



# **FY 2000 Inventory of Programs**

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

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## INTRODUCTION

International exchanges and training programs play a critical role in the realization of U.S. foreign policy objectives. In an increasingly interdependent and interconnected world, individuals reach across borders to explore common goals, promote cooperation, and foster progress at home and abroad. The U.S. Government recognizes the value of these endeavors by sponsoring activities that span the globe and involve all segments of society. Programs as diverse as cultural exchanges, joint scientific research, law enforcement training, and study abroad all fall under the rubric of exchanges and training programs. All serve to promote our national interests and strengthen the bonds of our global community.

The Interagency Working Group on U.S. Government-Sponsored International Exchanges and Training (IAWG) serves, in part, as a clearinghouse for information on federally-sponsored international exchanges and training activities.<sup>1</sup> The foundation of the IAWG's clearinghouse efforts is this annual *Inventory of U.S. Government-Sponsored Exchanges and Training Programs*. The information contained in this inventory illustrates the extensive depth and breadth of U.S. exchanges and training activities around the world and demonstrates the important role they play in meeting U.S. foreign policy goals. Moreover, the foreign affairs community within the U.S. Government can use this inventory as a resource to assist them in reducing, avoiding, and eliminating duplication and overlap as they review, initiate, and execute their international programs.

The primary audience for the annual inventory consists of federal agencies, diplomatic missions overseas, and nongovernmental entities that focus on international affairs. To reach our primary audience, and to ensure a wide distribution of the inventory to other interested individuals and organizations, the IAWG produces an electronic version of the inventory (available through the IAWG's website: [www.iawg.gov](http://www.iawg.gov)) and a print version (albeit a limited number of copies) for those without Internet access.

Since FY 1997, the IAWG has published the Inventory of Programs as part of its *Annual Report*. (The *Annual Report* includes critical analyses and in-depth examinations of various issues and topics pertinent to international exchanges and training.) This year we are pleased to announce that we have undertaken a new format. Instead of including the inventory as an appendix to the *Annual Report*, we are producing

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<sup>1</sup> The clearinghouse function of the IAWG is included in its Presidential and Congressional mandates. Further detail regarding the creation and purpose of the IAWG can be found in Executive Order 13055, issued on July 15, 1997, and the FY 1999 Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Appropriations Act (Public Law 105-277, Section 2414), included in Appendix C.



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the FY 2000 inventory as a separate document. This procedural change recognizes the value of the inventory in its own right, tightens the focus of each publication, and makes both of them easier to access and use.

The IAWG works with federal departments and agencies to compile the information provided in this inventory. From program descriptions to national interests to numbers of U.S. and foreign participants, the IAWG uses the material it gathers to portray the range and scope of international exchanges and training activities undertaken by the United States Government in a given fiscal year.

Since our inception, we have striven to develop a process that enables us to capture accurate and complete data. We expanded our outreach to program administrators and made vast improvements to our data collection system. Feedback (in the form of positive reinforcement as well as constructive criticism) from our contacts in the various agencies helps us to refine the process even further. Yet, collecting this data and reporting it in a uniform fashion remains one of our most difficult tasks.

Many agencies face internal data management challenges that inhibit their ability to fully report on their international exchanges and training activities. In addition, agencies collect and report data in vastly different ways. Some entities, for example, report only those program participants who cross international borders, while others include program participants who were trained in their home country. Counting individuals trained in their home country greatly improves the clarity of program data and presents a more accurate illustration of the impact of U.S. investments in this area. Without these figures, the IAWG can not calculate the true impact of overseas training programs.

Financial data also presents problems. Many agencies do not maintain data on non-U.S. Government contributions to programs and/or do not compile separate financial statistics on exchanges and training components of larger programs. In sum, there is no single across-the-board approach to, or mechanism for, record-keeping by federal agencies involved with international exchanges and training programs.

For the FY 2000 inventory, the IAWG attached caveats, when appropriate, to the data submitted by departments and agencies as a means of addressing many of the issues mentioned above. A short explanation for each caveat appears in Appendix A, along with a glossary of acronyms and abbreviations featured in the inventory. Many agencies also included notes in the text of their program descriptions to provide further elucidation on the reported data.

## SUMMARY OF INVENTORY INFORMATION

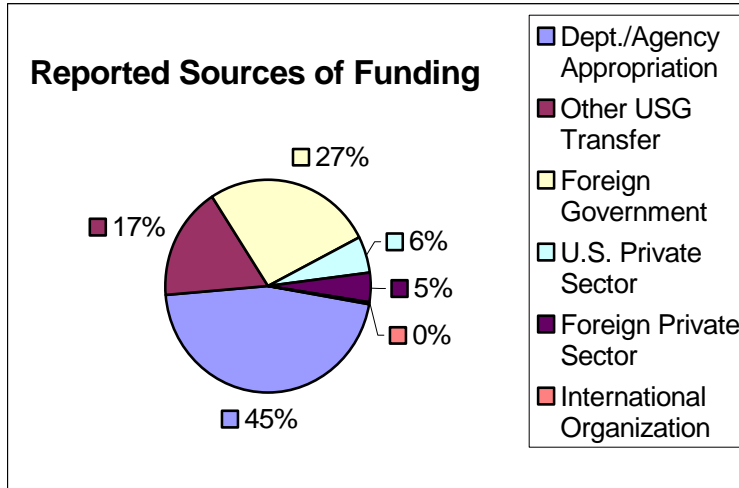
International exchanges and training activities sponsored by the U.S. Government address myriad foreign policy goals and utilize varied approaches and methodologies. For FY 2000, 14 Cabinet-level departments and 26 independent agencies reported 175 international exchanges and training programs to the IAWG. Several of these, most notably those submitted by the State Department's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, the Department of Energy, and the U.S. Agency for International Development, reflect aggregates of numerous smaller programs and activities.

Data submitted reflect the expenditure of \$1.068 billion in federal funds, 73 percent of which is represented by department/agency appropriations and 27 percent by transfers between departments and agencies. Federal investment leveraged nearly \$630 million from non-U.S. Government sources. These non-USG contributions reflect 27 percent in contributions by the private sector (15 percent U.S. and 12

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percent foreign), 72 percent by foreign governments, and less than 1 percent by international organizations.

The IAWG estimates that actual non-USG contributions to exchanges and training programs exceed the reported figures. More than half of the federal organizations providing data to the IAWG do not actively track nor report non-USG leveraging or contributions to their programs. Non-USG leveraging of USG exchanges and training provides a means for demonstrating not only the value of these programs, but the ability of the U.S. Government to achieve substantial programming yield with limited outlay.

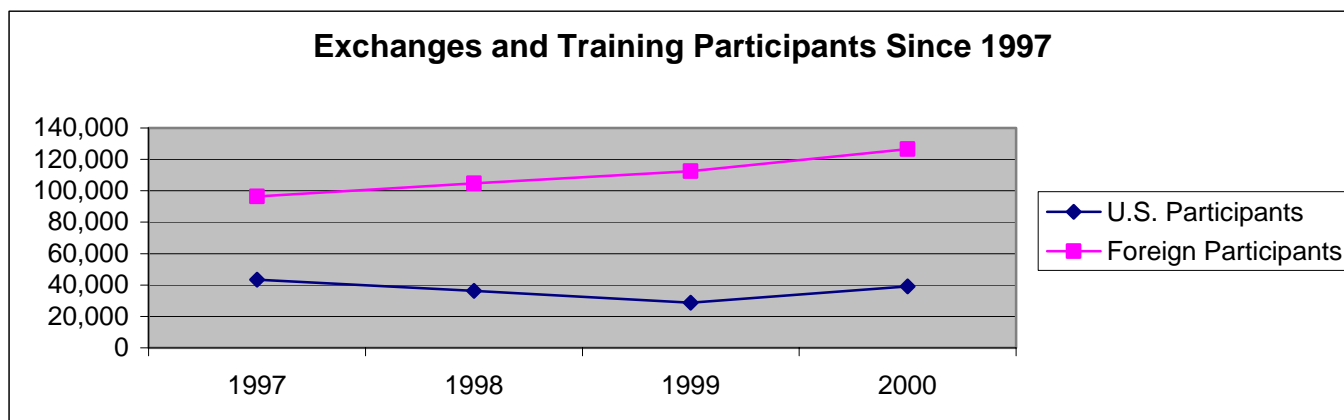


The majority of reporting agencies do not associate funding information with specific countries. While 85 percent of the funding reported to the IAWG is broken down by geographic region, only 37 percent is identified specifically by country.

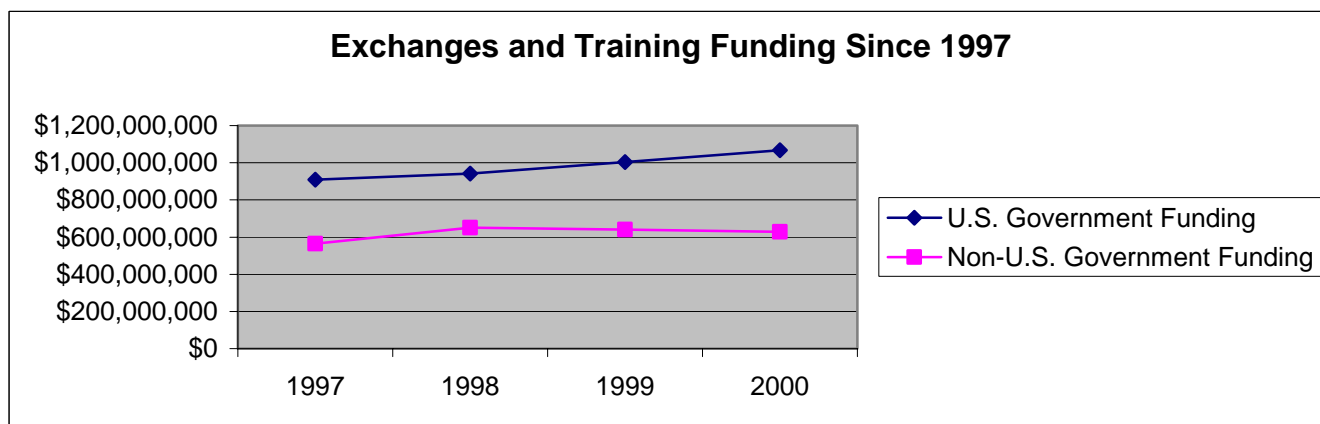
Geographic Region	Reported Funding (USG and Non-USG)	Percent of Total
East Asia and the Pacific	\$222,270,238	13%
Europe	\$405,006,929	24%
Near East	\$214,570,566	13%
New Independent States	\$250,474,676	15%
South Asia	\$29,205,188	2%
Sub-Saharan Africa	\$139,135,017	8%
Western Hemisphere	\$187,107,922	11%
Not Attributed	\$250,284,022	14%

## INTRODUCTION

The illustrations below show trends over the past four years of the IAWG's data collection efforts.



Participant numbers may be skewed by the gradual inclusion of in-country training participants between 1998 and the present.



For the FY 2000 Inventory of Programs, 32 previously reported programs (from either fiscal years 1998 or 1999) were not included. The majority of these have either been discontinued or had no program activities in FY 2000. Data from eleven other programs that had previously been reported individually were aggregated and included with other program activities. Eight new programs were added to the inventory. Several organizations that normally conduct international exchanges and training activities have been omitted from this year's inventory because they did not report or have any program activity in FY 2000. However, it is important to note that they are contributors to the international exchanges and training community. They are the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, the Marine Mammal Commission, the Immigration and Naturalization Service (Department of Justice), the Office of Thrift Supervision (Department of the Treasury), and the United States Secret Service (Department of the Treasury).

Inventory data is submitted to the IAWG by federal departments and agencies using the Federal Exchanges Data System/world wide web (FEDS/www). FEDS/www is a multi-tiered, web-based system that can be downloaded by agency representatives and utilized from their desktops both to submit data to the IAWG and to generate reports directly from the IAWG's database of programs. This provides an unprecedented level of access to international exchanges and training data to all government agencies.

(More information on the FEDS/www system and the benefits it provides to federal program administrators is available in Appendix B.)

## INVENTORY STRUCTURE

The inventory is divided into three primary sections:

**Section I: Summary Inventory Information** -- This section includes charts and graphs illustrating the dispersal of international exchanges and training programs (by number of participants) throughout the federal government and regions of the world. It also includes information on the types of programs represented and the national interests.

**Section II: Participants by Region/Country** -- This section includes tables indicating the aggregated number of U.S. and foreign exchanges and training participants by world region and country. It includes tables showing the professional categorization of participants and their dispersal among various fields of activity.

**Section III: Agency Program Inventories** -- This section provides a detailed organization-by-organization accounting of every international exchanges and training program reported to the IAWG. The following categories of information appear in the agency program inventories:

- Aggregated program data for each reporting entity: This information appears in a header on the first page of each entry. It includes the following:

Total USG funding: The sum of all USG funds (agency appropriation and interagency transfers) expended for a given program/activity.

Agency appropriation: USG funds allocated for implementing programs and activities from the agency's appropriated budget. This category excludes staff salaries and overhead costs.

Interagency transfers: USG funds provided for program/activity implementation by an agency other than the implementing agency.

Non-USG funding: Financial contributions or cost sharing provided by non-USG sources, such as foreign governments, the private sector (U.S. and foreign), and international organizations. (Many agencies do not quantify or collect this information.)

Total funding: The combination of all reported sources of funding.

Total number of participants: This figure includes the aggregated number of participants from all of the reporting entity's programs. Depending on the department/agency, these numbers may include program participants who did not travel outside their country of residence. U.S. participants can include, but are not limited to, government employees, contractors, grant recipients, and private sector partners. Several agencies did not report information on U.S. trainers and technical advisors.

- Primary reporting entity contact information: Mailing addresses, public inquiry phone numbers, and website information for each department/agency.

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- Department/agency/program descriptions.
- Program specific data: The number of U.S. and foreign participants reported for the program, as well as the amount of U.S. Government funding expended on the program, appears below each program description.
- National interests addressed: The U.S. national interests addressed by the program also follow each program. The State Department's *International Affairs Strategic Plan* identifies 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. (Agencies supplied their own definitions of national interests for programs that did not fit within the State Department's designations.) Many of these national interests also include subordinate strategic objectives. These are noted, where applicable, in parentheses after the listed national interest. National interests and strategic objectives include:

National Security: Protecting the United States and/or "vital" U.S. interests from threats or potential threats of a military nature. Traditional diplomacy through establishment of alliances and country-to-country relations helps to achieve national security, but U.S. interests may require more aggressive action to prevent, manage, and resolve ethnic conflicts, civil wars, territorial disputes, and humanitarian disasters anywhere in the world. Strategic objectives include:

-- Regional Stability: Ensure that local and regional instabilities do not threaten the security and well-being of the United States or its allies.

-- Weapons of Mass Destruction: Eliminate the threat to the United States and its allies from weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and destabilizing conventional arms.

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. Strategic objectives include:

-- Open Markets: Open world markets to increase trade and free the flow of goods, services, and capital.

-- U.S. Exports: Expand U.S. exports to \$1.2 trillion early in the 21st Century.

-- Economic Development: Promote broad-based growth in developing and transitional economies.

-- Global Growth and Stability: Increase global economic growth and stability.

American Citizens and Borders: The U.S. Government prepares the nation for emergency situations, promotes host government respect for the rights of American citizens, and helps reduce hazards to and promotes the safety and security of those U.S. citizens living and traveling abroad. 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

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to preclude or restrict entry or residence not deemed to be in the U.S. national interest. Strategic objectives include:

- American Citizens: Enhance the ability of American citizens to travel and live abroad securely.
- Travel and Immigration: Control how immigrants and nonimmigrants enter and remain in the United States.

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. Strategic objectives include:

- Law Enforcement: Minimize the impact of international crime on the United States and its citizens.
- Illegal Drugs: Reduce significantly from 1997 levels the entry of illegal drugs into the United States.
- Counterterrorism: Reduce international terrorist attacks, especially on the United States and its citizens.

Democracy and Human Rights: The United States supports democracy building abroad both for its own sake -- because it is consistent with our values -- and to advance other national interests. The primary goal is to increase foreign government adherence to democratic practices and respect for human rights.

Humanitarian Response: U.S. values emphasize the need for a humanitarian response to certain situations in order to prevent or minimize the human costs of conflict and natural disasters. The United States 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.

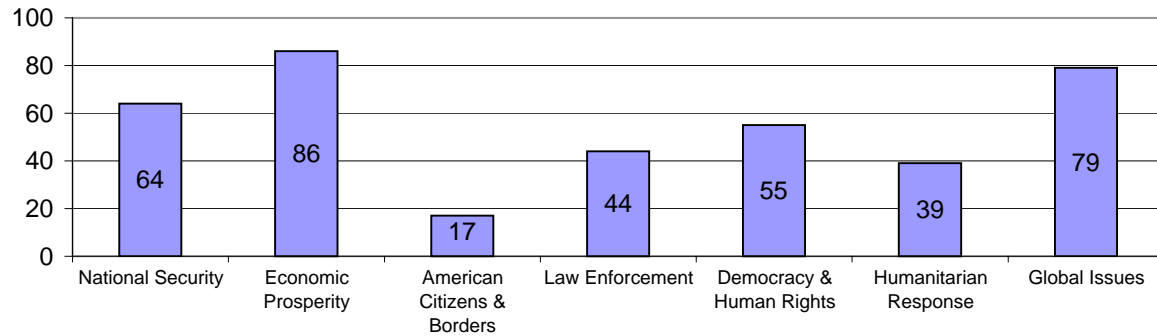
Global Issues: Activities under this category are developed to have an impact on the global or U.S. environment, global population growth, and/or curtailing the risk of infectious disease to the U.S. population. Strategic objectives include:

- Environment: Secure a sustainable global environment in order to protect the United States and its citizens from the effects of international environmental degradation.
- Health: Protect human health and reduce the spread of infectious diseases.
- Population: Stabilize world population growth.

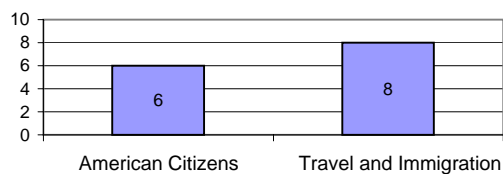
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## **SECTION I: SUMMARY INVENTORY INFORMATION**

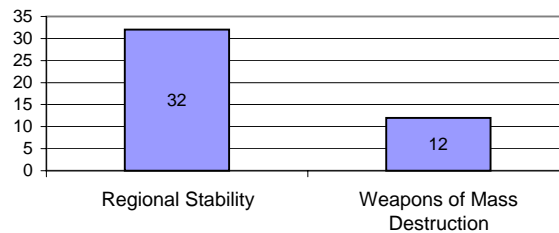
## Number of Programs Addressing Specified National Interests



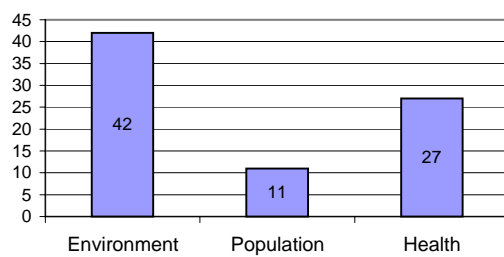
### American Citizens & Borders Subset



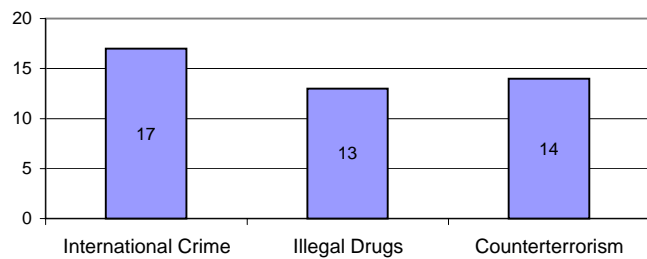
### National Security Subset



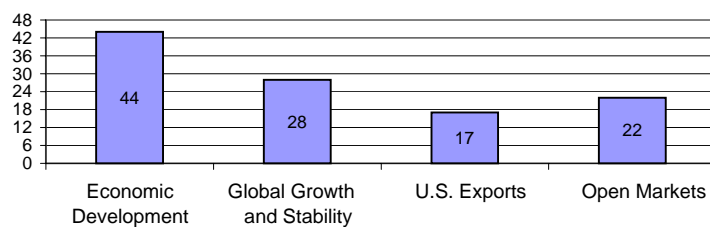
### Global Issues Subset



### Law Enforcement Subset

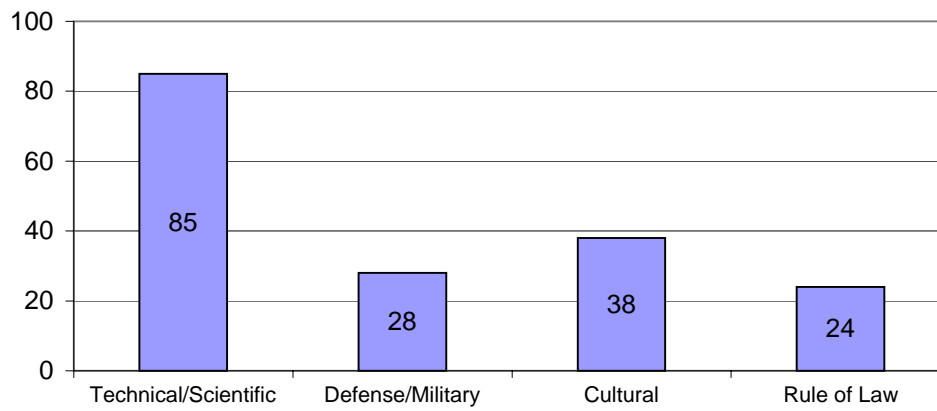


### Economic Prosperity Subset

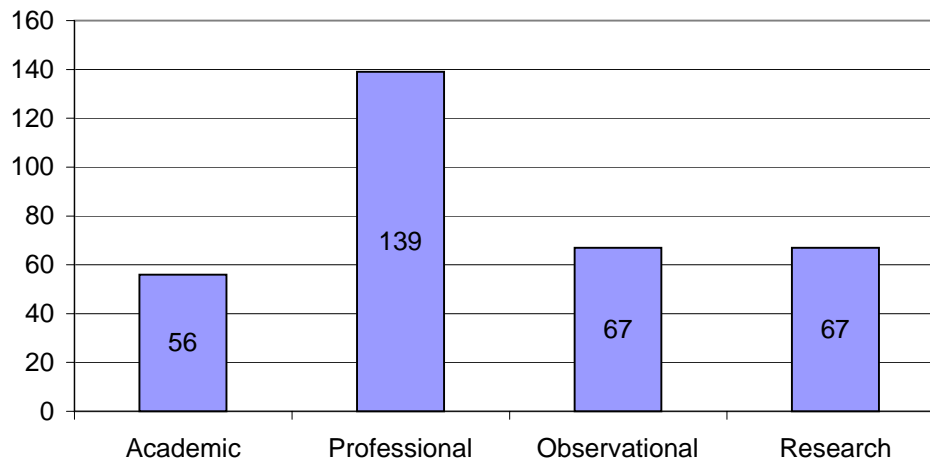




### Number of Programs Identified in Specialized Categories

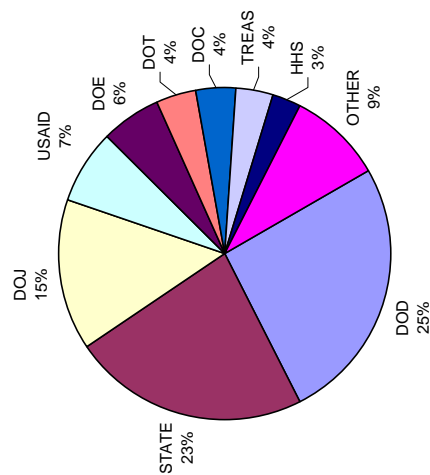


### Programs by Primary Characteristics

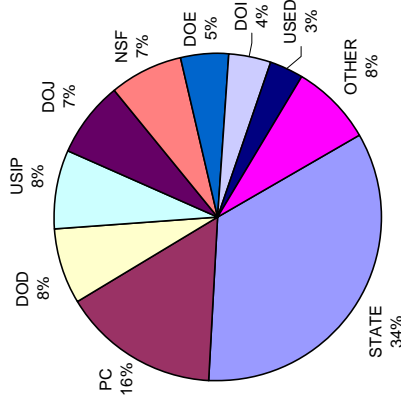


## FY 2000 International Exchanges and Training Participants

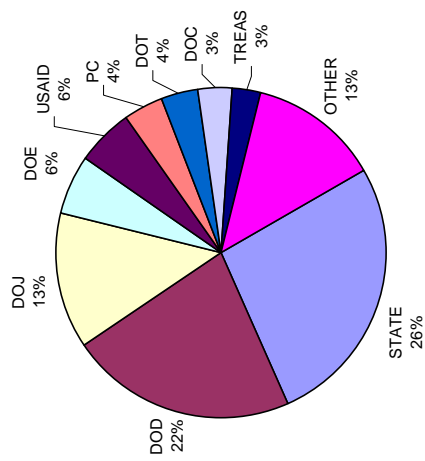
**Participants by Federal Sponsor:  
Foreign Participants**



**Participants by Federal Sponsor:  
U.S. Participants**

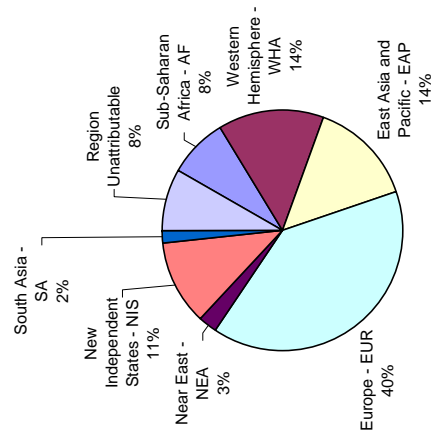


**Participants by Federal Sponsor:  
Total U.S. & Foreign**

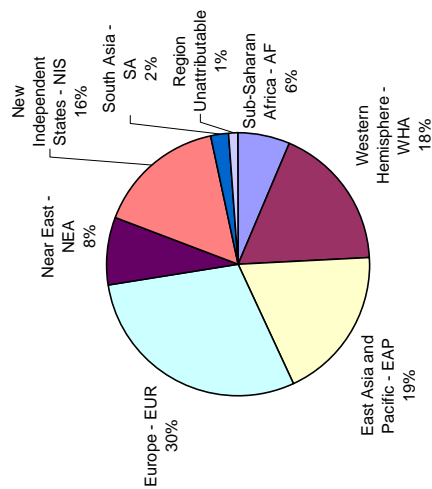


## FY 2000 Participants by World Region

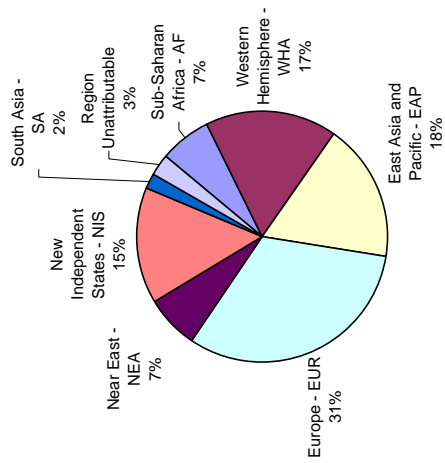
**Participants by World Region:  
U.S. Participants Traveling To**



