportation community. Primary activities include training programs for international participants, establishment of Technology Transfer Centers, International Highway Fellowships, and hosting approximately 150 foreign visitors to the NHI annually. Internationally, the NHI has trained approximately 1,000 individuals per year, starting in 1995. The NHI offers its training courses to both groups and individuals. International groups may purchase NHI courses for presentation in a selected country or interested individuals may purchase single slots in international courses presented in the United States.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|--------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| \$250,000 | 9 | 491 |
| National Interests Addressed: | National Security; Economic Prosperity; Humanitarian Response; Transportation of People and Goods/Improved Mobility of Defense Forces | |

* * * * *

The **Turner-Fairbank Highway Research Center (TFHRC)** in McLean, Virginia, is the primary research facility of the Federal Highway Administration. TFHRC's mission is to solve complex, technical, and practical problems related to the preservation and improvement of our national highway system through advanced research and development in such areas as safety, intelligent transportation systems, pavements, materials, structural technologies, and advanced technologies. The Center has a visitors program that enables professionals in the fields of transportation and transportation engineering to tour its research facilities, receive briefings on the activities of the facility and its individual labs, and to exchange information and discuss technical issues with lab managers.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| \$0 | 0 | 126 |
| National Interests Addressed: | National Security; Global Issues; Advancement of Science | |

* * * * *

Maritime Administration (MARAD)

The MARAD'S overall mission is to promote the development and maintenance of an adequate, 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.

The **United States Merchant Marine Academy** 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.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|-------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| \$0 | 2 | 11 |
| National Interests Addressed: | National Security; Economic Prosperity | |

* * * * *

United States Coast Guard (USCG)

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 government through the U.S. diplomatic mission and may apply by meeting all age, academic, language, and interview requirements. Federal Statute 14 USC 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 timeframe.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| \$211,900 | 0 | 13 |
| National Interests Addressed: | National Security; Economic Prosperity; American Citizens and Borders; Law Enforcement; Democracy and Human Rights; Humanitarian Response; Global Issues | |

* * * * *

The **U.S. Coast Guard Training Programs** provide training to officer, enlisted, and civilian personnel from foreign military and civilian agencies when USCG operational and training requirements permit, when in compliance with applicable laws and authorities, and when funded by another agency. Most training is funded through Security Assistance, International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs programs, or through other U.S. assistance programs or country funds.

Since many of the world's maritime nations have forces that operate principally in the littoral seas and conduct missions that resemble those of the U.S. Coast Guard, the idea of training with a multi-mission agency like the Coast Guard offers many benefits. The ever-rising demand was clearly reflected in FY 1997, when resident and deployable training increased by more than 100 percent over the previous two years.

Training is available through resident courses at Coast Guard training centers, through on-the-job training at operational units, and through deployable Coast Guard personnel who conduct tailored training and infrastructure assessments through Mobile Education & Training Teams (MET/MTT) in the host country. Tailored training programs are available in the maritime skills and daily operations that support the Coast Guard missions of maritime law enforcement, maritime safety, marine environmental protection, and national security. The most popular courses are Search and Rescue, the International Maritime Officers Course, and several iterations of Boarding Officer-Maritime Law Enforcement MTTs.

The Coast Guard deploys an average of 70 teams per year to over 50 countries, training more than 2,000 students.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| \$658,000 | 0 | 343 |
| National Interests Addressed: | National Security; Economic Prosperity; American Citizens and Borders; Law Enforcement; Democracy and Human Rights; Humanitarian Response; Global Issues | |

* * * * *

The Coast Guard hosts over 600 international visitors each year in the **International Visitors Program** 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. All visits to the Coast Guard are funded by the visiting agency.

The Coast Guard participates in **International Personnel Exchange Programs** with the United Kingdom, Canada, and Australia. Agreements with the United Kingdom and Canada provide for the reciprocal exchange of pilots with the Royal Air Force, the Royal Navy, and the Canadian Forces. An agreement with Australia established a reciprocal exchange program with the Australian Navy. In addition to the experience Coast Guard officers gain, the Coast Guard derives benefit from the experience provided by officers from other countries who serve with Coast Guard units. These exchanges offer our partner services and the Coast Guard a better understanding of how each operates.

| Total USG Funding | Agency Appropriation | Inter-agency Transfers | Foreign Govts | Private Sector (U.S.) | Private Sector (Foreign) | Int'l Orgs | Total Funding | Total Participants |
|-------------------|----------------------|------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-------------|----------------|--------------------|
| \$8,075,929** | \$497,598* | \$7,578,331* | \$6,338,000* | \$30,000** | \$32,174** | \$820,000** | \$15,296,103** | 8,289** |

*Figures include funds expended for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

**Figures include estimates for certain programs.



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

1500 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW • Washington, DC 20220

Public Information: 202-622-2000 • www.ustreas.gov

The **Department of the Treasury** performs 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.

Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC)

The FLETC is a partnership of federal enforcement organizations. Its mission is to provide quality, cost-effective training for law enforcement professionals.

The **International Banking and Money Laundering Training Program** was developed to address trends and current developments in these areas. A task force consisting of representatives from law enforcement agencies, intelligence agencies, the banking industry, and the Police Executive Research Forum (PERF) developed the program curriculum. This program, managed by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center's Financial Fraud Institute, is a working example of inter-agency cooperation. Instructional support is provided by staff members from the Federal Reserve Board; Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCen); the Internal Revenue Service; the Office of International Affairs and the Office of the United States Attorney, Department of Justice; and the United States Customs Service.

Participants are taught to recognize money laundering and cash flow indicators in foreign banking. Among the courses taught: Bank Secrecy Act, Money Laundering Statutes, RFP, FinCen, International Banking Framework, Tracing Money Through Financial Networks, Tax Havens, Case Studies, and Mechanics of International Money Movements. The program is designed for criminal investigators and law enforcement intelligence analysts involved in financial investigations.

The three programs that occurred met the Department of the Treasury Strategic Plan Goal to combat financial crimes and money laundering. They met the objectives of strengthening the capability to fight money laundering, counterfeiting, and other criminal threats to U.S. financial systems. They also met the Treasury goal to maintain U.S. leadership on global economic issues by meeting the objective of promoting the implementation of sound economic policies in developing and emerging market economies.

The programs met the FLETC's goal of providing high quality training for law enforcement by meeting the objectives of expanding international training capabilities, improving and strengthening relationships, and providing continuing career enhancing training programs for law enforcement officials.

The program was presented in three cities in Russia in FY 1998 and will be presented in other countries, subject to State Department funding and approval.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| \$22,087 | 15 | 0 |
| National Interests Addressed: | Law Enforcement | |

* * * * *

The **Export Seaport/Antiterrorism Training Program** is designed for the individual, normally a mid-level manager or first-line supervisor, with security and contingency planning duties and responsibilities associated with a seaport. A simulated crisis management and staff exercise provides an opportunity to deal with realistic problem-solving issues. Guest speakers with specialized expertise are used throughout the program. Topical areas covered are: Bombs and Explosives, Crisis Management Practical Exercises, Environmental Extremists, Hostage Situations, Security and Contingency Planning, Terroristic Strategies and Attacks, Physical Security Equipment for Marine Environment, Crisis Management, Domestic Terrorism, Hazardous Materials Security, Seaport Patrol Procedures, and Tactical Considerations. For acceptance into the program, the applicant must be assigned to duties directly related to security and contingency planning of a seaport. The program is available to law enforcement officers, security personnel (public and private sector under special circumstances), and military personnel.

This program met the Department of the Treasury goal to fight violent crime by meeting the objective of strengthening the capability to fight terrorist threats to the United States. This program met the FLETC's goal of providing high quality training for law enforcement by meeting the objectives of expanding international training capabilities, improving and strengthening relationships, and providing a continuing career enhancing training program for law enforcement officials. In FY 1998, the program was presented to 31 Egyptian police officials in-country at the request of the State Department and the Egyptian Government.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| \$87,547 | 5 | 0 |
| National Interests Addressed: | Law Enforcement | |

* * * * *

The **Advanced Marine Law Enforcement Training Program** provides advanced training for employees of those agencies and organizations involved in the specialized areas of marine regulation and law enforcement. The major emphasis of this training program is on the electronic equipment such as radar, GPS, and LORAN-C which are installed on the vessels. Through classroom instruction and hands-on training in simulated marine narcotics interdiction practical exercises, the students are introduced to the operation, tactics, and management for the successful use of these vessels. Coordination of marine operational planning, including interagency cooperation and use of air support, is stressed; and an underway firing exercise familiarized the students with safely loading and firing weapons on vessels.

Upon completion of the program, students will be able to properly maneuver, in close quarters, fast utility and large boats; develop a comprehensive marine law enforcement operations plan utilizing the systems approach to planning and available intelligence data; safely operate a fast interceptor patrol vessel in a high-speed pursuit; coordinate the use of multiagency resources including airborne assets in a marine enforcement operation; use radar for developing intercept data and collision avoidance and restricted visibility navigation; provide basic first aid and trauma management; follow procedures to safely abandon law enforcement missions through safe navigation and exact positioning development.

This program met the Department of the Treasury goal to reduce the trafficking, smuggling, and use of illicit drugs by meeting the objective of strengthening the capability to interdict illegal drugs. This program met the FLETC's goal of providing high quality training for law enforcement by meeting the objectives of expanding international training capabilities, improving and strengthening relationships, and providing continuing career enhancing training programs for law enforcement officials.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| \$70,984 | 0 | 16 |
| National Interests Addressed: | Law Enforcement | |

* * * * *

The **Advanced Drug and Financial Investigations Training Program (ADFIT)** is a two-week specialized training program, which was created for hands-on investigators and prosecutors who work cases with drugs, money laundering, and related financial crimes. This is not a course for managers unless they participate in the actual investigations/prosecutions.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| \$241,710 | 15 | 55 |
| National Interests Addressed: | Law Enforcement | |

* * * * *

The **Criminal Justice Managers Training Program (CJMTP)** is a six-week, basic training program designed for mid-level managers. The course focuses on the professional development of law enforcement and judicial personnel. Two programs have been held to date in Panama. Each of the

participating countries of Belize, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama had three investigators and one prosecutor for each program. There were a total 32 U.S. instructors involved in the two programs that occurred in FY 1998. In addition, eight Panamanian trainees were not counted because they received in-country training, which is not in the realm of the IAWG count.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| \$701,400 | 32 | 56 |
| National Interests Addressed: | Law Enforcement | |

* * * * *

The **Export Human Dignity and the Police Training Program** is designed to imbue police practices with an increased understanding of the concept of human dignity. The course encourages examination of morality, personal integrity, and professional ethics in police work. Through nontraditional teaching and learning methods, the course provides an opportunity for police officers to reflect on their own personal and professional experiences.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|-------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| \$46,827 | 4 | 0 |
| National Interests Addressed: | Law Enforcement; Democracy and Human Rights | |

* * * * *

The **International Marine Law Enforcement Training Program (ILMLETP- 802)** provides basic training for employees of those agencies and organizations involved in the specialized areas of marine regulation and law enforcement. The major emphasis of this comprehensive training program is on the safe and proper operation of marine patrol vessels, with specific training in law enforcement operations. Subject areas included are Nautical Terminology; Navigation Methods; Aids to Navigation; Rules of the Road; Boat Handling; Motorboat Trailing; Engineering and Electrical Systems; Electrical Troubleshooting; Marine Electronics; Marlinspike Seamanship; Chart Interpretation; Pursuit Boarding; Arrest Procedures; Preventive Maintenance Procedures; and Water Survival. Written and practical exercises are given throughout the program. Students are provided hands-on laboratories during both on-water and classroom periods. All applicants must be graduates of basic law enforcement programs or academies, and be involved in marine law enforcement duties.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| \$70,683 | 0 | 14 |
| National Interests Addressed: | Law Enforcement | |

* * * * *

The **International Small Craft Enforcement Training Program** provides law enforcement officers assigned to inland marine law enforcement specialized training in the areas of marine regulation and law enforcement. The major emphasis of this comprehensive training program is on the operation of marine patrol vessels, with specific training in law enforcement operations. This class occurred from April 27, 1998 to May 8, 1998.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| \$23,189 | 0 | 16 |
| National Interests Addressed: | Law Enforcement | |

* * * * *

The **International State Department Advanced Physical Security Training Program** is designed to provide participants with an in-depth knowledge of physical security systems and procedures. The training includes conceptual security considerations, vulnerability assessments, and familiarization with hardware and procedures. Subjects included in this training program are Access Control, Closed Circuit Television Systems, Domestic Terrorism, Guard Force, Operations Security, Protective Lighting, Security Design, Security Legal Considerations, Security Survey Process, Survey - Practical Exercise, Violence in the Workplace, Computer Security, Bombs and Explosives, Contingency Planning, Fire Safety, Intrusion Detection Systems, Perimeter Security, Risk Assessment, Security Information Resources, Security Locks and Locking Devices, Special Events Security, and Weapons/Explosives Detection. For acceptance into the program, the applicant must be a full time law enforcement officer or investigator presently assigned to duties requiring knowledge of the subject matter to be presented.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| \$125,964 | 0 | 88 |
| National Interests Addressed: | Law Enforcement | |

* * * * *

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF)

The ATF is a law enforcement organization within the U.S. Department of the Treasury, dedicated to reducing violent crime, collecting revenue, and protecting the public.

The **Explosives Detection K-9 Training Program**, funded by the Department of State, Antiterrorism Assistance Program, is designed to train canines for foreign governments in the detection of explosive compounds in their fight against terrorism. In addition, ATF instructs the police agencies of the foreign governments on how to train their own K-9 trainers and K-9 handlers in the ATF methodologies of canine explosives detection. The objective is for the foreign governments to be able to duplicate this methodology without having to rely on ATF or the United States Government.

The course involves 45 days of imprinting -- the time the explosive odors are presented to the canines. This is followed by 10 weeks of training the handlers with the canines in numerous scenarios involving trains, airplanes, automobiles, and water vessels. The training is conducted at the United States Customs Canine Training Facility in Front Royal, Virginia.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|-------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| \$484,307 | 0 | 21 |
| National Interests Addressed: | National Security; American Citizens and Borders; Law Enforcement | |

* * * * *

The **International Training Program** provides investigative and technical police training at the International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA), Budapest, Hungary, in the area of explosives investigation techniques, firearms trafficking, team concept investigation training and gang/gang resistance training.

At the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, Glynco, Georgia, a "Train the Trainer" program was provided in postblast investigation for law enforcement officers from Russia and the Ukraine; the basic postblast training was conducted for 24 Estonians.

A 30-day training program was conducted for 6 auditors/tax police from the Republic of Georgia here in the United States. The students had the opportunity to accompany ATF personnel and observe their daily interactions with members of the public sector and private industries, and to view the operations of the Bureau.

Training conducted in Latin America and the Caribbean consisted of Basic and Advanced Firearms and Explosives Identification; International Firearms Trafficking Seminars were conducted in the United States. In order to attend the advanced course, the student must pass a test that requires the correct identification of 10 firearms and successful completion of the firearms tracing form.

Latin American/Caribbean training objectives are to reduce the flow of illegal U.S. source firearms and explosives abroad by training the students to accurately recognize, describe, and initiate firearms tracing actions designed to identify sources of illegal firearms. Overall program objectives are to provide the technical and investigative training in the areas cited and to establish partnerships to share policies, procedures, knowledge and technical expertise, allowing for an ongoing international exchange of information, thereby assisting the international law enforcement communities to become efficient, responsive, and effective criminal investigators, auditors/tax police.

