FOREWORD

For over a decade, the Interagency Working Group on U.S. Government-Sponsored International Exchanges and Training (IAWG) has worked to collect, analyze, and report on international training and exchange activities. And each year, the magnitude of these programs has grown.

This year's annual report cites a combined total of almost 1.4 million U.S. and foreign participants involved in international exchanges and training sponsored by the U.S. Government and nearly $2.2 billion in program funding from U.S. and foreign sources. These numbers reflect the increased involvement of federal departments and agencies in international training and exchange activities – evidence of the power of these programs.

Through training and exchange programs the foundations of understanding between peoples of different nations can be addressed. Educational and cultural programs help to break down stereotypes and misconceptions while enhancing the knowledge, skills, and abilities of program participants. In turn, alumni of these programs share their newfound knowledge and often help to implement positive change and improvements in their respective communities – one person at a time.

I understand both personally and professionally what Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice means when she speaks of the transformational power of education and exchange because I have experienced it firsthand. Education and culture are among America's greatest soft power assets – assets recognized around the world. These programs allow us to demonstrate American values. However, coming from the private sector, I also know that the challenges of the 21st century cannot be addressed by the government alone.

The mandate for government agencies is often broader than what they have either staff or funding to do. It requires creative use of resources and leveraging of funds to help create a multiplier effect. Partnerships help provide that multiplier effect for the U.S. Government. Working with partners, we can also better reflect the diversity and dynamism that represents the best of America.

The many sources of public and private funding, as well as in-kind contributions, reported herein manifest the growing engagement of the federal government with such partners, both in the United States and around the world. Indeed, this document is a testament to the dedication of all of our members, and their partners, to collaborate on

helping make international exchange and training programs a force for peace, prosperity, and goodwill.

Thank you for all you do to contribute to this most worthy cause.

Sincerely,

Goli Ameri
Chair, IAWG

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Interagency Working Group on U.S. Government-Sponsored International Exchanges and Training (IAWG) is pleased to present its *FY 2008 Annual Report*. The report reviews IAWG activities over the past year and includes the *FY 2007 Inventory of Programs*.

The IAWG was created by the President in 1997 and mandated by Congress the following year to improve the coordination, efficiency, and effectiveness of United States Government-sponsored international exchanges and training.

Over the course of a decade, the IAWG has adapted its mandates, as is practical, and has developed products and services to meet IAWG goals, including:

- Reporting on international exchange and training programs.
- Building a community to share ideas on best practices and challenges.
- Promoting results-based program management by providing guidelines on performance measurement and related initiatives.
- Improving outreach to the nongovernmental sector.
- Promoting public-private partnerships and leveraging funds.
- Demonstrating the role of exchanges and training in U.S. foreign policy.

This report is divided into three primary chapters:

- *Chapter 1: Year in Review* – outlines IAWG activities in FY 2008 to meet its Congressional mandates and address the needs of the federal exchange and training community.
- *Chapter 2: FY 2007 Inventory of Programs* – provides the federal government's accounting of U.S. Government-sponsored international exchange and training activities. The inventory includes information on 249 international exchange and

training programs, involving more than 1,398,000 participants and representing a federal investment of more than $1.5 billion.

- *Chapter 3: Duplication Assessment* – addresses the IAWG executive and legislative mandates to assess duplication and overlap among federally-sponsored international exchange and training programs. The organizational structure of the *Inventory of Programs* does not allow easy comparisons of similar programs. This chapter reorganizes exchange and training programs into five broad thematic/methodological categories and discusses the potential for duplication within each category.

The *Annual Report* also contains a series of appendices that contain additional details on the IAWG and its activities and supplemental information on U.S. Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs.

CHAPTER 1: YEAR IN REVIEW

FY 2008 marks the eleventh year that the IAWG has served as the federal government's clearinghouse for information on U.S. Government-sponsored International Exchanges and Training. Over the course of this past fiscal year, the IAWG focused on expanding its inventory of federal exchange and training programs, engaging IAWG member organizations, developing new international exchange program agreements with foreign governments, and conducting a competition for a contract to develop the requirements, analyze the alternatives, and provide concept designs for a new data collection system to serve IAWG members. The IAWG strives to break down barriers to interagency communication and to promote a sense of community among federal program sponsors. By promoting open communication and cooperation, we can meet our primary goal: to improve the coordination, efficiency, and effectiveness of all U.S. Government-sponsored international exchange and training activities.