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



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



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## **SECTION II: PARTICIPANTS BY REGION/COUNTRY**

## East Asia and Pacific - EAP

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Australia	323	1,098	1,421
Brunei	59	125	184
Cambodia	71	73	144
China	859	5,319	6,178
Cook Islands	0	2	2
East Asia and Pacific Regional	24	221	245
East Asia and Pacific Unspecified	0	1	1
Fiji	6	58	64
Hong Kong (Special Administrative Region)	201	200	401
Indonesia	597	612	1,209
Japan	1,224	5,953	7,177
Kiribati	59	6	65
Korea (North)	3	6	9
Korea (South)	298	2,360	2,658
Laos	58	133	191
Macau	52	37	89
Malaysia	93	433	526
Marshall Islands	14	80	94
Micronesia, Federated States of	81	56	137
Mongolia	101	233	334
Myanmar (Burma)	4	22	26
New Caledonia	5	1	6
New Zealand	101	264	365
Palau	23	64	87
Papua New Guinea	69	129	198
Philippines	278	1,774	2,052
Samoa (Formerly Western Samoa)	51	104	155
Singapore	106	1,480	1,586
Solomon Islands	42	45	87
Taiwan	213	1,245	1,458
Thailand	261	1,018	1,279
Tonga	53	18	71
Tuvalu	0	6	6
Vanuatu	45	217	262
Vietnam	182	605	787
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,556</b>	<b>23,998</b>	<b>29,554</b>

## Europe - EUR

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Albania	168	688	856
Austria	274	172	446
Belgium	231	335	566
Bosnia-Herzegovina	148	940	1,088
Bulgaria	336	997	1,333
Croatia	303	908	1,211
Cyprus	23	697	720
Czech Republic	270	924	1,194
Denmark	653	354	1,007
Eastern Europe Regional	107	15	122
Estonia	285	391	676
Europe Unspecified	7	9	16
European Union	178	161	339
Finland	78	284	362
France	947	1,101	2,048
Germany	5,986	10,136	16,122
Gibraltar	0	1	1
Greece	67	763	830
Greenland	1	0	1
Guernsey	0	1	1
Hungary	465	811	1,276
Iceland	78	119	197
Ireland	80	313	393
Italy	341	1,963	2,304
Jersey	0	2	2
Kosovo	78	53	131
Latvia	308	574	882
Liechtenstein	15	1	16
Lithuania	238	742	980
Luxembourg	4	6	10
Macedonia (Former Yugoslav Republic of)	250	883	1,133
Malta	8	45	53
NATO	11	0	11
Netherlands	194	1,102	1,296
Northern Ireland	4	4	8
Norway	125	533	658
Poland	541	1,510	2,051
Portugal	87	193	280
Romania	445	1,956	2,401
San Marino	0	7	7
Serbia and Montenegro	41	214	255
Slovakia	344	829	1,173
Slovenia	233	662	895
Spain	200	842	1,042
Sweden	99	458	557
Switzerland	246	195	441
Turkey	178	1,149	1,327
United Kingdom	774	3,308	4,082
Western Europe Regional	35	8	43
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15,484</b>	<b>37,359</b>	<b>52,843</b>

## Near East - NEA

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Algeria	4	83	87
Bahrain	12	211	223
Egypt	145	3,061	3,206
Iran	16	21	37
Iraq	2	4	6
Israel	187	1,610	1,797
Jordan	209	728	937
Kuwait	16	780	796
Lebanon	33	267	300
Libya	0	1	1
Morocco	189	322	511
Near East Regional	16	58	74
Near East Unspecified	2	20	22
Oman	18	360	378
Qatar	8	56	64
Saudi Arabia	49	1,867	1,916
Syria	15	47	62
Tunisia	33	196	229
United Arab Emirates	17	315	332
West Bank and Gaza	48	255	303
Yemen	39	171	210
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,058</b>	<b>10,433</b>	<b>11,491</b>

## New Independent States - NIS

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Armenia	155	720	875
Azerbaijan	69	406	475
Belarus	40	360	400
Central/Caucasus Regional	11	82	93
Georgia	261	1,237	1,498
Kazakhstan	277	1,409	1,686
Kyrgyzstan	180	429	609
Moldova	264	1,011	1,275
New Independent States Regional	25	266	291
New Independent States Unspecified	0	4	4
Russia	1,875	8,611	10,486
Tajikistan	9	113	122
Turkmenistan	70	192	262
Ukraine	917	4,306	5,223
Uzbekistan	299	1,008	1,307
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,452</b>	<b>20,154</b>	<b>24,606</b>



## South Asia - SA

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Afghanistan	0	1	1
Bangladesh	80	442	522
Bhutan	0	5	5
India	243	1,321	1,564
Maldives	0	19	19
Nepal	153	231	384
Pakistan	101	470	571
South Asia Regional	11	8	19
Sri Lanka	36	189	225
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>2,686</b>	<b>3,310</b>

## Sub-Saharan Africa - AF

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Angola	1	32	33
Benin	111	253	364
Botswana	6	95	101
Burkina Faso	84	27	111
Burundi	0	6	6
Cameroon	133	105	238
Cape Verde	80	44	124
Central African Republic	0	4	4
Chad	2	31	33
Comoros	1	0	1
Congo (Brazzaville)	0	18	18
Cote d'Ivoire	112	162	274
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0	16	16
Djibouti	3	4	7
Eritrea	9	55	64
Ethiopia	19	532	551
Gabon	55	13	68
Gambia,The	94	1	95
Ghana	253	200	453
Guinea	85	151	236
Guinea-Bissau	1	20	21
Kenya	156	535	691
Lesotho	56	75	131
Liberia	3	371	374
Madagascar	109	137	246
Malawi	98	167	265
Mali	140	146	286
Mauritania	51	10	61
Mauritius	10	83	93
Mozambique	46	140	186
Namibia	111	72	183
Niger	91	50	141
Nigeria	51	614	665
Rwanda	12	37	49
Saint Helena	1	0	1
Sao Tome and Principe	0	2	2
Senegal	161	345	506
Seychelles	3	17	20
Sierra Leone	0	16	16
Somalia	0	25	25
South Africa	483	2,438	2,921
Sub-Saharan Africa Regional	49	85	134
Sub-Saharan Africa Unspecified	1	1	2
Sudan	0	2	2
Swaziland	0	41	41
Tanzania	156	279	435
Togo	56	26	82
Uganda	28	287	315
Zambia	123	168	291
Zimbabwe	139	99	238
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,183</b>	<b>8,037</b>	<b>11,220</b>

## Western Hemisphere - WHA

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Anguilla	0	6	6
Antigua and Barbuda	2	95	97
Argentina	207	979	1,186
Aruba	4	52	56
Bahamas	16	132	148
Barbados	30	101	131
Belize	65	66	131
Bermuda	4	7	11
Bolivia	262	439	701
Brazil	377	1,245	1,622
British West Indies	1	3	4
Canada	456	2,816	3,272
Caribbean Regional	96	0	96
Cayman Islands	1	7	8
Chile	191	745	936
Colombia	166	2,881	3,047
Costa Rica	119	337	456
Cuba	45	11	56
Dominica	1	26	27
Dominican Republic	224	669	893
Ecuador	284	757	1,041
El Salvador	194	866	1,060
Grenada	0	20	20
Guatemala	294	370	664
Guyana	36	75	111
Haiti	77	439	516
Honduras	407	757	1,164
Jamaica	129	653	782
Latin America Regional	72	104	176
Mexico	720	2,820	3,540
Montserrat	8	0	8
Netherlands Antilles	9	317	326
Nicaragua	204	571	775
Panama	152	666	818
Paraguay	189	197	386
Peru	142	813	955
St. Kitts and Nevis	6	20	26
St. Lucia	0	28	28
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	0	23	23
Suriname	35	104	139
Trinidad and Tobago	33	155	188
Turks and Caicos Islands	0	3	3
Uruguay	51	598	649
Venezuela	109	594	703
Virgin Islands,British	3	45	48
Western Hemisphere Unspecified	132	841	973
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,553</b>	<b>22,453</b>	<b>28,006</b>

## Region Unattributable

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Country Unattributable	3,250	1,427	4,677
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,250</b>	<b>1,427</b>	<b>4,677</b>

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## **SECTION III: AGENCY PROGRAM INVENTORIES**

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$11,869,498†	\$7,317,062†	\$4,552,436†	\$562,000†	\$631,000†	\$445,000†	\$1,102,000†	\$14,609,498†	1,613

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories



## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

1400 Independence Avenue, SW • Washington, DC 20250

Office of Communications: 202-720-4623

[www.usda.gov](http://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 Agricultural Service

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

### AgLink

AgLink promotes U.S. trade and investment activities with emerging market countries while enhancing the entrepreneurial skills of foreign managers. The program provides financial and administrative support for U.S. managers to visit these markets, identify potential partners for joint activities, and offer practical on-the-job training to their foreign counterparts. After a foreign partner is identified, USDA funds the travel expenses and provides visa support and a daily stipend for the foreign manager's training in the U.S. company.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity; Global Issues

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$98,000	7	7

\*\*\*\*\*

## Cochran Middle Income Fellowship Program

The Cochran Middle Income Fellowship Program provides short-term training in the United States for agriculturalists from 70 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 2000, the program initiated activities in three new countries; provided training for 735 international participants from 20 countries, including food safety, SPS, and biotechnology training to 135 participants from 25 countries; and had a direct link to increased sales of U.S. agricultural products such as wine, livestock products, fruits and nuts, and high value products. 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 \$1 million in nongovernmental contributions in order to extend the program to additional participants.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, U.S. Exports, Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); Democracy & Human Rights; Humanitarian Response; Global Issues (Environment); Agricultural Food Self-Sufficiency

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$5,655,000	0	735

\*\*\*\*\*

## Food and Agriculture Organization Fellowship Training Program

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Fellowship Training Program arranges academic and nonacademic technical training programs for FAO participants in a wide range of agricultural subjects including resource management, crop production, forestry, animal science, biotechnology, aquaculture, nutrition, food safety, agricultural policy, management, and agribusiness development. In addition, U.S. study tours for senior- and mid-level government officials and university administrators 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 226 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.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, U.S. Exports, Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); Global Issues (Health, Environment); Food Security

**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

<b>Total U.S. Government Funding</b>	<b>Number of U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Number of Foreign Participants</b>
Not Reported	0	226

\*\*\*\*\*

## **USDA Scientific Cooperation Program**

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 nonprofit organizations.

In FY 2000, 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.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity; Global Issues; Food Security

<b>Total U.S. Government Funding</b>	<b>Number of U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Number of Foreign Participants</b>
\$3,688,754	278	187

\*\*\*\*\*

## **Visiting Scientist Program**

The Visiting Scientist Program facilitates the exchange of U.S. and international scientists who partake in joint research, conferences, and programs. The Visiting Scientist Program participants are provided travel services, visa applications, maintenance allowance, and insurance. During FY 2000, the Visiting Scientist Program had over \$2.4 million in agreements, exchanging more than 170 visitors/travelers.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity; Global Issues

<b>Total U.S. Government Funding</b>	<b>Number of U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Number of Foreign Participants</b>
\$2,427,744	0	173

\*\*\*\*\*



Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$16,928,396†	\$6,430,190†	\$10,498,206†	\$1,016,668†	\$2,143,300†	\$727,679†	\$1,127,000†	\$21,943,043†	5,034

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

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

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories



## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

14th and Constitution Avenue, NW • Washington, DC 20230

Office of Public Affairs: 202-482-4883

[www.doc.gov](http://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 business, science, and technology professionals.

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### Bureau of Economic Analysis

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) is the nation's economic accountant -- integrating and interpreting a variety of source data to draw a complete and consistent picture of the U.S. economy.

## Foreign Training Program and International Visitors Activities

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 with foreign countries. The Foreign Training Program focuses on national accounts. The training seminars run for eight weeks and cost about \$300 per week. The BEA holds the courses in Washington, and will tailor special programs in Washington to specific needs. The BEA Foreign Training Program does not receive an annual appropriation to conduct its activities. The BEA does not charge sponsors for its short-term casual programs (in response to drop-in visitors) and appointments. Formal training seminars are funded by sponsor governments. The BEA bills foreign sponsors \$2,400 a person per training seminar. The applicants are selected by their foreign government sponsors. The formal training component of BEA's international activities has been suspended.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity; Conducts training seminars on a range of national accounting issues

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$0	0	64

\*\*\*\*\*

## Bureau of Export Administration

The Bureau of Export Administration (BXA) directs the nation's export control policy. Major functions include processing license applications, conducting foreign availability studies to determine when products should be decontrolled, and enforcing U.S. exports control laws.

### Nonproliferation and Export Control Cooperation Program

The Nonproliferation and Export Control Cooperation (NEC) Office coordinates the Bureau of Export Administration's activities in support of U.S. export control cooperation programs with the former republics of the Soviet Union and other new states in the Central Asian and Caucasian regions, and the Baltic and Central European states. The NEC group conducts technical exchanges to assist those nations in developing their own effective export control systems with the goal of preventing terrorist and rogue nations from obtaining weapons of mass destruction and other sensitive materials. The technical exchanges are focused on the following five functional areas of export control cooperation: legal and regulatory foundations, licensing procedures, enforcement mechanisms, industry-government relations, and system administration and automation support.

During FY 2000, the NEC team, in conjunction with other BXA organizations as well as representatives from the Departments of State, Defense, and Energy together with the U.S. Customs Service, hosted, coordinated, or sponsored 49 technical exchange workshops and multilateral events. These activities included cooperative workshops with Armenia, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Georgia, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Ukraine, as well as multilateral technical workshops with Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan, and with Russia and Ukraine.

**National Interests:** National Security (Regional Stability, Weapons of Mass Destruction);  
Economic Prosperity (Economic Development); Law Enforcement  
(Counterterrorism)

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$3,235,166	208	1,250

\*\*\*\*\*

## Bureau of the Census

The Bureau of the Census (BUCEN) conducts decennial censuses of population and housing; quinquennial censuses of state and local governments, manufacturers, mineral industries, distributive trades, construction industries, and transportation; current surveys that provide information on many of the subjects covered in the censuses at monthly, quarterly, annual, or other intervals; compilation of current statistics on U.S. foreign trade, including data on imports, exports, and shipping; special censuses at the request and expense of states and local government units; publication of estimates and projections of the population; publication of current data on population and housing characteristics; and current reports on manufacturing, retail and wholesale trade, services, construction, imports and exports, state and local government finances and employment and other subjects.

### International Programs Center Programs

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's international programs have helped establish the official statistical offices of a number of countries. In response to requests from developing countries worldwide, the International Programs Center (IPC) 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 takes place both in the United States 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, including many from the developing world.
- Exchanges statistical publications with 130 countries and several international organizations.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity; Democracy & Human Rights; Global Issues  
(Health, Population)

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$2,719,500	93	540

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## International Trade Administration

The International Trade Administration (ITA) encourages, assists, and advocates U.S. exports by implementing a National Export Strategy, by focusing on Big Emerging Markets, by providing industry and country analysis for U.S. business, and by supporting new-to-export and new-to-market businesses through strategically located U.S. Export Assistance Centers, 99 domestic Commercial Service Offices and 138 worldwide posts and commercial centers in 70 countries.

ITA further ensures that U.S. business has equal access to foreign markets by advocating on behalf of U.S. exporters who are competing for major overseas contracts, and by implementing major trade agreements, such as the General Agreements on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), and the Japan "Framework."

Moreover, ITA enables U.S. businesses to compete against unfairly traded imports and to safeguard jobs and the competitive strength of American industry by enforcing antidumping and countervailing duty laws and agreements that provide remedies for unfair trade practices.

## American Management and Business Internship Training Program

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. It 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 100 U.S. companies and 130 managers and technical experts from the region have participated in the program. According to participant feedback, the AMBIT program has spawned at least 10 joint ventures.

**National Interests:** National Security (Regional Stability); Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, U.S. Exports, Economic Development)

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$50,000	2	20

\*\*\*\*\*

## Special American Business Internship Training Program

The Special American Business Internship Training Program (SABIT) places executives from the former Soviet Union into U.S. companies for hands-on training in market-based management and scientific skills for a period of two to six months. In FY 2000, 26 percent of 293 trainees participated in one-on-one internships with small, medium, and large U.S. companies in an extensive range of industries. The remaining 215 trainees participated in 14 different industry specific group training programs. The SABIT Standards Program is a jointly funded program between SABIT and the Department of Commerce's National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). The goals of the Standards Program are to provide information on effective and efficient practices of equipment certification used in the United States to inspire confidence in U.S. products and to encourage further development of the focus sectors in the New Independent States. In FY 2000, the focus sectors were Telecommunications and Information Technologies (IT). Thirty-two standards specialists were trained in two group programs in FY 2000.

**National Interests:** National Security; Economic Prosperity; Democracy & Human Rights; Global Issues; Market Access & Commercial Development

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$4,600,000	0	292

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## National Institute of Standards and Technology

The mission of the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) is to foster, promote, and develop the foreign as well as domestic commerce of the United States. Over the years, this effort has expanded into a broader responsibility to serve and promote international economic development and technological advancement through cooperative research and exchange of international visitors. NIST plays a worldwide role in the coordination, engineering, and scientific relationships for the United States.

### Foreign Guest Researcher Program

The Office of International and Academic Affairs is responsible for the general policy and oversight of the international activities of NIST. With funding from international organizations and other countries or as part of Agreements or Protocols for Cooperation, NIST brings scientists from institutions of many countries as exchange visitors. These exchange visitors come to NIST under the Foreign Guest Researcher Program. This research is typically at the Ph.D. level in the areas of chemistry, physics, and engineering measurement sciences. The average length of stay for an exchange visitor is approximately one year.

The purpose of the Foreign Guest Researcher Program is to provide foreign scientists an opportunity to work with NIST scientists and engineers on projects of mutual interest. NIST accepts foreign guest researchers into its programs for a number of reasons:

- 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;
  - To carry out coordinated work with foreign institutions;
  - To support a U.S. Government policy of providing certain countries with economic development assistance.
- (NIST participates in the programs of other federal and international agencies such as UNIDO.)

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$5,218,890	0	402

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### Foreign Visitor Program

The Foreign Visitor Program provides international visitors with opportunities to learn about the U.S. standards and metrology systems, as well as the NIST extramural programs. It also provides opportunities for NIST staff to learn about similar institutions/programs in other countries; to be exposed to foreign metrology and standards activities; and to promote cooperation. The average program length for foreign visitors is one day. In FY 1999, NIST hosted 786 international visitors from 87 countries. In FY 2000, NIST hosted more than 1,000 international visitors from some 70 countries. NIST welcomes visitors from around the world, particularly those from foreign national metrology institutes.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity

**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

<b>Total U.S. Government Funding</b>	<b>Number of U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Number of Foreign Participants</b>
\$0	0	1,053

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## **Standards in Trade Program**

The objectives of the Standards in Trade Program are (1) 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 (2) to encourage adoption of U.S. technology and concepts into standards and conformity assessment rules to facilitate and enhance trade.

Technical assistance to countries through workshops and seminars has proven effective in promoting U.S. influence throughout the world. This program was originally authorized in 1989, expanded in 1995, and is funded on an annual basis.

To fulfill its objectives, the program:

- Directly addresses the technical trade barriers encountered by U.S. companies;
- Provides technical assistance to government and private sector organizations through workshops, seminars, technical information, and meetings of technical experts;
- Promotes the harmonization of standards and conformity assessment procedures;
- Participates in and influences the standards development process in other countries;
- Promotes the recognition and acceptance of U.S. standards and product certifications;
- Provides training, advice, and consultations to U.S. and foreign government and industry representatives; and
- Establishes and strengthens links between U.S. Government and private sector organizations with their counterparts in other countries.

In FY 2000, NIST trained more than 300 representatives from 35 countries; held three workshops (one that lasted for one week and two for two weeks); organized and offered a one-week workshop in conjunction with the annual meeting of the National Conference on Weights and Measures in Richmond, Virginia; and conducted two three-day seminars in other countries attended by more than 250 people.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, U.S. Exports)

<b>Total U.S. Government Funding</b>	<b>Number of U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Number of Foreign Participants</b>
\$310,000	0	327

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## National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration

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

### Climate Data Management Program

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 geared to specific individual needs, ranging from one week to one year.

**National Interests:** National Security; Economic Prosperity; Global Issues; Advancement of scientific data exchange in meteorology and climatology

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$30,000	0	4

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### Cooperative Institute for Research in the Atmosphere Activities

The Cooperative Institute for Research in the Atmosphere (CIRA) seeks to increase NOAA satellite data utilization. Regional Meteorology Training Centers (RMTC) are located in Costa Rica and Barbados. The demonstration project for Satellite Meteorological Training Centers in Costa Rica and Barbados was undertaken in the spirit of the 45th World Meteorological Organization (WMO) Executive Council Report, which stated that it strongly "supported the proposal that each satellite operator or group of satellite operators participating in the space-based sub-system of the Global Observing System cooperate with at least one of the specialized satellite applications training centers strategically located around the globe with regard to the satellite training program, facilities, and expertise required." Through this effort, NESDIS and the National Weather Service have utilized CIRA and the Cooperative Institute for Meteorological Satellite Studies (CIMSS) to initiate a demonstration project for satellite-focused training and joint research in Costa Rica and Barbados. FY 2000 accomplishments include a two-week training seminar held at the RMTC in Costa Rica in December 1999; development of joint research case studies that highlight the use of Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellite (GOES-8) imagery in the RMTC areas of interest; and visits from RMTC staff to CIRA to obtain additional information and training on the development of computer-aided training modules. Both Costa Rica and Barbados have incorporated use of satellite imagery in their meteorology courses offered at local universities.

Concerning the U.S.-India Project No. 3 on Tropical Cyclones, our goals include: (1) developing operational techniques to predict the intensity and movement of cyclone storms and associated surges and (2) utilizing satellite data for analysis and forecasting of tropical cyclones and tropical cyclone prediction using numerical models.

The Hurricane Mitch Relief Effort continues to provide a basis for reconstruction and improvement of satellite data receiving, processing and analysis capabilities throughout Central America. This includes funding for a visiting scientist to adapt satellite based rainfall algorithms for the region, and the development of training materials in the use of the ingest system as well as the use and interpretation of satellite imagery and products.

**National Interests:** Scientific Exchange



DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$218,800	5	37

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## International Turtle Excluder Device Technology Transfer Program

The National Marine Fisheries Service International Turtle Excluder Device (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. TEDs are inserted into the back end of shrimp trawl nets for the purposes of releasing sea turtles. TED training activities normally take three to seven days. Participants (mostly gear specialists and shrimp fishermen, but also government regulatory and enforcement officials) receive classroom instruction in the design and operation of TEDs. They participate in a hands-on construction and installation demonstration. And, finally, depending on logistics, the participants get to see how to deploy and retrieve nets while aboard a commercial shrimp trawler. TED training activities took place in Australia, Colombia, El Salvador, and Pakistan, and a delegation from the Thai Department of Fisheries and the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Corporation was hosted at the NMFS Mississippi Laboratories. During a meeting in Malaysia, representatives from about 20 nations in the Indian Ocean region negotiated the first half of an Indian Ocean sea turtle conservation agreement. When the agreement is finalized, it is likely that TEDs will be an integral part of it.

**National Interests:** Global Issues (Environment); Consumer Products (Importation of shrimp); Endangered Species Conservation (sea turtles)

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$66,000	21	184

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## National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Services International Activities

The NESDIS mission is to provide and ensure timely access to global environmental data from satellites and other sources to promote, protect, and enhance the U.S. economy, security, environment, and quality of life. To fulfill its responsibilities NESDIS acquires and manages America's national environmental satellites, provides data and information services, and conducts related research. NESDIS International Activities support the NOAA strategic goals of providing advance short-term warnings and forecast services, implementing seasonal to interannual climate forecasts, assessing and predicting decadal to centennial change by operating environmental observation satellites, and providing data to weather services and researchers in the United States and around the world. Since climate and the environment are global issues, much of the work involves collaborating with foreign governments, academics, and researchers.

**National Interests:** National Security; Economic Prosperity; Global Issues; Advancement of Science

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$2,500	0	6

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## National Weather Service - World Meteorological Organization's Technical Cooperation Program

The National Weather Service provides daily forecasts and warnings for severe weather events such as hurricanes, tornadoes, winter storms, floods, and tsunamis. Its 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 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 usually 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, postgraduate studies, nondegree 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, Maryland, 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 learn about a broad spectrum of meteorological products, as well as analysis and forecasting techniques.

The United States gains from the participation of these visiting students. Our global weather prediction models undergo constant revision, with each change 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 United States uses to subjectively evaluate the models, thus allowing us to identify and correct substantial problems with the models. A cadre of well-trained meteorologists provide innumerable benefits. For example, the United States 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.

Sixty-three students have received training at the South American Desk since 1988; forty-one at the Tropical Desk since 1992; and twenty-four at the African Desk since 1995.

The World Meteorological Organization's Technical Cooperation Program ensures, through collaborative efforts of member nations, 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.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity; Global Issues

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$228,040	0	38

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## Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research International Activities

The International Activities Office of the Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research administratively supports international ocean and marine environmental research agreements with China, Japan, and France on behalf of the United States Government. NOAA's National Sea Grant College Program, a network of 29 university-based coastal and Great Lakes states, serves as an agent for accomplishing goals negotiated under these agreements, especially in the areas of living marine resources and coastal issues. The agreements were established within the last 30 years to provide a framework for increased cooperation between ocean scientists and policy makers of the countries involved. By incorporating the research knowledge of several nations, these agreements establish international solutions to mutual problems in oceanic living resources and environmental quality. The marine and ocean concerns affecting these countries include commercial fisheries management, protection of marine species, water quality, biological diversity, and coastal zone management. Strong international cooperation in education, research, monitoring, modeling, and management are emphasized. International partnerships are encouraged by sharing the costs of research cruises, hosting scientists on sabbaticals, providing technical training, and jointly sponsoring multinational conferences and seminars. In FY 2000, individuals participated in scientific exchanges and attended international meetings.

**National Interests:** Global Issues (Health, Population, Environment)

<b>Total U.S. Government Funding</b>	<b>Number of U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Number of Foreign Participants</b>
\$35,000	26	61

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## National Telecommunications and Information Administration

The National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) serves as the principal executive branch advisor on telecommunications and information policy; develops and presents U.S. plans and policies at international communications conferences and related meetings; prescribes policies for and managing federal use of the radio frequency spectrum; serves as the principal federal telecommunications research and engineering laboratory; and provides grants through a number of specialized programs.

### National Telecommunications and Information Administration Programs

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. NTIA does not provide any funds to the students it trains. It does provide a \$9,000 grant to the United States Telecommunications Training Institute (USTTI) to publish a catalog of courses. Some students pay their own way, while others obtain assistance from the nonprofit USTTI and other sources such as the United Nations. USTTI obtains most of its funds from the U.S. Agency for International Development and private companies such as Motorola and AT&T.

**National Interests:** National Security; Economic Prosperity

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$9,000	0	14

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## Patent and Trademark Office

The Patent and Trademark Office (PTO) examines patent and trademark applications, issues patents, and registers trademarks, records and indexes documents transferring ownership; maintains a scientific library and search files containing over 30 million documents, including U.S. and foreign patents, and U.S. trademarks; provides search rooms for the public to research their applications; hears and decides appeals from prospective inventors and trademark applicants; participates in legal proceedings involving the issues of patents or registrations of trademarks; advocates strengthening intellectual property protection worldwide; compiles a weekly notice of patents issued and trademarks registered by the PTO, including other information; and maintains a roster of patent agents and attorneys qualified and recognized to practice before the PTO.