ATF also participated in the two ILEA South sessions held in South Panama City, Panama, during November 1997 and March 1998, with a total of 64 students. Since funding for ILEA South is administered by the FLETC with no direct funding to the agency, the 64 students are not included in this report (covered by FLETC's report).

Overall, in FY 1998, ATF provided training to over 900 people from 45 countries. The training included courses in all of ATF's program areas of firearms, explosives, alcohol, tobacco, and arson.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| \$1,007,436 | 95 | 988 |
| National Interests Addressed: | Law Enforcement | |

* * * * *

Internal Revenue Service (IRS)

Office of Overseas Operations and Tax Administration Advisory Services

The Office of Overseas Operations and Tax Administration Advisory Services supports U.S. foreign policy through sharing IRS technical expertise with foreign governments. The long-term goal is to assist foreign governments in improving tax administration as a means of developing their economic infrastructure. The IRS provides a variety of U.S.-based training courses and other short- and long-term assistance for foreign officials which lay the groundwork for encouraging tax treaties and exchange of information, facilitating mutual compliance efforts, detecting non-compliance, and improving U.S. knowledge of global tax administration.

The **Overseas Assistance Program** includes needs assessments of tax administration organizational or functional areas, as well as specialized, in-country advisors under short- or long-term contracts. All costs are borne by the foreign government or international agency funding source.

In the training area, the IRS currently conducts ten stateside programs. The courses reflect a range of technical and management areas. For example, the IRS annually conducts the Middle Management INTAX Seminar, the Training Center Management and Administration Seminar, the Computer Audit Specialist Seminar, the Transfer Pricing Seminar, the Financial Products Seminar, the Gaming Industry Audit Techniques Seminar, and four financial fraud and seized computer training programs. The courses vary in length from one to five weeks. Many of these programs can also be conducted in-country if there are a sufficient number of trainees. The IRS does not budget for participant funding to support these programs. The participant's government or an international agency must cover course fees and travel expenses. Under the **International Visitors Program (IVP)**, the IRS provides a central coordination point for visitation and/or information requests from foreign tax and government officials with the objective to provide quality tax administration briefings.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| \$0 | 40** | 659** |
| National Interests Addressed: | Economic Prosperity | |

* * * * *

United States Customs Service

Office of International Affairs

The Office of International Affairs' **International Training and Assistance Program** develops and coordinates specialized training programs to present to foreign customs officials. Most programs are short-term training. Long-term advisory assistance is also offered with major programs currently being conducted in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Trinidad and Tobago, Georgia, Haiti, and Guatemala.

Customs international training normally is conducted by a team of U.S. Customs officers for customs and other border control officers in the host country for a period of one to two weeks. The advisory assistance programs usually place one or more advisors in a host nation for a year or more. Much less commonly, foreign participants are brought to the United States for training or executive observations.

This training and assistance is intended to support the goals of the U.S. Government and the U.S. Customs Service: interdicting illegal narcotics before they get to the United States; limiting the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction; encouraging the development of modern customs operations and the facilitation of trade; and deterring international terrorism. Short-term training programs are offered in support of all of these objectives. Advisory assistance usually addresses a number of these goals. The broadest objective of all Customs international training and assistance activities is to strengthen the border control agencies of the nations we cooperate with so that we all can better meet the goals stated above.

During FY 1998, the U.S. Customs Service successfully continued the implementation of the Department of Defense-Customs Counterproliferation Program; undertook extensive new training and advisory activities for the Department of State in Georgia and Southeast Europe; continued its important efforts in training in narcotics control and commercial processing; and extended its major advisory assistance commitments to over 100 programs.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| \$4,370,000** | 279** | 682** |
| National Interests Addressed: | National Security; Economic Prosperity; American Citizens and Borders; Law Enforcement | |

* * * * *

Bureau of Engraving and Printing

The Department of the Treasury's **Bureau of Engraving and Printing (BEP)** and the **Bank of England Printing Works (BOEPW)** participated in an international exchange that consisted of a two-week program in which exchange participants toured the respective facilities and engaged in information-exchange sessions with top-level management officials. Participants went on the production floor to observe operations and discuss systems and processes with all levels of employees at the facilities. It is anticipated that, with the information shared and discussed during this program, the participants have gathered enough data to take back to the work place to share with officials, resulting in improvements to systems and processes.

The international exchange program is in keeping with the Department of the Treasury's financial mission and goal "to improve the efficiency of production operations and maintain the integrity of U.S. coins and currency...." Strategies include streamlining systems, installing and maintaining appropriate processes to meet currency demands, and meeting quality requirements.

The first Bureau representative was a manager from the Office of Currency Production, selected to tour the BOEPW in June 1997. The participant observed some quality systems that had been implemented as a result of BOEPW's transformation initiative and gathered interesting technological information on BOEPW operations.

The manager of the Business Improvement Group at BOEPW was selected as the first participant from BOEPW and arrived at the BEP in February 1998. The participant visited the currency and postage stamp manufacturing sections where new quality systems and processes were being implemented. The participant met with top-level management officials to discuss additional technological improvements being implemented at BEP. The participant also met with various Human Resource Managers to get an overview of the culture at BEP.

No future exchanges are planned.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| \$3,000 | 1 | 2 |
| National Interest Addressed: | Economic Prosperity | |

* * * * *

Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC)

The **Foreign Technical Assistance Work Program** promotes a safe and sound international banking system by maintaining the OCC's relationship with the international financial community and providing technical advice and assistance to foreign bank supervisory authorities.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| \$32,743** | 12** | 30** |
| National Interests Addressed: | Economic Prosperity | |

* * * * *

Office of Thrift Supervision (OTS)

Under the **International Visitor Information Exchange Program**, the Office of Thrift Supervision (OTS) meets with members of governments of other countries' banking systems to share ideas and experiences, develop skills, and build a greater understanding of the respective financial services industries. The interest and frequency of foreign delegation visitations to the OTS have dramatically

increased over the past several years. This is due in part to the problems that nations are experiencing in their banking industries. They see OTS' experiences and lessons learned from the thrift industry crisis of the 1980s and early 1990s as directly relevant to many issues they currently face.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| \$280,878* | 3** | 125** |
| National Interests Addressed: | Economic Prosperity | |

* * * * *

United States Secret Service

The **United States Secret Service Training Programs** train foreign officials in the areas of counterfeit U.S. currency and financial fraud schemes. With approximately 450 billion U.S. dollars in circulation worldwide and two thirds of it outside the United States, the U.S. dollar continues to be the most popular currency to counterfeit.

In FY 1998, the Secret Service briefed foreign officials on counterfeit U.S. currency and its impact on foreign countries and the United States. Specific financial fraud schemes involving credit cards, debit cards, electronic fund transfers, false financial institutions, cellular phone fraud, money laundering and other types of fraud schemes were also taught.

Training programs have varied depending on the targeted foreign participants. Foreign government officials and financial institutions were briefed on applicable fraud schemes and assisted in the identification of systemic weaknesses in their financial systems that lead to fraudulent financial activity. In training foreign law enforcement officials, the Secret Service conducted comprehensive training programs that included additional subjects such as standard and new investigative techniques to confront these crimes.

The goal of the Secret Service foreign training programs is not only to train and assist the foreign participants with their financial system, but also to establish a permanent conduit for information exchange and liaison. The objective of this training is to foster cooperation between countries in a joint effort to combat counterfeit U.S. currency and financial crimes that impact on their countries as well as the United States.

During FY 1998, the Secret Service, using funds provided by the State Department's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, conducted training to foreign law enforcement and financial institutions in Argentina, Bulgaria, Hungary, Latvia, Nigeria, Poland, and Romania. The Secret Service also independently conducted training for law enforcement and financial institutions in Canada, Colombia, France, Malaysia, Nigeria, Peru, the Philippines, and Thailand.

The Secret Service Counterfeit Division, in conjunction with other U.S. Treasury agencies, conducted briefings on the International Currency Awareness Program (ICAP) in Colombia, Dominican Republic, Panama, and Mexico. The Secret Service Investigative Divisions, outside of our 15 overseas offices, conducted investigative initiatives in Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Colombia, Denmark, France, England, Germany, Ireland, Northern Ireland, Nigeria, Netherlands, Poland, and Russia.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|-------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| \$507,175 | 99 | 4,937 |
| National Interests Addressed: | National Security; Economic Prosperity; American Citizens and Borders; Law Enforcement | |

| Total USG Funding | Agency Appropriation | Interagency Transfers | Foreign Governments | Private Sector (U.S.) | Private Sector (Foreign) | Int'l Orgs | Total Funding | Total Participants |
|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------|---------------|--------------------|
| \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | 1,310 |



ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW • Washington, DC 20004
Office of Management Operations: 202-564-6611 • www.epa.gov

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.

Office of International Activities

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 non-governmental organizations to ensure that U.S. environmental interests are appropriately addressed. Legislation and international agreements supporting these operations include: Clean Water Act, Clean Air Act, North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation, Pollution Prevention Act, Toxic Substances Control Act, 1989 U.S./USSR Agreement on Pollution, World Trade Organization Agreement, and the North American Free Trade Agreement.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| \$0 | 0 | 1,310 |
| National Interests Addressed: | Global Issues | |

| Total USG Funding | Agency Appropriation | Interagency Transfers | Foreign Governments | Private Sector (U.S.) | Private Sector (Foreign) | Int'l Orgs | Total Funding | Total Participants |
|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------|---------------|--------------------|
| \$150.00 | \$150.00 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$150.00 | 890 |



FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

445 12th Street, SW • Washington, DC 20554
Office of Public Affairs: 202-418-0500 • www.fcc.gov

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.

International Bureau

The International Bureau was established to help develop and implement the FCC's international telecommunications, broadcasting and satellite policies and regulations. The International Bureau also is the principal representative of the FCC during international conferences, meetings, and negotiations.

The **International Visitors Program (IVP)** offers individuals working for foreign governments, embassies, universities, or private industry organizations that work on communications matters an opportunity to interact in informal discussions with FCC staff on telecommunications and broadcasting matters. These meetings provide legal, technical, and economic perspectives on a wide variety of telecommunications issues. Such an interdisciplinary framework enables FCC staff and international visitors to use a multifaceted approach in examining complex international telecommunications issues. The IVP also provides educational information on FCC proceedings and regulations to foreign visitors. The IVP activities advance the interests of the United States Government by encouraging foreign governments to adopt pro-competitive telecommunications policies and to establish independent regulatory bodies. Such policies benefit U.S. and foreign consumers of international telecommunications services.

The IVP has been in existence since 1994. The program hosted 890 visitors from 102 countries representing all regions of the world in 1998. It should be noted that the IVP compiles annual statistical data on a calendar basis, not a fiscal year basis.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|--------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| \$150.00 | 0 | 890 |
| National Interests Addressed: | National Security; Economic Prosperity; Law Enforcement; Democracy and Human Rights; Global Issues; Bilateral Cooperation | |

| Total USG Funding | Agency Appropriation | Interagency Transfers | Foreign Governments | Private Sector (U.S.) | Private Sector (Foreign) | Int'l Orgs | Total Funding | Total Participants |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | 94 |



FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

550 17th Street, NW • Washington, DC 20429
Office of Corporate Communications: 202-416-6940 • www.fdic.gov

The **Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)** promotes and preserves public confidence in U.S. financial institutions by insuring bank and thrift deposits up to the legal limit of \$100,000; by periodically examining State-chartered banks that are not members of the Federal Reserve System for safety and soundness as well as compliance with consumer protection laws; and by liquidating assets of failed institutions to reimburse the insurance funds for the cost of failures.

International Training Program

The FDIC Mission Statement focuses on the role of the FDIC in maintaining stability and public confidence in the nation's banking system. FDIC promotes the safety and soundness of insured depository institutions and addresses the risks to the deposit insurance funds. The FDIC's training program, which is an integral part of the FDIC's Mission, ensures the existence of a corps of highly-skilled banking supervisors that can respond effectively to changes in the financial environment.

The Training and Consulting Services Branch (TCSB) oversees domestic and international training activities for the FDIC. Through TCSB, the FDIC provides training to foreign banking supervisors in the areas related to technical supervision issues, with a particular emphasis on financial analysis, credit analysis, and examination report writing. Foreign students generally take part in the training programs, on a space-available and cost reimbursement basis.

In addition to TCSB, the International Branch of the Division of Supervision works with foreign governments, regional groups, and international bodies such as the International Monetary Fund on technical assistance matters. In FY1998, the International Branch, along with the other U.S. financial

regulatory agencies, worked closely with both Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), the Association of Latin American and Caribbean Banking Supervisors, and the Cayman Islands Monetary Authority on developing technical assistance. The FDIC also provided training to foreign banking supervisors both in the U.S. and abroad on the specific issue of preparation for the Year 2000, a priority for banking supervisors worldwide.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|-------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| \$0 | 5 | 89 |
| National Interests Addressed: | Economic Prosperity; Improving Banking Supervision | |

| Total USG Funding | Agency Appropriation | Interagency Transfers | Foreign Governments | Private Sector (U.S.) | Private Sector (Foreign) | Int'l Orgs | Total Funding | Total Participants |
|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------------|
| \$7,731 | \$2,183 | \$5,548 | \$17,817* | Not Reported | \$800 | Not Reported | \$26,348 | 887 |

* Figure represents foreign contributions to NETC programs only.



FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

500 C Street, SW • Washington, DC 20472

Public Information: 202-646-4600 • www.fema.gov

The **Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)** engages in international cooperative activities to better prepare for and respond to natural and man-made disasters in order to reduce the loss of life and property. Building local emergency management capabilities helps stabilize governments when major disasters occur. It also provides constructive methods to foster global understanding and working relationships with evolving governments and societies. The exchange of emergency management information and expertise saves lives, prevents economic losses and builds local emergency management capabilities.

International Programs

Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Management Visitors Program. In FY 1998, FEMA Headquarters and regional offices hosted more than 700 foreign government emergency preparedness and disaster management officials who sought information on disaster preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation policies, programs, methods and techniques. The visitors were primarily from Pacific Rim nations who face similar risk management issues resulting from earthquakes, typhoons and river basin flooding. The international officials represented over 50 countries in Africa, Asia, Europe, and North and South America. The key countries and number of visitors are as follows: China, more than 100 visitors; Japan, more than 250 visitors; Korea, more than 50 visitors; Russia, more than 66 visitors (in addition to the visits under the MOU with Russia noted below); and Taiwan, more than 50 visitors.

FEMA's cooperative relationships in emergency preparedness and disaster management have been institutionalized with several countries, including Canada, Japan, Kazakhstan, Mexico, the Russian Federation, and Turkmenistan. Many of these countries benchmarking against FEMA's natural and technological disaster management programs are developed or rapidly industrializing nations that seek

disaster management capabilities for saving lives and property and sustaining economic development. International visitors are funded entirely from sources in their home countries or by other U.S. Government organizations. FEMA's contribution is related materials and publications, and staff time.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| \$0 | 0 | 725 |
| National Interests Addressed: | Humanitarian Response | |

* * * * *

Cooperation with the Russian Federation Program. In July 1996, Vice President Gore and Russian Prime Minister Chernomyrdin signed a ten-year Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the United States and Russia on cooperation in natural and man-made technological disaster prevention and response. The Russian Ministry for Civil Defense, Emergencies and Elimination of the Consequences of Natural Disasters (EMERCOM of Russia) and FEMA are the executive agents responsible for implementing the MOU. In addition to the MOU, three Working Protocols and two annual Work Plans have been signed to implement the cooperative program. A joint committee, consisting of FEMA (Chair), the U.S. Departments of Agriculture, Defense, Energy, Health and Human Services, State, Transportation, and the U.S. Agency for International Development, is responsible for implementing the MOU.