IAWG MANDATE

The IAWG was established in 1997 to improve the coordination, efficiency, and effectiveness of United States Government-sponsored international exchanges and training.[1] Currently, a total of 14 federal departments and 48 independent agencies cooperate with the IAWG on the conduct of activities and in data submission. Additional federal organizations contribute to IAWG studies and benefit from our products and services. The statutory Chair of the IAWG is the Assistant Secretary of State for Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA). The IAWG staff is housed within ECA in the Office of Exchange Coordination and Designation (ECA/EC).

The IAWG was originally tasked to:

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

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

- Promote greater understanding and cooperation among concerned United States Government departments and agencies of common issues and challenges in conducting international exchange and training programs, including through the establishment of a clearinghouse for information on international exchange and training activities in the governmental and nongovernmental sectors.

- Identify administrative and programmatic duplication and overlap of activities by the various United States Government departments and agencies involved in Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs, to identify how each Government-sponsored international exchange and training program promotes United States foreign policy, and to report thereon.

- Develop a coordinated and cost-effective strategy for all United States Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs, including an action plan with the objective of achieving a minimum of 10 percent cost savings through greater efficiency, the consolidation of programs, or the elimination of duplication, or any combination thereof.

- Develop recommendations on common performance measures for all United States Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs, and to issue a report.

- Conduct a survey of private sector international exchange activities and develop strategies for expanding public and private partnerships in, and leveraging private sector support for, United States Government-sponsored international exchange and training activities.

Since its inception, the IAWG has worked to address these mandates, and to respond to the issues and challenges presented by its broad membership. Central to the strategy for meeting these mandates has been the recognition that federally-sponsored international exchange and training programs are as diverse as the U.S. Government organizations that sponsor them. Each program has unique goals and objectives that reflect the mandate of the sponsoring organization. Indeed, the international exchange and training programs they sponsor cover topics on every imaginable field and discipline and target populations in nearly every country of the world. And program participants represent the spectrum from youth to the seasoned professional. However, what these programs do have in common is the basic mission of bringing people together in order to exchange information, share ideas, and to foster mutual understanding.

This diversity strengthens the role these programs play in meeting the full range of U.S. foreign policy objectives. It also makes specific centralized strategies for coordination, program implementation, and performance measurement impractical. To account for the complexity of the federal exchange and training arena and to respond to the needs and priorities of federal program administrators, the IAWG has adapted its mandates, as is practical, and developed products and services and conducted activities to meet these goals, including:

- Reporting on international exchange and training programs.

- Building a community to share ideas on practices and challenges.

- Promoting results-based program management.
- Improving outreach to the nongovernmental sector.
- Promoting public-private partnerships and leveraging funds.
- Demonstrating the role of exchanges and training in U.S. foreign policy.

Key IAWG activities and accomplishments for the past year are outlined below.

REPORTING ON INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES AND TRAINING

Two key roles of the IAWG are to collect and analyze data, and to report on the activities of United States Government departments and agencies conducting international exchanges and training. This report presents consolidated data on all FY 2007 program submissions and the associated findings and analysis on this information. Key components in the data collection, information management, and reporting process are the system and tools used by the IAWG.

Data Collection, Information Management, and Reporting

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

The IAWG uses the Federal Exchanges Data System (FEDS) as a data collection and reporting tool. FEDS is the central vehicle through which IAWG members can provide and view program data and information. To facilitate data collection, members can remotely enter data on their respective programs into FEDS via the Internet. Members can subsequently use the FEDS system to generate reports on data collected by the IAWG.

The FEDS system also enables the IAWG to create numerous other reports and studies and to evaluate the potential for duplication and overlap among the reported programs. The *Inventory of Programs* and related IAWG reports serve not only members of the federal international exchange and training community, but also other federal stakeholders, nongovernmental partners, and the public at large, as a repository of U.S. Government efforts to conduct international relations through exchanges and training.

Data Collection and FEDS System Changes

The Federal Exchanges Data System (FEDS) is the current system used to collect, manage, and report on U.S. Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs across the federal government. This includes, but is not limited to, program descriptions, participant counts, sources of funding, strategic goals, and other corollary

data. Annual tabulations include hundreds of individual programs with a total of over one million participants and more than two billion dollars in funding.

FEDS enables creation of an annual report to the U.S. President and Congress that is approximately 400 pages in length. It also provides, as needed, ad hoc reports related to inquiries about U.S. Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs.

After 10 years of use, the existing FEDS system is reaching the end of its life cycle. The cost of funding another enhancement to a relatively old system had to be assessed against the benefit of spending that same money towards development of a new, intrinsically more efficient system. However, since the system has a number of limitations that cannot be easily modified, a rewrite of the current application and database to streamline and improve the data collection and reporting system and processes, incorporating the most appropriate technology, is necessary to improve the efficiency, flexibility, and reliability of the system while reducing current system support burdens – thereby also reducing long-term costs.