## Technical Assistance Programs

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. In FY 2000, activity was increased in the area of intellectual protection enforcement training. The programs provide advice and expertise to these countries with the desired goal being the reduction of losses resulting from piracy of U.S. intellectual property. There were two Visiting Scholars Programs in FY 2000 which provided participants from 30 countries 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. Other highlights included two Intellectual Property Enforcement Training Programs, two Intellectual Property Border Programs, co-sponsored programs with the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) in Thailand and Senegal, and a "Symposium of the Americas" focusing on Intellectual Property for 32 countries of the Americas. With the exception of the Visiting Scholars Program, the PTO programs usually last one week.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity; Law Enforcement; Protection of Intellectual Property Rights

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$205,500	37	350

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Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$107,983,732†	\$57,891,663†	\$50,092,069†	\$402,194,191†	\$146,324†	\$0†	\$0†	\$510,324,247†	33,934

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

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

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories



## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

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The mission of the Department of Defense (DOD) is to provide the forces needed to deter war and protect the security of the United States. The Department of Defense maintains and employs armed forces to support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies; ensures, by timely and effective military action, the security of the United States, its possessions, and areas vital to its interests; and upholds and advances the national policies and interests of the United States. The major elements of these forces are the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps. Under the President, who is also Commander in Chief, the Secretary of Defense exercises authority, direction, and control over the Department, which includes the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, 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 National Guard and Reserve personnel that are fully integrated into the National Military Strategy as part of the total force.

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## Defense Security Cooperation Agency

### Foreign Military Sales Program/Foreign Military Financing Program

The Foreign Military Sales/Foreign Military Financing Program (FMS/FMF) is a nonappropriated 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 to selected countries. FMF enables key friends and allies to improve their defense capabilities by financing acquisition of U.S. military training. As FMS/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. Although the FMS/FMF program also encompasses military equipment sales, this report reflects only those foreign funds that purchased training from the U.S. Government. Therefore, the figure reported to the IAWG represents U.S. Government income from the sale of military training, not expenditures. By law, the FMS program must not generate a profit.

**National Interests:** National Security

<b>Total U.S. Government Funding</b>	<b>Number of U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Number of Foreign Participants</b>
Not Reported	0	18,660

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## International Military Education and Training

The International Military Education and Training Program (IMET) exposes foreign students to U.S. military organizations, procedures, and the manner in which they function under civilian control. IMET's Information Program teaches students the American way of life, regard for democratic values, respect for an individual's civil and human rights, and belief in the rule of law. IMET seeks to improve foreign military justice systems and procedures to bring them into agreement with internationally recognized human rights. IMET teaches military and civilian participants how elements of American democracy work together to produce a commitment to basic principles of human rights. IMET nurtures professional and personal relationships that inject American values into important parts of foreign societies, which are often critical in their transitions to democracy. IMET courses cover 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, and educational institutions. IMET fosters healthier civil-military relations by teaching key military and civilian leaders how to break down barriers that often exist between their armed forces, civilian officials, and legislators of competing political parties. In short, IMET presents a model that students can use to mold their unique civil-military mechanisms into a democracy.

**National Interests:** National Security; Law Enforcement; Democracy & Human Rights; Humanitarian Response

<b>Total U.S. Government Funding</b>	<b>Number of U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Number of Foreign Participants</b>
\$49,810,000	0	8,216

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## Professional Military Education Exchanges

The Professional Military Education (PME) exchanges program 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. All tuition costs are waived under the terms of the PME Exchange Agreements. The total number of U.S. military students attending full-year military staff schools abroad, but not under a reciprocal exchange agreement, does not fall under this program.

**National Interests:** National Security

<b>Total U.S. Government Funding</b>	<b>Number of U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Number of Foreign Participants</b>
Not Reported	20	20

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## Defense Threat Reduction Agency

### Moscow State University Immersion Training

This program provides for enhancement and continuation language training to U.S. personnel responsible for execution of Arms Control Missions. It provides students with intensive conversation practice with native speakers of the Russian language and cultural awareness opportunities. The program consists of four separate courses. Subject matter includes: advanced Russian language courses that incorporate lectures on the humanities and political science, intonation and phonetics, lexicon and grammar, mass media, Russian civilization, political history, national security, oral interpreting drills, sight translation, morphology, syntax, semantics, and phraseology. 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.

**National Interests:** National Security

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$165,000	43	0

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## National Defense University

### National Security Education Program

The National Security Education Program (NSEP) addresses areas and languages of the world critical to U.S. national security and underrepresented in U.S. study. 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 underrepresented. The NSEP also awards fellowships to U.S. graduate students for the study of foreign areas, languages, and other international fields crucial to U.S. national security. Separately, 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. This portion of the program reaches an estimated 800 participants (not reflected in the table below) through a variety of formats, including direct grants to two- and four-year U.S. institutions of higher education.

**National Interests:** National Security (Regional Stability); Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, U.S. Exports, Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); American Citizens & Borders (American Citizens); Democracy & Human Rights; Global Issues (Health, Population, Environment)

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$7,000,000	231	0

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## Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

### Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies

The Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies (APCSS) is a regional studies, conference, and research center, whose 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 is a complement to the U.S. Pacific Command's strategy of constructive engagement and builds on USPACOM's strong bilateral relationships by focusing on a 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 either the 12-week Executive course (offered three times per year) or the one-week Senior Executive course geared to senior leaders at the Major General (O-8) level or equivalent (currently offered twice per year). In FY 2000, the College graduated three classes and expended travel funding in preparation to commence a fourth. The Conference Division hosted/co-hosted eleven conferences: the Chiefs of Defense Conference: Changing Roles of the Militaries and Defense Sectors in Asia (sponsored by the U.S. Pacific Command with coordination support from the APCSS), Emerging Information Paradigm in the Asia-Pacific (seminar), Asia-Pacific Space and Missile Security Issues, China's Internal Challenges and Implications for Regional Security (seminar), Evolving Roles for the Military in the Asia-Pacific Conference, China and the U.S.: Long-Term Visions of Regional Security Conference, Nuclear Weapons in Asia (seminar), Multilateral Institutions in Asia (seminar), 2nd Annual DPRK Economic Form: Engagement and Development in the DPRK, Transnational Security Threats in Asia Conference, and India and Pakistan Nuclear Next Steps Conference. FY 2000 will bring graduation of three College classes, two Senior Executive classes, and eleven conferences.

Through its College and Conference program, which engages both current and future decision makers within the region on a multitude of contemporary issues impacting the regional security environment, the Center actively helps achieve a broad range of U.S. national interests.

**National Interests:** National Security; Economic Prosperity; American Citizens & Borders; Law Enforcement; Democracy & Human Rights; Humanitarian Response; Global Issues

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$1,572,900	0	405

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### Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies Washington Resident Program

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.

**National Interests:** National Security (Regional Stability); Economic Prosperity (Economic Development); Law Enforcement (International Crime, Illegal Drugs, Counterterrorism); Democracy & Human Rights; Global Issues (Environment)

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Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$5,033,069	5	224

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## George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies

The mission of the George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies 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 occurs through tailored advanced professional education and training of military and civilian officials and by applied research. The Center consists of five programs: College of Defense and Security Studies, Foreign Area Officers Program (FAO), Foreign Language Training Center (FLTCE), Conference Center, and the Research Program. Additionally, the Center is the Secretariat for the Partnership for Peace Consortium (PfPC).

The Department of Defense and Security Studies offers three executive education courses. These courses consist of postgraduate-level studies that focus on how national security is formulated and maintained in democratic societies. There is a 2-week Senior Executive Seminar for parliamentarians/general officers and their civilian equivalents, a 15-week Executive Program for lieutenant colonels, colonels, and their civilian equivalents, and a 9-week course entitled "Leaders for the 21st Century" for majors and captains and their civilian equivalents.

The 18-month Foreign Area Officers 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 program 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 over 20 conferences per fiscal year on a variety of security-related topics designed to engage participants in constructive discussion. The program includes multinational, 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 Research Program's objectives are to conduct long-term, interdisciplinary international research projects; establish and maintain contacts and research networks in Central, Eastern, and Southern Europe, Russia, and Eurasia; 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 is the Secretariat for the Partnership for Peace Consortium, with the goal of strengthening defense and military education through enhanced national, institutional cooperation in the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council (EAPC) region. This is done by organizing conferences, workshops, and seminars as needed. 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.

**National Interests:** National Security (Regional Stability); Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, Economic Development); Democracy & Human Rights; Global Issues (Health, Population, Environment)

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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

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Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$28,561,000	11	361

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## Military Contacts Program

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

**National Interests:** National Security (Regional Stability); Economic Prosperity; Democracy & Human Rights; Global Issues (Environment); Closer Relationships with NATO

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$4,901,894	1,373	1,643

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## Olmsted Scholar Program

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 married 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 and medical services only.

The Olmsted Program originated with the 1960 class of military officers. 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. Becoming immersed in a foreign culture not only challenges young officers, but helps them mature and increases 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 the leaders, both civilian and military, of the United States and other countries.

The Scholars are a growing body of talented and uniquely educated officers with the added dimension of their Olmsted Scholar experience. 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, the Scholar, 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 1999, 328 Scholars, representing 41 Olmsted Scholar classes, have completed, are completing or are preparing for two years of study abroad. Their studies to date have been in 27 languages at 117 different foreign universities in 40 countries.

**National Interests:** National Security; Democracy & Human Rights

**DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE**

<b>Total U.S. Government Funding</b>	<b>Number of U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Number of Foreign Participants</b>
\$749,294	16	0

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## **State Partnership Program**

The National Guard Bureau (NGB) State Partnership Program (SPP) links U.S. states with partner countries' defense ministries and other government agencies, primarily through the vehicle of the States' National Guards, for the purpose of improving bilateral relations with the United States. The program's goals reflect an evolving international affairs mission for the National Guard, and are designed to promote regional stability and civil-military relationships in support of U.S. policy objectives. While SPP began as a bilateral military-to-military contact program with which to engage the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, it has since grown and become a hybrid engagement tool in support of theater peacetime engagement plans, allowing interaction in social and economic -- as well as military -- spheres. The value of the SPP is its ability to focus the attention of a small part of the Department of Defense (DOD) -- a State National Guard -- on a single country or region in support of U.S. Government policies. This concentrated focus allows for the development of long-term personal relationships and a mechanism to catalyze support from outside the DOD which otherwise would not occur but nevertheless complements U.S. policy. The foreign and security policy justification for SPP activities include (1) the need to engage National Guard and Reserve Component (RC) personnel in Active Component (AC) activities to maintain a unified U.S. fighting force, (2) the ability to ease operational tempo pressures on the AC through National Guard and RC participation, and (3) the growing ability of the National Guard and RC to provide specialized skills and expertise in the realm of civil-military affairs and specializations in areas such as disaster response, search and rescue, humanitarian assistance, and myriad other subject matter expertise that have been increasingly tasked to the RC.

**National Interests:** National Security (Regional Stability); Civil-Military Relations

<b>Total U.S. Government Funding</b>	<b>Number of U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Number of Foreign Participants</b>
\$1,708,000	676	802

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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. Those programs are coordinated by the George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies, the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies, and the Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies.

## Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness

### Reserve Officer Foreign Exchange Program

The Reserve Officers Exchange Program maintains an active relationship with countries that depend 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 2000 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 Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Reserve Affairs and the German Ministry of Defense initiated the Reserve Officer exchange by a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in 1985. The exchange with the United Kingdom began in 1989 with a signed MOU. The first German exchange involved seven officers from each nation. This number was increased to 15 in 1986 and has stabilized at approximately 20 since 1987 for both the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom.

**National Interests:** National Security (Regional Stability)

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$161,177	40	40

\*\*\*\*\*

### Service Academy Foreign Student Program

The Service Academy Foreign Student Program reserves a maximum of 40 billets for foreign students at each Service Academy. Applicants must be academically qualified. Foreign students from selected nations are admitted to all U.S. service academies as regular cadets and midshipmen. They complete a four-year course of instruction and receive a bachelor's degree in a major field of study. Students usually return to their home countries to serve in their same branch of military service as the academy which they attended. Of the available 120 slots, 106 and 105 slots were filled in FY 1998 and FY 1999, respectively.

**National Interests:** National Security

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$5,870,916	0	115

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## Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy

### 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.

**National Interests:** National Security

<b>Total U.S. Government Funding</b>	<b>Number of U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Number of Foreign Participants</b>
\$2,450,482	486	547

\*\*\*\*\*

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$15,320,630	\$15,317,630	\$3,000	\$18,500	\$0	\$35,000	\$0	\$15,374,130	2,149

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

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



## DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

400 Maryland Avenue, SW • Washington, DC 20202

Office of Public Affairs: 202-401-1576

[www.ed.gov](http://www.ed.gov)

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

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### Office of Educational Research and Improvement

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 that conduct 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 Department of State, which is specifically charged with ensuring that the assistance provided is not duplicative of other efforts. The appropriated funds for this program totals \$10 million for FY 2000. The funds are divided equally between activities in civics and government education, and activities in economic education.

### Civics and Government Education Program

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.

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DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

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**National Interests:** Democracy & Human Rights; Education

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$4,000,000	196	170

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## Economic Education Program

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 American 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.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity (Economic Development); Democracy & Human Rights

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$2,493,000	128	522

\*\*\*\*\*



## Office of Postsecondary Education

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

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.

### American Overseas Research Centers Program

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.

**National Interests:** National Security; Economic Prosperity; Improvement of Education in the United States

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$650,000	17	1

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## European Community-U.S.A Joint Consortia for Cooperation in Higher Education and Vocational Education Program

The European Community/United States of America Joint Consortia for Cooperation in Higher Education and Vocational Education Program, which is administered by FIPSE, 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 the following: 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.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity (Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); American Citizens & Borders (Travel and Immigration); Law Enforcement; Democracy & Human Rights; Global Issues (Health, Population, Environment)

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$1,600,000	160	140

\*\*\*\*\*

## Fulbright-Hays Doctoral Dissertation Research Abroad Program

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.

**National Interests:** National Security; Economic Prosperity; Improvement of Education in the United States

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$2,143,891	88	0

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## Fulbright-Hays Faculty Research Abroad Program

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

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

**National Interests:** National Security; Economic Prosperity; Improvement of Education in the United States

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$928,288	20	0

\*\*\*\*\*

## Fulbright-Hays Group Projects Abroad Program

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.

**National Interests:** National Security; Economic Prosperity; Improvement of Education in the United States

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$2,371,010	549	0

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## Fulbright-Hays Seminars Abroad Program

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

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

**National Interests:** Improvement of Education in the United States

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

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Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$1,134,441	140	18

\*\*\*\*\*

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	8,824

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders



## DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

1000 Independence Avenue, SW • Washington, DC 20585

Public Information: 202-586-4670

[www.energy.gov](http://www.energy.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'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. 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.

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## Energy Information Administration

### 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.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity (Global Growth and Stability); Global Issues (Environment); Advancement of Science

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DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

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Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
Not Reported	73	13

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## Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management

### 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, Nevada, as a possible permanent repository.

**National Interests:** Global Issues (Environment); Advancement of Science

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
Not Reported	47	119

\*\*\*\*\*

## Office of Defense Programs

### Defense Programs

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

**National Interests:** National Security (Regional Stability, Weapons of Mass Destruction); Advancement of Science

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
Not Reported	41	233

\*\*\*\*\*

## Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy

### Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Programs

Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Programs involve research, development, and demonstration activities that promote the increased use of energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies in various sectors, such as building, industrial, transportation, and utility. Activities include the following: 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.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity (Economic Development); Global Issues (Environment); Advancement of Science

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
Not Reported	138	246

\*\*\*\*\*

## Office of Energy Research

### 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.

**National Interests:** National Security (Regional Stability, Weapons of Mass Destruction); Economic Prosperity (U.S. Exports, Global Growth and Stability); Global Issues (Environment); Advancement of Science

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
Not Reported	499	4,146

\*\*\*\*\*

## Office of Environment, Safety, and Health

### Environment, Safety, and Health Programs

The Office of Environment, Safety, and Health serves as the Departmental advocate for protecting the environment, 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.

**National Interests:** Global Issues (Health, Environment); Advancement of Science

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
Not Reported	68	12

\*\*\*\*\*

## Office of Environmental Management

### Environmental Management Programs

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

**National Interests:** Global Issues (Environment); Advancement of Science

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
Not Reported	93	1,451

\*\*\*\*\*



## Office of Fissile Materials Disposition

### Fissile Materials Disposition Programs

The Office of Fissile Materials Disposition develops strategies and implements activities to: (1) ensure 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 New Independent States of the former Soviet Union.

**National Interests:** National Security (Regional Stability, Weapons of Mass Destruction); Global Issues (Environment); Advancement of Science

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
Not Reported	191	52

\*\*\*\*\*

## Office of Fossil Energy

### Fossil Energy Programs

The Office of 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.

**National Interests:** National Security (Regional Stability); Economic Prosperity (Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); Global Issues (Environment); Advancement of Science

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
Not Reported	156	347

\*\*\*\*\*

## Office of Nonproliferation and National Security

### 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 New Independent States of the former Soviet Union, establishing transparent and irreversible nuclear reductions, and controlling the export of nuclear technology and materials.

**National Interests:** National Security (Regional Stability, Weapons of Mass Destruction); Global Issues (Environment); Advancement of Science

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
Not Reported	386	173

\*\*\*\*\*

## Office of Nuclear Energy, Science, and Technology

### Nuclear Energy, Science, and Technology

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.

**National Interests:** National Security (Regional Stability); Global Issues (Health, Environment); Advancement of Science

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
Not Reported	96	244

\*\*\*\*\*

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$85,168,570†	\$85,098,570†	\$70,000†	\$1,066,000†	\$1,085,000†	\$0†	\$0†	\$87,319,570†	3,463

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories



## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

200 Independence Avenue, SW • Washington, DC 20201

Office of International Affairs: 202-690-6174

[www.os.dhhs.gov](http://www.os.dhhs.gov)

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

\*\*\*\*\*

### Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

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

#### Exchange Visitor Program

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

**National Interests:** Humanitarian Response; Global Issues (Health)

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$3,246,000	0	170

\*\*\*\*\*

## Health Resources and Services Administration

The Administration is the principal primary health care service agency of the federal government. Its mission is to make essential primary care services accessible to the poor, uninsured, and geographically isolated -- populations severely underserved by the private health care system.

### International Health Affairs Programs

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.

**National Interests:** American Citizens & Borders (Travel and Immigration, American Citizens); Humanitarian Response; Global Issues (Health)

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
Not Reported	1	0

\*\*\*\*\*

## National Institutes of Health

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

### International Neurological Science Fellowship Program

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 2000, the National Institute of Neurological Disabilities and Strokes (NINDS) supported three International Neurological Science Fellowships for individuals from Russia, the Czech Republic, and Egypt.

**National Interests:** Global Issues (Health); Advancement of Science

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$108,876	0	3

\*\*\*\*\*

## International Research Fellowship Program

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. Due to a steady expansion in recent years of a number of other Fogarty International Center programs that provide postdoctoral research experiences in the United States for developing country scientists, as well as opportunities for research collaboration under the Fogarty International Research Collaboration Award (FIRCA) program, the FIC has decided to phase out the IRF program .

**National Interests:** Global Issues (Health); Advancement of Science

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$277,898	0	8

\*\*\*\*\*

## National Cancer Institute Short-Term Scientists Exchange Program

The Short-Term Scientists Exchange Program of the National Cancer Institute (NCI) promotes collaboration in cancer research between postdoctoral foreign scientists and NCI intramural and extramural scientists. The exchanges last from several weeks to one year. The program also allows foreign scientists to visit another country for specialized training. The Oncology Research Faculty Development Program offers postdoctoral researchers from lesser or under-developed countries the opportunity to work with NCI intramural and extramural scientists for up to three years. The EORTC/NCI (European Organization for Research and Treatment of Cancer) Exchange and NCI/JCFCR (Japanese Foundation for Cancer Research) Exchange Programs also offer long-term support.

**National Interests:** Global Issues (Health)

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$953,000	0	109

\*\*\*\*\*

## National Research Service Award

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.

**National Interests:** Global Issues (Health)

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$666,522	0	19

\*\*\*\*\*

## NIH Guest Researchers

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. or foreign private corporation or foundation (but not a U.S. Government source), a foreign government, or a private organization.

**National Interests:** Global Issues (Health); Advancement of Science (specifically, biomedical research)

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$0	0	70

\*\*\*\*\*

## NIH Special Volunteers

NIH Special Volunteers work in collaboration with and under the direction of an NIH sponsor. Typically, support is received from an outside organization, such as a U.S. or foreign private corporation or foundation (but not a U.S. Government source), a foreign government, or a private organization.

**National Interests:** Global Issues (Health); Advancement of Science (specifically, biomedical research)

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$0	0	427

\*\*\*\*\*

## NIH Visiting Program

Established in 1950, 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: Visiting Fellows -- junior scientists with less than five years of relevant postdoctoral research experience who come to the NIH for research training. They receive a stipend and are not considered employees of NIH. Visiting Scientists -- scientists who come to the NIH to conduct collaborative research. They receive a salary and are considered employees.

**National Interests:** Global Issues (Health); Advancement of Science (specifically, biomedical research)

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$79,124,304	0	2,586

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## Senior International Fellowship Program

The Senior International Fellowship 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; to 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.

**National Interests:** Global Issues (Health); Advancement of Science

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$656,470	23	0

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## The National Institute on Drug Abuse International Program

The International Program implements the National Institute on Drug Abuse's (NIDA) mission through coordination with international and regional organizations, with other agencies of the U.S. Government, and with nongovernmental 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. The NIDA research training reported here includes for FY 2000 support for three Humphrey Fellowships and support for three INVEST Fellowships. The additional funds under "other USG transfers" includes \$70,000 for a conference on research on Causes and Consequences of Methamphetamine Abuse held in Bangkok, Thailand, and supported by DOS/INL.

**National Interests:** Global Issues (Health, Population, Environment); Advancement of Science

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$105,500	11	35

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## Public Health Service

The Public Health Service (PHS) provides leadership and serves as the focal point for coordination across the Department in public health and science.

## Office of International and Refugee Health Foreign Work/Study Program

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.

**National Interests:** Global Issues (Health)

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$30,000	1	0

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

Although no international exchange program exists at the Food and Drug Administration, during FY 2000, the agency received 1,565 international visitors mainly from foreign counterpart regulatory agencies. These visitors were usually funded by their respective governments, and visited the agency on an ad hoc basis. Most visitors stayed for one or two days. These visitors are not included in the data provided by HHS.



Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$80,500	\$80,500	Not Reported	Not Reported	\$95,000	Not Reported	Not Reported	\$175,500	400

Total number of participants includes in-country as well as participants who crossed international borders



## DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

451 7th Street, SW, Room 8118 • Washington, DC 20410  
Office of International Affairs: 202-708-0770  
[www.hud.gov](http://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.

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### Office of Policy Development and Research

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

### HUD International Visitors Program

In FY 2000, the Department of Housing and Urban Development extended the reach of its international visitor programs, primarily through new or expanded bilateral work with governments in Mexico, Israel, China, and South Africa. Through collaboration with other nations and partnering with various stakeholder groups, HUD undertook a variety of cooperative activities of mutual interest. Beyond these formal exchange programs, HUD continued to arrange appointments for foreign government officials and technical experts interested in design and administration of federal housing and urban development policies. By exchanging policy and management experiences and data on topics related to housing finance and construction, urban planning, economic development, and public administration, HUD sought to add a stronger international element to urban development policy research studies in the United States and other nations. For example, there is great international interest in America's extensive experience fostering public-private partnerships, including nongovernmental organizations and private businesses, to improve housing and job opportunities for low-income families.

International visitors to HUD were usually funded through programs sponsored by the State Department and the U.S. Agency for International Development. The Office of International Affairs receives no general program funds but has funds for international travel for some participants. Private sector participants provide their own funding.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, Economic Development);  
Humanitarian Response; Global Issues (Environment)

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DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

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Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$80,500	115	285

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Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$717,028	\$675,652	\$41,376	\$495,112†	\$35,980†	\$69,740†	\$0†	\$1,317,860†	2,391

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

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

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories



## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

1849 C Street, NW • Washington, DC 20240

Office of International Affairs: 202-208-3048

[www.doi.gov](http://www.doi.gov)

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

- Facilitate DOI's domestic responsibilities, including: managing protected areas adjacent to international borders, sharing scientific findings, technology and other information beneficial to domestic programs, protecting migratory wildlife, and fighting cross border fires;
- Meet DOI's Congressionally mandated international activities such as elephant, rhino and tiger protection, and migratory bird preservation;
- Meet U.S. Treaty obligations such as:
  - Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES),
  - Convention to Combat Desertification,
  - Convention on Nature Protection and Wildlife Preservation in the Western Hemisphere,
  - The 1909 U.S.-Canada Boundary Waters Treaty,
  - The 1944 U.S.-Mexico Water Treaty,
  - Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar),
  - 1996 U.S.-Canada Migratory Bird Convention,
  - Migratory Bird and Game Mammal Treaty with Mexico,
  - Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and other Matter (London Convention 1972),
  - Migratory Bird Treaty with Japan;
- Support U.S. foreign policy objectives at the request of the White House and the State Department. Such activities include providing technical and scientific advice on wildlife, water, and other natural resources (e.g., water issues in the Middle East Peace Talks), park management, and addressing environmental hazards (e.g., monitoring volcanoes and earthquakes).

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## Bureau of Reclamation

The Bureau of Reclamation was created in 1902 to provide a reliable water supply for the development of the 17 Western States. Reclamation today is the largest water wholesaler in the United States, providing water supply to more than 31 million people and 10 million acres of irrigated land. It is also the nation's second largest producer of hydroelectric power and the fifth largest electric utility. In addition to supplying water and generating hydropower, Reclamation projects address a wide array of other needs, including flood control, recreation, water quality, and fish and wildlife habitat and other environmental purposes.

Reclamation has long been active internationally and it routinely makes its expertise available to other countries, largely on a reimbursable basis. It has trained over 10,000 engineers and scientists from over 80 countries. Reclamation has provided expertise in a wide variety of areas, including dam safety, water conservation, water reuse, environmental protection and restoration, integrated water resources management, water quality, and desalination. Reclamation currently is most active in Latin America, the Middle East, East Asia, and the Southern African Region.

## International Visitors Program

At the request of counterpart governmental water resource agencies, the Bureau's International Visitors program in FY 2000 provided technical assistance, training, and visitor programs on a short-term and long-term basis, and addressed the specific needs of the requesting agency.

**National Interests:** Sustainable Development; Furtherance of U.S. Foreign Policy

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$0	3	578

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## National Park Service

The National Park Service (NPS) is granted authorization by the Mutual Education and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (P.O. 87-256,75 Stat 527; U.S.C. Title 22, Chapter 33, Section 2452), which allows programs of cultural and educational exchange with the approval of the Department of State's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, under which the NPS sponsors program number G5-0-206.

NPS also maintains international programs of communication and cooperation regarding natural resource preservation and protection in response to the Convention Concerning Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, ratified by the U.S. Senate in 1973 (P.L. 96-515) which provides for the identification and recognition of natural and historic properties of outstanding universal value and establishes a system whereby member nations cooperate in the protection, conservation, presentation, and rehabilitation of these properties.