Through the MOU, FEMA and EMERCOM of Russia have been increasing cooperation in the areas of mitigation, emergency preparedness, and response and recovery. In 1997, there were more than 50 cooperative events with 22 individuals participating in exchange and training activities. In 1998, 25 cooperative exchanges were completed, many involving state and local governments. More than 100 Russian officials participated in these activities.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| \$5,548 | 2 | 56 |
| National Interests Addressed: | Humanitarian Response | |

* * * * *

National Emergency Training Center (NETC)

The **National Emergency Training Center** of FEMA in Emmitsburg, Maryland, is home to the Emergency Management Institute (EMI) and the National Fire Academy (NFA). There, emergency managers, firefighters, and elected officials can take classes in many areas of emergency management, including emergency planning, exercise design and evaluation, disaster management, hazardous materials response, and fire service management.

The **Emergency Management Institute** enhances U.S. emergency management practices and minimizes the impact of disasters on the American public through a nationwide residential and non-residential training program. 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. In FY 1998, 25 individuals from nine countries enrolled in EMI training courses.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| \$0 | 0 | 25 |
| National Interests Addressed: | Humanitarian Response | |

* * * * *

The **National Fire Academy** enhances 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 country 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. In FY 1998, 24 individuals from seven countries enrolled in NFA training courses. In addition, 52 foreign students participated in courses through NFA's hand-off (48) and field offerings (4). Sixty-five students benefited from in-country independent study programs designed by the NFA.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| \$0 | 0 | 76 |
| National Interests Addressed: | Humanitarian Response | |

* * * * *

Foreign Seminars Program. At the request of foreign counterpart organizations and pending staff availability, NETC will consider conducting or assisting with overseas training seminars in a wide variety of emergency management topics.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| \$2,183 | 3 | 0 |
| National Interests Addressed: | Humanitarian Response | |

| 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 Reported | Not Reported | Not Reported | Not Reported | \$0 | 401 |



FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

888 First Street, NE • Washington, DC 20426
 External Affairs: 202-208-1088 • www.ferc.fed.us

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, assures 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.

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.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| \$0 | 0 | 401 |
| National Interests Addressed: | Economic Prosperity; Global Issues | |

| Total USG Funding | Agency Appropriation | Interagency Transfers | Foreign Governments | Private Sector (U.S.) | Private Sector (Foreign) | Int'l Orgs | Total Funding | Total Participants |
|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------|---------------|--------------------|
| \$552,669 | \$0 | \$552,669 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$552,669 | 231 |



FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW • Washington, DC 20580
Office of Public Affairs (Press Office): 202-326-2180 • www.ftc.gov

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.

Bureau of Competition, International Antitrust Division

The **Foreign Visitors Program** helps to support the FTC's antitrust advocacy in multilateral organizations and in bilateral relationships by arranging visits between FTC staff and foreign government, academic, and business persons to help them learn how the FTC fulfills its enforcement mission. Through this public outreach, the Commission hopes to foster understanding of the U.S. approach to antitrust, nurture cooperation with enforcement efforts, and potentially bring convergence with U.S. laws and approaches to antitrust.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| \$0 | 19 | 139 |
| National Interests Addressed: | Economic Prosperity; Law Enforcement | |

* * * * *

Bureau of Consumer Protection

The **International Consumer Protection Program** aims to (1) develop cooperative relationships with foreign law enforcement authorities, (2) provide advice and a point of liaison to litigating staff when international issues arise in investigations and enforcement actions, (3) contribute to U.S. foreign policy initiatives in areas within the FTC expertise, and (4) offer outreach to visitors from abroad, particularly with respect to ongoing FTC activities and policies.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| \$0 | 13 | 30 |
| National Interests Addressed: | Economic Prosperity; Law Enforcement | |

* * * * *

Office of International Technical Assistance

Under the **Competition and Consumer Protection Policy Technical Assistance Program**, FTC attorneys and economists undertake missions to work with competition and consumer protection agencies in Central and Eastern Europe, countries of the former Soviet Union, countries in Central and South America, and South Africa. These advisors explain the principles of competitive markets, help draft competition and consumer protection laws, train counterparts in investigative techniques, offer advice about pending cases in host countries, and assist in establishing consumer education systems. The program receives funding from the United States Agency for International Development.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| \$552,669 | 19 | 11 |
| National Interests Addressed: | Economic Prosperity; Law Enforcement | |

| Total USG Funding | Agency Appropriation | Interagency Transfers | Foreign Governments | Private Sector (U.S.) | Private Sector (Foreign) | Int'l Orgs | Total Funding | Total Participants |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| \$563,235 | \$563,235 | \$0 | \$0 | \$220,815* | \$235,305* | \$0 | \$1,019,355 | 45 |

*Funds in these categories are expended directly by their sources in support of individual IAF Fellows; these funds are not processed through the Inter-American Foundation.



INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION

901 North Stuart Street • Arlington, VA 22203
Telephone: 703-841-3800 • www.iaf.gov

In 1969, the **Inter-American Foundation (IAF)** was created by the United States Congress as an independent agency of the U.S. Government. To effectively implement its mission, the Foundation has conducted its three current fellowship programs since their establishment in 1974, 1978, and 1982. The primary mission of the Foundation is to promote grassroots development strategies in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) through partnerships among the private, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and public sectors: 1) Local development -- Recognizing trends toward governmental decentralization to the municipal level in Latin America and the Caribbean, this strategy promotes local collaboration and partnerships among local governments, NGOs, and citizens to foster grassroots development. 2) Social investment -- This strategy supports cooperation and partnerships among businesses, corporations, community-based organizations and NGOs at the local, national, and international levels to encourage grassroots development.

The **Fellowship Program** of the Inter-American Foundation prepares a cadre of professionals for leadership in promoting the Inter-American Foundation's institutional strategies for grassroots development in Latin America and the Caribbean in the areas of local development and social investment. The Fellowship Program complements other IAF programs and supports IAF development strategies by providing grants to train future NGO leaders, conduct field research on grassroots issues, and disseminate the lessons learned by prominent grassroots development leaders. Together, more than 915 IAF Fellows, plus the professional, academic, and governmental networks to which they belong, constitute a web of contacts capable of promoting local development and social investment.

Fellows (both past and present) promote IAF development strategies in their diverse specialized fields by collecting critical data, producing essential analysis, and disseminating lessons learned from successful grassroots development strategies. They also strengthen the capacity of NGO networks and local partnership organizations by enhancing their ability to carry out effective, well-managed programs that promote IAF development strategies.

In FY 1998, the IAF Fellowship Program provided fellowship grants to 26 private and public universities in 16 U.S. states. These university grants contained 45 awards for individual Fellows at their respective universities.

The national and international competitions of the Foundation's three academic fellowship programs resulted in these 45 fellowships to development practitioners, applied researchers, and scholars. These new Fellows will pursue U.S. graduate education, conduct field research, or disseminate information in the following IAF development strategies:

| | |
|--------------------------------|------|
| Local development | 87% |
| Social investment | 6.5% |
| Combination of both strategies | 6.5% |
| Total | 100% |

The U.S. Graduate Study Fellowship Program for Caribbean and Latin American Citizens supports professionals and applied researchers whose work in grassroots development would benefit from advanced study in the United States. This program strengthens NGOs and local development partnerships in the region, and enhances their ability to promote local development and social investment. In FY 1998, 13 fellowships were awarded to men and women from 6 countries to study in 12 universities in 10 U.S. states for a duration of not more than 24 months. The U.S. Graduate Program accounts for approximately 60 percent of the Foundation's fellowship budget.

The two Field Research Fellowship Programs at the doctoral- and master's-level support 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. These two programs support academic programs in U.S. universities concentrating on Latin America and the Caribbean, bolster the U.S. network specializing in LAC grassroots development, and strengthen local organizations involved in grassroots development, local development, and social investment in Latin America and the Caribbean. Thirty-two fellowships -- 17 in the doctoral-level program and 15 in the master's-level program -- were awarded for field research in 12 countries in FY 1998. The Fellows, including 10 citizens from LAC countries, are affiliated with 18 universities in 15 U.S. states. The duration of a fellowship award does not exceed 18 months in the doctoral-level program and 6 months in the master's-level program. Each year, these two Field Research Programs account for approximately 40 percent of IAF's fellowship budget.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|-------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| \$563,235 | 32 | 13 |
| National Interests Addressed: | Economic Prosperity; Global Issues; Democracy [Building] | |

| Total USG Funding | Agency Appropriation | Interagency Transfers | Foreign Governments | Private Sector (U.S.) | Private Sector (Foreign) | Int'l Orgs | Total Funding | Total Participants |
|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------|---------------|--------------------|
| \$2,407,285 | \$2,282,285 | \$125,000 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$2,407,285 | 411 |



JAPAN-UNITED STATES FRIENDSHIP COMMISSION

1120 Vermont Avenue, NW • Washington, DC 20005

Telephone: 202-275-7712 • www2.dgsys.com/~jusfc/commissn/commissn.html

Japan-United States Friendship Commission (JUSFC) was established as an independent federal agency by the U.S. Congress in 1975 under PL 94-118. The Commission's principal activities are divided into three areas: 1) Research, 2) Education and Training, and 3) Cultural Affairs. The Commission sponsors individual research on emerging policy issues of critical importance in the U.S.-Japan relationship and dissemination of results to the policymaking community. Education programs are designed to train American specialists in Japan in both the scholarly and the non-academic professions. Education projects are funded in such areas as broadcast media, language teaching, CD-ROM development, acquisition and management of library and information resources, and faculty exchanges for the purpose of curriculum development. The Commission also provides support to cultural institutions for collaborative productions and individual artist exchanges.

Policy-oriented Research Programs. The Commission's Research programs help identify interests in policy issues of critical importance to the U.S.-Japan relationship. The Commission gives preference to studies by highly qualified researchers of demonstrated achievement that seek to explain fundamental issues of change in the structure of the economy, the nature of the political leadership, Japan's international role, and other contemporary issues in the U.S.-Japan relationship. Proposals are judged on the degree of criticality of the problem to be studied in terms of its potential impact on the U.S.-Japan relationship; the extent and effectiveness of plans for dissemination of the results to the policymaking communities as well as to other communities of interest; the quality of scholarship and breadth of viewpoint represented by the participants committed to the project; the extent of support from other funding sources; and the reasonableness of budget levels and administrative support costs. The Commission believes that the American research capacity on Japan that has been developed in recent decades is under-used by the policymaking communities and seeks to help bridge the two. The Commission encourages participation of a full range of American cultural and ethnic diversity in its research programming in Japan.

Major accomplishments in FY 1998 include support for the following projects: a high-level economic study group on Japan conducted by the Council of Foreign Relations; a research project undertaken by the East-West Center entitled "Power and Prosperity: the Security-Economics Nexus in U.S.-Japanese Relations Since 1960"; a conference convened by the Japan Information Access Project on intellectual property rights in Japan and Asia; a project with the National Bureau of Asian Research entitled "The Development of Government Information Disclosure Systems in Japan"; a trilateral research project conducted by Pacific Forum CSIS on security cooperation in Asia among Japan, China, and the United States; a research project at Purdue University on Japanese competitive policy; and a project on nonproliferation export controls in Japan, China, and the United States by the University of Georgia.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|-------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| \$303,219 | 60 | 9 |
| National Interests Addressed: | Economic Prosperity; National Security | |

* * * * *

Education and Training Programs. The Commission believes that American public understanding of Japan, as well as a more balanced relationship between Japan and the United States in terms of economic, political, and security matters, requires the development and strengthening of the next generation of American area specialists in Japan, trained to a high level of linguistic and disciplinary competence, and adequately represented in both the scholarly and the non-academic professions.

The Commission provides seed money to assist those start-up projects that have good prospects of converting to a self-funding basis within a reasonable period of time. The Commission gives block grants to certain institutions; those institutions then "retail" these grants to individuals. Those projects that serve to "retail" the Commission's general support to the individual scholar and researcher over a broad range of disciplines and geographic regions are given precedence over those that serve only a single discipline, institution, project, or region.

The Commission also wishes to assure the continued vitality and growth of basic national resources for the study of Japan. In its library support, the Commission supports projects and organizations that help organize acquisitions of research materials on a national scale and help expand access to research materials in both printed and electronic format. In its support for language training, the Commission supports institutions that have a broad national scope of programs.

In addition, the Commission believes that new and imaginative efforts are required to broaden understanding by the American public at large of current and future issues in the broad political and economic relationship between the two countries. Such understanding, and the opportunities for creating it, remain seriously underdeveloped when measured against the Japanese people's general knowledge of the United States. Therefore, the Commission will support projects from public affairs organizations and media groups which will have a national or major regional impact in the United States and which will encourage a better understanding between the Japanese and U.S. ethnic communities and geographical regions which historically have had little interaction with one another.

In 1998, the JUSFC supported the American Studies Association for a curriculum and faculty development program to bring American Studies into the disciplinary heart of the Japanese undergraduate

curriculum; the Organization of American Historians for short-term residences in Japan for U.S. historians; the Association of Teachers of Japanese to establish a clearinghouse to encourage study abroad in Japan by American undergraduate students; the Committee on Japanese Economic Studies for a nationwide program for training specialists on the Japanese economy; the National Coordinating Committee on Japanese Library Resources for infrastructure support; the Northeast Asia Council of the Association of Asian Studies (NEAC/AA) for grants for Japanese studies; and the Social Science Research Council to support its program of grants for advanced research on Japan.

Also, in 1998, the Commission is pleased to have supported the American Association for the Advancement of Science for a Diet/Congress Program of legislative exchange on science and technology; the Congressional Economic Leadership Institute for the 1998 Japan educational exchange program; the Japan-America Society of Washington, D.C., for a series of seminars for the American public on civil society in Japan; KCTS Television for infrastructure support for "Japan Connection," a multi-media production center designated to promote significant coverage of Japanese political, economic and cultural concerns for American markets; and the U.S. Association of Former Members of Congress for the "Congressional Study Group on Japan."

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| \$1,752,855 | 235 | 8 |
| National Interests Addressed: | Competence in a Critical Foreign Language (Japanese); Training for Members of Congress | |

* * * * *

Cultural Affairs Programs. The Commission has always believed that the arts are at the heart of a people's creative genius. Therefore, it is pleased to see the rapidly growing demand in the United States and Japan for expanded artistic exchange. The Commission notes, however, that the presence of American artists in Japan has been limited both in terms of diversity and geographical coverage. American performing and visual artists' presentations in Japan have often been conducted on a limited and sporadic basis, frequently the subject of commercial interests of individual promoters. To counteract this trend, the Commission has determined that, until further notice, it will focus on bringing American art, both visual and performing, to Japan. The Commission's goals in this endeavor are to increase both qualitatively and quantitatively the presence of American art and artists in Japan. In 1998 the Commission supported a retrospective of films by American documentarian Frederick Wiseman to be shown in Yokohama, Nagoya, and Kochi. The films then toured smaller venues such as local museums and universities and will ultimately be archived at a special facility in Aomori. The Commission's funds were also used to bring Mr. Wiseman to Tokyo for a special lecture, where he led a workshop for young documentary filmmakers.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|--------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| \$351,211 | 84 | 15 |
| National Interests Addressed: | Present U.S. culture in all its diversity to overseas audiences | |

| Total USG Funding | Agency Appropriation | Interagency Transfers | Foreign Governments | Private Sector (U.S.) | Private Sector (Foreign) | Int'l Orgs | Total Funding | Total Participants |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| \$132,077 | \$96,277 | \$35,800 | \$137,213 | \$54,733 | \$182,698 | \$17,404 | \$524,125 | 92 |



LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

1st and Independence Avenue, SE • Washington, DC 20540-4000
Public Affairs Office: 202-707-2905 • www.loc.gov

The **Library of Congress** is the world's largest library and has served Congress and the public for nearly 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 the nation'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 are an immense undertaking.