An independent firm has been contracted through a competitive process to help in the establishment of the requirements for a follow-on system to FEDS. In addition, the firm will conduct an analysis of alternatives and provide concept designs to assist in the selection and development of a data collection system that will address the needs of the members of the IAWG in the next decade. Members of the IAWG will be surveyed and/or interviewed for feedback that will help guide this endeavor. We anticipate that final recommendations for next steps in the design and acquisition of a new system will be provided in FY 2009.

Clearinghouse Website

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

Interagency members can also access a members-only section by use of unique passwords. From this location, they can access the IAWG's repository of data in order to generate standard reports on specific programs or to generate customized reports on the full range of federal exchange and training activities.

For most of the past decade, the IAWG website has served as a point of entry to get information on international exchanges and training as well as a point of access for members to download FEDS software for data submission. However, it is anticipated that a review of the current IAWG website will be conducted to look at how the site might be modified should a new data gathering tool be incorporated.

Key goals of a follow-on system to FEDS are to streamline data submission and collection processes, eliminate the data upload delay that is inherent in the current

system, increase data accuracy by eliminating the need to re-key information to transfer data, and increase user friendliness by enabling members to use the website as a single point of entry for all actions, from data submission to report generation, that is not inherent in the current system. In addition, the IAWG website will likely include new links that provide access to regulations and issues relevant to the administration of exchange and training programs.

The use of interactive media, such as Webinars or video-casts, is also under consideration. This would enable users to, for example, get instructions and participate in training at a time and at a pace of their own choosing. Another consideration is building the use of social media to create a community of practice that would enable public dialogue on issues of mutual interest between members. These concepts will be considered for application, contingent on resource and funding availability, and other factors such as follow-on system and web support.

BUILDING A COMMUNITY THROUGH OUTREACH

The IAWG strives to build a strong community of practice through which innovative ideas can be explored, best practices can be shared, and common challenges can be addressed. This year the IAWG continued its outreach to the education sector of international exchanges and training.

Public-Private Partnerships in International Education

Foreign students contribute approximately $13.5 billion to the U.S. economy every year, according to estimates from the Institute of International Education. Similarly, Americans also travel abroad to study. International Education is a business that includes government, university, secondary school, nongovernmental organizations, private sector – as well as volunteer involvement – from within the United States and abroad. It also includes significant U.S. Government involvement, as well as exchange and training participants.

The Association of International Educators, also known as NAFSA, supports nearly 10,000 members at 3,500 institutions and also represents over 150 foreign countries that are involved in international education. In addition to regional conferences across the United States, NAFSA hosts an annual conference and expo. In 2008, it was held in Washington, D.C. The theme of the conference was “Shaping the Future of International Education.” This conference drew more than 9,400 attendees from approximately 110 countries, the largest-ever conference for NAFSA. The opening speaker was Vicente Fox, former president of Mexico.

The Office of Exchange Coordination, which supports the IAWG, organized, chaired, and presented at this conference. The panel was entitled, “Models of Public-Private Partnerships in International Exchanges and Training.” Partnering with representatives from the U.S. Agency for International Development and the Department of Commerce as well as nongovernment partners, Cisco Networking Academy and the International

Youth Foundation, panelists presented their perspective on their respective roles in the conduct of exchanges and training within international education.

Partnerships have long been, and will continue to be, a mainstay in the arena of international education, exchanges, and training because partnering can help an organization do more with less. Partnering enables the accomplishment of goals, especially those that no one actor can accomplish alone, by combining the core competencies, skills, and resources of each partner.

Certainly this is the case for the U.S. Government when an agency has a mandate that is broader than what it has either manpower or funding to do. It often requires both creativity and the leveraging of funds to create a multiplier effect. Partnerships can help provide that multiplier effect. For example, the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs at the U.S. Department of State currently sponsors over 30,000 exchanges worldwide on an annual basis. These exchanges are geared towards building relationships and mutual understanding between the people of the United States and the people of other countries. And nearly all of them are based on a partnership. At any one time, the Bureau is in partnership with over 1,000 organizations and tens of thousands of volunteers to help make these exchange programs come alive.

The IAWG believes there is no one single best partnership model that is appropriate for all situations. This is because what is good for one circumstance may not be appropriate under a different set of conditions. However, different partnership models provide conceptual frameworks that can be adapted, if not adopted, to meet the needs of other organizations. Indeed, each panelist presented significantly different examples of public-private partnerships that were effective in meeting the mission and goals of the partnering organizations.