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

### International Volunteers in Park Program

The National Park Service Exchange Visitor Program provides park related training and development opportunities for qualified foreign trainees, foreign government visitors, and specialists to promote the general interest of international education and cultural exchange. The program experienced a slight decrease in the number of participants or trainees for FY 2000, from 155 in FY 1999 to 134 in FY 2000. The decrease is attributable to a number of factors but was most likely due to the extremely limited housing available in our Western parks because of the intense fires occurring there during the past summer. In many of the parks that experienced these fires, all available housing was required for the large contingents of fire fighters.

During FY 2000, 134 foreign exchange visitors from 32 countries participated in the program. Most of the visitors were from Europe but the program has begun to see greater participation from lesser represented countries such as South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand.

Fifty-three national parks participated in the program this year. Each hosting park is responsible for integrating the exchange visitor into cross-cultural activities. All parks are responsible for providing park related training during the exchange visitor's program. The parks hold some type of introductory training to immerse visitors into American culture and usually offer field trips to various historical or natural sites so that the visitors can have a wide range of experiences. Parks will also pair each exchange visitor with a mentor to assist in his or her adjustment to American culture.

Our international volunteers contributed a total of 92,350 hours, which averages out to 694 hours (or four months) per volunteer. The services provided by the volunteers saved the government \$1,320,605.

Reciprocally, 380 National Park Service employees traveled internationally. Of this number, 313 NPS employees provided training, while the other 67 attended conferences or meetings where direct training did not take place.

#### National Interests: Global Issues (Environment)

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$227,261	313	134

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## Office of International Affairs

### Office of International Affairs Programs

The Office of International Affairs serves as a primary point of contact to work with other DOI offices and bureaus in arranging meetings and giving presentations to foreign government officials and international nongovernmental professionals. The DOI does not fund these visits; costs are typically borne by foreign governments, international organizations, or private foundations and are not tracked by the department.

**National Interests:** Global Issues (Environment)

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$0	0	33

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## United States Geological Survey

To carry out its responsibilities, the Department of the Interior facilitates certain international exchanges and training. In particular, the U.S. Geological Survey sponsors Exchange Visitor Program No. G-5-0153, to provide specialty training, research and development opportunities in various fields of research and training, under the Mutual Education and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961.

### Visiting Scientist and Participant Training Program

The U.S. Geological Survey's International Visitor Exchange Program provides research, study, and training opportunities for selected international academia and professionals. Participation in projects includes, but is not limited to, the following disciplines: biology, cartography, chemistry, engineering, geochemistry, geology, geophysics, hydrology, paleontology, remote sensing, seismology, volcanology, and other related technical, managerial, and administrative support activities. In FY 2000, the USGS hosted a total of 91 foreign visitors in its International Exchange Program. USGS made arrangements for program participants to be placed not only at USGS installations, but at other federal and nonfederal locations in the United States. The majority of these international visitors participated in important scientific research coordinated by USGS scientists. A summary of these activities follows:

(1) Visitors from Australia, China, Japan, and New Zealand performed collaborative studies of biology, coal geochemistry, gap analysis, isotopic studies, lifeline earthquake engineering, mathematics, seismology, structural geological studies, and volcanology.

(2) Visitors from Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Spain, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom performed collaborative studies in geology and sedimentology; coastal studies pertaining to the effects caused by El Nino; biological studies in diseases of Eider ducks and grouse, endangered birds, prairie dogs, and the black-footed ferret; fish and wildlife studies in applying techniques relating to fish cultural activities, including disease control, breeding, sorting, sampling, and grading of fish; Geographical Information System (GIS) applications to landslide hazards in the western United States; mineral research related to the interaction of trace metals to natural organic materials in environmental systems; geochemistry of soil studies; and additional studies in the following areas: geology, geophysics, gravimetry, minerals, photogrammetry, seismology, and water quality.

(3) Visitors from Morocco performed research study in GIS and geochemistry.

(4) Visitors from India and Russia participated in research related to geoscience, GIS, geophysics, and seismology; performed laboratory studies mineral deposits; and participated in the development of a database on nonindigenous plants for biological research.

(5) Visitors from Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Guatemala, Jamaica, Mexico, and Nicaragua participated in biological research studies on invasive nonnative plants in the Hawaiian Islands; conducted studies of exposure of birds to pesticides in orchards; performed bird netting, bird banding, and the surveying of birds; carried out amphibian monitoring and research; completed collaborative mineral deposit studies of gold deposits; and studied landslides and attended training sessions for stream gage installation and maintenance pertaining to the relief efforts being performed by USGS scientists in Central America.

**National Interests:** Humanitarian Response; Global Issues

<b>Total U.S. Government Funding</b>	<b>Number of U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Number of Foreign Participants</b>
\$489,767	1,239	91

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Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$51,871,818†	\$1,811,373†	\$50,060,445†	\$20,486†	\$0†	\$0†	\$400†	\$51,892,703†	20,356

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

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

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories



## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW • Washington, DC 20530

Office of Public Affairs: 202-616-2777

[www.usdoj.gov](http://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 America's free enterprise system; safeguarding the consumer from fraudulent activity; enforcing the immigration laws of the United States; and representing the American people in all legal matters involving the U.S. Government.

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

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### Antitrust Division

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

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

The historic goal of the antitrust laws is to protect economic freedom and opportunity by promoting competition in the marketplace. Competition in a free market benefits American consumers through lower prices, better quality and greater choice. Competition provides businesses the opportunity to compete on price and quality, in an open



market and on a level playing field, unhampered by anticompetitive restraints. Competition also tests and hardens American companies at home, the better to succeed abroad.

### Antitrust Division International Technical Assistance Programs

With funding from the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), 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 law enforcement, and to promote the application of free market principles in transition economies. Technical assistance is provided by placing two-person attorney/economist teams from the Antitrust Division and the FTC in foreign 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 2000, the Antitrust Division, with the FTC, provided technical assistance to several competition agencies, including Argentina, Croatia, India, Romania, Russia, and South Africa. The Division also participated in seminars sponsored by the Organization for Economic Cooperation (OECD), which provided assistance to Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Macedonia, Slovenia, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan. USAID provided funding for most programs, with some costs funded by the Antitrust Division and the host country. The Antitrust Division and the FTC placed resident advisors in South Africa to provide advice and assistance in competition policy and law enforcement.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity; Law Enforcement

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$373,929	20	189

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## Criminal Division

The Criminal Division develops, enforces, and supervises the application of all federal criminal laws except those specifically assigned to other divisions. The Division, and the 93 U.S. Attorneys, has the responsibility for overseeing criminal matters under the more than 900 statutes, as well as certain civil litigation. Criminal Division attorneys prosecute many nationally significant cases. In addition to its direct litigation responsibilities, the Division formulates and implements criminal enforcement policy and provides advice and assistance. For example, the Division approves or monitors sensitive areas of law enforcement such as participation in the Witness Security Program and the use of electronic surveillance; advises the Attorney General, Congress, the Office of Management and Budget, and the White House on matters of criminal law; provides legal advice and assistance to federal prosecutors and investigative agencies; and provides leadership for coordinating international as well as federal, state, and local law enforcement matters.

### International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program

The International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP) 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 State and Justice, with funding from the latter, to advance mid- and long-term U.S. policy objectives in promoting democracy and respect for human rights and combating international crime. All ICITAP efforts are based on internationally recognized human rights and democratic principles. ICITAP conducts five principle types of assistance projects: (1) law enforcement training and development programs within international peacekeeping operations; (2) counter-crime programs in emerging democracies; (3) developmental assistance to established democracies in maintaining/or improving internal security; (4) comprehensive academy development programs; (5) directed training courses at the request of the State Department.

In the context of international peacekeeping missions following internal civil conflict or outside intervention, it is often necessary to effect rapid and radical change to the police as an institution. This involves changing the institutional orientation from a police agency that functions in service to the State to one that adheres to the democratic principles as a service to protect the people. ICITAP projects in El Salvador, Guatemala, Albania, Kosovo, and Bosnia are examples of this type of effort.

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 mechanisms. ICITAP's programs in Bolivia, Colombia, Honduras, South Africa, and the NIS fall into this category. The vast majority of the participants represent federal, state, or local law enforcement.

**National Interests:** Law Enforcement; Democracy & Human Rights

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$30,272,278	347	137

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

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 serves as the Department's liaison with various private and public agencies that sponsor visits by foreign officials who want to closely examine the U.S. federal legal system. Visitors with specific interests can meet with practitioners from specialized components of the Justice Department to discuss such issues as money laundering, organized crime, asset forfeiture, narcotics and other drugs, ethics and public corruption, juvenile justice and delinquency prevention, civil rights, and international judicial assistance and extradition. The opportunity for comparative law dialogue, which the visitors' program presents, aids the Department in its efforts to promote international legal assistance and cooperation.

**National Interests:** National Security (Regional Stability); Law Enforcement (International Crime, Illegal Drugs, Counterterrorism); Democracy & Human Rights

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$21,131	274	752

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## Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance, and Training Program

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

**National Interests:** National Security (Regional Stability); Law Enforcement (International Crime, Illegal Drugs, Counterterrorism); Democracy & Human Rights

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$12,889,659	396	6,370

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## Drug Enforcement Administration

The mission of the Drug Enforcement Administration (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 nonenforcement programs aimed at reducing the availability of illicit controlled substances on the domestic and international markets.

### International Narcotics Control Training Program

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

**National Interests:** Law Enforcement (International Crime, Illegal Drugs)

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$2,890,281	0	1,841

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## Federal Bureau of Investigation

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

### International Training Programs

The FBI serves as the principal investigative arm of the United States Department of Justice. The FBI detects and investigates crimes against the United States and performs other duties connected with national security. In response to the unprecedented growth in transnational crime, the FBI now maintains an active overseas presence that fosters the establishment of effective working relationships with foreign law enforcement agencies. Additionally, the FBI trains law enforcement officers in both basic and advanced investigative techniques and principles in an effort to promote country-to-country cooperation. Besides its participation in international working groups, the FBI is involved in the exchange of mid-level supervisory personnel from police agencies. Its relationship with INTERPOL facilitates the rapid exchange of criminal investigative information on drug smuggling and other international crimes.

The International Training and Assistance Units (ITAU) I and II provide operational investigative support and infrastructure building for the U.S. Government through the training of foreign law enforcement officials in all world regions. The FBI's Legal Attaches, the American Embassies, and foreign law enforcement representatives identify the training needs of foreign law enforcement agencies. The FBI International Training and Assistance Units formulate and coordinate country-specific training and assistance.

International training opportunities include in-country training, practical case training, U.S.-based training (at the FBI Academy in Quantico, Virginia), and the International Law Enforcement Academies training in Budapest and Bangkok.

FBI special agents, other federal law enforcement officers, and state/local police officers with specific course expertise, travel to ILEA to instruct foreign law enforcement officials in short courses, one- to two-week training seminars, and the eight-week course. Training usually focuses on the areas of financial crime, organized crime, and violent crime.

**National Interests:** Law Enforcement (International Crime, Illegal Drugs)

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$5,322,660	1,764	8,161

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## Office of Justice Programs

Since 1984, the Office of Justice Programs (OJP) has provided federal leadership in developing the nation's capacity to prevent and control crime, improve the criminal and juvenile justice systems, increase knowledge about crime and related issues, and assist crime victims. OJP's senior management team -- comprised of the Assistant Attorney General (AAG), the Deputy Assistant Attorney General (DAAG), and the five bureau heads -- works together with dedicated managers and line staff to carry out this mission.

### National Institute of Justice International Activities

The international activities of the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) fostered cooperation and collaboration between researchers and practitioners in the United States and its companion criminal justice agencies in other countries 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. Program activities included Crime Mapping Research, International Visiting Fellowships, partnerships with the Home Office in the United Kingdom and standardizing an international drug surveillance system through the International Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (I-ADAM) program.

**National Interests:** Law Enforcement

<b>Total U.S. Government Funding</b>	<b>Number of U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Number of Foreign Participants</b>
\$101,880	3	40

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### Office for Victims of Crime International Activities

The Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) provides funding for crucial victim services, supports training for diverse professionals who work with crime victims, and develops projects to enhance victims' rights and services. OVC has no formal international exchanges and training programs. However, in FY 2000 various OVC staff members were involved in a number of projects which prompted international travel to various countries around the world. In most cases that involved official travel abroad, OVC staff was seeking to exchange information and ideas concerning services to crime victims. OVC also hosted foreign visitors for meetings, briefings, and two internships. These visitors were briefed on OVC's role in advocating for the fair treatment of crime victims in the United States and how the country may possibly replicate similar services in their countries. OVC also used these meetings as opportunities to learn about crime victim services in other countries.

**National Interests:** Law Enforcement

<b>Total U.S. Government Funding</b>	<b>Number of U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Number of Foreign Participants</b>
Not Reported	24	38

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Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$1,139,312†	\$583,126†	\$556,186†	\$84,855†	Not Reported	Not Reported	\$73,345†	\$1,297,512†	1,362

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

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

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories



## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

200 Constitution Avenue, NW • Washington, DC 20210

Office of Public Affairs: 202-693-4650

[www.dol.gov](http://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.

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### Bureau of International Labor Affairs

The Bureau of International Labor Affairs (ILAB) carries out the Department's international responsibilities, which include assisting in the formulation of international economic, social, trade, and immigration policies affecting American workers; gathering and disseminating information on child labor practices worldwide; promoting respect for international labor standards to protect the economic and physical well-being of workers in the United States and around the world; gathering and disseminating information on foreign labor markets and programs; disseminating information on the implementation of the North American Agreement on Labor Cooperation; and carrying out overseas technical assistance projects.

## International Child Labor Program

The mission of the International Child Labor Program (ICLP) is to support and increase efforts to eradicate exploitative child labor worldwide. The ICLP's activities include research and reporting on international child labor; international technical assistance to reduce and prevent child labor and to promote schooling alternatives for children; and support for efforts to raise public awareness and understanding of the child labor issue.

In May 2000 the ICLP, in conjunction with the International Labor Organization's International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor (IPEC), held a conference entitled, "Advancing the Global Campaign Against Child Labor: Progress Made and Future Actions." The purpose of the conference was to raise awareness of action programs under way; to promote discussion and cooperation among a broad coalition of business, labor, governments, and international organizations on best practices; and to build domestic support for continued international action. The conference focused on key aspects of strategies to eliminate child labor: awareness raising, provision of educational opportunities, monitoring strategies, and economic and other alternatives to child labor.

**National Interests:** Democracy & Human Rights; Humanitarian Response; Labor Standards/Child Labor

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$140,600	181	87

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## National Administrative Office Programs

The National Administrative Office (NAO) was established as mandated by the North American Agreement on Labor Cooperation (NAALC), a supplemental agreement to the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). The 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 trilateral labor cooperative activities with Canada and Mexico. These activities 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 2000, the NAO participated in the following International Exchanges/Training:

- Conference on Agricultural Migrant Labor in North America, February 7-9, 2000, in Los Angeles, California. The conference focused attention on specific concerns faced by governments, employers, NGOs, and migrant workers and accentuated best practices related to migrant labor in the NAFTA countries. Specific issues examined included economic impact, legal practices, common problems, current programs, and future measures.
- Third Seminar on Incomes and Productivity, February 25, 2000, in Mexico City, Mexico. This conference was hosted by the Secretariat of the Commission for Labor Cooperation, an international organization comprised of representatives from the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Topics included labor productivity studies in various industries in the three countries, as well as income distribution and international trade.
- Conference on Safety and Health in the Workplace in North America, May 17-19, 2000, in Mexico City. The objective of this conference was to highlight the importance of the different elements of safety and health in the administration of companies and to exchange experiences in specific fields in order to promote a better preventionist culture.
- The Protection of the Labor Rights of Women in North America, May 30, 2000, in Puebla, Mexico. This outreach session was for the purpose of disseminating information to workers, employers, government representatives, and NGOs on the rights and protections afforded women workers in Mexico.
- Freedom of Association in Mexico, June 23, 2000, in Tijuana, Mexico. This seminar was held for the purpose of disseminating information on freedom of association, the registration of trade unions, mechanisms for gaining and challenging title to the collective contract, and worker protections during organizing, as provided under the laws and regulations of Mexico. The seminar was in accordance with the Ministerial Agreement on U.S. NAO Submission Nos. 9702 and 9703.
- Participation of Mexican Delegation in the Joint Employment and Training Technology Conference (JETTCO), July 10-11, 2000, in Albuquerque, New Mexico. At the invitation of the U.S. Government, the Mexican delegation attended workshops and toured exhibits relating to employment and training technology. In addition, the delegation visited three employment training sites (Welfare to Work, One-Stop Center, and Job Corps).
- Participation of U.S. Delegation in the Annual Meeting of Mexican Federal and State Officials in the Area of Employment Training and Productivity, September 25-26, 2000, in Veracruz, Mexico. The U.S. delegation attended this meeting at the invitation of the Mexican Government to learn about employment training and development initiatives in Mexico.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity; American Citizens & Borders; Democracy & Human Rights; Labor Standards

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$87,028	122	820

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## Office of Foreign Relations Technical Assistance Programs

The Office of Foreign Relations (OFR) within the Bureau of International Labor Affairs (ILAB) administers an international technical assistance program to developing countries, as well as to countries in transition from communism, through the organization and delivery of U.S. skills, resources, technology, and personnel to address labor-related projects. Program objectives include protecting the basic rights of workers and strengthening developing countries' abilities to create and to institutionalize social safety net policies and programs. Several types of programs, such as study tours, training, information exchanges, and consultations, are used depending on the needs of the target audience.

In FY 2000, OFR was involved in international exchanges and training with the Bahamas, Barbados, Bulgaria, Egypt, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, and Ukraine. Activities included training on labor market information and labor statistics, as well as information exchanges on dislocated workers, mining, and social insurance administration.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity (Economic Development); Democracy & Human Rights; Humanitarian Response; Labor Standards; Social Safety Net

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$449,119	8	46

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## Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

### International Labor Statistics Center

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 the Asia Foundation; or, in some cases, by the U.S. Agency for International Development's country missions.

Note: 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.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity (Economic Development)

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$462,565	0	98

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Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$360,017,971†	\$245,011,349†	\$115,006,622	\$44,104,078†	\$87,445,040†	\$75,973,544†	\$633,397†	\$568,174,030†	40,575

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

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

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories



## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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

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## Bureau of Diplomatic Security

The Bureau of Diplomatic Security (DS) is a unique organization which plays an essential role within the United States Department of State. The Bureau's personnel, who include special agents, engineers, diplomatic couriers, Civil Service specialists, and contractors, work together as a team to ensure that the State Department can carry out its foreign policy missions safely and securely.

Diplomatic Security has a broad scope of global responsibilities, with protection of people, information, and property as its top priority. Overseas, DS develops and implements effective security programs to safeguard all personnel who work in every U.S. diplomatic mission around the world. In the United States, the Bureau protects the Secretary of State, the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, and foreign dignitaries below the head-of-state level who visit the United States. DS develops and implements security programs to protect all (more than 90) domestic State Department facilities as well as the residence of the Secretary of State.

## Antiterrorism Assistance Program

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, and provides a vehicle for continued contact and dialogue between U.S. and foreign security officials.

**National Interests:** National Security; American Citizens & Borders; Law Enforcement (Counterterrorism); Democracy & Human Rights

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$38,460,000	0	2,733

The number of U.S. trainers was not reported. Funds expended for site assessments are included along with funds used solely for training.

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## Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs

The Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA) is a policy support bureau within the Department of State. Previously part of the United States Information Agency (USIA), ECA became part of the Department of State as a result of the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998, which integrated USIA into the Department on October 1, 1999.

ECA promotes mutual understanding between the United States and other nations by conducting educational and cultural exchange activities. The mission of educational and cultural exchange is to promote friendly, sympathetic, and peaceful relations between the United States and other countries by fostering mutual understanding through a wide range of international programs, as authorized by the Fulbright-Hays Act. Mutual understanding is achieved by exposing foreign participants to U.S. values, language, ideas, and policies, and by increasing 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 State Department posts, Fulbright binational commissions, and U.S.-based nongovernmental organizations (NGOs). These institutions are essential to fulfilling the Bureau's mission.

### Citizen Exchange Program

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 nonprofit 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.

**National Interests:** National Security; Economic Prosperity; Law Enforcement; Democracy & Human Rights; Global Issues; Mutual Understanding

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$11,080,584	7,872	7,688

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## Cyprus American Scholarship Program

Founded in 1981, the Cyprus-America Scholarship Program (CASP) is a human resource development program originally sponsored by the U.S. Agency for International Development but currently under the sponsorship of ECA.

CASP's mission is to strengthen the pool of trained manpower to assist in the economic and social development of Cyprus. The program is administered in Cyprus by the Cyprus Fulbright Commission (CFC); AMIDEAST is contracted by the CFC to handle the U.S.-based program activity. CASP works with both the Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities. CASP's mission is being met by providing academic scholarships for Greek and Turkish Cypriot students who have come to the United States to study for both bachelor's and master's degrees at American universities. Thus far, more than 1,300 Cypriots have received degrees through the program. The program also supports short-term, technical training in areas targeted by the Cyprus Planning Bureau. Over 600 mid-career professionals, in both the public and private sectors, have upgraded their skills in collaboration with American counterparts.

The program also recently began sponsoring bicomunal training both in Cyprus and the United States. While bicomunalism is implicit in all CASP activities, a series of workshops has been specifically designed to bring Greek and Turkish Cypriots together to establish a foundation for cooperation and communication and to provide a basis for future collaborative effort. The subjects chosen for these workshops are management, conflict resolution, and journalism, and thus far have involved more than 1,000 participants at all levels of the Cypriot society. The Cypriot participants on CASP have had a chance to experience firsthand the culture and the educational system of the United States, as well as to introduce their own country and culture to the Americans they meet. They return home with an enhanced understanding that is the key characteristic of educational and technical exchange.

**National Interests:** Mutual Understanding

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$8,700,000	0	474

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## FREEDOM Support Exchange Programs

Under the auspices of the Freedom for Russia and Emerging Eurasian Democracies and Open Markets Support Act of 1992, known as the FREEDOM Support Act, ECA administers a host of exchange programs that are geared towards providing current and emerging leaders from the New Independent States (NIS) with the experience and skills necessary to help build democratic infrastructures and market economies in their societies. ECA programs target high school, university, postgraduate, 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; Productivity Enhancement Program; Professional Training Programs; University Partnerships; Secondary School Linkage Program; Teaching Excellence Awards; Civics for Secondary Education; and the Internet Access and 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 that can facilitate trade, investment, technology transfer, and cooperation on global issues of mutual concern.

**National Interests:** National Security (Regional Stability); Economic Prosperity; American Citizens & Borders (Travel and Immigration); Democracy & Human Rights; Global Issues (Health, Environment); Mutual Understanding

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Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$88,671,000	972	5,896

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## 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 230,000 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 51 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 Exchange consists of five separate programs including the Fulbright American Studies Program, the Fulbright Scholars, the Fulbright Students, the Fulbright Teacher Exchange, and the Hubert H. Humphrey Fellowship Program. The Fulbright Program annually awards about 6,000 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. The American Studies Program improves foreign participant understanding of the history, culture, and values of the United States, primarily through the hosting of summer and winter institutes. 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. The Fulbright Program generates about half of its gross support through private sector and NGO partnerships and cost-sharing by foreign governments and other USG agencies. The long-term Bureau goal for the program is to achieve parity in financial support from foreign governments.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, U.S. Exports, Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); Democracy & Human Rights; Humanitarian Response; Global Issues (Health, Population, Environment); Mutual Understanding

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$110,774,619	2,002	3,662

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## Global Academic Exchange Programs

Representing another aspect of the wide range of international academic exchange programs authorized by the Fulbright-Hays Act, Global Academic Programs provide programs and 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. Global Academic Programs include the College and University Affiliations Program; Educational Advising and Student Services; and English Language Programs.

The College and University Affiliations Program encourages U.S.-foreign university partnerships through faculty and staff exchanges.

Educational Advising and Student Services promotes 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 \$12.3 billion.

The Office of English Language Programs promotes and supports English language programs sponsored by U.S. embassies and host country institutions to improve the teaching and learning of English. State Department English Language Officers are posted at 13 embassies to assist with these programs. The Washington office supervises the English Language Fellows Program, which places about 60 teachers and teacher-trainers around the world each year and sponsors U.S. academics as English Language Specialists to conduct four- to six-week programs for English teaching professionals. The office also publishes teaching materials and a quarterly journal for English teaching professionals.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, Economic Development);  
Democracy & Human Rights; Global Issues (Health, Environment);  
Mutual Understanding

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$6,847,124	206	170

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## International Visitor Program

The International Visitor Program (IVP) enables American embassies to invite current and emerging foreign leaders in government, politics, media, academia, labor, and the arts to meet with U.S. counterparts and to obtain firsthand knowledge about the United States, its people, society, and culture. Simultaneously, the program provides Americans with opportunities to 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. policies and society held by foreign decision makers and opinion shapers. Typically, International Visitor Program alumni advance to the highest positions of authority and responsibility in their countries. In 2001, the heads of government of Germany, France, Korea, Indonesia, India, Macedonia, Malaysia, Kenya, and Argentina were among the more than 200 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 have held cabinet or ministerial-level positions, including the prime minister. 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 80,000 local volunteers. The CIV network raises individual, corporate, and state and local government support for the program.



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**National Interests:** National Security; Economic Prosperity; American Citizens & Borders;  
Law Enforcement; Democracy & Human Rights; Humanitarian  
Response; Global Issues; Mutual Understanding

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$43,032,791	0	3,833

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## Other Appropriation Programs

Other Appropriation Programs are a collection of individually established exchange programs. They include the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships Program, the East-West Center, the North-South Center, and the Israeli-Arab Scholarship Program.

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 east central 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 addresses 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. 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, Congress authorized federal funding for the Center in the North-South Center Act. The Center contributes to more effective policymaking 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 established in 1991. The program provides highly qualified Arab citizens of Israel with opportunities to pursue graduate education in the United States, while experiencing American society and culture. Students are selected through a merit-based competition administered by the Public Affairs Section of the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv. The program is a multiyear activity.

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**National Interests:** National Security; Economic Prosperity; American Citizens & Borders; Law Enforcement; Democracy & Human Rights; Humanitarian Response; Global Issues

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$17,228,294	100	587

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## Special Academic Exchange Programs

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. Special academic programs include the Edmund S. Muskie Fellowship Program; the American Overseas Research Center programs; the South Pacific, East Timor, and Tibet special exchanges; and the Disability Exchange Clearinghouse. The Edmund S. Muskie Fellowship Program provides scholarships for study and internships in the United States to young mid-career professionals from the New Independent States and the Baltic states. ECA supports American Overseas Research Centers (AORCs) through a grant to the Council of American Overseas Research Centers (CAORC). The Bureau has supported graduate and postdoctoral study by U.S. scholars through AORCs since 1961. Special exchanges for the South Pacific, East Timor, and Tibet provide scholarships for undergraduate, postgraduate, 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.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity (Economic Development); Democracy & Human Rights; Global Issues (Environment); Mutual Understanding

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$8,369,753	190	100

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## Special Professional and Cultural Exchange Programs

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. 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, people, and system of government. Foreign youth return home 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 Irish Institute; the Institute for Representative Government; the Special Olympics and Paralympics, and the National Youth Science Camp of the Americas.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity (Economic Development); Democracy & Human Rights; Mutual Understanding

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$6,862,000	415	568

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## Support for East European Democracy Exchanges

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 East European Democracy (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. ECA's Office of International Visitors has also hosted visitors from Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, and Serbia-Montenegro under the auspices of the SEED Act. Participants were primarily representatives of political parties, the media, academia, and NGOs. They conducted group projects that were planned by ECA in collaboration with nongovernmental programming organizations exploring the concept of political pluralism and ethnic tolerance in the United States. Participants also examined media coverage of elections.