The Library provides numerous free services to the nation's libraries, including books for the blind and physically handicapped and the creation of catalog records which, distributed to all states of the nation, save American libraries hundreds of millions of dollars. Through the National Digital Library Program, the Library of Congress is creating free on-line access to its catalog, exhibitions, and unique American collections, and Congressional information (www.loc.gov). By the year 2000, the Library's 200th anniversary, the Library will make 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 will create an informed citizenry through universal access to knowledge, through the generous support of the U.S. Congress and the private sector.

Office of the Director for Preservation Conservation Division

The **Advanced Internship in Book and Paper Conservation Program** provides advanced internships in rare book and paper conservation to qualified applicants from all over the world. During the course of FY 1998, 22 books were conserved.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| \$0 | 0 | 5 |
| National Interests Addressed: | Conservation of Cultural Properties | |

* * * * *

Office of the Director for Area Studies, Office of Scholarly Programs

The **Exchange Visitors Program** coordinated by the Library's Office of Scholarly Programs provides research and development opportunities in the various fields of research conducted by the Library of Congress for qualified foreign government visitors, research scholars, short-term scholars, and specialists to promote the general interest of international educational and cultural exchange.

During FY 1998, the Library of Congress Exchange Visitors Program sponsored 18 new programs. Of the new programs, 12 resulted from one major exchange project, the Soros Program, designed to acquaint librarians and specialists from the former Soviet Union and Eastern Block nations with new methods and skills in modern librarianship and information management. In addition, other exchanges involved hosting specialists and research scholars in such fields as rare book and paper conservation, strategic policy studies, modern history, and international jurisprudence.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| \$0 | 0 | 21 |
| National Interests Addressed: | National Security; Democracy and Human Rights; Global Issues | |

* * * * *

Law Library

Electronic access to primary sources of the law of all nations is becoming a worldwide imperative. To that end, the Law Library of the Library of Congress and a group of similarly interested legislative information centers around the world have joined to share their expertise and know-how in the hope of making this access a reality.

The **Global Legal Information Network (GLIN)** is a cooperative not-for-profit federation of government agencies or their designees willing and able to contribute national legal information to the GLIN database. It is an automated database of statutes, regulations, and related material that originate from countries in the Americas, Europe, Africa, and Asia. The data is temporarily stored in a central server at the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C. All participating national GLIN stations can access the data. GLIN envisions a distributed network. The database will reside on servers in other member nations as well as the Law Library of the Library of Congress.

When complete, the national GLIN stations are expected to be fully capable of capturing, processing and distributing legal information in electronic format. This may include statutes, constitutions and codes, regulations and selected ordinances, judicial decisions, and scholarly writings as well as related material such as statistics. The original sources are protected to preserve authenticity. Consequently, these texts are available to the authorized users in their official language versions.

The standards for selecting the texts, analyzing them, producing summaries, assigning index terms, and the testing of applicable hardware and software were developed originally as an international initiative with contributions of the Law Library of the Library of Congress. Agencies and institutions including the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the World Bank, and the Inter-American Development Bank have provided support for various aspects of the project.

After training, Argentina became a fully participating member of GLIN. Kuwait was the first country to participate in special training to become a GLIN Regional Center. The goal is for Kuwait to assume responsibilities for recruiting and training new GLIN member nations in the Near East.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| \$56,100 | 4 | 19 |
| National Interests Addressed: | Law Enforcement; Democracy and Human Rights; Global Issues | |

* * * * *

The **Copyright International Institute (ICI)** is designed to further international understanding and support of strong copyright protection, including the development of effective copyright laws and enforcement overseas. The ICI is an ongoing program consisting typically of two one-week seminars per year.

The U.S. Copyright Office hosted a six-member delegation from the People's Republic of China for a three-week study tour taking place in Washington, D.C., New York, and California. The delegates represented the National Copyright Administration of China and the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. Areas of focus included the impact of new technologies on protection for societies, copyrighted works, protection for computer software, anti-piracy, and registration of copyrighted works.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| \$1,000 | 0 | 6 |
| National Interests Addressed: | Law Enforcement; Economic Prosperity | |

* * * * *

Library of Congress Soros Foundation

Since 1992, the three-month Soros Foundation **Visiting Fellows Program** has introduced seventy-four librarians and information specialists from Central and Eastern Europe and the New Independent States to the mission, organization, and operations of the Library of Congress, librarianship in America, and

various types of American libraries. The program includes three weeks of general orientation, Internet training, and a management skills workshop at the Library of Congress; a week-long field experience at the Mortenson Center for International Library Programs, University Library, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign; and two-months of work experience at a Washington, D.C. area library similar to their home institution.

The main objectives of the program are (1) to expose the foreign librarians to the specific role of the Library of Congress as a national and parliamentary library; (2) to expose the participants to libraries in a democratic, i.e., open society, which provide access to information to all persons; and, (3) to encourage professional cooperation among librarians worldwide.

In FY 1998, 12 librarians and information specialists participated in the program. For the first time Fellows from Mongolia, Kazakhstan, Georgia, Armenia, and Azerbaijan participated in the program. The program emphasized preparing the Fellows to train their colleagues upon return to their home institutions. Otherwise, the curriculum remained the same as in previous years: classroom presentations by prominent members of the American library community were complemented by visits to various area libraries; and, Internet training prepared the Fellows for their work experience in Washington, D.C. area libraries.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| \$0 | 0 | 12 |
| National Interests Addressed: | Democracy and Human Rights | |

* * * * *

Luso-Hispanic and Iberian Scholars Program

The Hispanic Division of the Library of Congress is a center for Luso-Hispanic studies. By maintaining close ties to academic and research institutions in the United States and abroad, it provides an ideal location for foreign and American scholars to pursue research projects. The Hispanic Division hosts Fulbright, Guggenheim, and other scholars from the United States and abroad.

The Division's area specialists facilitate the use of the Library's rich collections on the Iberian Peninsula, Latin America, and the Caribbean. The Hispanic Division provides study facilities, as well as information on how to use the vast collections. The Division also assists the foreign scholars with establishing contact with other academic and research institutions.

Scholars typically spend about six months in the Hispanic Division Reading Room and use the many different collections within the Library. The Hispanic Division also arranges for lectures, seminars, and other academic activities for the visiting scholars.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|--------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| \$37,000 | 4 | 13 |
| National Interests Addressed: | Economic Prosperity; Democracy and Human Rights | |

* * * * *

Muskie Library Fellows

This program is intended to promote inter-cultural exchanges of people and to promote international understanding. Fellowships are available to students from Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union to study and work in the United States.

Exchange and Gift, European and Latin American Acquisitions Division has participated in this program in each of the last two years. Freedom Support Act Fellows have worked primarily on the Library of Congress international (book) exchange program, learning how the program works by performing a combination of routine duties and special projects under the direction of a Library of Congress Acquisitions Specialist. Fellows in FY 1998 helped develop and extend Library of Congress exchanges with libraries in their native countries. Both the Library of Congress and the Fellows have benefited from this program.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| \$0 | 0 | 2 |
| National Interests Addressed: | Democracy and Human Rights | |

* * * * *

The **Program for Cooperative Cataloging (PCC)** is an international cooperative effort aimed at expanding access to library collections by providing useful, timely, and cost-effective cataloging that meets mutually accepted standards of libraries around the world. The PCC Program consists of three components: 1) NACO: the name authority program; 2) SACO: the subject authority program; and 3) BIBCO: the bibliographic record program.

The week-long class presented at the Universidade de Sao Paulo was developed to encourage the cataloging librarians at that institution to contribute authority records for names, uniform titles, and series to the national authority file which is housed at the Library of Congress. NACO participants agreed to follow a common set of standards and guidelines when creating or changing authority records in order to maintain the integrity of a large shared authority file. This file will help the global library community to work more efficiently and effectively, allowing it to maximize its resources.

The Library of Congress acts as the Secretariat for the Program for Cooperative Cataloging and is chiefly responsible for producing the training documentation for the three program components, especially the NACO program. In this regard, the Library of Congress employees produce a NACO training manual in Portuguese. The Library has made the first inroads into having a South American participant in the PCC.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|-------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| \$2,177 | 1 | 0 |
| National Interests Addressed: | Foster and teach cooperation in librarianship; Share cataloging standards and formats to facilitate the exchange of authorities | |

* * * * *

The **U.S. Information Agency/American Library Association Library Fellows Program** places U.S. library professionals in institutions overseas for a period of four to eight months. The program is designed to: (1) increase understanding through the establishment of professional and personal relationships and the accomplishment of mutual goals; (2) promote international sharing of resources and establish enduring professional and institutional linkages; (3) develop and enhance the Fellows' professional expertise to benefit both their home institutions and the development of librarianship in the host countries; and (4) reinforce the concepts of libraries as essential democratic institutions.

Under the auspices of the USIA/ALA Library Fellows Program, Network Program Specialist Steven Kerchoff worked for the Sri Lanka National Library Services Board in Colombo, Sri Lanka for six months. His responsibilities included assisting with the development of a website for the National Library, consulting on the procurement and installation of a local area network, and conducting workshops on a variety of library and information technology topics. His workshop topics included the MARC format, bibliographic utilities, basic concepts in on-line searching, searching the web, electronic journals, and HTML. Mr. Kerchoff was a guest lecturer for the Sri Lanka Library Association and the National Library Lecture Series. Mr. Kerchoff presented a paper on Information Technology and the Future of Democracy at the American Studies Conference in Hikkaduwa, Sri Lanka and will be publishing this paper in the conference proceedings. Mr. Kerchoff also lectured on library automation and the Internet at several Sri Lanka institutions, including the University of Peradeniya and the Anuradhapura Public Library. Mr. Kerchoff also traveled to India, where he conducted workshops both for United States Information Service (USIS) staff and for staff of the Library of Congress' New Delhi office.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| \$35,800 | 1 | 0 |
| National Interests Addressed: | Information Access Systems | |

* * * * *

Various Ad Hoc Exchanges

This program involves the exchange of librarians and scholars for training in the survey of collections of the Library of Congress.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| \$0 | 1 | 3 |
| National Interests Addressed: | N/A | |

| Total USG Funding | Agency Appropriation | Interagency Transfers | Foreign Governments | Private Sector (U.S.) | Private Sector (Foreign) | Int'l Orgs | Total Funding | Total Participants |
|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------|---------------|--------------------|
| \$7,788 | \$7,788 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$7,788 | 4 |

MARINE MAMMAL COMMISSION

4340 East-West Highway • Bethesda, MD 20814
Telephone: 301-504-0087

The **Marine Mammal Commission** initiates or undertakes research it deems necessary in connection with marine mammal conservation and protection domestically and internationally, maintains a continuing review of research programs conducted or proposed under the Marine Mammal Protection Act, and takes any feasible steps to prevent wasteful duplication of research.

The Marine Mammal Commission contracts for studies to identify, define, and develop solutions to domestic and international problems affecting the conservation of marine mammals and their habitats; recommends steps to prevent unnecessary duplication and improve the quality of research conducted or supported by other agencies; convenes meetings and workshops to review, plan, and coordinate marine mammal research and conservation programs; and conducts an annual survey of federally-funded marine mammal research. The issues with which the Marine Mammal Commission deals often involve a number of countries. The Commission contracts with U.S., and occasionally foreign, citizens to conduct scientific research on marine mammals, travel to other nations to gather information, attend professional conferences and workshops, and meet foreign researchers and government officials. At times the Commission undertakes activities at the request of another federal agency with support through an interagency transfer of funds.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| \$7,788 | 2 | 2 |
| National Interests Addressed: | Law Enforcement; Global Issues | |

| Total USG Funding | Agency Appropriation | Interagency Transfers | Foreign Govts | Private Sector (U.S.) | Private Sector (Foreign) | Int'l Orgs | Total Funding | Total Participants |
|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------------|
| \$7,146,500 | \$7,146,500 | \$0 | Not Reported | Not Reported | Not Reported | Not Reported | \$7,146,500 | 259 |



NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

300 E Street, SW • Washington, DC 20546
Public Information: 202-358-0330 • www.hq.nasa.gov

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 develop advanced aeronautics, space, and related technologies. NASA enters into international agreements and conducts international exchanges and training programs that complement and enhance its space programs and support U.S. space policy objectives.

The **Resident Research Associate Program** places international post-doctoral researchers in summer intern positions or one- to three-year assignments at U.S. research facilities. NASA provides funding to the National Research Council (NRC) annually from its appropriation to support program administration and to provide a stipend for those researchers who are assigned to NASA facilities. In FY 1998, 116 NASA-sponsored international research associates commenced assignments at a NASA Center. The NRC 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.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| \$7,146,500 | 0 | 116 |
| National Interests Addressed: | Advancement of Science; Support of U.S. Space Research Goals | |

* * * * *

Through the **Guest Worker Program**, NASA enters into appropriate arrangements with foreign government or research organizations to host foreign research or technical specialists at NASA facilities for periods of one to two years. Each guest worker must bring unique qualifications in his/her field of expertise and the work or research to be accomplished must contribute directly to the achievement of NASA mission objectives. The foreign organization is responsible for all financial support for the guest worker, including all travel and subsistence expenses. No U.S. Government appropriated funds are expended in support of these guest workers. In FY 1998, NASA hosted 143 foreign nationals under its Guest Worker Program.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|-------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| \$0 | 0 | 143 |
| National Interests Addressed: | Advancement of Science; Support of U.S. Space Research Goals | |

| Total USG Funding | Agency Appropriation | Interagency Transfers | Foreign Governments | Private Sector (U.S.) | Private Sector (Foreign) | Int'l Orgs | Total Funding | Total Participants |
|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------|---------------|--------------------|
| \$49,500 | \$37,500 | \$12,000 | \$0 | \$2,000 | \$0 | \$0 | \$51,500 | 504 |



NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

8601 Adelphi Road • College Park, MD 20740-6001
Public Affairs Staff: 301-713-6000 • www.nara.gov

The **National Archives And Records Administration (NARA)** ensures, for citizens and federal officials, ready access to essential evidence that documents the rights of American citizens, the actions of federal officials, and the national experience. It assists federal agencies in documenting their activities, administering records management programs, scheduling records, and retiring noncurrent records. NARA arranges, describes, preserves, and provides access to the essential documentation of the three branches of the U.S. Government; manages the Presidential Libraries system; and publishes the laws, regulations, and Presidential and other public documents. It also assists the Information Security Oversight Office, which manages federal classification and declassification policies, and the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, which makes grants nationwide to help nonprofit organizations identify, preserve, and provide access to materials that document American history.