**National Interests:** National Security (Regional Stability); Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, Economic Development); Law Enforcement (International Crime); Democracy & Human Rights; Humanitarian Response; Global Issues (Environment); Mutual Understanding

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$6,272,000	33	337

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## Bureau of Intelligence and Research

The Bureau of Intelligence and Research (INR), drawing on all-source intelligence, provides value-added independent analysis of events to Department policy makers, ensures that intelligence activities support foreign policy and national security purposes; and serves as the focal point in the Department for ensuring policy review of sensitive counterintelligence and law enforcement activities. INR's primary mission is to harness intelligence to serve U.S. diplomacy.

### Research and Training Program on Eastern Europe and the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union

The 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 \$4.5 million were made in FY 2000 to nine organizations.

**National Interests:** National Security (Regional Stability); Democracy & Human Rights

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$4,500,000	210	0

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## Bureau of International Narcotics Law Enforcement

The Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) advises the President, Secretary of State, other bureaus in the Department of State, and other departments and agencies within the U.S. Government on the development of policies and programs to combat international narcotics and crime. The INL narcotics control program has two primary goals: (1) to use the full range of U.S. diplomacy to convince foreign governments of the importance and relevance of narcotics control to bilateral and multilateral relations and to promote cooperation with the United States, and (2) to employ the Bureau's various programs to help stop the flow of illegal drugs to American soil.

## International Demand Reduction Training and Technical Assistance

The International Demand Reduction Training and Technical Assistance Program seeks to reduce the worldwide demand for illicit drugs by motivating foreign governments and institutions into giving increased attention to the negative effects of drug abuse upon society. In addition, the program attempts to mobilize international opinion against the drug trade and mobilize regional and international support for counternarcotics policies, programs, and strategies.

**National Interests:** Law Enforcement; Health Issue-Drug Addiction

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$4,000,000	72	1,489

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## Foreign Service Institute

The Foreign Service Institute (FSI) is the federal government's primary training institution for officers and support personnel of the U.S. foreign affairs community, preparing American diplomats and other professionals to advance U.S. foreign affairs interests overseas and in Washington. At the National Foreign Affairs Training Center, the FSI provides more than 500 courses, including some 60 foreign languages, to more than 30,000 enrollees a year from the State Department and more than 40 other government agencies and the military service branches.

### Micronesian Diplomatic Training Program

The Foreign Diplomatic Training Program provides training for diplomats from Micronesia under an agreement with the Department of the Interior, which has the mandate for this program. The rationale for this program is that the diplomatic corps of these small islands have little access to professional training that will prepare them to operate in an international arena. Programs are designed to respond to changing needs identified collaboratively by U.S. professional trainers and technical assistance advisors and the Micronesia diplomatic community in-country and in the United States. The overall assistance effort was initiated in the late 1980s and is anticipated to continue into FY 2001. The individual training and assistance activities generally last a minimum of two weeks. Activities supported in FY 2000 included: (1) Presentation and Oral Skills Training coupled with a Training of Trainers Program for the Republic of Palau; (2) Follow-up Training of Trainers Program for the Republic of the Marshall Islands; (3) Information Technology Assessment for Palau, the Federated States of Micronesia, and the Republic of the Marshall Islands.

Based on the success of previously conducted Training of Trainers Programs, the Republic of Palau requested that this program be delivered for their staff. A follow-up program was scheduled for the summer but was cancelled at the last minute due to scheduling conflicts.

The Marshall Islands also requested a follow-up training program for those participants who had been trained in the prior fiscal year.

There is an ever increasing need for diplomats to be computer literate and to have a broad understanding of information technology; thus, in this fiscal year, significant resources were devoted to determining the information technology needs of the three participating countries.

**National Interests:** National Security; Economic Prosperity (Economic Development);  
Democracy & Human Rights

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$149,560	0	62

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## Office of International Information Programs

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. Speaker/Specialist and the Professional-in-Residence Programs

The Office of International Information programs (IIP) is the principal international strategic communications service for the foreign affairs community. IIP designs, develops, and implements a variety of information initiative and strategic communications programs, including the U.S. Speaker/Specialist and the Professional-in-Residence Programs, electronically transmitted speaker programs (tele- and video-conference programs), Internet and print publications, and information resources services.

The U.S. Speaker/Specialist and the Professional-in-Residence Programs engage individual Americans who are representative of the full breadth of the country geographically and institutionally. Participants in the U.S. Speaker/Specialist Program travel abroad and serve from two days to two weeks. They are drawn from both the public and private sectors. Individuals are recruited to speak and consult on such matters as democratic society, rule of law, trade policy, free market economies, independent judicial systems, open and fair electoral systems, independent media, and U.S. society and values. Participants in the Professional-in-Residence Program spend up to ten months as consultants to media outlets, government ministries, educational institutions, parliaments, and other organizations promoting the development of democratic institutions.

**National Interests:** National Security (Regional Stability, Weapons of Mass Destruction); Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, U.S. Exports, Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); American Citizens & Borders (Travel and Immigration, American Citizens); Law Enforcement (International Crime, Illegal Drugs, Counterterrorism); Democracy & Human Rights; Humanitarian Response; Global Issues (Health, Population, Environment)

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$5,070,246	904	0

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Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$5,737,414†	\$1,402,306†	\$4,335,108†	\$2,905,579†	\$25,106†	\$48,337†	\$215,506†	\$8,931,942†	5,363

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

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

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories



## DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

400 7th Street, SW • Washington, DC 20590

Office of Public Affairs: 202-366-5580

[www.dot.gov](http://www.dot.gov)

The Department of Transportation (DOT) is at work for America building a safe transportation system for the 21st century -- one that is international in reach, intermodal in form, intelligent in character, and inclusive in service. With an enacted budget of \$54.9 billion for FY 2001, the DOT vision of leading the way to transportation excellence is carried out by its nearly 100,000 employees nationwide. Established by an act of Congress on October 15, 1966, the Department's first official day of operation was April 1, 1967. The mission of the DOT is to serve the United States by ensuring a fast, safe, efficient, accessible, and convenient transportation system that meets vital national interests and enhances the quality of life of the American people, today and into the future.

The DOT consists of the Office of the Secretary and 12 individual operating administrations, which include:

- Bureau of Transportation Statistics
- United States Coast Guard
- Federal Aviation Administration
- Federal Highway Administration
- Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration
- Federal Railroad Administration
- Federal Transit Administration
- Maritime Administration
- National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
- Research and Special Programs Administration
- Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation
- Transportation Administrative Services Center

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

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### Federal Aviation Administration

The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) provides a safe, secure, and efficient global aerospace system that contributes to national security and the promotion of U.S. aerospace safety. As the leading authority in the



international aerospace community, FAA is responsive to the dynamic nature of customer needs, economic conditions, and environmental concerns.

## Exchange Visitor Program

Through the Exchange Visitor Program, FAA arranges visas for specialists of foreign aviation departments to enter the United States for periods of up to one year 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.

**National Interests:** American Citizens & Borders (American Citizens); Law Enforcement (Counterterrorism); Global Issues; Operation of Safe, Secure, and Efficient International Airspace

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$0	0	1

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## International Visitors Program

The International Visitors Program is designed to facilitate cooperation and exchange in the field of aviation. The program's stated goals are to exchange information and experience, encourage and sustain international cooperation, promote acceptance of FAA policies and procedures as well as U.S. standards and equipment, and avoid duplication of research and study efforts. In FY 2000, 902 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.

**National Interests:** American Citizens & Borders (American Citizens); Law Enforcement (Counterterrorism); Global Issues; Operation of Safe, Secure, and Efficient International Airspace

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$0	0	902

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## Office of International Aviation International Training Program

The Office of International Aviation International Training Program provides training to foreign aviation officials under government-to-government agreements, 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.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity; American Citizens & Borders (American Citizens); Global Issues; Operation of Safe, Secure, and Efficient International Airspace

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$8,429	0	531

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## Federal Highway Administration

The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) is committed to the improvement of our nation's highway system and its intermodal connections. The FHWA provides leadership, expertise, resources, and information in cooperation with its partners to enhance the country's economic vitality, the quality of life, and the environment. The FHWA directly administers a number of highway transportation activities including standards development, research and technology, training, technical assistance, highway access to federally owned lands and Indian lands, and commercial vehicle safety enforcement. Further, FHWA has a significant role, working through partnerships, programs, policies, and allocating resources, which facilitates the strategic development and maintenance of state and local transportation systems as effective and efficient elements of the national intermodal transportation system.

### Informational Tours of Research Laboratories

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

**National Interests:** National Security (Regional Stability); Global Issues (Environment); Advancement of Science

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$0	0	80

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## International Outreach Programs

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

-- International Technology Scanning Program: The Office of International Programs administers the International Technology Scanning Program (ITSP), which serves as a means for identifying, assessing, and importing foreign highway technologies and practices that can be cost-effectively adapted to U.S. federal, state, and local highway programs. Ultimately, the goal of the program is to provide better, safer, and more environmentally sound roads for the American public by implementing the best practices developed abroad. Scanning team reviews involve teams of specialists in a particular discipline that are dispatched to consult with foreign counterparts in selected advanced developed countries. Participants usually represent the FHWA, state highway departments, local governments, and, where appropriate, transportation trade and research groups, the private sector, and academia. Scanning team reviews are conducted in cooperation with the American Association of State Highway Transportation Officials (AASHTO), the Transportation Research Board (TRB), and the National Cooperative Highway Research Program (NCHRP) Panel 20-36. Since the program was launched in 1990, approximately 42 reviews have been completed.

-- Exchange Program: The Office of International Programs assists its foreign counterparts with setting up long-term exchange programs for their employees who would like to spend 6 to 12 months with the FHWA. Generally speaking, the FHWA does not spend USG funding on these long-term exchange programs. All support comes from foreign sources.

-- Visitors Program: The Office of International Programs also provides short-term, ad hoc international visitor programs for its foreign counterparts who would like to meet with officials in other elements within FHWA and the Department of Transportation. The FHWA also refers such requests to appropriate associations and state and local transportation organizations.

**National Interests:** National Security (Regional Stability); Economic Prosperity (U.S. Exports, Economic Development); Global Issues (Environment)

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$267,000	142	523

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## National Highway Institute International Training Program

The National Highway Institute (NHI) International Programs team is dedicated to promoting highway transportation expertise worldwide and to increasing the transfer of highway transportation technology to the international transportation community. Primary activities include training programs for international participants, assisting in establishing Technology Transfer Centers, International Highway Fellowships, and hosting foreign visitors. NHI offers its training courses to both groups and individuals. International groups may purchase NHI courses for presentation in a selected country; interested individuals may purchase single slots in international courses presented in the United States.

NHI's FY 2000 data include 99 Saudi Arabian participants who attended NHI-sponsored classes under the auspices of the Transport Program and may also be counted within data submitted for that program. The Transport Program is sponsored, in part, by the Department of Transportation's Office of International Transportation and Trade.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity (U.S. Exports, Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); Humanitarian Response; Transportation of People & Goods/Improved Mobility of Defense Forces

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

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Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$22,500	8	130

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## Federal Railroad Administration

The Federal Railroad Administration (FRA) promotes safe, environmentally sound, successful railroad transportation to meet current and future needs of all customers. It encourages policies and investment in infrastructure and technology to enable rail to realize its full potential.

### International Visitors Program

The Federal Railroad Administration's International Visitors Program is an unfunded program designed to facilitate and assist cooperative efforts between foreign government-owned and -operated rail systems and the U.S. rail industry, including manufacturers, suppliers, and service providers. In Washington, D.C., FRA representatives provide visiting foreign government and/or foreign or U.S. Government-sponsored and supported delegations with technical briefings, economic briefings, and discussions about the U.S. rail industry. To support specific DOT and/or Administration initiatives, FRA representatives occasionally travel overseas to provide and discuss this type of information. In the year 2000, FRA supported selected, planned rail restructuring projects (Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, and Uganda) of the Secretary's overall Africa Initiative. Also, with expenses paid for in their entirety by foreign governments, FRA occasionally provides on-the-job rail safety inspection training, both in headquarters and in the field.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity (Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development)

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$0	0	139

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## Maritime Administration

The Maritime Administration'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.

### United States Merchant Marine Academy Programs

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.

**National Interests:** National Security (Regional Stability); Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, U.S. Exports, Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development)

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$0	0	7

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## Office of International Transportation and Trade

The Office of International Transportation and Trade leads and oversees the development, coordination, and implementation of the Department's international transportation and trade policies. The Office's varied activities support the Department's strategic goal of economic growth and trade by helping to ensure that the U.S. maintains a transportation system that is international in reach and a transportation industry that is competitive in global markets.

### TRANSPORT Project

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). It is designed to provide technical assistance and training in support of Saudi Arabia's transportation program and to foster exchange between the two countries. The Project has been successful in attracting U.S. products and technology to Saudi Arabia. The Project is funded by the Government of Saudi Arabia, with funds deposited in the United States Treasury.

Technical training was provided in 2000 to approximately 150 Saudi Arabian Ministry of Communications engineers and consultants on-site in Saudi Arabia. (These individuals are included in the data submitted for this inventory.) The three U.S. professionals stationed in Saudi Arabia serving as training coordinators and advisers to the MOC repatriated to the United States in June and closed the TRANSPORT Project out at the end of 2000.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity (Economic Development)

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$0	0	150

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## United States Coast Guard

The U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) is a military, multi-mission, maritime service. Operating within the Department of Transportation during peacetime, the Service falls under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy upon declaration of war or when the President directs. The Coast Guard is a unique federal agency. In addition to its nonredundant yet compelling national defense role as one of the five U.S. Armed Services, the Coast Guard is charged with a broad scope of regulatory, law enforcement, humanitarian, and emergency response duties.

The Coast Guard performs myriad tasks and operations in direct support of numerous critical maritime security and safety roles: maritime safety, maritime law enforcement, protection of natural resources, maritime mobility, national defense, and homeland security. Under the mandates of numerous laws, the Service's missions include: maritime search and rescue, International Ice Patrol operations, polar and domestic waterway icebreaking, bridge administration, aids to navigation, recreational boating safety, vessel traffic management, at-sea enforcement of living marine resource laws and treaty obligations, at-sea drug and illegal migrant interdiction, and port security and safety.

### International Personnel Exchange Program

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 Armed 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 partner services and the Coast Guard a better understanding of how each operates. No special funds are allocated for these exchanges. Personnel are supported by their home organization's operational budgets.

**National Interests:** National Security (Regional Stability, Weapons of Mass Destruction); Economic Prosperity (Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); American Citizens & Borders (Travel and Immigration); Law Enforcement (International Crime, Illegal Drugs, Counterterrorism); Democracy & Human Rights; Humanitarian Response; Global Issues (Environment)

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$0	3	4

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### International Visitors Program

The Coast Guard hosts over 600 international visitors each year through the International Visitors Program. These visits are conducted as part of an effort to build strong working relationships between the Coast Guard and counterpart organizations. These visits range from Service Chief meetings with the Coast Guard Commandant to working meetings with officials from maritime agencies. At these meetings, the Coast Guard addresses policy and operational issues, and explores opportunities for increased cooperation with other maritime services. The International Visitors Program is managed by the Coast Guard International Affairs staff, which hosts visitors to Coast Guard headquarters and coordinates visits to USCG field units across the country. In FY 2000, all visits to the Coast Guard were funded by the visiting agency. Only visitors to Coast Guard Headquarters are reflected in data submitted to the IAWG.

**National Interests:** National Security (Regional Stability, Weapons of Mass Destruction); Economic Prosperity (Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); American Citizens & Borders (Travel and Immigration); Law Enforcement (International Crime, Illegal Drugs, Counterterrorism); Democracy & Human Rights; Humanitarian Response; Global Issues (Environment)

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$0	0	186

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## U.S. Coast Guard Academy Programs

The U.S. Coast Guard Academy (USCGA) offers a four-year program with an intensive undergraduate curriculum leading to a Bachelor of Science degree. This, coupled with military and leadership training, enables graduates to assume responsible roles as officers in comparable maritime services in their home countries. The academic program consists of eight majors: civil engineering, electrical engineering, marine engineering and naval architecture, mechanical engineering, operations research, marine and environmental sciences, government, and management. The professional program consists of training in navigation and law enforcement, supplemented by summer programs that include general shipboard training, seagoing experience aboard the sail training ship Eagle, military training, and other operational experience. Rigorous physical exercise is an integral part of the program. International nominees must be sponsored by their government through the U.S. diplomatic mission and may apply by meeting all age, academic, language, and interview requirements. Federal Statute 14 U.S.C. 195 requires countries of accepted nominees to agree in advance to reimburse the USCG for the cost of instruction. A limited number of full or partial waivers may be granted based upon the most recent World Bank list of high income countries; however, countries may opt to pay full tuition to this prestigious military academy. The USCGA is limited statutorily to a maximum of 36 enrolled international cadets. An annual solicitation with detailed information is sent to all posts in the August-September timeframe.

**National Interests:** National Security (Regional Stability, Weapons of Mass Destruction); Economic Prosperity (Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); American Citizens & Borders (Travel and Immigration); Law Enforcement (International Crime, Illegal Drugs, Counterterrorism); Democracy & Human Rights; Humanitarian Response; Global Issues (Environment)

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$1,110,955	0	21

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## U.S. Coast Guard Training Programs

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

**National Interests:** National Security (Regional Stability, Weapons of Mass Destruction); Economic Prosperity (Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); American Citizens & Borders (Travel and Immigration); Law Enforcement (International Crime, Illegal Drugs, Counterterrorism); Democracy & Human Rights; Humanitarian Response; Global Issues (Environment)

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$4,328,530	549	1,987

\*\*\*\*\*

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$44,404,531	\$1,982,969	\$42,421,562	\$2,019,228	\$9,000	\$15,400	\$182,872	\$46,631,031	4,579

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

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



## DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

1500 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW • Washington, DC 20220

Public Information: 202-622-2000

[www.treas.gov](http://www.treas.gov)

The mission of the Department of the Treasury is to promote prosperous and stable American and world economies, manage the government's finances, safeguard our financial systems, protect our nation's leaders, ensure a safe and drug-free America and continue to build a strong institution. The Department carries out this mission by performing four basic functions: formulating and recommending economic, financial, tax, and fiscal policies; serving as financial agent for the U.S. Government; enforcing the law; and manufacturing coins and currency.

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### Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms

The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF) is a law enforcement agency dedicated to reducing violent crime, collecting revenue, and protecting the public. By establishing partnerships with state, local, and international law enforcement organizations, ATF is able to provide insight into the agency's unique areas of responsibility and present investigative and technical training programs on arson/explosives, postblast scene investigation techniques, firearm identification, firearm trafficking, and gang/gang resistance training.

#### Explosives Detection K-9 Training Program

The K-9 Enforcement 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 minute amounts for use in the 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 explosives 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 ATF Canine Training Facility in Front Royal, Virginia.

**National Interests:** Law Enforcement (International Crime, Counterterrorism)

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$657,026	11	30

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## International Training Program

The International Training Program (ITP) 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 resistance training. At ILEA Bangkok, ITP provides a two-week postblast investigation training class similar to the one conducted for students who attend the course at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center in Glynco, Georgia. ITP also conducts training in the Latin America/Caribbean area consisting of basic and advanced firearms trafficking seminars in Washington, D.C. ITP also provides in-country training to auditors/tax police covering the topic of Alcohol/Tobacco Tax Diversion and conducts a two-week to thirty-day training course regarding the Industry Operations Field regulatory offices, the ATF Financial Services Center, and breweries, wineries, etc., throughout the United States to demonstrate the cooperation between the regulatory agency and the industries.

Overall program objectives are to provide the technical and investigative training in the areas of ATF's expertise and to establish partnerships to share policies, procedures, knowledge, and technical expertise, allowing for an ongoing international exchange of information. The result is international law enforcement communities becoming more efficient, responsive, and effective criminal investigators, auditors, and tax police.

**National Interests:** National Security (Regional Stability); Economic Prosperity (Economic Development); Law Enforcement (International Crime, Illegal Drugs, Counterterrorism)

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$1,978,992	88	308

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## Federal Law Enforcement Training Center

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) is a partnership of federal law enforcement organizations. FLETC's mission is to provide quality, cost effective training for law enforcement professionals. FLETC accomplishes its mission by utilizing law enforcement and training experts; providing quality facilities, support services, and technical assistance; conducting law enforcement research and development; and sharing law enforcement technology.

### Computer Investigations and Security Training Program

The International Criminal Investigations and Security Training Program (ILCISTP) is a one-week internationally exported program designed to provide fundamental information and training on methods of detecting, investigating, and prosecuting computer-related crimes to include Internet intrusion, child pornography, money laundering, and financial fraud crimes using the computer. The topics of instruction covered under the program included Telephony/Profiles of Hackers, Internet Investigations, Navigating the Internet, Internet/Computer-Related Crime Investigations, Traps and Traces, Trends in Telecommunications/Computer Crime Investigations, and Seizure of Computer Evidence and Electronic Sources of Information. Software used during the course included File Viewers (Quick View), EnCase, ThumbsPlus, and Forensic Suite.

**National Interests:** Law Enforcement

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$125,996	0	112

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### Health Care Fraud Train-the-Trainer Program

The Health Care Fraud Training Program was developed to address concerns worldwide about health care fraud. As more and more privatization of health care takes place in the international community, criminals are drawn to this lucrative area of financial fraud. Until recently, law enforcement did not have the resources or experience to combat this emerging white-collar crime with innovative and effective investigative techniques. Topical areas include an overview of insurance; overview of the health care industry, insurance, and fraud; overview of laws, rules, and regulations associated with the health care industry in the United State of America, medicines, and drugs; hospital overview; provider fraud profiles; use of computers to identify health care fraud; case organization and presentation; resources and reference materials; fraudulent billing practices; and supervisory control of health care fraud investigators.

**National Interests:** Law Enforcement

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$67,750	0	40

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## International Banking and Money Laundering Training Program

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. FLETC's Financial Fraud Institute manages the training program, which is a working example of interagency cooperation. Staff members from the Federal Reserve Board Bank, Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN), the Internal Revenue Service, the U.S. Customs Service, and the Department of Justice's Office of International Affairs and Office of U.S. Attorneys provide instructional support.

Participants receive training on recognizing money laundering and cash flow indicators in foreign banking. Among the courses taught are the Bank Secrecy Act, Money Laundering Statutes, 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.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); Law Enforcement (International Crime)

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$216,177	0	154

\*\*\*\*\*

## International Marine Law Enforcement Training Program

The International Marine Law Enforcement Training Program (ILMLETP) 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.

**National Interests:** Law Enforcement

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$71,947	0	16

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## International Small Craft Enforcement Training Program

The International Small Craft Enforcement Training Program provides law enforcement officers assigned to inland marine law enforcement specialized areas of marine regulation and law enforcement. The major emphasis of this comprehensive training program is on the operations and navigation of highly specialized enforcement watercraft, safe and proper operation of marine patrol vessels, with specific training in law enforcement operations. The subject areas included in the training program are Inland Navigation and Aids to Navigation, Emergency Boat Operations Boarding Procedures, Underwater Search and Recovery, Marine Survival Operations, Rules of the Road, Boating Under the Influence, and Waterborne Arrests. 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.

**National Interests:** Law Enforcement

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$117,059	0	32

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## International State Department Physical Security Training Program

The International State Department Physical Security Training Program is designed to provide participants with an in-depth knowledge of physical security systems and procedures. The training modules are presented systematically to form a common thread for conducting and developing surveys. The final practical exercise includes student development of a survey, a briefing on the results, and a critique. 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.

**National Interests:** Law Enforcement

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$152,517	0	74

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## Internal Revenue Service

The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) is responsible for administering and enforcing the internal revenue laws and related statutes, except those relating to alcohol, tobacco, firearms, and explosives. Its mission is to collect the proper amount of tax revenue at the least cost to the public, and in a manner that warrants the highest degree of public confidence in the Service's integrity, efficiency, and fairness.

### Office of Overseas Operations and Tax Administration Advisory Services Division Programs

The Office of Overseas Operations and Tax Administration Advisory Services Division 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 noncompliance, 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.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity (Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development)

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$0	19	207

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## Office of the Comptroller of the Currency

The primary mission of the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC) is to regulate national banks.

### Foreign Technical Assistance Program

The primary objectives of the Foreign Technical Assistance (FTA) Program are:

- To comply with G7 mandate that supervisory authorities lend their resources to the World Bank and International Monetary Fund to help promote and encourage the adoption of international standards by foreign supervisory authorities.
- To establish, build, and maintain relationships with foreign supervisory organizations.
- To provide a platform for the OCC to present our supervisory views and philosophies to the international supervisory community.
- Enhance the global reputation of the OCC.
- To enhance foreign supervisory organizations' knowledge, supervisory practices, and compliance with international standards and best practices.

In FY 2000, the OCC supported nine foreign technical assistance projects. The projects were diverse and covered various training initiatives including bank supervision, electronic banking, evaluating bank management, credit risk, operations risk, liquidity; and administering and instructing a two-week school for the Caribbean Central Bankers.

The locales visited included Ireland, Indonesia, Brazil, St. Kitts, Hong Kong, Thailand, Poland, and the Dominican Republic.

(NOTE: The OCC does not have any specific funding or appropriations for any of the activities captured in this report. Each request is evaluated on a case-by-case basis with full reimbursement required.)

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity; Safety and Soundness of Global Banking System

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$6,277	11	33

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## United States Customs Service

The Customs Service enforces customs and related laws and collects the revenue from imports.

### International Training and Assistance Program

The United States Customs Service, primarily through its Office of International Activities, conducts a variety of international training and assistance activities. Training dealing with the control of international narcotics trafficking and other international crime and training directed against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction are the two major subjects of this training and assistance.

Almost all the funding and statutory authorization for these activities comes from other agencies -- primarily the Department of State, the Department of Defense, and the Agency for International Development (USAID). The Department of State's Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL), funds most anti-narcotics and anti-crime training through the authority of the Foreign Assistance Act, the FREEDOM Support Act, and the Securing Eastern European Democracy Act. Training and assistance dealing with the control of weapons of mass destruction (WMD), is funded mainly by the Department of Defense -- Defense Special Weapons Agency and Defense Threat Reduction Agency. The Department of State's Nonproliferation Affairs and Politico-Military Bureaus also fund this second type of training. In the cases of both agencies, the Economy Act is the basic legislative authority. Long-term assistance programs are often funded by the host countries where the programs are conducted -- as is the case with those in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Trinidad and Tobago. USAID is the original source of funds for advisory programs in Georgia, Macedonia, Southeastern Europe, and Haiti. Projects in Guatemala and Moldova derive funding from the Department of State/INL. The Foreign Assistance Act and the Securing Eastern European Democracy Act are usually the authority for USAID and INL funding of these projects.

Customs international training normally is conducted by a team of U.S. Customs officers for 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 United States Government and the U.S. Customs goals of interdicting illegal narcotics; and encouraging the development of modern customs operations and the facilitation of trade. 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 of the Customs international training and assistance activities is to strengthen the border control agencies of the nations we cooperate with so that they can better meet the goals stated above, which we hope are common to their governments and ours.

**National Interests:** National Security; Economic Prosperity; Law Enforcement; Democracy & Human Rights

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$41,010,791	223	3,221

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Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$35,740	\$35,740	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$62,657	\$0	\$98,397	90

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders



## DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

810 Vermont Avenue, NW • Washington, DC 20420  
Office of Human Resources Management: 202-273-4967  
[www.va.gov](http://www.va.gov)

The Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) operates programs to benefit veterans and members of their families. Benefits includes compensation payments for disabilities or death related to military service; pensions; education and rehabilitation; home loan guaranty; burial; and a medical care program incorporating nursing homes, clinics, and medical centers.

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### Veterans Health Administration

The Veterans Health Administration provides hospital, nursing home, and domiciliary care, and outpatient medical and dental care to eligible veterans of military service in the Armed Forces.

### Training Activities

The Department of Veterans Affairs employs more than 200,000 personnel in a network of 172 medical centers, 57 regional offices, and 115 national cemeteries across the United States. Each year a number of VA employees travel to other countries to participate in conferences, symposia, and various types of training activities. A significant majority of these individuals are health care professionals (physicians, dentists, nurses, medical researchers, etc.) attending the conferences or symposia to present papers, meet with peers, and advance their professional knowledge. VA does not itself administer the conferences, symposia, and other activities that VA employees attend in other countries. These programs are administered by various non-VA entities, including professional organizations, institutions of higher learning, international organizations, and government agencies. Each year some 50-100 VA employees, however, do receive funding support from VA to travel abroad to attend conferences, symposia, and other job-related activities. Generally, this support covers transportation and/or lodging. In some instances the employees may attend the conferences on government time; in others they must use personal leave.

**National Interests:** Honor, care for, and compensate U.S. veterans

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

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Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$35,740	90	0

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Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$418,500	\$223,500	\$195,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$418,500	576

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders

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



## BROADCASTING BOARD OF GOVERNORS

303 Independence Avenue • Washington, DC 20237

Telephone: 202-619-2538 • [www.ibb.gov/bbg/](http://www.ibb.gov/bbg/)

The Bureau of Broadcasting presents an effective and timely method to reach a global audience. The agency's radio and TV services, 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.

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### 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. 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.

**National Interests:** Democracy & Human Rights

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$418,500	96	480

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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	2,130

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders



## ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW • Washington, DC 20004

Office of Management Operations: 202-564-6613

[www.epa.gov](http://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.

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### Environmental Protection Agency Programs

Ecosystems and transboundary pollutants do not respect international boundaries. As a result, unilateral domestic actions by the United States are inadequate to achieve some of EPA's most important environmental goals, one of which is the reduction of global and cross-border environmental risks to the United States that originate in other countries and undermine U.S. investments in environmental protection. To facilitate multilateral cooperation in achieving EPA's environmental goals, foreign visitors are invited to observe U.S. environmental protection facilities and procedures. Continued leadership by the United States and the EPA is necessary in building the international cooperation and technical capacity needed to address these issues successfully. Where the accomplishment of U.S. environmental goals requires the cooperation and coordination of other countries, the Office of International Activities works with the Department of State, other federal agencies, states, tribes, and nongovernmental organizations to ensure that U.S. environmental interests are appropriately addressed. 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./U.S.S.R. Agreement on Pollution, World Trade Organization Agreement, and the North American Free Trade Agreement.

EPA provides coordination and facilitation services for its International Visitors Program. No U.S. Government funds are expended. Foreign and private sources that fund costs associated with international visitors are not tracked.

**National Interests:** Global Issues (Health, Population, Environment)

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

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Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$0	0	2,130

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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	475

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders



## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

445 12th Street, SW • Washington, DC 20554

Office of Media Relations: 202-418-0500

[www.fcc.gov](http://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.

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### International Visitors Program

The International Bureau was established on October 11, 1994. It handles all international telecommunications and satellite programs and policies. The Bureau also has the principal representational role on behalf of the Commission at international conferences, meetings, and negotiations. The Telecommunications Division develops, recommends, and administers policy, rules, and procedures for the authorization and regulation of international telecommunications facilities and services. The International Bureau helps to develop and implement the FCC's international telecommunications, broadcasting, and satellite policies and regulations.

The International Visitors Program (IVP) is part of the Telecommunications Division of the International Bureau. The IVP enables foreign delegations to interact in informal discussions with FCC personnel who provide legal, technical, and economic perspectives on a wide range of communications issues involving broadcasting, cablecasting, and telecommunications. Issues discussed during IVP briefings include the FCC's organizational structure; its multiple roles as an independent regulatory agency including licensing, enforcement, and rule making procedures; and its statutory powers, regulations, and current proceedings. Such interdisciplinary exchanges are intended to benefit all parties who have a unique opportunity to gain insight into each other's regulatory policies and procedures. These meetings are increasingly important as telecommunications networks become global in scope and many countries seek to modify their regulatory approaches to foster privatization and competition in the telecommunications marketplace. IVP briefings can assist in this process by providing delegations with an opportunity to examine firsthand the U.S. regulatory model as one possible approach. Furthermore, IVP briefings can be useful opportunities for exchanging information and perspectives as the U.S. Government and other governments negotiate international agreements to reflect these marketplace and regulatory changes. Although the numbers of visitors may vary from year to year, the IVP has conducted briefings for about 475 visitors during calendar year 2000. The FCC gathers statistics by calendar year and does not keep track of international visitors' sources of funding.

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**FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION**

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**National Interests:** National Security (Regional Stability); Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, U.S. Exports, Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); Communications Services

<b>Total U.S. Government Funding</b>	<b>Number of U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Number of Foreign Participants</b>
\$0	0	475

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Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$74,422	\$40,300	\$34,122	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported	\$74,422	1,083

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



# FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

500 C Street, SW • Washington, DC 20472

Public Information: 202-646-4600

[www.fema.gov](http://www.fema.gov)

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) engages in international cooperative activities to help the international community to better prepare for and respond to natural and man-made disasters in order to reduce the loss of life and property. The exchange of emergency management information and expertise saves lives, prevents economic losses, and builds local emergency management capabilities. 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.

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## Cooperation Program with Turkey

With the aftermath of the two 1999 catastrophic earthquakes and the high risk for future earthquakes, the Republic of Turkey and the United States entered into an agreement on Cooperation in Prevention and Response to Natural and Technological Disasters in November 1999. Under this agreement, FEMA established a cooperative venture with Istanbul Technical University (ITU) to carry out its training provisions. Starting in September 2000, FEMA sent training teams from its Emergency Management Institute (EMI) to the ITU campus to teach a series of 19 one-week emergency management courses once a month through March 2001.

Once courses are completed, ITU will translate the training materials and conduct their own training for local and national government officials, police, fire fighters, community leaders, and others involved in emergency management. This train-the-trainer program, endorsed by the Prime Minister's Crisis Management Center, is funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development, Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance.

In April 2000, a senior FEMA official participated in a multilateral initiative on a global disaster information network in Istanbul, Turkey.

**National Interests:** Humanitarian Response

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**FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY**

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<b>Total U.S. Government Funding</b>	<b>Number of U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Number of Foreign Participants</b>
\$17,000	4	32

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## **Cooperation with the Russian Federation Program**

In July 1996, a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was signed between the United States and the Russian Federation on Cooperation in Natural and Technological Disaster Prevention and Response. The Russian Ministry for Civil Defense, Emergencies, and Disaster Response (EMERCOM of Russia) and FEMA are the executive agents. To implement this MOU, a joint committee co-chaired by EMERCOM of Russia and FEMA was formed. Its members include the U.S. Departments of Agriculture, Defense, Energy, Health and Human Services, State, and Transportation, the U.S. Coast Guard, and the U.S. Agency for International Development, Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance. In addition to the MOU, annual Working Protocols and Work Plans have been signed to implement the cooperative program.

In April 2000, FEMA officials attended EMERCOM's International Conference on Economic and Legal Problems of Emergency Prevention and Damage Mitigation in Moscow.

Through the MOU, FEMA and EMERCOM of Russia have cooperated in the areas of mitigation, emergency preparedness, and response and recovery. In June 2000, the First Vice Minister of EMERCOM and three staff members were invited to attend FEMA's 5th Disaster Management and Technology Workshop and Exhibition held in Colorado Springs, Colorado. The Vice Minister delivered a keynote address.

In September 2000, FEMA and EMERCOM of Russia participated in a bilateral disaster information simulation. This simulation proved very productive in establishing real time information exchange for use in future catastrophic disasters.

**National Interests:** Humanitarian Response

<b>Total U.S. Government Funding</b>	<b>Number of U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Number of Foreign Participants</b>
\$25,922	7	4

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## **Cooperation with Ukraine**

In July 2000, a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was signed between the United States and Ukraine on Cooperation in Natural and Technological Disaster Prevention and Response. The Ukraine Ministry for Emergencies and FEMA are the executive agents. In implementing this MOU, a joint committee co-chaired by the Ukraine Ministry of Emergencies and FEMA is called for in the agreement. Its members may include the U.S. Departments of Agriculture, Defense, Energy, Health and Human Services, State, and Transportation, the U.S. Coast Guard, and the U.S. Agency for International Development. In addition to the MOU, a Joint Statement and an annual Work Plan have been signed to implement the cooperative program.

In May 2000, FEMA officials participated in a "Rough & Ready" exercise. This water, urban, and aircraft search and rescue exercise was held in Karkiev, Ukraine.

Through the MOU, FEMA and the Ukraine Ministry of Emergencies have cooperated in the areas of mitigation, emergency preparedness, and response and recovery. In 2000, Ukraine Ministry of Emergencies officials and experts visited FEMA to learn about our federal, state, and local disaster response system; U.S. search and rescue techniques, practices, and technologies; and radiological emergency preparedness programs.

**National Interests:** Humanitarian Response

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**FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY**

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<b>Total U.S. Government Funding</b>	<b>Number of U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Number of Foreign Participants</b>
\$10,500	3	19

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## **Emergency Management Institute Programs**

FEMA's National Emergency Training Center (NETC) in Emmitsburg, Maryland, houses the Emergency Management Institute (EMI) and the National Fire Academy (NFA). Emergency managers, fire fighters, and elected officials can take classes at NETC 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 nonresidential 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 2000, 29 individuals from 9 countries enrolled in EMI training courses. (For more information, see the EMI website at [www.fema.gov/EMI/](http://www.fema.gov/EMI/).)

**National Interests:** Humanitarian Response

<b>Total U.S. Government Funding</b>	<b>Number of U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Number of Foreign Participants</b>
\$0	0	29

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## **Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Management Visitors Program**

In FY 2000 FEMA Headquarters, Emergency Management Institute, National Fire Academy and regional offices hosted foreign government emergency preparedness and disaster management officials who sought information on disaster preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation policies, programs, methods, and techniques. These international officials represented over 50 countries in Africa, Asia, Europe, and North and South America. As in the past, China, Japan, Korea, and Taiwan represented more than 400 visitors who face risk management issues resulting from earthquakes, typhoons, and river basin flooding.

FEMA has cooperative relationships in emergency preparedness and disaster management with several countries, including Bulgaria, Canada, China, Greece, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Mexico, Nigeria, Poland, Romania, Russia, South Korea, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan. Many countries use the disaster management capabilities of the United States as a benchmark for developing and improving their disaster management capabilities.

This international cooperation helps nations save lives and reduce loss of property; reduces the high cost of foreign disaster relief for American taxpayers; builds critical infrastructure for sustainable economic development; supports social well-being and political stability; and fosters regional cooperation among countries for disaster preparedness and response. Cooperative activities include expert exchanges, participation in FEMA's Emergency Management Institute courses and train-the-trainer courses, participation in professional and scientific meetings, and international distribution of FEMA publications. International visitors are funded entirely from sources in their home countries or by other U.S. Government organizations.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity (Global Growth and Stability); Humanitarian Response

**FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY**

<b>Total U.S. Government Funding</b>	<b>Number of U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Number of Foreign Participants</b>
\$0	0	962

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## **National Fire Academy**

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

In FY 2000, 16 individuals from 6 countries enrolled in NFA training courses. More than 25 international students participated in NFA's in-country independent study programs. (In-country training recipients are not included in the data below.)

**National Interests:** Humanitarian Response

<b>Total U.S. Government Funding</b>	<b>Number of U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Number of Foreign Participants</b>
\$0	0	16

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## **United States-Japan Earthquake Policy Cooperation Forum**

The Second High-Level United States-Japan Earthquake Policy Cooperation Forum was held in Yokohama, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan, November 10-12, 1999. This forum was aimed at collaboration to mitigate earthquake disasters. The following topics were discussed: the use of early transmission and gathering systems for earthquake and earthquake-damage information; programs to reduce earthquake damage to structures; post earthquake emergency response activities; and long-term recovery strategies and programs.

**National Interests:** Humanitarian Response

<b>Total U.S. Government Funding</b>	<b>Number of U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Number of Foreign Participants</b>
\$21,000	7	0

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In addition to the above listed programs, FEMA is also currently involved in sharing the principles of mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery in dealing with disasters with the countries of Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Haiti, and the Dominican Republic through various development projects. This involvement is the result of an agreement signed between FEMA and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) on September 29, 1999. This agreement was the result of a 1999 emergency supplemental appropriations law following Hurricanes Mitch and Georges in Central America and the Caribbean. The USAID Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) manages the reconstruction technical assistance projects of all participating U.S. Government agencies.

While the specific projects resulting from FEMA's technical assistance vary slightly among the countries, the Agency's major goals are to help enhance the role, authority, and capabilities of the emergency management agencies in each country; analyze and refine national emergency management plans that coordinate the activities of the different agencies in each national government; design efficient emergency operations centers that are capable of processing the information received from the equipment being placed in the countries by U.S. agencies; and initiate pilot Project Impact communities that are actively working to protect themselves from disasters and that will serve as community based disaster prevention models adapted to each country.

In addition, through a separate agreement with USAID, FEMA is assisting the Commonwealth of the Bahamas in the design and development of a train-the-trainer course in emergency preparedness and disaster management.

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	503

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders



## FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

888 1st Street, NE • Washington, DC 20426

External Affairs: 202-208-0004

[www.ferc.fed.us](http://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.

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### International Visitors Program

Through its International Visitors Program, FERC shares its regulatory approach and lessons learned with professional counterparts from around the world. Individual or group meetings and briefings are arranged upon request for foreign professionals who are seeking more information on U.S. domestic energy regulatory issues. All international visitors to FERC are funded by their home governments, international organizations, or other USG programs. In addition to hosting international visitors, FERC representatives occasionally speak to international visitor groups hosted by other U.S. Government organizations.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); Global Issues (Environment)

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$0	0	503

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Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$454,803	\$0	\$454,803	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$454,803	418

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders



## FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW • Washington, DC 20580  
Office of Public Affairs: 202-326-2180  
[www.ftc.gov](http://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.

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### International Programs

The Federal Trade Commission helps to keep competition in the free enterprise system fair. The Bureau of Competition, International Antitrust Division supports the FTC's antitrust advocacy in multilateral organizations and in bilateral relationships by arranging visits between FTC staff and representatives of foreign governments, academia, and business to help them learn how the FTC fulfills its enforcement mission. Through this public outreach, the Commission hopes to foster understanding of its approach to antitrust, nurture cooperation with enforcement efforts, and potentially bring convergence with federal laws and approaches to antitrust. The Bureau of Consumer Protection 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. The Bureau of Economics provides economic support to the Commission's antitrust and consumer protection activities. Through international technical assistance, FTC attorneys and economists work with competition and consumer protection agencies in Central and Eastern Europe, the former Soviet Union, Central and South America, and South Africa. These staff members 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 international technical assistance program receives funding from the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID).

FTC does not receive any specific appropriations to conduct International Programs. However, FTC does receive funds through interagency agreements with USAID for international technical assistance.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, U.S. Exports, Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development)

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FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

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Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$454,803	85	333

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Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$810,000	\$810,000	\$0	\$2,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$812,000	155

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders

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



## GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

1800 F Street, NW • Washington, DC 20405

Office of Intergovernmental Solutions, Office of Government-Wide Policy: 202-501-0291

[www.gsa.gov](http://www.gsa.gov)

The General Services Administration (GSA) establishes policy for and provides economical and efficient management of federal government property and records, including the construction and operation of buildings; procurement and distribution of supplies; utilization and disposal of real and personal property; management of transportation, traffic, and communications; and management of the governmentwide automatic data processing resources program. Its functions are carried out at three levels of organization: the central office, regional offices, and field activities.

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### Office of Intergovernmental Solutions

Part of the mission of the Office of Intergovernmental Solutions (OIS) is to facilitate worldwide sharing of information and experiences regarding intergovernmental management and information technology issues. In support of this mission, OIS plays a key role in two international programs, the Government Online Project (GOL) and the International Council for Information Technology in Government Administration (ICA). OIS also hosts foreign visitors from countries around the world for short sessions with their U.S. Government counterparts in public administration. Twelve such sessions were held in FY 2000. In these sessions, the foreign visitors learn about the U.S. Government's experiences and share their own experiences in topics as diverse as electronic procurement, government reinvention, and electronic delivery of social services. Among the highlights of FY 2000 was the planning of a "North America Day" meeting between officials from the United States, Canada, and Mexico. The session discussed E-Government directions in North America, focusing on access to technology, public-private collaboration in E-government, and citizens' expectations. OIS provided an updated directory of International Government Information Technology (IT) Officials featuring more than 300 IT officials from over 80 international governments online at <http://policyworks.gov/org/main/mg/intergov/internationalframe.html>. Finally, the OIS staff remains active in guiding the direction of ICA and identifying key initiatives within the United States to be shared with the other 25 participating nations.

In FY 2000, OIS resurrected the ICA Newsletter, which discusses happenings and issues on Information and Communications Technologies (ICT) in member countries. Two editions of the newsletter were published in FY 2000. Also, OIS conducted an ICA Study of Information and Communications Technologies' Impact on Government Structures. At the September 2000 conference in Ottawa, Canada, the United States presented preliminary results of the survey, finding that ICT is impacting the structure of governments, shifts in more fundamental aspects of government are still needed to maximize ICT benefit, and there are innovations in

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**GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION**

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governments to create an environment and structure conducive to E-Government. The report is in publication and will be released in FY 2001.

**National Interests:** Sharing Information Technology and Public Administration experiences

<b>Total U.S. Government Funding</b>	<b>Number of U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Number of Foreign Participants</b>
\$810,000	10	145

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Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$2,161,919†	\$2,086,919	\$75,000†	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported	\$2,161,919†	354

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders

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

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories



## JAPAN-UNITED STATES FRIENDSHIP COMMISSION

1110 Vermont Avenue, NW, Suite 800 • Washington, DC 20005

Telephone: 202-418-9800

[www.jusfc.gov/commissn/commissn.html](http://www.jusfc.gov/commissn/commissn.html)

The 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 nonacademic 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.

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### 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 2000, the Commission supported the following projects: partial costs for five artists to participate in the JUSFC/NEA U.S.-Japan Creative Artist Fellowship Program; The Museum of Contemporary Art, Los Angeles, for partial costs of the exhibition in Japan "Public Offerings: The Avant-Garde and the Art School in the 90s"; the New York City Ballet for its 2000 tour to Japan; the Japanese-American National Museum for support of the project "Celebrating the Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission Creative Artists Fellowship Program"; and San Diego State University (SDSU) Foundation for the establishment of a student exchange program between SDSU's Furniture Design Program and Takumi-Jyuku, a woodworking school in Gifu, Japan.

**National Interests:** Present U.S. culture in all its diversity to overseas audiences

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$425,133	100	30

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## 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 nonacademic 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 a broad range of disciplines and geographic regions are given preference over those that serve only a single discipline, institution, project, or region.

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

In addition, the Commission believes that new and imaginative efforts are required to broaden understanding by the American public at large of current and future issues in the broad political and economic relationship between the two countries. Such understanding, and the opportunities for creating it, remain seriously underdeveloped when measured against the Japanese people's general knowledge of the United States. To meet these challenges, in FY 2000, the JUSFC supported the Association of Teachers of Japanese to establish a clearinghouse to encourage study abroad in Japan by American undergraduate students; the University of Pennsylvania for support of a faculty and curriculum development seminar on Japan; the National Coordinating Committee on Japanese Library Resources for infrastructure support; the Northeast Asia Council of the Association of Asian Studies (NEAC/AAS) for grants for Japanese studies; and the Social Science Research Council to support its program of grants for advanced research on Japan. In the field of public affairs and education, the Commission currently places priority on support of legislative exchange projects.

In FY 2000, the Commission is pleased to have supported the Congressional Economic Leadership Institute for the 2000 Japan educational exchange program for Congressional staff; the George Washington University (GWU) for support of the "GWU U.S.-Japan Economic Agenda 2000 Legislative Exchange Program"; the Mansfield Center for Pacific Affairs for support of the project "The Mansfield Study Group on Asia"; and the U.S. Association of Former Members of Congress for the "Congressional Study Group on Japan." In the field of the Study of the United States, the Commission supports projects that help further the process of the internationalization of American studies in the United States as well as projects that expand opportunities for academics and graduate students to interact with colleagues in both countries and develop networks for future research and exchange. Under this program, the Commission 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; and the Organization of American Historians for short-term residences in Japan for U.S. historians.

**National Interests:** National Security (Regional Stability, Weapons of Mass Destruction); Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, U.S. Exports, Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); Democracy & Human Rights; Global Issues (Health, Population, Environment); Competence in a Critical Foreign Language (Japanese); Training for Members of Congress

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$1,561,786	190	5

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## Policy-oriented Research Programs

The Commission's research programs help identify interests in policy issues of critical importance in the U.S.-Japan relationship. The Commission will consider on a case-by-case basis support for conferences and workshops dealing with topics in the study of U.S.-Japan relations, of contemporary Japanese society, culture, politics, and the economy, and in research in these topics in a broader regional, global, or disciplinary context. Examples might include U.S.-Japan relations in the context of APEC (Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation), or convergence and divergence of U.S. and Japanese interests in multilateral organizations. The Commission will give high priority to projects with some or all of the following features: an interdisciplinary approach to the research agenda; a collaborative research team, with binational, or ideally, multinational representation; a research team giving younger scholars and advanced Ph.D. candidates opportunity for substantive research and participation; opportunities for cross-training among research team members in regional/cultural studies on the one hand and disciplinary studies on the other; opportunities for interaction of scholarly research and policy dialogue; and a high degree of resource-sharing among a variety of funders. The Commission will consider on a case-by-case basis support for policy research projects carried out by individual researchers. The researcher must have a demonstrated record of substantive research results, publication, and effective dissemination of results to policy makers. In all cases, proposals to the Commission for support of policy-oriented research projects must be made through the researcher's affiliated institution. 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 underused 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 2000 include support to the following: Harvard University for its project "Civil Society in the Asia-Pacific"; the Nautilus Institute for the project "Policy Assessment of East Asia Theater Missile Defense and U.S. National Policy"; Purdue University for the project "The Politics of Telecommunication Regulation"; and the Research Institute for Peace and Security for a strategic studies fellowship program.

**National Interests:** National Security (Regional Stability, Weapons of Mass Destruction); Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, Global Growth and Stability); Civil Society Issues

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$175,000	25	4

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Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$10,009,374	\$10,009,374	\$0	\$16,000	\$1,000	\$0†	\$0	\$10,026,374†	1,864

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories



## LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

1st and Independence Avenue, SE • Washington, DC 20540-4000

Public Affairs Office: 202-707-2905

[www.loc.gov](http://www.loc.gov)

The Library of Congress (LOC) is the world's largest library, serving the Congress and the public for 200 years. Founded in 1800 to serve the reference needs of Congress, the Library has grown into an unparalleled treasure house of information and creativity, gathering and sharing knowledge for America's good. As the chief copyright deposit library of the United States, the Library of Congress receives about one million new items each year, half of which are selected for the permanent research collections. Additional items come through gifts and donations, exchanges with national and international institutions, and purchases. The systematic acquisition, preservation, organization, and service of Library of Congress collections is an immense undertaking.

The Library provides numerous free services to U.S. libraries, including books for the blind and physically handicapped and the creation of catalog records which, distributed to all states, save American libraries hundreds of millions of dollars. Through the National Digital Library Program, the Library of Congress is creating free online access to its catalog, exhibitions, unique American collections, and Congressional information on its website. In the year 2000, the Library began making accessible electronically millions of items from its collections and those of its institutional partners. The goal of the Library's digital program is a public-private partnership that will create an informed citizenry through universal access to knowledge and through the generous support of the U.S. Congress and the private sector.

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### Global Legal Information Network

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 that contribute national legal information to the GLIN database. This automated database contains statutes, regulations, and related material that originate from countries in the Americas, Europe, Africa, and Asia. A central server at the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C., stores the data temporarily. 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 completed, the national GLIN stations will capture, process, and distribute 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 in the official languages of authorized users.

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.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity; Law Enforcement; Democracy & Human Rights;  
Global Issues

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$2,980	2	9

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## Program for Cooperative Cataloging

The Program for Cooperative Cataloging (PCC), an international cooperative effort aimed at expanding access to library collections, provides useful, timely, and cost-effective cataloging that meets mutually accepted standards of libraries around the world. The PCC Program consists of four components: (1) NACO: the name authority program, (2) SACO: the subject authority program, (3) BIBCO: the bibliographic record program, and (4) CONSER: the cooperative online serials program.

In FY 2000, a PCC representative conducted NACO training in Argentina, Chile, and Costa Rica. This laid the groundwork to reach out to Central American libraries to inform them about the PCC and how their institutions may participate in the program. In addition, the Cooperative Cataloging Team offered five-day NACO training sessions in South Africa. The CONSER Coordinator visited libraries in England and Wales to discuss serials, provide training, and explore CONSER membership.

**National Interests:** Foster and teach cooperation in librarianship; Share cataloging standards and formats to facilitate the exchange of authority records and bibliographic record

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$6,394	3	0

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## Russian Leadership Program "Open World"

The Russian Leadership Program "Open World" (RLP) promotes understanding among U.S. and Russian public policy decision makers, political leaders, and citizens. In FY 2000, the program brought 1,850 of Russia's emerging political leaders to experience America firsthand as the Russian Federation seeks to establish democratic reforms.

The RLP was inspired by and modeled on the small but critical part of the Marshall Plan that brought large numbers of emerging German political and societal leaders to the United States after World War II to observe the workings of America's democratic government and market economy. The RLP pilot achieved similar goals, which included improving relations and mutual understanding between the two participating nations, enabling Russian visitors to observe the workings of American democracy and its free market system, and enabling them to see firsthand how Americans from all walks of life conduct their business, professional, and private lives.

To the extent possible, the program matched Russian participants with hosts in the same profession -- members of the Russian State Duma (Russia's lower legislative house) with U.S. House of Representative members, mayors with mayors, and so on. The vast majority stayed with American families in their homes and shared in their daily lives, activities, and recreation. They spent time with their professional counterparts, observing them in action.

**National Interests:** Democracy & Human Rights; Rule of Law

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$10,000,000	0	1,850

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Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$3,693,956	\$3,693,956	\$0	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported	\$3,693,956	109

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders



## NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

300 E Street, SW • Washington, DC 20546

Public Information: 202-358-0330

[www.hq.nasa.gov](http://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.