International Visitors Program

Although NARA statutes contain no enabling legislation authorizing the agency to conduct international activities, NARA's Presidential Libraries, regional facilities, and Washington, D.C. offices routinely host international government officials, researchers, and scholars for the purpose of sharing information regarding archival policies and procedures. The National Commission on Libraries and Information Science continues to assist NARA by funding a portion of our international travel to conduct business of the International Council on Archives. Travel is conducted throughout the year.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| \$49,500 | 17 | 487 |
| National Interests Addressed: | Democracy and Human Rights | |

| Total USG Funding | Agency Appropriation | Interagency Transfers | Foreign Govts | Private Sector (U.S.) | Private Sector (Foreign) | Int'l Orgs | Total Funding | Total Participants |
|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------|---------------|--------------------|
| \$1,120,000 | \$435,000 | \$685,000 | \$0 | \$1,267,000 | \$0 | \$0 | \$2,387,000 | 386 |



NATIONAL
ENDOWMENT
FOR THE ARTS

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW • Washington, DC 20506
Office of Communications: 202-682-5570 • www.arts.endow.gov

The **National Endowment for the Arts (NEA)** supports the visual, literary, and performing arts to benefit all Americans by fostering artistic excellence, preserving and transmitting our diverse cultural heritage, making the arts more accessible to all Americans, and making the arts intrinsic to education.

International Partnerships Programs

The International Partnerships Programs bring the benefits of international exchange to arts organizations, artists, and audiences nationwide through its collaborative initiatives with other funders. The Endowment's support of international activities showcases U.S. arts abroad and broadens the scope of experience of American artists to enrich the art that they create. International activities help increase worldwide recognition of the excellence, diversity, and vitality of the arts of the United States. Through its work, the International Partnerships Programs help American artists and arts organizations develop international ties that strengthen the many art forms of the United States.

The principal international activities supported by NEA include the following:

- the **Fund for U.S. Artists at International Festivals and Exhibitions**, which assists the presentation of a broad range of artists from across the United States at worldwide international festivals and exhibitions. The program is supported in cooperation with various private sector organizations and the U.S. Information Agency.
- the **U.S.-Ireland-Northern Ireland Community Residencies Exchange**, which enables arts organizations in the three countries to host visiting artists for month-long residencies.
- the **U.S.-Japan Creative Artists Fellowship Program**, which was established in 1978 in cooperation with the Japan-United States Friendship Commission and Bunka-Cho (Japanese

Agency for Cultural Affairs). This program provides six-month fellowships in Japan for individual American artists in any discipline to create new work and pursue their individual artistic goals. A reciprocal arrangement allows Japanese artists to engage in similar activities in the United States.

- the **ArtsLink Program**, which encourages artistic interchange with Central and Eastern Europe and the New Independent States of the former Soviet Union. Under the ArtsLink Collaborative Projects, support is provided for U.S. artists to work on mutually beneficial projects with colleagues from the region. The ArtsLink Residencies enable U.S. arts organizations to host visiting artists or managers for a five-week period.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|-------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| \$1,120,000 | 371 | 15 |
| National Interests Addressed: | American Citizens and Borders; Democracy and Human Rights | |

| Total USG Funding | Agency Appropriation | Interagency Transfers | Foreign Governments | Private Sector (U.S.) | Private Sector (Foreign) | Int'l Orgs | Total Funding | Total Participants |
|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------|---------------|--------------------|
| \$62,000 | \$62,000 | \$0 | \$0 | \$17,250 | \$0 | \$0 | \$79,250 | 8 |



NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY

1101 Fifteenth Street, NW • Washington, DC 20005
 Telephone: 202-293-9072 • www.ned.org

The **National Endowment for Democracy (NED)** is a nonprofit grant-making organization established by Congress in 1983 and funded by an annual Congressional appropriation. The Endowment seeks to strengthen democratic electoral processes in cooperation with indigenous democratic forces; foster cooperation with those abroad dedicated to the cultural values, institutions, and organizations of democratic pluralism; and encourage the establishment and growth of democratic development in a manner consistent both with the broad concerns of U.S. national interests and with specific requirements of democratic groups in other countries.

International Forum for Democratic Studies

The **Visiting Fellows Program** of NED's International Forum for Democratic Studies enables scholars, journalists, and practitioners of democracy from around the world to spend from three to ten months in residence at the Forum's offices in Washington, D.C., exploring the theory and practice of democracy. The program is open to accomplished scholars, political leaders, democratic activists, and journalists of all nationalities. It seeks to reflect a wide geographical and professional diversity each year. Fellows are provided with use of an office, computer (including access to the Internet), telephone, and other office equipment, as well as the Forum's Democracy Resource Center (including inter-library loan privileges and other research services).

Please note: In most cases, however, the Forum is not able to provide stipends to cover living expenses. Most Fellows who have been in residence have come with their own funding from other sources, some of which may not be governmental. The Forum's ability to serve as a host institution has served well in leveraging funding for projects from private sources; much of that funding is given directly to the Fellows.

The primary goal of the program is to give leading democratic scholars and activists the time and non-financial resources to do original research, become familiar with recent literature in their fields of

interest, write for publication, assess their own experiences, engage in discussions with scholars and practitioners from other regions, and enhance their knowledge and skills. A secondary goal of the program is to stimulate mutually beneficial interaction among Fellows and other scholars and practitioners of democracy by exposing the Fellows to the academic, policymaking, and activist communities in Washington, D.C., and elsewhere in the United States.

In FY 1998, the program featured a wide diversity of Fellows from countries including Canada, South Korea, Morocco, Iran, and France, in addition to two Americans. Of particular note, two Fellows from Morocco, who are editors of a Casablanca-based literary and political journal, undertook observational fellowships through which they enhanced their editorial skills by observing the editorial process of the Forum's "Journal of Democracy." Based on the success of these fellowships, we plan to continue our efforts to make the program available for similar observational and training activities in the future. One additional noteworthy achievement is a conference on "Democracy, Human Rights, and Good Governance in Africa: French and American Perspectives," which was initiated by a visiting Fellow from France. The conference resulted in a published report and a reciprocal conference that will be held in Paris in November 1999.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|-------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| \$62,000 | 2 | 6 |
| National Interests Addressed: | National Security; Democracy and Human Rights | |

| Total USG Funding | Agency Appropriation | Interagency Transfers | Foreign Governments | Private Sector (U.S.) | Private Sector (Foreign) | Int'l Orgs | Total Funding | Total Participants |
|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------|---------------|--------------------|
| \$694,809 | \$694,809* | \$0 | \$0 | \$178,946* | \$0 | \$0 | \$873,755 | 73 |

* Please see note below.



NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW • Washington, DC 20506
Public Affairs: 202-606-8446 • www.neh.fed.us

The **National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH)** supports scholarship, education, and public programs in the humanities. The Endowment funds research, education, museum exhibitions, documentaries, preservation, and activities of the state humanities councils. As part of the Endowment's support for research, funding for fellowship programs is provided to selected U.S. institutions that support humanities research in foreign countries. This funding helps to widen access to the resources of these institutions and assures opportunities for humanities scholars in the arena of international research, where other public and private funders often give higher priority to projects in the social sciences, policy studies, or economic development.

Eligibility is limited to tax-exempt, non-profit institutions that are financed, governed, and administered independently of institutions of higher education. Since the purpose of Endowment support is to enhance existing fellowship programs by providing additional fellowships for humanities scholars, eligibility is further limited to institutions that have established and maintained fellowship programs with their own or other private funding. Grantee institutions are expected to award NEH fellowships through competitive selection procedures, according to NEH guidelines. Priority is given to programs that provide long-term fellowship opportunities (four to twelve months in duration). The program is on-going.

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.

The Endowment has joined in a cooperative funding initiative with the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation to increase support for fellowship programs at independent centers for advanced study in the humanities. Under the terms of the partnerships, the NEH increased its allocation of funds to support fellowship programs at domestic and overseas centers for fiscal years 1997 and 1998. FY 1998 awards for fellowship programs included a grant to one U.S. overseas research center and amendments to grants made in previous years to seven other centers and international research organizations; the increased funding will

allow these institutions to offer the equivalent of 23 year-long fellowships over the next three years. During FY 1998, NEH funds awarded in previous years supported 73 humanities scholars conducting research in libraries, archives, and museums in 33 countries. Private gifts generated by NEH offers of matching funds supported 11 additional Fellows.

NEH Fellows have pursued research on topics in history, literature, philosophy, the history of religion, and the history of art and have published numerous books and articles. Recent publications by NEH Fellows include: "Controlling Laughter: Political Humor in the Late Roman Republic," by Anthony Corbeill; "Between Two Worlds: The Construction of the Ottoman State," by Cemal Kafadar; "The Poetics and Politics of Tuareg Aging: Life Course and Personal Destiny in Niger," by Susan Rasmussen; "Demanding Democracy: Reform and Reaction in Costa Rica and Guatemala, 1870s – 1950s," by Deborah J. Yashar; "Brotherhoods and Secret Societies in Early and Mid-Qing China," by David Ownby; "The Chora of Chersonesos on the Black Sea and Metaponto in Southern Italy," by Joseph Carter; "Modern Art in Eastern Europe," by S.A. Mansbach; and Paula Perlman's work on the Archaic and Classical Poleis of Crete. NEH Fellows also report that their research has enriched their classroom teaching.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| \$694,809 | 73 | 0 |
| National Interests Addressed: | The Advancement and Dissemination of Knowledge in the Humanities | |

*Note: There is no separate appropriation for fellowship programs at U.S. institutions supporting research abroad. The amount shown is the agency's allocation of funds for this purpose. The funding shown reflects the amount in grants made to institutions in FY 1998 for fellowships to be awarded to individuals for research abroad in subsequent fiscal years.

Private Sector (U.S.) funding 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 fellowship program 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 the costs of the selection procedures.

| Total USG Funding | Agency Appropriation | Interagency Transfer | Foreign Government | Private Sector (U.S.) | Private Sector (Foreign) | Int'l Orgs | Total Funding | Total Participants |
|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------|---------------|--------------------|
| \$14,000,000* | \$14,000,000* | \$0 | Not Reported | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$14,000,000* | 2,139** |

*Funding is estimated.

**Only U.S. Participants. See note below.



NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

4201 Wilson Boulevard • Arlington, VA 22230

NSF Information Center: 703-306-1234 • www.nsf.gov

The **National Science Foundation (NSF)** promotes the progress of science and engineering through the support of research and education programs. Its major emphasis is on high-quality, merit-selected research -- the search for improved understanding of the fundamental laws of nature upon which our future well-being as a nation depends. The NSF support of international activities is an integral part of its mission to promote the progress of U.S. science and engineering. In particular, the NSF recognizes the importance of 1) enabling U.S. researchers and educators to advance their work through international collaboration, and 2) helping to ensure that future generations of U.S. scientists and engineers gain professional experience early in their careers. Consistent with the international character of science and engineering, disciplinary programs throughout the NSF offer support to U.S. scientists and engineers for the international aspects of their research. NSF spends approximately \$350 million on international activities.

Division of International Programs (INT)

The INT supports an array of targeted programs covering all regions of the world, which are aimed at promoting new partnerships between U.S. scientists and engineers and their foreign colleagues. The regions covered are 1) Africa, Near East, and South Asia; 2) The Americas; 3) East Asia and the Pacific; 4) Eastern Europe and the New Independent States; 5) Japan; and 6) Western Europe. These programs have three principal objectives: human resource development, expanding cooperative research opportunities, and ensuring U.S. involvement in advanced research worldwide. Programs involving young scientists or new collaborative efforts are given preference.

In FY 1998, approximately \$14 million was spent on targeted regional programs, the International Research Fellows Program, and NSF's contribution to the Human Frontier Science Program. The regional programs include the following types of activities: cooperative research projects, dissertation enhancement

awards, joint seminars and workshops, planning visits, and undergraduate and graduate student activities. Over 2,200 U.S. scientists and engineers were supported during FY 1998.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign participants |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| \$14,000,000* | 2,139 | See Note Below |
| National Interests Addressed: | Global Issues; Advancement of Science | |

* * * * *

Cooperative Research Projects facilitate internationalization of domestic research projects whose core support is provided by other sources (often an NSF research division) by linking them with projects planned and carried out by foreign counterpart investigators. Typical awards cover two to three years of cooperation and are intended to initiate international cooperation involving new foreign partners or new types of activities with established partners. Long-standing cooperative activities are expected to have established an adequate track record to be competitive within NSF's disciplinary research programs.

Dissertation Enhancement Awards support dissertation research at overseas sites by graduate students enrolled in U.S. institutions. They cover funds for international travel, living expenses, and other items not normally available from the student's university. Priority is given to applicants who are U.S. citizens or permanent residents. Since these awards are intended to encourage the development of international experience and outlook among new generations of U.S. scientists and engineers, recipients are expected to work in close cooperation with their host country institutions.

Graduate Student Activities receive support from the Division of International Programs in a number of ways. In addition to providing assistance to graduate students in cooperative research projects, the Division funds a small number of special programs for U.S. graduate students in science and engineering. The Summer Institute for Graduate Students in Japan and Korea provides graduate students in science and engineering (including bio-medical sciences) with first-hand experience in a Japanese or Korean research environment, intensive language training, and an introduction to science and science policy infrastructure in these two countries. The Summer Research Experiences for Graduate Students is designed to introduce small groups of U.S. graduate students to Western European science and engineering in the context of a research laboratory and to initiate personal relationships that will foster the students' capability to engage in future international cooperative activity.

International Research Fellow Awards are designed to introduce scientists and engineers in the early stages of their careers to opportunities abroad for periods of three to 24 months, thereby furthering NSF's goals of establishing productive, long-term relationships between U.S. and foreign science and engineering communities. These awards are available in any field of science or engineering supported by NSF. Award recipients must be U.S. citizens or permanent residents who have earned a doctoral degree within six years before the date of application (five in the case of Japan), who expect to receive the doctoral degree by the award date, or who have equivalent experience beyond the Masters Degree level.

Joint Seminars and Workshops involving groups of U.S. and foreign counterpart investigators are intended to provide opportunities to identify common priorities in specific, well-defined research areas and, ideally, to begin preparation of cooperative research proposals. Generally, such meetings involve no more than 30 participants. Usually they involve approximately ten U.S. and ten foreign participants, with

no more than two U.S. participants from any one institution. Foreign participants may come from more than one country. Meetings must be organized in cooperation with appropriate foreign institutions, including universities or equivalent organizations, professional societies, or multilateral organizations.

Planning Visits of one to two weeks duration are intended to permit U.S. investigators to consult with prospective foreign partners to finalize plans for a cooperative activity eligible for support by the Division of International Programs. Proposals for such visits are considered only in cases where 1) there is evidence that substantial progress has already been made in planning the prospective joint activity; 2) the Division judges that face-to-face discussion is essential to complete plans; and 3) other likely sources of travel support are unavailable.

****Note:** Many of NSF's international programs are jointly funded with foreign research organizations, who support the costs of their own researchers. NSF does not maintain statistics on foreign researchers involved in NSF-supported projects.

| Total USG Funding | Agency Appropriation | Interagency Transfers | Foreign Governments | Private Sector (U.S.) | Private Sector (Foreign) | Int'l Orgs | Total Funding | Total Participants |
|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------|---------------|--------------------|
| \$5,527,000* | \$527,000* | \$5,000,000* | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$5,527,000* | 492 |

*Funds are for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.



NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

1555 Rockville Pike • Rockville, MD 20852

Public Information: 301-415-8200 • www.nrc.gov

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 licenses to ensure that they do not violate the safety rules of the Commission.