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### NASA Exchange Visitor Program

Through the Exchange Visitor Program, NASA enters into appropriate arrangements with foreign governments or research organizations to host foreign research or technical specialists at NASA facilities from one to three years. Each researcher brings unique qualifications in his/her field of expertise and the work or research to be accomplished contributes directly to the achievement of NASA mission objectives. The foreign organization is responsible for all financial support for the visitor. In FY 2000, NASA hosted 30 foreign nationals under its Exchange Visitor Program.

**National Interests:** Supports U.S. space research goals; Advancement of science

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$0	0	30

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## Resident Research Associate Program

The Resident Research Associate Program places international researchers in summer intern positions or one- to three-year assignments at U.S. research facilities. From its appropriations and pursuant to a contractual arrangement between NASA and the National Research Council (NRC), NASA provides funding to NRC to support program administration and to provide stipends for researchers assigned to NASA facilities. In FY 2000, 79 NASA-sponsored international research associates commenced or continued assignments at NASA Centers. The NRC program also places research associates in several other government agencies, including the Department of Defense, Environmental Protection Agency, National Institutes of Health, National Institute of Standards and Technology, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and U.S. Geological Survey.

**National Interests:** Support of U.S. space research goals; Advancement of Science

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$3,693,956	0	79

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Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$96,774	\$96,774	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported	\$96,774	2,719

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders



## NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

8601 Adelphi Road • College Park, MD 20740-6001  
Office of Policy and Communications: 301-713-7360  
[www.nara.gov](http://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.

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### 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., locations routinely host international government officials, researchers, and scholars for the purpose of sharing information regarding archival policies and procedures. Much of NARA's international travel is to conduct business of the International Council on Archives. Travel is conducted throughout the year.

**National Interests:** Democracy & Human Rights

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$96,774	21	2,698

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Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$1,178,900†	\$575,000	\$603,900†	Not Reported	\$1,073,000†	\$145,078†	Not Reported	\$2,396,978†	448

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories



## NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW • Washington, DC 20506

Office of Communications: 202-682-5570

[www.arts.gov](http://www.arts.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.

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### ArtsLink

ArtsLink is a program that encourages artistic interchange with Central and Eastern Europe and the New Independent States of the former Soviet Union. Under 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. In addition to the 19 grants supported through ArtsLink in FY 2000 with NEA money, 13 other projects were supported in FY 2000 through contributions of other partners in the ArtsLink initiative.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity; Democracy & Human Rights; Humanitarian Response; Foundation of Trust; Appreciation of Cultural Diversity

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$115,000	54	11

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### The Fund for U.S. Artists at International Festivals and Exhibitions

The Fund for U.S. Artists at International Festivals and Exhibitions 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 Department of State. In addition to the 30 projects represented here that were supported with NEA money, there were an additional 65 Festival Fund projects supported by our other partners in FY 2000.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity; Democracy & Human Rights; Humanitarian Response; Appreciation of Cultural Diversity; Foundation of Trust

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$600,000	357	0

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## U.S. Audiences and International Work

As a balance to the Endowments ongoing international programs, which connect U.S. artists with the arts around the world, U.S. Audiences and International Work supports effective mechanisms for the presentation of work from other countries for U.S. audiences. In an age of profound interconnection among nations, it is increasingly important for communities to have opportunities to gain a deeper understanding of other cultures from around the globe. The initiative seeks to develop models and a dissemination plan for innovative translation methods and strategies to address the historical and cultural context of work from other cultures for touring in selected areas of the United States. In FY 2000, the project has addressed work coming to the United States from Africa, Latin America or Asia and has encouraged U.S. touring activity outside of the northeastern seaboard and west coast regions where international performances are more frequently available. FY 2000 was the first year of this anticipated three-year project.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity (Global Growth and Stability); Humanitarian Response; Global Issues; Appreciation of Cultural Diversity; Foundation of Trust

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$120,000	0	13

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## U.S.-Ireland-Northern Ireland Community Residencies Exchange

The U.S.-Ireland-Northern Ireland Community Residencies Exchange enables arts organizations in three countries to host visiting artists for month-long residencies.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity; Humanitarian Response; Appreciation of Cultural Diversity; Foundation of Trust

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$25,000	4	4

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## U.S.-Japan Creative Artists Fellowship Program

The U.S.-Japan Creative Artists Fellowship Program 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 artists in any discipline to create new work and pursue an artistic project. A reciprocal arrangement allows Japanese artists to engage in similar activities in the United States.

**National Interests:** Humanitarian Response; Appreciation of Cultural Diversity; Foundation of Trust

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NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

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Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$318,900	5	0

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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	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported	\$62,000	7

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders

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



## NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY

1101 15th Street, NW • Washington, DC 20005

Reception Desk: 202-293-9072

[www.ned.org](http://www.ned.org)

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

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### Visiting Fellows Program

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 interlibrary 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 nonfinancial 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, policy making, and activist communities in Washington, D.C., and elsewhere in the United States.

**National Interests:** National Security; Democracy & Human Rights

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NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY

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Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$62,000	2	5

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Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$948,612	\$948,612	\$0	\$0	\$186,194	\$0	\$0	\$1,134,806	80

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders



# NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW • Washington, DC 20506  
Public Affairs: 202-606-8446  
[www.neh.gov](http://www.neh.gov)

The National Endowment for the Humanities is an independent, grantmaking agency established by Congress in 1965 to support research, education, and public programs in the humanities. It funds research, education, museum exhibitions, documentaries, preservation, and activities of the state humanities councils.

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## Fellowship Programs at Independent Research Institutions

As part of the Endowment's support for research, funding for fellowship programs is provided to selected U.S. institutions that support humanities research in foreign countries. This funding helps to widen access to the resources of these institutions and ensures opportunities for humanities scholars in the arena of international research, where other public and private funders often give higher priority to projects in the social sciences, policy studies, or economic development. Eligibility is limited to tax-exempt, nonprofit institutions that are financed, governed, and administered independently of institutions of higher education. Since the purpose of Endowment support is to enhance existing fellowship programs by providing additional fellowships for humanities scholars, eligibility is further limited to institutions that have established and maintained fellowship programs with their own or other private funding. Grantee institutions are expected to award NEH fellowships through competitive selection procedures, according to NEH guidelines. Priority is given to programs that provide long-term fellowship opportunities (four to twelve months in duration). The program is 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.

FY 2000 awards for fellowship programs included grants to one U.S. international research organization and six U.S. overseas research centers, and amendments to grants made in previous years to the same international research organization and one other international research organization; the increased funding will allow these institutions to offer the equivalent of 108 year-long fellowships over the next three years.

During FY 2000, NEH funds awarded in previous years supported 68 humanities scholars conducting research in

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## NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

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libraries, archives, and museums in 32 countries. Private gifts generated by NEH offers of matching funds supported the equivalent of six additional fellowships. 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: "A Prodigal Saint: Father John Kronstadt and the Russian People," by Nadieszda Kizenko; "Between Two Worlds: The Construction of the Ottoman State," by Cemal Kafadar; "Brotherhoods and Secret Societies in Early and Mid-Qing China: The Formation of a Tradition," by David Ownby; "The Poetics and Politics of Tuareg Aging: Life Course and Personal Destiny in Niger," by Susan J. Rasmussen; and "Colonial Constructions: Architecture, Cities, and Italian Colonialism," by Maria Fuller.

**National Interests:** The advancement and dissemination of knowledge in the humanities

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$948,612	80	0

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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 the reported fiscal year for fellowships to be awarded to individuals for research abroad in subsequent fiscal years. The number of participants reported represent individuals participating in programs during the reported fiscal year, but funded under previous fiscal year grants.

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.

The number 80 in the table above indicates the number of research visits by NEH Fellows. The actual number of individual Fellows, however, is 68; eight Fellows conducted research in two different countries each, and three other Fellows conducted research in three different countries each.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$18,886,302	\$18,886,302	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported	\$18,886,302	2,771

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders



## NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

4201 Wilson Boulevard • Arlington, VA 22230

NSF Information Center: 703-292-5111

[www.nsf.gov](http://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. 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.

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### Division of International Programs

The Division of International Programs (INT) supports an array of targeted programs worldwide to promote new partnerships between U.S. scientists and engineers and their foreign colleagues. The regions covered by INT include: (1) Africa, the Near East, and South Asia, (2) the Americas, (3) East Asia and the Pacific, (4) Central and Eastern Europe, and (5) 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 2000, more than \$18 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. The data below include only participants in programs that are supported by INT. Other NSF programs that involve international exchanges, but which are administered and supported by NSF divisions other than INT, are not included here as those data are not available.

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, Taiwan, and Korea provides graduate students in science and engineering (including bio-medical sciences) with firsthand experience in a Japanese, Taiwanese, or Korean research environment,

intensive language training, and an introduction to science and science policy infrastructure in these three countries.

International Research Fellowship Awards are designed to introduce scientists and engineers in the early stages of their careers to opportunities abroad for periods of 3 to 24 months, thereby furthering NSF's goal of establishing productive, long-term relationships between U.S. and foreign science and engineering communities. These awards are available in any field of science or engineering supported by NSF. Award recipients must be U.S. citizens or permanent residents who have earned a doctoral degree within six years before the date of application, who expect to receive the doctoral degree by the award date, or who have equivalent experience beyond the master's degree level.

Pan American Advanced Studies Institutes (PASI) are short courses which are modeled on the NATO Advanced Studies Institutes, but take place in the Americas. Approximately 8-12 lecturers of international standing at the advanced graduate and postgraduate level participate, as well as 40-50 students. The Department of Energy and NSF support a limited number of these Institutes each year.

Active research experience is one of the most effective techniques for attracting talented undergraduates to and retaining them in careers in mathematics, science, and engineering. Projects supported by the Research Experience for Undergraduates (REU) Program provide opportunities for undergraduate students to participate in active mathematics, science, and engineering research experiences. REU projects involve students in meaningful ways in ongoing research programs or in research projects specially designed for this purpose. Projects may also provide opportunities for undergraduate students to participate in research opportunities in non-U.S. settings. International activities are eligible for support from the Division of International Programs either on the basis of proposals submitted to it or in conjunction with proposals submitted to disciplinary research divisions.

Planning visits offer U.S. researchers the opportunity to consult with their prospective foreign partners to finalize plans for a cooperative activity eligible for consideration for support by NSF. This mechanism is used sparingly. Evidence of substantive prior communication and preparation is required. Applicants should consult with the appropriate INT program officer before submitting a planning visit proposal.

Joint workshops and seminars are usually small and focused on a specific, well-defined research area. They are designed to identify common research priorities, and to explore possible areas of joint research cooperation. Workshops/seminars typically involve a U.S. co-organizer and an international co-organizer, who collaboratively design and implement the meeting, which can be held at either a U.S. or foreign location. INT provides support for 10-15 U.S. participants, with no more than two from the same U.S. institution. When workshops/seminars are held in the United States, support may also be provided for participants from developing countries or from those countries whose currency is not convertible. Requests for such support should be discussed with the INT program officer prior to proposal submission. Workshops/seminars normally involve a total of 25 to 35 participants. Foreign participants may come from more than one country. The pool of U.S. participants should include junior researchers, women and members of underrepresented groups, and/or graduate or undergraduate students. Participant diversity will be considered in making award decisions for support of workshops. The results should be broadly disseminated and, wherever possible, displayed in a workshop/seminar website.

Cooperative research activities are based on international collaborations, carried out either in the United States or abroad. Such projects initiate international collaboration with foreign counterparts, or promote new types of activities with established international partners. Research projects are jointly designed and implemented by U.S. and foreign researchers or educators. INT awards typically fund two to three years of cooperative activity.

Dissertation enhancement projects support dissertation research conducted by graduate students at a foreign site. Students are expected to work in close cooperation with a host country institution and investigator. The applicant is responsible for making all necessary arrangements with the host country institution and scientist. The doctoral faculty advisor, on behalf of the student, submits the dissertation enhancement proposal. Eligible students should be U.S. citizens or permanent residents enrolled in Ph.D. programs at U.S. institutions. Students from developing countries who are enrolled in Ph.D. programs at U.S. institutions may also apply, but preference is given to applicants who are U.S. citizens or permanent residents.

**National Interests:** Global Issues (Environment); Advancement of Science

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**NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION**

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<b>Total U.S. Government Funding</b>	<b>Number of U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Number of Foreign Participants</b>
\$18,886,302	2,771	0

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

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$5,806,000	\$456,000	\$5,350,000	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported	\$5,806,000	309

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders

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



## NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

1555 Rockville Pike • Rockville, MD 20852

Office of Public Affairs: 301-415-8200

[www.nrc.gov](http://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.

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### Regional Programs

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 nonproliferation, 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 United States alone, enables the NRC to identify and resolve safety issues in an economical manner, and supports and enhances nuclear safety worldwide. The NRC participates in a wide range of mutually beneficial programs involving information exchange with counterparts in the international nuclear community. NRC currently maintains arrangements with regulatory authorities in 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.

-- 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.

**National Interests:** National Security; Scientific/Technical/Energy/Engineering/Regulatory systems for peaceful uses of nuclear energy

<b>Total U.S. Government Funding</b>	<b>Number of U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Number of Foreign Participants</b>
\$5,806,000	304	5

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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	\$64,050	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$64,050	9

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders



## OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

Federal Executive Institute  
1301 Emmet Street • Charlottesville, VA 22903  
Office of Public Liaison: 804-980-6200  
[www.leadership.opm.gov/lc80.html](http://www.leadership.opm.gov/lc80.html)

The Office of Personnel Management (OPM) administers a merit system to ensure compliance with personnel laws and regulations. It assists agencies in recruiting, examining, and promoting people on the basis of their knowledge and skills, regardless of their race, religion, gender, political influence, or other nonmerit factors.

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

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### Federal Executive Institute Leadership for a Democratic Society Program

The Federal Executive Institute (FEI), located in Charlottesville, Virginia, was established in 1968. FEI is the principal 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 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 2000, nine international executives attended the program, and OPM received \$64,050 from these international students.

**National Interests:** Executive development; promotion of civil society; democratic institutions; public sector leadership



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OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

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Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$0	0	9

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Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$250,030,592	\$244,068,992	\$5,961,600	\$0	\$868,049	\$0	\$0	\$250,898,641	5,921

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders



## PEACE CORPS

1111 20th Street, NW • Washington, DC 20526

Press Office: 202-692-2230

[www.peacecorps.gov](http://www.peacecorps.gov)

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### Peace Corps Volunteer Service Program

The mission of the Peace Corps is to promote world peace and friendship by providing qualified Volunteers to interested countries in need of trained manpower, by fostering a better understanding of Americans on the part of the people served, and by fostering a better understanding of other people on the part of Americans. The agency fulfills the Peace Corps' mission of providing people-to-people development assistance at the grassroots level and cross cultural exchange by fielding as many Volunteers around the world as it can appropriately recruit, train, program, and support at the budget level approved by Congress and requested by the host country government.

Through their service, Volunteers have cultivated 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 a 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 21st century that builds upon the lessons learned over the past 40 years in a way that makes sense for today's circumstances. Today, in 75 countries, over 7,000 Peace Corps Volunteers and Trainees are living and working alongside local people trying to build a better future.

**National Interests:** Humanitarian Response; Global Issues; Foundation of Trust

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**PEACE CORPS**

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<b>Total U.S. Government Funding</b>	<b>Number of U.S. Participants</b>	<b>Number of Foreign Participants</b>
\$250,030,592	5,921	0

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Note: Figures submitted to the IAWG represent the average number of Volunteers in each country for FY 2000. These numbers do not include Trainees, Crisis Corps, and United National Volunteers. The number of individuals trained by or benefiting from the programs offered by Peace Corps Volunteers are not included in this report.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$452,896	\$0	\$452,896	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported	\$452,896	423

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders



## SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

450 5th Street, NW • Washington, DC 20549  
Office of Public Affairs: 202-942-0020  
[www.sec.gov](http://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.

\*\*\*\*\*

### International Training Programs

The International Training Programs aim to assist emerging securities markets in developing the regulatory infrastructure necessary to promote investor confidence in their markets. The SEC's program is comprised primarily of courses offered at the SEC's headquarters, where a broad range of topics are addressed to a wide audience in a cost-effective manner. The SEC's Office of International Affairs is responsible for coordinating the program.

Each year, the SEC hosts the International Institute for Securities Market Development ("Market Development Institute"), an intensive two-week, management-level training program covering a full range of topics relevant to the development and oversight of securities markets. The Market Development Institute is intended to promote market development, capital formation, and the building of sound regulatory structures in emerging market countries. The tenth annual Market Development Institute was held in the spring of 2000, with 108 delegates from 64 countries in attendance.

Each fall the SEC offers a one-week International Institute for Securities Enforcement and Market Oversight ("Enforcement Institute") for foreign securities regulators. This program promotes market integrity and the development of closer enforcement cooperation, and includes practical training sessions on SEC enforcement investigations, investment company and advisor inspections, broker-dealer examinations, and market surveillance. Eighty-six individuals representing 45 countries attended the Enforcement Institute during FY 2000.

In addition, for the past four 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 (IAA) with the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The SEC and USAID have entered into IAAs that extend the SEC's reimbursable global technical assistance program through 2002. The global agreement allows any USAID mission worldwide to draw upon the SEC's assistance.

For FY 2001, the SEC will continue its technical assistance program and will further its work under its interagency arrangements with USAID. The SEC tracks funding only for participants funded through the SEC's interagency agreements and participating agency service agreements (PASAs). Participants involved in training generally obtain their own funding, either through self-funding, local USAID missions, the World Bank, nongovernmental organizations, or other sources. In fact, the majority of participants receiving SEC training obtain funding separate from the SEC's IAAs and PASAs. The SEC does not track these sources of outside funding.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity; Law Enforcement; Democracy & Human Rights

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$452,896	0	423

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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	Not Reported	\$0	739

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders



## SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

1308 West High Rise, 6401 Security Boulevard • Baltimore, MD 20135

Office of International Programs: 410-965-3558

[www.ssa.gov](http://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.

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### International Visitors Program

The Office of International Programs (OIP) arranges programs for briefings and consultations and coordinates visits between foreign government and nongovernment officials and the Social Security Administration on social security and social security related issues.

The International Visitors Program provides foreign social security officials and experts in related fields 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.

In FY 2000, SSA developed 79 programs of consultation and observation for a total of 739 international visitors from 52 countries, and 43 U.S. escorts. (Data on escorts were not reported to the IAWG). The Social Security Administration does not provide funding for international visitors traveling to the United States. Participants in SSA's International Visitors Program are generally sponsored by their own government or by one of the international aid organizations.

**National Interests:** Advancement of Social Security Worldwide

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SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

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Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$0	0	739

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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	\$0	330

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders



## TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

400 West Summit Hill Drive • Knoxville, TN 37902

Media Relations Office: 865-632-8033

[www.tva.gov](http://www.tva.gov)

The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) is the nation's largest public power system. Wholly owned by the U.S. Government, TVA was established by Congress in 1933 primarily to provide flood control, navigation and agricultural and industrial development, and to promote the use of electrical power in the Tennessee Valley region. TVA has been a strong presence in the region for more than 67 years, delivering value to the Valley economy by promoting economic growth, supplying low-cost, reliable power and supporting a thriving river system. As the nation's largest public power system, TVA delivers electricity to nearly eight million people in the Valley through 158 local power companies. TVA's most important contribution is keeping power rates competitive while providing multiple public benefits -- power supply, flood control, navigation, land use, water quality and recreation.

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### International Visitors Program

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 330 international visitors in 2000. Visitors went to TVA for information gathering, study trips, etc. TVA has long been cooperative in sharing technical information with the world. TVA does not receive appropriated funds to support this program and does not track how visitors receive their travel funding. Official government visitors are not charged any fees to participate. However, TVA may charge a nominal fee to privately sponsored visitors to cover costs of presentations.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity (Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); Global Issues (Environment)

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$0	0	330

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Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$2,534,984	\$1,960,696	\$574,288	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported	\$2,534,984	265

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders

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



## TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

1621 North Kent Street, Suite 200 • Arlington, VA 22209-2131

General Information: 703-875-4357

[www.tda.gov](http://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

Orientation visits, which average approximately one week in duration, give U.S. suppliers a way to introduce their products to foreign procurement officials. TDA sponsors visits to the United States by foreign officials, including procurement and technical specialists, interested in obtaining American goods and services for specific projects. These officials represent both the public and private sectors. U.S. suppliers who participate can showcase their products and expertise, while making valuable international contacts -- all on their own home turf. In 2000, TDA sponsored 35 orientation visits that brought foreign procurement officials to the United States. The number of orientation visits in 2001 will probably be about the same or slightly higher.

**National Interests:** National Security (Regional Stability); Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, U.S. Exports, Economic Development); Global Issues (Environment)

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$2,534,984	0	265

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Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$67,428,656	\$67,428,656	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported	\$67,428,656	8,745

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders



# UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

1300 Pennsylvania Ave, NW • Washington, DC 20523  
Center for Human Capacity Development: 202-712-0236  
www.usaid.gov

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) was established as an independent government agency that, under overall policy guidance from the Secretary of State, provides social and economic development and humanitarian assistance to advance U.S. economic and political interests overseas. 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.

Language from the USAID Strategic Plan is used throughout this report, and is identified with an "\*\*\*". Readers are encouraged to review the USAID Strategic Plan for a detailed review of where and how USAID works and the Agency's goal areas.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Democracy and Governance Programs

\*\*\*Broad-based participation and democratic processes are integral elements of sustainable development.\*\*\* 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. 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.

**National Interests:** National Security; Law Enforcement; Democracy & Human Rights

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$24,628,858	0	1,647

\*\*\*\*\*

## Economic Growth and Agricultural Development Programs

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.

"Broad-based, equitable economic growth is the most effective means of bringing poor, disadvantaged, and marginalized groups into the mainstream of an expanding economy."\* To that end, 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.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); Humanitarian Response

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$19,481,368	0	3,288

\*\*\*\*\*

## Environment Programs

"Environmental degradation threatens human health, undermines long-term economic growth and impairs critical ecological systems upon which sustainable development depends."\* 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.

**National Interests:** Global Issues (Environment)

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$4,535,486	0	694

\*\*\*\*\*

## Human Capacity Development

"The development of human capacity enables people to participate effectively in matters affecting their lives."\* Increasing human capacity through education, training, and improved access to information is essential for sustained social and economic progress. 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.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity (Global Growth and Stability, Economic Development); Democracy & Human Rights; Global Issues

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$11,069,486	0	1,400

\*\*\*\*\*

## Humanitarian Assistance

The United States traditionally has viewed humanitarian assistance as both an act of national conscience and 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. **"Small U.S. investments in crisis prevention and mitigation may reduce the need for more substantial investments in crisis resolution where U.S. interests are directly at risk."**

**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.

**National Interests:** Humanitarian Response

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$642,649	0	377

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## Population, Health, and Nutrition Programs

**"Stabilization of rapid population growth and improved health, nutrition, and education (particularly for mothers and children) are essential to sustainable development."** 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.

**National Interests:** Global Issues (Health, Population)

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$7,070,810	0	1,339

\*\*\*\*\*

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.

In FY 2000, training undertaken in the United States totaled 6,496 trainees at an estimated cost of \$61,020,428. Training performed in a third country totaled 2,333 reported participants, at an estimated cost of \$6,184,083. Training carried out in the home country of the trainee totaled 351,509 reported participants at an estimated cost of \$50,460,522. USAID has included only the U.S. and third country participants in our overall training total. The capture of the in-country training data is currently being refined to better enable our field missions to capture large numbers of in-country trainees without increasing workload.

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$1,575,793	\$1,575,793	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported	\$1,575,793	3,680

Total number of participants includes in-country as well as participants who crossed international borders



## UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE

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Public Affairs: 202-457-1700

[www.usip.org](http://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.

Note: 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, the following inventory does not include data regarding grants for this program.

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### Balkans Initiative

The United States Institute of Peace's Balkans Initiative aims to promote peace and reconciliation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, and Croatia, where violent conflicts have been ended by internationally supported peace agreements; to prevent conflict and instability in other areas, including Serbia, Montenegro, Macedonia, and Albania; to build consensus on Balkans policy in Washington, D.C., through discussion among administration, congressional, and nongovernmental players; and to develop greater understanding among the American people of the U.S. role in preventing conflict and maintaining peace in the Balkans.

The Institute sponsors in-depth analyses of key policy issues -- like repression in Serbia, conflict prevention in Macedonia and Montenegro, and reintegration in Bosnia and Croatia -- and seeks to prevent and resolve conflict through grants to civil society organization, training in cooperation with groups established in the region (including

the UN, NATO, and the U.S. Army), and facilitated dialogues. Programs have included all major ethnic groups and religions in the region.

Albanian and Serb leaders from throughout Kosovo met in July 2000 under the Institute's auspices at Airlie House in Virginia. This in-depth "workshop on coexistence" produced a plan for a campaign against violence, reduction of the power of extremists on both sides, return of displaced people and refugees, and procedures for choosing municipal councils.

**National Interests:** National Security; Democracy & Human Rights; Humanitarian Response; Conflict Resolution

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$8,100	755	71

\*\*\*\*\*

## Education Program

The mission of the Education Program is to define, create, and support educational activities and materials that increase the understanding of faculty and students in the United States and abroad about international conflict and its resolution and to build the capabilities of future practitioners to make peace. The Education Program has three principal areas of activity: (1) programs for faculty and students to support education on conflict and resolution; (2) development of books and other resource materials for teaching conflict analysis; and (3) support for conflict resolution activities in educational institutions in zones of conflict. The program focuses primarily on secondary school, undergraduate, and lower-level graduate student education.

**National Interests:** National Security; Economic Prosperity; Democracy & Human Rights; Humanitarian Response; Global Issues; Conflict Resolution

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$200,000	600	75

\*\*\*\*\*

## Jennings Randolph Fellowship Program

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.

The program awards Senior Fellowships and Peace Scholar Dissertation Fellowships to enable outstanding scholars, policy makers, journalists, and other professionals to conduct research on important issues concerning international conflict and peace.

**National Interests:** National Security; Economic Prosperity; Law Enforcement; Democracy & Human Rights; Humanitarian Response; Global Issues; Conflict Resolution

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$565,868	2	10

\*\*\*\*\*

## Research and Studies Program

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 nongovernmental officials, and domestic and foreign audiences.

**National Interests:** National Security; Economic Prosperity; Law Enforcement; Democracy & Human Rights; Humanitarian Response; Conflict Resolution

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$164,825	42	37

\*\*\*\*\*

## Training Program

The Training Program develops and presents training seminars for government, military, public security, and humanitarian professionals, both American and international. The seminars, which are offered both in the United States and abroad, help participants improve their skills, strategies, and tools for preventing, managing, and resolving international conflicts. Participants work together through discussions, working groups, case studies, and simulation exercises, applying a range of skill sets and the most current theory in the field.

**National Interests:** National Security; Economic Prosperity (Economic Development); Law Enforcement (International Crime); Democracy & Human Rights; Humanitarian Response; Global Issues; Conflict Resolution

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$527,000	1,469	592

\*\*\*\*\*

## Virtual Diplomacy Initiative

The Institute conceived the Virtual Diplomacy initiative to help practitioners and scholars apply information and communications technology in preventing, managing, and resolving international conflict, and to explore the long-term impact of these technologies on the character of international relations. The Virtual Diplomacy initiative, which is run by the Office of Communications, was added to USIP's programs in 1997 in recognition of the strategic importance of emerging technologies in shaping the nature of international conflict and diplomacy. The Institute's practical objective is to extract lessons and insights for future training of international affairs specialists, whether in government, international organizations, or the private sector.



**National Interests:** National Security; Democracy & Human Rights; Global Issues; Conflict Resolution

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$110,000	21	6

\*\*\*\*\*

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$109,500†	\$70,500†	\$39,000†	\$71,000†	\$15,000†	\$0†	\$0†	\$195,500†	1,398

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

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories



## UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE

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The mission of the United States Postal Service (USPS), as defined in the Postal Reorganization Act of 1970, is to bind the nation together through the correspondence of the people, to provide access in all communities, and to offer prompt, reliable postal services at uniform prices. The USPS provides affordable, readily accessible postal services and infrastructures to the American public. It is also the responsibility of the United States Postal Service to protect the mail from loss and theft. Today's United States Postal Service is striving to improve performance and affordability and to find flexible, responsive solutions to the challenges raised by technology in the global postal business environment.

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### Training Program

Through its Training Program, the USPS provides training in the United States and in-country for foreign postal representatives. The length of the training can range from a few days to several weeks.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, U.S. Exports, Economic Development); Law Enforcement (International Crime, Illegal Drugs)

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$109,500	42	208

\*\*\*\*\*

## Visitors Program

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, Western Hemisphere, and European areas. The average length of stay is from one to two days.

There are no specific funds allocated for the United States Postal Service Visitors Program. Funding is part of the regular operating budget.

**National Interests:** Economic Prosperity (Open Markets, U.S. Exports, Economic Development); Law Enforcement (International Crime, Illegal Drugs)

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
Not Reported	549	599

\*\*\*\*\*

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
\$703,841	\$387,641	\$316,200	\$18,400	\$61,500	\$6,000	Not Reported	\$789,741	63

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders

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



## WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS

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wwics.si.edu

The Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (WWICS) is a public/private institution. As a nonpartisan research institution that investigates important issues in the humanities, social sciences, and public policy, the Woodrow Wilson Center holds a unique place in the United States. Established by Congress in 1968 as the nation's official and living memorial to the 28th President, the Center provides a link between the worlds of ideas and policy making. An international institute for advanced study, it is an intellectual haven where scholars, policy makers, and business leaders investigate and discuss public policy issues, their deep historical backgrounds, and their effect on the world.

\*\*\*\*\*

### Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars Programs

The Wilson Center emphasizes three major themes: governance, the United States' role in the world, and future national challenges. Fellowships at the Center largely, though not exclusively, focus on these thematic areas or on issues that are of interest to, and provide critical context for, the world of public affairs.

In FY 2000, the Wilson Center hosted close to 150 scholars on programs lasting from 1 to 10 months. Forty-three percent of the scholars in residence at the Center in FY 2000 were researchers and professionals from outside the United States.

International scholars come to the Wilson Center on a variety of programs, all of which are aimed at advanced Ph.D. students, postgraduate 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 3 to 12 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 six-month research scholarships in Washington, D.C. Private funds 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 American Program collaborates with the Brazilian Foreign Ministry to bring scholars to the United States for three months during the summer; and the East European Studies Program

cooperates with the Central European University and the American Council of Learned Societies to host Short-term Scholars (two-month grants for advanced Ph.D. students) and Research Scholars (three-month grants for postdoctoral research).

**National Interests:** National Security; Democracy & Human Rights; Global Issues

Total U.S. Government Funding	Number of U.S. Participants	Number of Foreign Participants
\$703,841	0	63

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## APPENDIX A: KEY TO CAVEATS AND ABBREVIATIONS

### INVENTORY CAVEATS/NOTES

The following descriptive caveats pertaining to participant data and funding data appear under the aggregated data boxes on the title page of each department and agency listed in the inventory of programs. These caveats explain how that organization's programs report data within the IAWG data collection framework:

#### Participant Data Caveats

1. ***"Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders"*** -- All of an organization's programs reported only those individuals who traveled between countries for an exchange or training activity. Individuals who took part in an exchange or training program in their own countries are *not* counted or reported by the organization.
2. ***"Total number of participants includes in-country as well as participants who crossed international borders"*** -- All of an organization's programs reported individuals who participated in an exchange or training activity, regardless of their location or status. (For example, if a U.S. trainer traveled to a country and conducted training for fifty foreign nationals who had not left their country, the U.S. trainer *and* the foreign nationals would be reported in the participant data.)
3. ***"Total number of participants includes some, but not all, of the organization's in-country training participants"*** -- The organization's programs reported figures differently. Some of the programs reported participant data according to caveat '1,' while others reported data according to caveat '2.' Thus, the data reflects the mixture of reportage that existed among the various programs within the same organization.

#### Funding Data Caveats

1. ***"Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components"*** -- All of the organization's reported programs contain activity that exceeds the scope of the IAWG mandate (e.g., provides training equipment). Only a portion of the organization's overall program activity meets the IAWG definition of exchanges and training. Therefore, the reported funds exceed the actual cost of the exchanges and training components.

## KEY TO CAVEATS AND ABBREVIATIONS

**2. “Dollar figures include some expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components”** -- The organization’s programs reported data differently; some programs reported funds expended solely on exchanges and training activity, and others reported funds as described by funding data caveat ‘1’.

**3. “Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories”** -- The IAWG differentiates between data indicating “0” (dollars) and “Not Reported.” Programs that report zero declare explicitly that they do not receive funds from one of the six IAWG funding categories. “Not Reported” refers to programs that receive, or might receive, or benefit from, funds in one of the six categories but do not track the sources and amounts of those funds. This caveat appears in the organization’s aggregated table if *any* of the programs reported by the organization have “Not Reported” in the corresponding funding category.

## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

<b>AASHTO</b>	- American Association of State Highway Transportation Officials	<b>DOJ</b>	- Department of Justice
<b>AC</b>	- Active Component	<b>DOL</b>	- Department of Labor
<b>AF</b>	- Sub-Saharan Africa	<b>DOS</b>	- Department of State
<b>AIDS</b>	- Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome	<b>DOT</b>	- Department of Transportation
<b>AMBIT</b>	- American Management and Business Internship Training Program	<b>DPRK</b>	- Democratic People's Republic of Korea
<b>AMIDEAST</b>	- America-Mideast Educational and Training Services, Inc.	<b>EAP</b>	- East Asia / Pacific
<b>AORC</b>	- American Overseas Research Centers	<b>EAPC</b>	- Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council
<b>APCSS</b>	- Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies	<b>ECA</b>	- Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs
<b>APEC</b>	- Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation	<b>EIA</b>	- Energy Information Administration
<b>AT&amp;T</b>	- American Telephone and Telegraph Company	<b>EMERCOM</b>	- Russian Ministry for Civil Defense, Emergencies, and Disaster Response
<b>ATA</b>	- Antiterrorism Assistance Program	<b>EMI</b>	- Emergency Management Institute
<b>ATF</b>	- Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms	<b>EORTC</b>	- European Organization for Research and Treatment of Cancer
<b>BBG</b>	- Broadcasting Board of Governors	<b>EPA</b>	- Environmental Protection Agency
<b>BEA</b>	- Bureau of Economic Analysis	<b>ESF</b>	- Economic Support Funds
<b>BIBCO</b>	- Bibliographic Record Program	<b>EUR</b>	- Europe
<b>BLS</b>	- Bureau of Labor Statistics	<b>FAA</b>	- Federal Aviation Administration
<b>BUCEN</b>	- Bureau of the Census	<b>FAO</b>	- Food and Agriculture Organization
<b>BXA</b>	- Bureau of Export Administration	<b>FBI</b>	- Federal Bureau of Investigation
<b>CAORC</b>	- Council of American Overseas Research Centers	<b>FCC</b>	- Federal Communications Commission
<b>CASP</b>	- Cyprus-America Scholarship Program	<b>FDIC</b>	- Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
<b>CBYX</b>	- Congress-Bundestag Youth Exchange Program	<b>FEI</b>	- Federal Executive Institute
<b>CDC</b>	- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	<b>FEMA</b>	- Federal Emergency Management Agency
<b>CFC</b>	- Cyprus Fulbright Commission	<b>FERC</b>	- Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
<b>CIMSS</b>	- Cooperative Institute for Meteorological Satellite Studies	<b>FHWA</b>	- Federal Highway Administration
<b>CIRA</b>	- Cooperative Institute for Research in the Atmosphere	<b>FIC</b>	- Fogarty International Center
<b>CIV</b>	- Councils for International Visitors	<b>FIPSE</b>	- Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education
<b>CONSER</b>	- Cooperative Online Serials Program	<b>FIRCA</b>	- Fogarty International Research Collaboration Award Program
<b>CST</b>	- Caribbean Support Tender	<b>FLETC</b>	- Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
<b>DDRA</b>	- Fulbright-Hays Doctoral Dissertation Research Abroad	<b>FLEX</b>	- Future Leaders Exchange Program
<b>DEA</b>	- Drug Enforcement Administration	<b>FLTCE</b>	- Foreign Language Training Center
<b>DOC</b>	- Department of Commerce	<b>FMCS</b>	- Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service
<b>DOD</b>	- Department of Defense	<b>FMF</b>	- Foreign Military Financing Program
<b>DOE</b>	- Department of Energy	<b>FMS</b>	- Foreign Military Sales Program
<b>DOI</b>	- Department of the Interior	<b>FRA</b>	- Federal Railroad Administration
		<b>FSA</b>	- Freedom for Russia and Emerging Eurasian Democracies and Open Markets Support Act of 1992
		<b>FTA</b>	- Foreign Technical Assistance
		<b>FTC</b>	- Federal Trade Commission

## KEY TO CAVEATS AND ABBREVIATIONS

<b>FY</b>	- Fiscal Year	<b>IVP</b>	- International Visitors Program
<b>FinCEN</b>	- Financial Crimes Enforcement Network	<b>JCFCR</b>	- Japanese Foundation for Cancer Research
<b>G7</b>	- Group of Seven Economic Block	<b>JEC</b>	- United States-Saudi Arabian Joint Economic Commission
<b>GIS</b>	- Geographical Information System	<b>JETTCON</b>	- Joint Employment and Training Technology Conference
<b>GLIN</b>	- Global Legal Information Network	<b>JUSFC</b>	- Japan-United States Friendship Commission
<b>GOES</b>	- Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellite	<b>LOC</b>	- Library of Congress
<b>GOL</b>	- Government Online Project	<b>MDTP</b>	- Micronesia Diplomatic Training Program
<b>GPA</b>	- Fulbright-Hays Group Projects Abroad Program	<b>MET</b>	- Mobile Education Team
<b>GSA</b>	- General Services Administration	<b>MIUSA</b>	- Mobility International USA
<b>GWU</b>	- George Washington University	<b>MMC</b>	- Marine Mammal Commission
<b>HHS</b>	- Department of Health and Human Services	<b>MOC</b>	- Saudi Arabian Ministry of Communications
<b>HIV</b>	- Human Immunodeficiency Virus	<b>MOU</b>	- Memorandum of Understanding
<b>HUD</b>	- Department of Housing and Urban Development	<b>MTT</b>	- Mobile Training Team
<b>I-ADAM</b>	- International Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring	<b>NAALC</b>	- North American Agreement on Labor Cooperation
<b>IAEA</b>	- International Atomic Energy Agency	<b>NACO</b>	- Name Authority Program
<b>IAF</b>	- Inter-American Foundation	<b>NAFTA</b>	- North American Free Trade Agreement
<b>IATP</b>	- Internet Access and Training Program	<b>NAO</b>	- National Administrative Office Programs
<b>IAWG</b>	- Interagency Working Group on U.S. Government-sponsored International Exchanges and Training	<b>NARA</b>	- National Archives and Records Administration
<b>ICA</b>	- International Council for Information Technology in Government Administration	<b>NASA</b>	- National Aeronautics and Space Administration
<b>ICAO</b>	- International Civil Aviation Organization	<b>NATO</b>	- North Atlantic Treaty Organization
<b>ICITAP</b>	- International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program	<b>NCEP</b>	- National Centers for Environmental Prediction
<b>ICLP</b>	- International Child Labor Program	<b>NCHRP</b>	- National Cooperative Highway Research Program
<b>IIP</b>	- Office of International Information Programs	<b>NCI</b>	- National Cancer Institute
<b>ILAB</b>	- Bureau of International Labor Affairs	<b>NEA</b>	- National Endowment for the Arts
<b>ILCISTP</b>	- Computer Investigations and Security Training Program	<b>NEAC/AAS</b>	- Northeast Asia Council of the Association of Asian Studies
<b>ILEA</b>	- International Law Enforcement Academy (Budapest/Bangkok)	<b>NEC</b>	- Nonproliferation and Export Control Cooperation Program
<b>ILMLETP</b>	- International Small Craft Enforcement Training Program	<b>NED</b>	- National Endowment for Democracy
<b>ILSC</b>	- International Labor Statistics Center	<b>NEH</b>	- National Endowment for the Humanities
<b>IMET</b>	- International Military Education and Training	<b>NESDIS</b>	- National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Services
<b>IMF</b>	- International Monetary Fund	<b>NETC</b>	- National Emergency Training Center
<b>IMTC</b>	- International Media Training Center	<b>NFA</b>	- National Fire Academy
<b>INL</b>	- Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement	<b>NGB</b>	- National Guard Bureau
<b>INT</b>	- Division of International Programs	<b>NGO</b>	- Nongovernmental Organization
<b>INTERPOL</b>	- International Criminal Police Organization	<b>NHI</b>	- National Highway Institute
<b>INVEST</b>	- International Visiting Scientist and Technical Exchange Program	<b>NIDA</b>	- National Institute on Drug Abuse
<b>IPC</b>	- International Programs Center	<b>NIH</b>	- National Institutes of Health
<b>IPEC</b>	- International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor	<b>NIJ</b>	- National Institute of Justice
<b>IRF</b>	- International Research Fellowship Program	<b>NINDS</b>	- National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Strokes
<b>IRH</b>	- Office of International and Refugee Health	<b>NIS</b>	- New Independent States of the former Soviet Union
<b>IRS</b>	- Internal Revenue Service	<b>NIST</b>	- National Institute of Standards and Technology
<b>IT</b>	- Information Technology	<b>NMFS</b>	- National Marine Fisheries Service
<b>ITA</b>	- International Trade Administration	<b>NOAA</b>	- National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration
<b>ITAU</b>	- International Training and Assistance Units	<b>NPS</b>	- National Park Service
<b>ITP</b>	- International Training Program	<b>NRC</b>	- National Research Council
<b>ITSC</b>	- International Training Services Center	<b>NRSA</b>	- National Research Service Award
<b>ITSP</b>	- International Technology Scanning Program	<b>NSEP</b>	- National Security Education Program
<b>ITU</b>	- Istanbul Technical University	<b>NSF</b>	- National Science Foundation



## KEY TO CAVEATS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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<b>NTIA</b>	- National Telecommunications and Information Administration	<b>USPACOM</b>	- United States Pacific Command
<b>NWS</b>	- National Weather Service	<b>USPS</b>	- United States Postal Service
<b>OCC</b>	- Office of the Comptroller of the Currency	<b>USPTO</b>	- United States Patent and Trademark Office
<b>OECD</b>	- Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development	<b>USTTI</b>	- United States Telecommunications Training Institute
<b>OFR</b>	- Office of Foreign Relations	<b>VA</b>	- Department of Veterans Affairs
<b>OIP</b>	- Office of International Programs	<b>WHA</b>	- Western Hemisphere
<b>OIS</b>	- Office of Intergovernmental Solutions	<b>WIPO</b>	- World Intellectual Property Organization
<b>OJT</b>	- On-the-Job Training	<b>WMD</b>	- Weapons of Mass Destruction
<b>OPDAT</b>	- Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance, and Training	<b>WMO</b>	- United Nations World Meteorological Organization
<b>OPM</b>	- Office of Personnel Management	<b>WTO</b>	- World Trade Organization
<b>OVC</b>	- Office for Victims of Crime	<b>WWICS</b>	- Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars
<b>PAS</b>	- Public Affairs Section		
<b>PCC</b>	- Program for Cooperative Cataloging		
<b>PERF</b>	- Police Executive Research Forum		
<b>PHS</b>	- Public Health Service		
<b>PL</b>	- Public Law		
<b>PME</b>	- Professional Military Education Exchanges		
<b>PfPC</b>	- Partnership for Peace Consortium		
<b>RC</b>	- Reserve Component		
<b>RLP</b>	- Russian Leadership Program "Open World"		
<b>RMTC</b>	- Regional Meteorology Training Centers		
<b>SA</b>	- South Asia		
<b>SABIT</b>	- Special American Business Internship Training Program		
<b>SACO</b>	- Subject Authority Program		
<b>SCIC</b>	- Supervisory Criminal Investigator Course		
<b>SDSU</b>	- San Diego State University		
<b>SEC</b>	- Securities and Exchange Commission		
<b>SEED</b>	- Support for East European Democracy Act of 1989		
<b>SIF</b>	- Senior International Fellowship Program		
<b>SIU</b>	- Sensitive Investigative Unit		
<b>SPP</b>	- State Partnership Program		
<b>SPS</b>	- Sanitary and Phytosanitary Topics		
<b>SSA</b>	- Social Security Administration		
<b>TDA</b>	- Trade and Development Agency		
<b>TED</b>	- National Marine Fisheries Service International Turtle Excluder Device		
<b>TFHRC</b>	- Turner-Fairbank Highway Research Center		
<b>TOT</b>	- Training of Trainers		
<b>TRB</b>	- Transportation Research Board		
<b>TREAS</b>	- Department of the Treasury		
<b>TRI</b>	- International Training Section		
<b>TVA</b>	- Tennessee Valley Authority		
<b>UN</b>	- United Nations		
<b>UNIDO</b>	- United Nations Industrial Development Organization		
<b>USAID</b>	- United States Agency for International Development		
<b>USCG</b>	- United States Coast Guard		
<b>USCGA</b>	- U.S. Coast Guard Academy		
<b>USDA</b>	- Department of Agriculture		
<b>USED</b>	- Department of Education		
<b>USG</b>	- United States Government		
<b>USGS</b>	- United States Geological Survey		
<b>USIA</b>	- United States Information Agency		
<b>USIP</b>	- United States Institute of Peace		

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## **APPENDIX B: THE FEDERAL EXCHANGES DATA SYSTEM/WORLD WIDE WEB (FEDS/www)**

The IAWG produces its annual inventory of programs, and many of its other reports, by assembling and analyzing data provided by federal departments and agencies using the Federal Exchanges Data System/world wide web (FEDS/www). FEDS/www is an easy-to-use, multi-tiered, web-based data collection, management, and reporting system developed and refined through a contract with Development InfoStructure (devIS) of Arlington, Virginia ([www.devis.com](http://www.devis.com)). FEDS/www has provided unprecedented data management and information retrieval capabilities for the U.S. Government's international exchanges and training community.

Prior to the development of FEDS/www, federal agencies reported exchanges and training data using either paper surveys or an antiquated DOS-based database system that required mailing diskettes or e-mailing data files. Paper surveys meant that the same information had to be filled out twice; first, by agency representatives (who typed or wrote the data on paper) and second, by an IAWG staff member (who entered it into the computer). Electronic submissions were problematic, also. Myriad computer environments across the various federal agencies made electronic submission of data cumbersome, slow, and difficult to manage. Although the IAWG obtained the necessary data, it accomplished little else. The IAWG had no useful data management tool nor any way to produce flexible reports. Plus, the process was a time-consuming and labor-intensive ordeal that yielded few benefits to the agencies supplying the data. Those involved with the data collection process felt dissatisfied with either the mechanics, the results, or both.

With the new system, FEDS/www is downloaded from the IAWG's interagency website and installed on the end users desktop. When the program is run, it establishes a link between the end user and the FEDS database. Both the IAWG's interagency website and FEDS/www are password protected to ensure the integrity of the information entered within. The entered data is immediately posted to the IAWG's database and can be reviewed through automatically generated reports on the interagency website. (Data does not become available to any government user other than the sponsoring agency until it has been passed through a three-stage clearance process.) The IAWG staff and the contractors at devIS train and support FEDS/www users.

Government organizations can use FEDS/www to manage their data internally. They may enter data and generate reports on up-to-the-minute program activities at any time. This data storage and reporting

capability in effect provides government organizations with a free, in-house data management tool. This is especially useful to administrators of small programs who, without FEDS/www, might not have an automated data management system at their disposal.

Through its web interface, FEDS/www enables government representatives to create customized exchanges and training reports, sorted by sponsoring organization, geographic region and country, type of program, and/or foreign policy goal addressed with just the click of a mouse. Direct access to this data gives users the means to quickly and efficiently develop program overviews, analyze trends, augment needs assessments, and brief policy makers.

The FEDS/www system is unique in the federal government in that it is based entirely upon the advanced, but freely available, open-source software technologies and supports wide extensibility. Implemented in the Java programming language ([www.java.sun.com](http://www.java.sun.com)), FEDS/www achieves hardware and operating system platform independence. This represents a major breakthrough for the IAWG. Previous attempts by the IAWG to capture data electronically were hampered by the various hardware/software configurations throughout the user community. Now, users simply download the client application from the IAWG or devIS websites. The FEDS/www client transmits program data in XML format ([www.w3c.org](http://www.w3c.org)) to a PostgreSQL relational database ([www.postgresql.org](http://www.postgresql.org)) running on the LINUX operating system ([www.linux.org](http://www.linux.org)) at the devIS site. When data submissions are complete, they are automatically published as a static HTML report format on the IAWG website using the Zope web application server ([www.zope.org](http://www.zope.org)), also running on LINUX. This year's latest feature, which gives users the ability to create customized, governmentwide reports using a simple Zope-generated web interface, allows for fully dynamic database queries. The entire database can be easily converted into many database formats, such as Microsoft Access, thus allowing the IAWG staff to leverage existing computer skills to further analyze and query the data.

Security protocols for FEDS/www protect the integrity and reliability of data. The information is stored in a PostgreSQL database that does not accept external connections; all connections to the database must come from either the Zope application server (for read-only publishing) or the FEDS server application (for data entry). Both the Zope and FEDS servers require a username and password to gain access.

## SUMMARY BENEFITS OF FEDS/www

- FEDS/www facilitates the transfer of information between federal departments and agencies and the IAWG, thus easing the burden of complying with the IAWG's data collection mandate.
- FEDS/www breaks down barriers among federal organizations by providing universal access to governmentwide exchanges and training information far beyond the data provided by any single user. This information not only keeps members of this community informed, but also creates linkages that enable them to share best practices, discuss common issues and challenges, and avoid program duplication and overlap. These linkages enhance communication and result in better-coordinated and more effective federal programs.
- FEDS/www supplies federal departments and agencies with a free, fully functioning database and reporting system that can be used to track and communicate information on U.S. Government-sponsored exchanges and training programs.

- FEDS/www provides ad hoc reporting capabilities to federal agencies, which lets organizations tailor their exchanges and training reports to specific needs without having to work through an intermediary or submit requests directly to the IAWG.
- FEDS/www uses cutting edge, no-cost technology (XML, JAVA, and LINUX) to improve government operations at little expense to taxpayers.

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## **APPENDIX C: OMNIBUS CONSOLIDATED AND EMERGENCY APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1999, (PUBLIC LAW 105-277, DIVISION G, “FOREIGN AFFAIRS REFORM AND RESTRUCTURING ACT OF 1998,” SECTION 2414)**

### **WORKING GROUP ON UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES AND TRAINING**

Section 112 of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2460) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

(g) WORKING GROUP ON UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES AND TRAINING (1) In order to carry out the purposes of subsection (f) and to improve the coordination, efficiency, and effectiveness of United States Government-sponsored international exchanges and training, there is established within the United States Information Agency a senior-level interagency working group to be known as the Working Group on United States Government-Sponsored International Exchanges and Training (in this section referred to as the “Working Group”).

(2) For purposes of this subsection, the term “Government-sponsored international exchanges and training” means the movement of people between countries to promote the sharing of ideas, to develop skills, and to foster mutual understanding and cooperation, financed wholly or in part, directly or indirectly, with United States Government funds.

(3) The Working Group shall be composed as follows:

(A) The Associate Director for Educational and Cultural Affairs of the United States Information Agency, who shall act as Chair.

(B) A senior representative of the Department of State, who shall be designated by the Secretary of State.

(C) A senior representative of the Department of Defense, who shall be designated by the Secretary of Defense.

(D) A senior representative of the Department of Education, who shall be designated by the Secretary of Education.

(E) A senior representative of the Department of Justice, who shall be designated by the Attorney General.

(F) A senior representative of the Agency for International Development, who shall be designated by the Administrator of the Agency.

(G) Senior representatives of such other departments and agencies as the Chair determines to be appropriate.

(4) Representatives of the National Security Adviser and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget may participate in the Working Group at the discretion of the Adviser and the Director, respectively.

(5) The Working Group shall be supported by an interagency staff office established in the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the United States Information Agency.

(6) The Working Group shall have the following purposes and responsibilities:

(A) To collect, analyze, and report data provided by all United States Government departments and agencies conducting international exchanges and training programs.

(B) To promote greater understanding and cooperation among concerned United States Government departments and agencies of common issues and challenges in conducting international exchanges and training programs, including through the establishment of a clearinghouse for information on international exchange and training activities in the governmental and nongovernmental sectors.

(C) In order to achieve the most efficient and cost-effective use of Federal resources, to identify administrative and programmatic duplication and overlap of activities by the various United States Government departments and agencies involved in Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs, to identify how each Government-sponsored international exchange and training program promotes United States foreign policy, and to report thereon.

(D)(i) Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1998 and 1999, the Working Group shall develop a coordinated and cost-effective strategy for all United States Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs, including an action plan with the objective of achieving a minimum of 10 percent cost savings through greater efficiency, the consolidation of programs, or the elimination of duplication, or any combination thereof.

(ii) Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1998 and 1999, the Working Group shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees setting forth the strategy and action plan required by clause (i).

(iii) Each year thereafter the Working Group shall assess the strategy and plan required by clause (i).

(E) Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1998 and 1999, to develop recommendations on common

performance measures for all United States Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs, and to issue a report.

(F) To conduct a survey of private sector international exchange activities and develop strategies for expanding public and private partnerships in, and leveraging private sector support for, United States Government-sponsored international exchange and training activities.

(G) Not later than 6 months after the date of the enactment of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1998 and 1999, to report on the feasibility and advisability of transferring funds and program management for the Atlas or the Mandela Fellows programs, or both, in South Africa from the Agency for International Development to the United States Information Agency. The report shall include an assessment of the capabilities of the South African Fulbright Commission to manage such programs and the cost effects of consolidating such programs under one entity.

(7) All reports prepared by the Working Group shall be submitted to the President, through the Director of the United States Information Agency.

(8) The Working Group shall meet at least on a quarterly basis.

(9) All decisions of the Working Group shall be by majority vote of the members present and voting.

(10) The members of the Working Group shall serve without additional compensation for their service on the Working Group. Any expenses incurred by a member of the Working Group in connection with service on the Working Group shall be compensated by that member's department or agency.

(11) With respect to any report issued under paragraph (6), a member may submit dissenting views to be submitted as part of the report of the Working Group.