The NRC maintains a program of international nuclear safety activities in support of U.S. domestic and foreign policy interests in the safe, secure, and environmentally acceptable use of nuclear materials, energy, and in nuclear non-proliferation, as well as in support of NRC's public health and safety and national security mandates. Cooperation with foreign countries in the area of nuclear safety provides a considerably larger operational experience base than exists in the U.S. 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 34 countries. These arrangements provide communications channels that ensure the prompt reciprocal notification of power reactor safety problems that could affect both U.S. and foreign power plants. They are an important component of NRC's public health and safety and national security mandate, 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 (IAEA) in Vienna, Austria, and the Nuclear

Energy Agency (NEA) of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in Paris, France.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|-------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| \$5,527,000* | 399 | 93 |
| National Interests Addressed: | National Security; Advancement of Science | |

* * * * *

Regional Programs

New Independent States of the Former Soviet Union

NRC conducts programs with Russia, Ukraine, Armenia, and Kazakhstan. These programs have been funded through interagency agreements between NRC, the Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA), and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). 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 through purchasing of equipment.

Central and Eastern Europe

NRC also conducts programs with Hungary, Czech Republic, Slovak Republic, Bulgaria, and Lithuania. These programs have been funded through interagency agreements between NRC and USAID. NRC coordinates a range of safety assistance and some cooperative activities, as appropriate, to develop and strengthen independent nuclear regulatory authorities through training, information exchanges, cooperative efforts, and through purchasing of equipment.

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 (IAEA) and the Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA).

Developing Nations

NRC conducts a range of safety and safeguards assistance and cooperative activities with countries with less well-established nuclear programs in Asia, Latin America, and Africa for the purpose of developing and strengthening independent nuclear regulatory authorities through training, information exchange, and cooperative efforts.

Foreign Assignee Program. NRC implements an on-the-job training program for assignees from other countries, primarily from their regulatory organizations, operating under the aegis of bilateral information exchange arrangements. During FY 1998, eight people from the countries of France, South Korea, Japan, China, Spain, and Switzerland participated in the program. The assignments generally ranged from a few months to a year or more. During their time at NRC, foreign assignees often make significant contributions to the resolution of U.S. regulatory issues. At the same time, they learn the NRC's approach to nuclear safety, which helps them and their organizations understand Western safety practices. Assignees often become senior officials in their regulatory organizations during their careers.

This program is primarily funded by the sponsoring foreign government; however, the short-term assignments are funded by USAID. Financial data for assignees funded by foreign governments is not available. The assignments from Hungary and Bulgaria were approximately two weeks long and were funded by USAID.

Foreign Visitors. In addition to the activities described above, NRC receives foreign visitors at headquarters and regional offices on a regular basis. These visits include high-ranking individuals and technical delegations. The purpose of these visits is to advance bilateral cooperative agreements and assistance programs. Specific data on foreign visits to NRC are not available.

| 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 | \$233,975 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$233,975 | 44 |



OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE INSTITUTE
 1301 Emmet Street • Charlottesville, VA 22903
 Office of Public Liaison: 804-980-6200 • www.opm.gov/fei

The **Office of Personnel Management (OPM)** administers a merit system to ensure compliance with personnel laws and regulations and 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.

The Office's role is to provide guidance to agencies in operating human resources programs which effectively support their missions and to provide an array of personnel services to applicants and employees. The Office supports government program managers in their human resources management responsibilities and provides benefits to employees, retired employees, and their survivors.

Federal Executive Institute (FEI)

The FEI, located in Charlottesville, Virginia, was established in 1968. FEI is the principal training facility for senior U.S. Government officers. Since its founding, over 14,000 senior American and foreign government executives have participated in its programs.

OPM's Federal Executive Institute and Management Development Centers conduct training for government executives and managers on a fee-for-service basis. The FEI and Centers do not receive appropriated funds; government agencies reimburse OPM for training received. Over the past two years, participants from foreign governments attended programs offered by the FEI and Centers.

The **Leadership for a Democratic Society Program**, which is conducted by the FEI, develops the career executive corps. It links individual development to improved agency performance. Conducted for an interagency audience many times each fiscal year, hundreds of government executives

can attend this four-week residential training program. Program fees are paid to OPM by each executive's agency. Foreign government executives may attend this program. During FY 1998, 24 international executives attended the program, and OPM received \$181,650.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| \$0 | 0 | 24 |
| National Interests Addressed: | Democracy and Human Rights | |

* * * * *

The **Management Development Center's Management Program** in FY 1998 included 20 Saudi Arabian government officials in their regularly scheduled management courses. Total tuition fees collected were \$52,325.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| \$0 | 0 | 20 |
| National Interests Addressed: | Democracy and Human Rights | |

| Total USG Funding | Agency Appropriation | Interagency Transfers | Foreign Govts | Private Sector (U.S.) | Private Sector (Foreign) | Int'l Orgs | Total Funding | Total Participants |
|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------|---------------|--------------------|
| \$232,156,000 | \$222,000,000 | \$10,156,000 | \$611,600 | \$860,000 | \$0 | \$0 | \$233,627,600 | 5,693* |

*Figure represents average number of participants.



PEACE CORPS

1990 K Street, NW • Washington, DC 20526
Press Office: 202-606-3010 • www.peacecorps.gov

Since its origin, the **Peace Corps** has emerged as a model of citizen service on an international scale and of practical assistance to people in developing countries. More than 150,000 Americans from every background have served in the Peace Corps in 134 countries.

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, and support at the budget level approved by the Congress.

Through their service, 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 and in doing so earn respect and admiration for our country. Upon their return, they help expand Americans' understanding of the world by bringing a keen understanding of the cultures, customs, languages, and traditions of other people.

The Peace Corps is charting a course for the millennium that builds upon the lessons learned over the past 38 years in a way that makes sense for today's circumstances. Today, in 80 countries, more than 6,700 Peace Corps Volunteers are living and working alongside local people trying to build a better future. In 1999, the Peace Corps begins a multi-year plan to reach 10,000 Volunteers -- a goal that Congress enacted into law in 1985 "as the policy of the United States and a purpose of the Peace Corps."

PEACE CORPS

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|-------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| \$232,156,000 | 5,693* | 0 |
| National Interests Addressed: | Humanitarian Response; Global Issues; Foundation of Trust | |

| Total USG Funding | Agency Appropriation | Interagency Transfers | Foreign Governments | Private Sector (U. S.) | Private Sector (Foreign) | Int'l Orgs | Total Funding | Total Participants |
|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------------|---------------|--------------------|
| \$933,666 | \$0 | \$933,666 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$933,666 | 406 |



SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

450 Fifth Street, NW • Washington, DC 20549
Office of Public Affairs: 202-942-0020 • www.sec.gov

The **Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)** administers federal securities laws that seek to provide protection for investors; to ensure that securities markets are fair and honest; and, when necessary, to provide the means to enforce securities laws through sanctions.

The **Foreign Technical Assistance Program** provides training and other technical assistance to senior governmental and stock exchange officials from countries with emerging and developed securities markets. The purpose of such assistance is to encourage the development of regulatory infrastructures and to promote investor confidence in such markets. Foreign participants attending U.S. training are usually self-funded, and many participants from emerging market countries are funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) or similar foreign assistance programs.

Each year the SEC hosts the International Institute for Securities Market Development, an intensive two-week, management-level training program covering a full range of topics relevant to the development and oversight of securities markets. The Market Development Institute is intended to promote market development, capital formation, and the building of sound regulatory structures in emerging market countries. The eighth annual Market Development Institute was held in the spring of 1998, with 96 delegates from 70 countries in attendance. The SEC also offers a one-week International Institute for Securities Enforcement and Market Oversight for foreign securities regulators. This program promotes market integrity and the development of closer enforcement cooperation, and includes practical training sessions on SEC enforcement investigations, investment company and adviser inspections, broker-dealer examinations, and market surveillance. Fifty countries were represented with a total of 101 participants attending this institute.

In addition, for the past several years, the SEC has offered specialized training programs covering enforcement and market development issues for smaller groups of securities professionals from the New Independent States of the Former Soviet Union and Central and Eastern Europe. The cost of delivering these programs is fully reimbursable under an interagency agreement with USAID.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

For FY 1999, the SEC will continue its technical assistance program and will further its work under its interagency agreements with USAID.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|-------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| \$933,666 | 32 | 374 |
| National Interests Addressed: | National Security; Economic Prosperity; Law Enforcement; Democracy and Human Rights; Global Issues; Bilateral Cooperation | |

| Total USG Funding | Agency Appropriation | Interagency Transfers | Foreign Governments | Private Sector (U.S.) | Private Sector (Foreign) | Int'l Orgs | Total Funding | Total Participants |
|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------|---------------|--------------------|
| \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | 546 |



SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

1308 West High Rise, 6401 Security Boulevard • Baltimore, MD
Office of International Programs: 410-965-3558 • www.ssa.gov

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.

Office of International Programs (OIP)

The OIP of the SSA arranges programs for briefings and consultations and coordinates visits between foreign government and non-government 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 an opportunity to consult with SSA staff experts on a wide variety of issues. Programs of consultation and observation can be arranged for individuals and groups with an interest in developing and/or redesigning social security systems. Observation of various SSA operations at headquarters or in one of the field facilities may be scheduled, time permitting. Participants in the Social Security International Visitors Program are generally sponsored by their own government or by one of the international aid organizations.

In FY 1998, SSA developed 61 programs of consultation and observation for a total of 540 international visitors (including six U.S. escorts) from 41 countries.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

The Social Security Administration does not provide funding for international visitors travelling to the United States. Participants in SSA's International Visitors Program are sponsored either by the United States Information Agency, their own governments, private foundations, or international organizations.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|-------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| \$0 | 6 | 540 |
| National Interests Addressed: | Advancement of Social Security Worldwide | |

| Total USG Funding | Agency Appropriation | Interagency Transfers | Foreign Governments | Private Sector (U.S.) | Private Sector (Foreign) | Int'l Orgs | Total Funding | Total Participants |
|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------|---------------|--------------------|
| \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | 487 |



TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

400 West Summit Hill Drive • Knoxville, TN 37902
Media Relations Office: 423-632-6098 • www.tva.gov

The **Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)**, a U.S. Government-owned corporation, was established by Congress through the TVA Act in 1933 to provide a reliable supply of power at the lowest feasible price and to strengthen the regional economy. TVA's core businesses of electricity generation, electricity transmission, and integrated resource management reflects the unique nature and mission of TVA. TVA's program activities include flood control, navigation development, electric power production, recreation improvement, and forestry and wildlife development.

The **International Visitors Program** of the TVA received 487 international visitors in FY 1998. Some visitors came to TVA for general purposes (information gathering, study trips, etc.). Others visited to gather technical information. TVA has long been cooperative in sharing technical information with the world.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| \$0 | 0 | 487 |
| National Interests Addressed: | Economic Prosperity; Global Issues | |

| Total USG Funding | Agency Appropriation | Interagency Transfers | Foreign Govts | Private Sector (U.S.) | Private Sector (Foreign) | Int'l Orgs | Total Funding | Total Participants |
|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------------|
| \$3,144,061* | \$2,264,913* | \$879,148* | Not Reported | Not Reported | Not Reported | Not Reported | \$3,144,061* | 275 |

*Funds are for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.



TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

1621 North Kent Street • Arlington, VA 22209-2131
General Information: 703-875-4357 • www.tda.gov

The **Trade and Development Agency (TDA)** assists in the creation of jobs for Americans by helping U.S. companies pursue overseas business opportunities. Through the funding of feasibility studies, specialized training grants, business workshops, and various forms of technical assistance, TDA helps American businesses compete for infrastructure and industrial projects in emerging markets.

Orientation Visits, averaging approximately one week in duration, are another way U.S. suppliers can make their products known to foreign procurement officials. TDA sponsors visits to the United States by foreign officials, including procurement and technical specialists, interested in procuring American goods and services for specific projects. These officials represent both the public and private sectors. U.S. suppliers who participate are able to showcase their products and expertise, while making valuable international contacts -- all on their own home turf. In 1998, TDA sponsored 43 orientation visits, or nearly one a week. The number of visits in 1999 will probably be about the same or slightly larger.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| \$3,144,061* | 0 | 275 |
| National Interests Addressed: | Economic Prosperity | |

| Total USG Funding | Agency Appropriation | Inter-agency Transfer | Foreign Government | Private Sector (U.S.) | Private Sector (Foreign) | Int'l Orgs | Total Funding | Total Participants |
|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------------|
| \$71,837,500 | \$71,837,500 | \$0 | Not Reported | Not Reported | Not Reported | Not Reported | \$71,837,500 | 7,110* |

* Does not include foreign participants trained in third countries or U.S. technical advisors traveling overseas.



UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW • Washington, DC 20523

Center for Human Capacity Development: 202-712-0271 • www.info.usaid.gov

The **United States Agency for International Development (USAID)** was established in 1961 as an independent government agency that provides social and economic development and humanitarian assistance to advance U.S. economic and political interests overseas. USAID's participatory development activities lead to many direct benefits here in the United States. USAID focuses its activities in six primary areas: Economic Growth and Agricultural Development; Democracy and Governance; Education and Training; Population, Health, and Nutrition; Environment; and Humanitarian Assistance. This report includes information regarding individuals who have traveled to the United States to receive training. All figures contained herein do not include those foreigners trained by USAID in third countries nor U.S. technical advisors traveling overseas.

Economic Growth and Agricultural Development

USAID helps the people of developing nations become participants in the economic and political lives of their nations, thus reducing global poverty and creating markets for the United States and regional stability for all. USAID supports policy reforms in key sectors by strengthening economic and political institutions critical to good governance; by encouraging the effective functioning of markets; by supporting emerging markets and micro-enterprise; by investing in human resources; and by aiding projects to promote sustainable growth.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| \$26,710,374 | Not Reported | 2,766 |
| National Interests Addressed: | Economic Prosperity; Humanitarian Response | |

* * * * *

Democracy and Governance

Because democratic regimes contribute to peace and security in the world and because democracy and respect for human rights coincide with fundamental American values, the Administration has identified the promotion of democracy as a primary objective of U.S. foreign policy. Democratization is an essential part of sustainable development. By facilitating the protection of human rights, informed participation, and public sector accountability, democratization promotes capital investment, efficiency of public services, and citizen commitment to a productive society and economy. Faltering democracies and persistent oppression pose serious threats to the security of the United States and other nations. Stable democratic nations make the best trading partners for the United States and help promote international security.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| \$18,775,742 | Not Reported | 1,823 |
| National Interests Addressed: | National Security; Law Enforcement; Democracy and Human Rights | |

* * * * *

Human Capacity Development

Human capacity development is a fundamental building block of any stable society. Education and training are required to enable a people's full participation in community, national, and global development across generations. A nation's ability to contribute to the world economy, as well as to manage its own, is directly related to the development of its human resources. The Center for Human Capacity Development, in collaboration with regional bureaus and field missions, is responsible for implementing the Agency's goal of "Building Human Capacity Through Education and Training." The Center provides field support, technical leadership, and research to help nations and field missions improve education and training and to help develop stable, democratic countries with thriving market economics, and healthy, well-educated families.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| \$3,047,207 | Not Reported | 206 |
| National Interests Addressed: | Economic Prosperity; Democracy and Human Rights; Global Issues | |

* * * * *

Population, Health, and Nutrition

USAID supports population, health, and nutrition programs in more than 67 countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America, the Middle East, and Eastern Europe. Programs focus on family planning, child survival, prevention of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections, maternal health and nutrition, and health system reforms. The strategy for attaining USAID's goal in world population and health relies on achieving four closely related objectives: reduction in abortion and unintended pregnancies; reduction in child mortality; reduction in maternal mortality; and reduction in the transmission of sexually transmitted infections and HIV. Nutrition programs, often linked with the Agency's agricultural development activities, promote child survival and adult health goals via nutritional food development and distribution.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| \$8,794,825 | Not Reported | 695 |
| National Interests Addressed: | Global Issues | |

* * * * *

Environment

Environmental problems increasingly threaten the economic and political interests not only of the country where the problems exist, but also of neighboring countries and the world at large. Both industrial and developing nations contribute to environmental deterioration. America's own well-being is directly threatened by worldwide environmental degradation through global climate change, biodiversity loss, and natural resource depletion. In the long run, we cannot escape the effects of this degradation. USAID's programs are designed to help meet these global challenges.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| \$5,767,160 | Not Reported | 497 |
| National Interests Addressed: | Global Issues | |

* * * * *

Humanitarian Assistance

The United States traditionally has viewed humanitarian assistance as both an act of national conscience and as an investment in the future. The United States has a long and generous tradition of providing both humanitarian and development assistance programs to the victims of man-made and natural disasters.

In Latin America, the devastating effects of Hurricanes Georges and Mitch were met with an instant response from USAID. USAID is part of a government-wide relief effort and is currently working with the governments of the countries affected by the devastation.

Food Programs: USAID's Food for Peace programs (Public Law 480) support both humanitarian and sustainable development assistance in the form of U.S. agricultural commodities. The Public Law 480 program is operated jointly with the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The Title II program is managed by the Food for Peace office. It provides the vast majority of U.S. food assistance used to respond to emergencies and disasters around the world. Title II also provides resources to implement sustainable development programs targeted to improve the food security of needy people, either by the direct distribution of agricultural commodities or the use of local currencies generated by the sale of these commodities in the recipient country.

International Disaster Assistance: These programs support emergency relief and transition efforts, but are also used to improve the capacity of foreign nations to prepare and plan for disasters, mitigate their effect, and teach prevention techniques, thereby increasing the skills available locally to respond when disaster strikes. Funding also underwrites longer-term rehabilitation and recovery efforts for countries emerging from complex emergencies.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| \$8,742,192 | Not Reported | 1,123 |
| National Interests Addressed: | Humanitarian Assistance | |

* * * * *

The most accurate data available were used to calculate breakouts among these six programs for U.S.-based training for each country. Where data were not available, USAID-wide averages were used. In the aggregate, participant counts for each country, and for USAID as a whole, are believed to be accurate.

USAID Missions were not able to provide sufficient information on a timely basis for complete reporting of numbers of Technical Advisors and Third Country Trainees. USAID reports that these numbers, if available, would be substantially similar to those reported last year.

USAID is in the process of deploying *TraiNet*, a new data gathering system. Full deployment is expected by September 1999. At the time USAID data was submitted for this report, *TraiNet* was in use at 35 agency sites that together account for 43 percent of U.S. based training. *TraiNet*, when fully adopted, will allow the timely and accurate collection of data sufficient to meet IAWG requirements.

| Total USG Funding | Agency Appropriation | Interagency Transfer | Foreign Govts | Private Sector (U.S.) | Private Sector (Foreign) | Int'l Orgs | Total Funding | Total Part |
|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------|---------------|------------|
| \$295,295,940 | \$196,077,571 | \$99,218,369 | \$46,203,803 | \$117,048,510 | \$47,122,401 | \$0 | \$505,670,654 | 23,162 |



UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

301 4th Street, SW • Washington, DC 20547
Office of Public Liaison: 202-619-4355 • www.usia.gov

The **United States Information Agency (USIA)** is an independent foreign affairs agency within the executive branch of the U.S. Government. USIA explains and supports American foreign policy and promotes U.S. national interests through a wide range of overseas information programs. The agency promotes mutual understanding between the United States and other nations by conducting educational and cultural activities. USIA maintains 190 posts in 142 countries. Overseas, USIA is known as USIS, the U.S. Information Service. Pursuant to the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998, USIA will be integrated into the Department of State on October 1, 1999.

Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs

The mission of educational and cultural exchange is to promote friendly, sympathetic, and peaceful relations between the United States and other countries by fostering mutual understanding through a wide range of international programs, as authorized by the Fulbright-Hays Act. Mutual understanding is achieved by exposing foreign participants to U.S. values, language, ideas and policies, and by increasing the knowledge of Americans about foreign societies and cultures, as well as international issues important to U.S. interests. The Bureau's programs are administered overseas in cooperation with USIS posts and Fulbright binational commissions, and U.S.-based non-governmental organizations (NGOs). These institutions are essential to fulfilling the Bureau's mission.

Fulbright Academic Exchange Programs. The J. William Fulbright Educational Exchange Program was established in 1946, in the aftermath of World War II, and has become an integral part of U.S. bilateral relations with some 140 countries. Over the past five decades, approximately 225,000 people identified as emerging and current leaders in their academic fields have participated in the Fulbright

Program. The Fulbright Program remains our country's premier vehicle for intellectual engagement with the rest of the world.

In partnership with the Presidentially-appointed J. William Fulbright Foreign Scholarship Board, the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs plans and administers the J. William Fulbright Educational Exchange Program in cooperation with the bilateral Fulbright commissions and foundations operating in some 50 countries, the U.S. academic community, NGOs, U.S. diplomatic missions, foreign governments, and educational institutions. Cooperating private institutions also play a critical role in the administration of the program and help secure, among other things, private sector collaboration and financial support.

Fulbright Academic Exchanges consist of four separate programs, including the Fulbright Scholars, the Fulbright Students, the Fulbright Teacher Exchange, and the Hubert H. Humphrey Fellowship Program. The Fulbright Program annually awards about 5,000 fellowships and scholarships to American and foreign university professors, secondary school teachers, and graduate students to study, teach, lecture, or conduct research abroad and in the United States. Mid-career professionals from developing countries study and conduct internships in the United States as Humphrey fellows.

Countries critically important to U.S. security and economic interests strongly support the Fulbright program and play an active role in shaping its goals and activities. Their support sometimes exceeds the U.S. financial contribution. Consequently, Fulbright exchanges are among the more cost-effective of USG exchange activities. In FY 1998, the Fulbright program generated 54 percent 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 for the program is to achieve parity in financial support from foreign governments.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| \$97,081,148 | 2,074 | 2,866 |
| National Interests Addressed: | Foundation of Trust | |

* * * * *

Global and Special Academic Programs. Representing another aspect of the wide range of international academic exchange programs authorized by the Fulbright-Hays Act, Global Academic Programs provide programs, services, and disseminate information that help foster mutual understanding. The Global Academic Programs differ from the Fulbright Academic Exchange Programs in that Global Programs are administered independently of the J. William Fulbright Foreign Scholarship Board. Special Academic Programs represent mandated programs that reinforce the goals of the Fulbright-Hays Act in very specific ways or in specific parts of the world.

Global Academic Programs include the Study of the United States Program; the College and University Affiliations Program; Educational Advising and Student Services; and the English Language Program. The Study of the United States Program improves foreign participant understanding of the history, culture, and values of the United States, primarily through the hosting of summer and winter institutes. The College and University Affiliations Program encourages U.S.-foreign university partnerships through faculty and staff exchanges. Educational Advising and Student Services promote U.S. higher education by advising prospective foreign students, scholars, ministry officials, and others on U.S.

study opportunities. A network of 450 advising centers worldwide responds to 2.5 million inquiries annually, providing information to 60 percent of newly arriving foreign students. The 480,000 foreign students in the United States make a major contribution to the U.S. economy, resulting in over 100,000 U.S. jobs and an export services industry worth \$8.2 billion. Finally, English Language Programs, including the English Teaching Fellows Program and the English as a Foreign Language Fellows Program, support the efforts to improve target audiences' knowledge of the language and culture of the United States. Cost-sharing is fundamental to all projects and proceeds from direct teaching programs and the sale of English teaching materials, which are increasing.

Special academic programs include the Edmund S. Muskie Fellowship Program; the Near and Middle East Research and Training Act (NMERTA)/American Overseas Research Center programs; the South Pacific, Cambodia, East Timor, and Tibet special exchanges; and the Disability Exchange Clearinghouse. The Edmund S. Muskie Fellowship Program provides scholarships for study and internships in the United States to young mid-career professionals from the New Independent States (NIS) and the Baltic states. The Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs supports American Overseas Research Centers (ORCs) through a grant to the Council of American Overseas Research Centers (CAORC). The Bureau has supported graduate and post-doctoral study by U.S. scholars through ORCs since 1961. The NMERTA program was created after the Gulf War to ensure a stable source of support for enhancing knowledge in the United States about the Near East and provided the ORCs with their primary financial support for fiscal years 1992-1998. Congress will end NMERTA in 1999 and will fund the ORCs and CAORC directly.

Special exchanges for the South Pacific, Cambodia, East Timor, and Tibet provide scholarships for undergraduate, post-graduate, and professional exchanges. Finally, the Disability Exchange Clearinghouse was developed through a cooperative agreement with Mobility International USA (MIUSA) to help ensure that international exchange opportunities are adequately promoted among individuals with disabilities.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| \$31,069,000 | 445 | 524 |
| National Interests Addressed: | Economic Prosperity; Democracy and Human Rights; Foundation of Trust | |

* * * * *

The **International Visitor Program (IVP)** enables American embassies to invite current and emerging foreign leaders in government, business, trade, media, education, science and other fields to meet with U.S. counterparts and to obtain firsthand knowledge about the United States, its people, politics, and culture. Simultaneously, the program provides Americans with opportunities to network and develop contacts with professional counterparts overseas.

Officially established in 1948, the International Visitor Program emphasizes both professional and cultural learning experiences addressing the perceptions of U.S. society held by foreign decision-makers and opinion-shapers.

Typically, International Visitor Program alumni advance to positions of authority and responsibility in their countries. In 1998, the heads of government of Germany, France, Hungary, the Netherlands, Ukraine, Korea, and Colombia were among the more than 180 current and former foreign

chiefs of state, in addition to over 600 cabinet-level ministers around the world counted among alumni. In the United Kingdom, 19 alumni held cabinet or ministerial-level positions, including the prime minister. In Russia, two deputy prime ministers and the national security advisor (former speaker of the Russian parliament) are alumni. Twenty-five members of the Japanese parliament are program alumni.

The International Visitor Program benefits from a nationwide network of local "Councils for International Visitors" (CIVs) throughout the United States. These community-based organizations assist arriving visitors and help plan their local professional and cultural activities. CIVs operate in 43 U.S. states and are supported by a corps of 800,000 local volunteers.

Significant cost-sharing is leveraged through partner organizations. The CIV network raises individual, corporate, and state and local government support for the program. In FY 1998, the program leveraged 53 percent of its gross support from such sources.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|--------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| \$41,442,000 | 0 | 4,365 |
| National Interests Addressed: | National Security; Economic Prosperity; American Citizens and Borders; Law Enforcement; Democracy and Human Rights; Humanitarian Response; Global Issues; Foundation of Trust | |

* * * * *

Professional and Citizen Exchange Programs primarily aim to increase understanding and acceptance of U.S. strategic goals by foreign decision makers, opinion leaders, and publics by developing cadres of foreign leaders and publics whose knowledge, skills, and abilities have been informed by exposure to American values, ideas, models, and traditions, and who will have a multiplier effect on their societies; and by providing accurate and authoritative information to target audiences.

Citizen exchanges are flexible tools for dealing with often contentious U.S. foreign policy issues. They bolster U.S. strategic goals and traditional alliances through merit-based grants to non-profit institutions, including local community organizations, professional associations, and universities, aimed at addressing these goals. The grants involve a wide variety of American citizens, from judges to scientists to grass-roots volunteers, from artists to business leaders to high school students. Hundreds of thousands of U.S. and foreign citizens are touched by these programs through exchanging ideas, addressing conflicts, and constructing solutions to global problems.

Professional 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. Moreover, these exchanges provide fertile ground for public-private partnerships, such as creative joint efforts with the American Council for Young Political Leaders, Sister Cities International, and Partners of the Americas.

Cultural exchanges support American overseas presence in visual arts, performing arts, film, and literature -- with an emphasis on regions where there is an unmet need for knowledge of the United States and its creativity. Cultural exchanges demonstrate the vitality of U.S. society's "cultural signature" in the

world. Tools include exhibitions and performances made possible through private sector funding; assuring U.S. participation in international arts festivals and exhibitions; partnering with the film industry to provide American feature films for international festivals and official ambassadorial screenings; and artist exchanges.

Youth exchanges, primarily of secondary-level students, largely consist of an academic-year in the United States for young people from the former Soviet Union and Germany. Living with American host families across the nation opens the door to understanding our country -- its people and system of government. Foreign youth return to their homes speaking English and having acquired affection for America, democracy, and American life. Young Americans also study and live in Germany and participate in short-term exchanges in the NIS.

Special Professional/Cultural Programs are those programs of special interest to the Congress. The Congress-Bundestag Youth Exchange Program (CBYX), for example, is an official exchange program of the governments of the United States and Germany. Since FY 1983, both national legislatures have provided funding to enable the participation of more than 10,700 American and German high school students and young professionals to improve career skills through formal study and work experience in each other's country. Other special programs include the Mike Mansfield Fellowship Program; the Claude and Mildred Pepper Memorial Scholarship Program; the Central European Executive Education Program; the U.S./Mexico Conflict Resolution Center; the Institute for Representative Government and the Center for Irish Management.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|--------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| \$25,484,000 | 2,484 | 2,324 |
| National Interests Addressed: | National Security; Economic Prosperity; Law Enforcement; Democracy and Human Rights; Global Issues; Foundation of Trust; Free Flow of Information | |

* * * * *

Interagency Appropriation Transfer Programs. Under the auspices of the Freedom for Russia and Emerging Eurasian and Open Markets Support Act of 1992, known as the Freedom Support Act, USIA administers a host of training and exchange programs that are geared towards providing current and emerging NIS leaders with the experience and skills necessary to help build democratic infrastructures and market economies in their societies. USIA programs target high school, university, post-graduate, and professional audiences to embrace the widest possible number of emerging leaders. The length and scope of these programs range from short-term visits to full academic degree programs. A list of the programs follows:

Graduate Exchanges; Undergraduate Exchanges; Young Leaders Program; Junior Faculty Development Program; Fellowships in Contemporary Issues; Future Leaders Exchange Program (FLEX); Teacher Exchange Program; Freedom Support Grants; Community Connections; Presidential Management Training Initiative; Productivity Enhancement Program; Professional Training Programs; U.S./European Union Democracy Programs; University Partnerships; Secondary School Linkage Program; Teaching Excellence Awards; Civics for Secondary Education; and the Internet Access Training Program (IATP).

The general goals of the Freedom Support Act programs are: 1) to provide opportunities for citizens of Russia and the New Independent States to familiarize themselves with the U.S. educational, political, and economic systems and the American way of life by visiting the United States; 2) to equip a broad base of current and future leaders and professionals in the NIS with specialized skills and practical experience needed to develop and support free enterprise and democratic governance, and; 3) to build sustainable U.S.-NIS personal and institutional linkages which can facilitate trade, investment, technology transfer, and cooperation on global issues of mutual concern.

The Ron Brown Fellowship Program was established in 1994 as the Central and Eastern European graduate fellowship program. It is an assistance program funded under the Support for Eastern European Democracies (SEED) Act of 1989. The goal of the program is to prepare future leaders from Central and Eastern European countries through education and training in fields considered critical to assisting in their transition to democratic practices and free market economies.

The USIA Office of International Visitors also hosted visitors from Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, and Serbia-Montenegro during FY 1998 under the auspices of the SEED Act. Participants were primarily representatives of the ruling and opposition political parties, the media, academia, and NGOs. They conducted group projects that were planned by USIA in collaboration with non-governmental programming organizations exploring the concept of political pluralism and ethnic tolerance in the United States. Participants also examined media coverage of elections.

The Cyprus-American Scholarship Program (CASP) was established in 1981 with the purpose of assisting in the economic and social development of Cyprus through the provision of scholarships for Cypriot graduate and undergraduate students to study in the United States and through the provision of short term professional training for Cypriot leaders. Since 1989, USIA has signed annual Interagency Agreements with USAID for the transfer of funds and responsibility to USIA for the implementation of the CASP program. USIA uses the services of the Cyprus Fulbright Commission and AMIDEAST to administer the program.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| \$77,310,000 | 773 | 5,148 |
| National Interests Addressed: | National Security; Economic Prosperity; Democracy and Human Rights | |

* * * * *

Other Appropriation Programs. The Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships Program was created in 1953, in honor of President Eisenhower, to promote 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.

The Eisenhower Program brings professionals who are rising leaders in their respective countries to the United States, and sends their U.S. counterparts abroad, on a custom-designed program for each participant. This fellowships program is comprised of three major components: 1) the Multi-Nation Program brings one Fellow from each of two dozen countries to the United States; 2) the Single Nation or

Single Area Program enables 10 or more Fellows from a variety of disciplines to visit the United States from a single country or area; and, 3) the USA Program sends U.S. citizens abroad -- primarily to study in the emerging democracies of Eastern Europe.

The East-West Center was established by Congress in 1960 to promote better relations and understanding between the United States and other nations in the Asia-Pacific region through cooperative study, training, and research.

A national and regional educational and research institution, the East-West Center's studies address issues of contemporary policy relevance in U.S. relations with Asia and the Pacific. The Center also offers a variety of degree and professional educational and dialogue opportunities focused on these same issues. Approximately 1,000 scholars, government and business leaders, journalists, young political leaders, and other professionals participate each year in Center programs.

The North-South Center, established in 1984, serves as a national and hemispheric source of information and analysis about Western Hemisphere policy issues. It promotes better relations between the United States and the nations of Latin America, the Caribbean, and Canada by combining programs of public policy, cooperative study, research, and training.

In 1990, the Congress authorized federal funding for the Center in the North-South Center Act. The Center contributes to more effective policy-making on social, political, and economic issues. In addition to publications and conferences, research programs include: The North-South Scholars Program for graduate-level education and training; the National Linkages Program for policy issues discussion and outreach; and the Capacity and Institution Building Program for in-country education and training.

The Israeli-Arab Scholarship Program is funded by an interest-paying, congressionally mandated endowment which was established in 1991. The program allows highly qualified Arab citizens of Israel to study in institutions of higher learning in the United States, providing them both graduate education and an overview of American society and culture. Students are selected through a merit-based competition administered by USIS Tel Aviv. The program is a multi-year activity.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|--------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| \$17,839,348 | 170 | 635 |
| National Interests Addressed: | National Security; Economic Prosperity; American Citizens and Borders; Law Enforcement; Democracy and Human Rights; Humanitarian Response; Global Issues | |

* * * * *

The Bureau of Information

The Bureau of Information acquires, produces, and distributes information and expert advice and programs speakers and specialists to U.S. Information Service field posts overseas in order to support vital U.S. foreign policy interests.

U.S. Speakers, Specialists and the Professionals-in-Residence Programs. U.S.

Speakers/Specialists are drawn from both the public and private sector and are recruited to speak and consult on such matters as international security, trade policy, narcotics, and the environment. Individuals who travel abroad under the U.S. Speakers/Specialist program serve from two days to two weeks. Professionals-in-Residence are recruited for tours of up to ten months as consultants to media outlets, government ministries, parliaments, and other organizations promoting the development of democratic institutions. Tele- and video-conference program links to foreign audiences enable American officials and experts to participate in -- or even to initiate -- foreign press conferences, lectures, interactive seminars, and one-on-one interviews.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|--------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| \$4,041,324 | 1,073 | 0 |
| National Interests Addressed: | National Security; Economic Prosperity; American Citizens and Borders; Law Enforcement; Democracy and Human Rights; Humanitarian Response; Global Issues | |

* * * * *

The Bureau of Broadcasting

The Bureau of Broadcasting presents an effective and timely method to reach a global audience. The U.S. Information Agency's radio and TV services -- the Voice of America, WORLDNET Television and Film Service, and Radio and TV Marti -- broadcast world, regional, and U.S. news; commentaries; editorials; roundtable discussions; features; and programs about the United States, its people, and its foreign and national policy.

International Media Training Program. The International Media Training Center (IMTC) is an element of the Office of Affiliate Relations, Media Training, and Research of the International Broadcasting Bureau, USIA. The IMTC actively supports the mission of developing and maintaining democracy throughout the world through the development of a free and independent media. The IMTC places special emphasis on providing training to indigenous media of emerging or developing democracies.

IMTC training programs provide training in media-related skills and subjects to key media personnel. Programs generally consist of workshops held in the host country or in Washington, D.C. Workshops include topics such as sales, management, news writing, editing, production, and producing balanced newscasts. Workshops are structured for approximately 8-10 participants each.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| \$1,029,120 | 27 | 254 |
| National Interests Addressed: | Democracy and Human Rights | |

| Total USG Funding | Agency Appropriation | Interagency Transfers | Foreign Governments | Private Sector (U.S.) | Private Sector (Foreign) | Int'l Orgs | Total Funding | Total Participants |
|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------|---------------|--------------------|
| \$954,890 | \$954,890 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$10,000 | \$50,000 | \$1,014,890 | 316* |

*Figure represents estimates (average numbers of participants were calculated for the Jennings Randolph Fellowship Program and the Special Initiative on Religion, Ethics, and Human Rights).



UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE

1550 M Street, NW • Washington, DC 20005
Public Affairs: 202-429-4828 • www.usip.org

The **United States Institute of Peace** is an independent, nonpartisan federal institution created and funded by Congress to strengthen the nation's capacity to promote the peaceful resolution of international conflict. Established in 1984, the Institute has its origins in the tradition of American statesmanship that seeks to limit international violence and to achieve just peace based on freedom and human dignity. The Institute seeks to expand knowledge about ways to achieve a more peaceful world through an array of programs, including those listed below. The Institute is governed by a bipartisan, 15-member board of directors, including ex officio members in federal service and 11 individuals appointed from outside federal service 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.

The **Jennings Randolph Fellowship Program** helps to fulfill the Institute's mandate in building a worldwide network of international affairs experts who can contribute to resolving the daunting problems of the post-Cold War world. The program supports the basic mission of the Institute by seeking to develop knowledge about the sources and nature of international conflict, about ways to prevent, manage, and resolve violent conflicts on the world scene, and about how to promote reconciliation and sustain peace. Through the projects it supports, the program seeks to further the Institute's goal of supporting policy assessments and applying such knowledge to discussion of policy; to the facilitation of dialogue among competing parties in international conflicts; to the training of practitioners; to the education of teachers and students; and to improving public understanding of international affairs. In FY 1998, 26 fellowships averaging one year in duration were awarded.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|--------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| \$622,000 | 12* | 10* |
| National Interests Addressed: | Law Enforcement; Global Issues; National Security; Economic Prosperity; Democracy and Human Rights; Humanitarian Response | |

* * * * *

International Conflict Resolution Skills Training (ICREST) seminars are intended to increase the store of knowledge and practical skills available to political, military, and humanitarian professionals for preventing, managing, and working toward the resolution of violent international conflict. Drawing on the best national and international talent from governments, research institutions, academia, international and non-governmental organizations, ICREST participants are exposed to leading methods and techniques. Seminars, which are held in Washington and abroad, typically include both governmental and non-governmental professionals from the U.S. and abroad. In addition to sharing expertise and lessons learned with one another, teaching methods include presentation and discussion sessions, working groups, case-studies, role-plays, and simulation exercises. In this manner, participants are provided an opportunity to: 1) apply concepts and principles when developing strategies for dealing with complex problems; 2) test new techniques and further practice particular skills; and 3) analyze conditions under which one or another conflict resolution approach may be most appropriate.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| \$160,000 | 90 | 114 |
| National Interests Addressed: | Law Enforcement; Global Issues; National Security; Humanitarian Response | |

* * * * *

The **Research and Studies Program** analyzes, conceptualizes, and disseminates policy-relevant knowledge on salient issues affecting international conflict and peace-building. It bridges the gap between cutting-edge academic research and the pressing concerns of the policy community. A broad range of short- and long-term projects explore a spectrum of conflicts and their underlying causes. In so doing, they illuminate the instruments of diplomacy, civil society, and the rule of law in a rapidly changing and complex information age.

The Research and Studies program utilizes a combination of internal and external experts to help create analytical frameworks for long-term projects. It also convenes a range of topical workshops, conferences, and seminars, which bring together both practitioners and academics, governmental and non-governmental officials, and domestic and foreign audiences.

Research projects for FY 1998 focused on Europe, North Korea, Bosnia and the Balkans, Turkey, and a series of African crises. All of the Program's work is closely integrated with other Institute efforts, most notably the Institute's special initiatives (Bosnia Initiative; Rule of Law Initiative; Religion, Ethics, and Human Rights Initiative), as well as the Fellowship, Grant, Education and Training Programs and the Office of Communications.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| \$66,990 | 14 | 13 |
| National Interests Addressed: | Law Enforcement; National Security; Economic Security; Democracy and Human Rights; Humanitarian Response | |

* * * * *

The **Rule of Law Initiative** focuses on the proposition, as declared by the 52-nation Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), that "societies based on...the rule of law are prerequisites for...the lasting order of peace, security, justice and cooperation." The Rule of Law Initiative seeks to build upon and refine principles on the rule of law articulated by the OSCE and other bodies and to provide practical guidance for their implementation. Program activities include research, conferences, consultation, and writing focusing on such questions as transitions from authoritarian to democratic governance, the treatment of war crimes, principles of constitutionalism, and the translation of international standards or norms into national laws and practices.

Work is continuing on implementation of the recommendations produced at the July 1997 Roundtable on Justice and Reconciliation in Bosnia and Herzegovina held in Strasbourg, France. In 1998 progress was made on several of the proposals that emerged from the roundtable, including those concerning the International Criminal Tribunal in The Hague; specifically the "rules of the road," which regulate arrest and trial of alleged war criminals by domestic authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the creation of an ombudsmen institution in Republika Srpska, and the establishment of a Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| \$35,000 | 7 | 1 |
| National Interests Addressed: | Law Enforcement; Economic Security; Democracy and Human Rights | |

* * * * *

The **Special Initiative on Religion, Ethics and Human Rights (REHR)** was established by the Institute in 1989 to explore the significance of religion and ideology as both sources of conflict and sources of peace. Program activities include research projects, conferences, and outreach to individuals, organizations, and agencies concerned with these subjects. The research and writing underscore and elaborate on the significance of these subjects for international peace and security, with special attention being given to the religious aspects of ethnic identity, the close link between nationalism and ideological and religious beliefs, and the human rights tradition as a guarantor of the freedom of conscience.

Special projects include a multi-year study of religious nationalism, a project reviewing U.S. policy toward politically active Islamic movements, and a series of interfaith dialogues. The program has also been concerned with the broader issues of human rights and foreign policy.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|-------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| \$70,900 | 21* | 34* |
| National Interests Addressed: | Democracy and Human Rights; International Interfaith Cooperation | |

* * * * *

The **Institute's Grant Program** has two principal grantmaking components (unsolicited grants and solicited 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, that data are not included in this inventory.

| Total USG Funding | Agency Appropriation | Interagency Transfers | Foreign Governments | Private Sector (U.S.) | Private Sector (Foreign) | Int'l Orgs | Total Funding | Total Participants |
|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------|---------------|--------------------|
| \$235,000 | \$160,000 | \$75,000 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$235,000 | 1,576 |



UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE

475 L'Enfant Plaza, SW • Washington, DC 20260-6500
 202-314-7159 (phone), 202-314-7160 (fax) • ewittman@email.usps.gov

The **United States Postal Service (USPS)** provides mail processing and delivery services to individuals and businesses within the United States. The Service is committed to serving customers through the development of efficient mail-handling systems and operates its own planning and engineering programs. It is also the responsibility of the Postal Service to protect the mails from loss or theft and to apprehend those who violate postal laws.

Through its **Visitors Program**, the United States Postal Service arranges appointments, briefings, and technical discussions and coordinates visits of its postal facilities for representatives of foreign postal administrations interested in studying the 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 area, the Western Hemisphere area, and the European area. The average length of stay is from one to two days.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| \$235,000 | 968 | 608 |
| National Interests Addressed: | Economic Prosperity | |

| Total USG Funding | Agency Appropriation | Interagency Transfers | Foreign Governments | Private Sector (U.S.) | Private Sector (Foreign) | Int'l Orgs | Total Funding | Total Participants |
|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------|---------------|--------------------|
| \$531,959 | \$324,659 | \$207,300 | \$0 | \$136,462 | \$0 | \$0 | \$668,421 | 50 |



WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS

1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW • Washington, DC 20523

Public Inquiries: 202-691-4188 • wwics.si.edu

The **Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars** was created by Congress in 1968 (Public Law 90-637) as the official national memorial to Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States from 1913-1921. Woodrow Wilson was a scholar -- a college teacher and university president -- as well as a politician and international statesman. He believed that people who study the world and people who must take public action in it should share ideas and experiences with each other, because both are engaged in "a common enterprise". The Center in a strictly nonpartisan fashion aims to foster scholarship and promote the exchange of views between scholars and decision makers that Woodrow Wilson envisioned.

The **Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars** sponsors research, meetings, and publications in virtually all academic disciplines, with an emphasis on the social sciences and humanities. In testimony to the goals of Woodrow Wilson, the Center strives to be a nexus between the policy making and academic communities; as such fellowships at the Center largely, though not exclusively, focus on issues that are of interest to and provide critical context for the world of public affairs.

In FY 1998 the Wilson Center hosted a total of 113 scholars on programs lasting from one to ten months. Forty-four percent of the Center's 1998 scholarships went to researchers from outside the United States.

International scholars come to the Wilson Center on a variety of programs, all of which are aimed at post-graduate researchers and practitioners of equivalent rank. These programs include the Center's Fellowship and Public Policy Scholar programs, which bring distinguished scholars and practitioners to the Center for three to twelve months to conduct their own research. In addition, the Center's regional programs bring international scholars to the Center for shorter periods of time. The Kennan Institute funds

young scholars from the former Soviet Union for four-month research scholarships in Washington, D.C. Private funds also allow the Kennan Institute to support one-month exchange stays for scholars from any country who need to use the resources of the Washington, D.C. area to complete their research on the former Soviet Union. In addition, the Latin America Program uses private funds to bring junior scholars to the Center for six-month periods and the Division of International Studies hosts scholars for six months who are studying the Cold War.

| U.S. Government Funding | Number of U.S. Participants | Number of Foreign Participants |
|--------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| \$531,959 | 0 | 50 |
| National Interests Addressed: | National Security; Democracy and Human Rights; Global Issues | |