The purpose of IAWG participation at NAFSA was to reach out to the various audiences working in international education, exchanges, and training. Audience feedback for the panel indicated that partnering with the U.S. Government is of significant interest and that the information we provided was very valuable. It also illustrated variance in organizational needs and different levels of understanding on how to adapt partnerships to their needs. So, dialogue on the nuts and bolts of “how to partner” would likely draw audiences.

The next annual NAFSA conference and expo will take place in Los Angeles in May 2009. The theme for the conference is “Fostering Global Engagement Through International Education.” The IAWG staff has been invited to participate in a proposed panel with the Department of Commerce, along with representatives from a number of different federal agencies dedicated to improving their international exchange and training programs.

Improving Outreach to the Nongovernmental Sector

The Under Secretary of State for Management approved the establishment of a Deputy Assistant Secretary for Private Sector Exchanges position within the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs at the Department of State. This position has been created to institutionalize the Department's commitment to strategic partnership with private sector, academic, and NGO communities in developing and expanding

educational and cultural exchange initiatives. Assistant Secretary of State Goli Ameri, chair of the IAWG, supported establishment of this new position with the understanding that it will greatly increase visibility of, and improve outreach, to the nongovernmental sector.

The new Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Private Sector Exchanges will also leverage existing investment in the Exchange Visitor (J-Visa) Program to better advocate for exchange programs and policies that support private sector contributions to the mission of promoting mutual understanding between the people of the United States and the people of other countries worldwide. The Exchange Visitor Program now facilitates entry of some 350,000 private sector program participants into the United States annually, contributing over $6 billion to the U.S. economy each year. This function provides a critical institutional foundation for expanding outreach to the private sector.

Assistant Secretary Ameri has spearheaded a public-private partnership initiative over this past year to increase collaboration with the private sector through the alignment of international exchange programs with the corporate social responsibility goals of companies as well as the strategic direction of foundations. Policies and procedures are still being established and standardized to ensure that appropriate parameters for developing and implementing public-private partnerships are maintained. As the organization and structure of the new Private Sector Office is further defined and developed, this important new outreach initiative will continue to gain momentum.

PROMOTING GREATER EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS

The IAWG's mandate calls for the organization to develop means for promoting greater efficiency and effectiveness in the conduct of international exchanges and training. The IAWG works to provide organizations with guidelines and resources on developing measures that can be tailored to program goals and objectives. It also works to promote greater understanding and cooperation among concerned United States Government departments and agencies of common issues and challenges in conducting international exchange and training programs. Over the years, it has done this through different vehicles, from workshops and roundtables to the Internet.

Building a Community by Sharing Practices and Challenges

The Internet has had an incredible impact on communications and activities worldwide. Beginning in the mid-1990s, use of the Internet moved rapidly from a relatively limited, more technical forum into the public arena. It is now estimated that almost 1.5 billion people, over 20% of the world's current population, use the Internet. That is a staggering figure. Considering the power of the Internet to reach out and connect people from around the world, it makes sense to harness the Internet's power to enhance international training opportunities and to amplify international exchanges through cyberspace. The U.S. Government is working hard to make that a reality.

The Department of State's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs has taken the lead in the use of the Internet to expand into the world of virtual exchanges and social networking. In the business of international exchanges and global education, ECA has

long used creative ways to partner with other organizations to leverage limited funds and resources to positive effect. However, in 2008, ECA began a multi-pronged approach to expand outreach to new and current audiences through a new web-based initiative.

In recognition of how people around the world, particularly youth, increasingly communicate in their personal and professional lives, ECA has moved to take advantage of the Internet and the World Wide Web. Usage of social networking tools is defining a new medium of how many people, particularly youth, interact with each other in this new millennium. ECA therefore seeks to maximize outreach to audiences by moving from an information rich, but static website to a new online environment that is more interactive – pulling people in, rather than just pushing information out. In so doing, ECA hopes to amplify the impact of exchanges and to build a community of people dedicated to the ECA mission of mutual understanding.

In order to accomplish this goal, ECA has expanded its in-house web team to develop the capacity to engage current and future exchange participants through the Internet, linking them into ECA program and alumni networks and websites. This includes not only making information available, but also performing outreach and connecting people via Web 2.0 resources, similar to YouTube, Facebook, and MySpace. It also includes a long-term goal of providing content for an audience that may never travel on an actual exchange as we know it today, but may nonetheless benefit from participation on a virtual exchange.

ECA has now launched a new, fully redesigned website that can be found at http://exchanges.state.gov. The Bureau has also launched the first-ever U.S. Government social networking website, located at http://connect.state.gov, and a Facebook page at http://www.new.facebook.com/group.php?gid=17739977788&ref=mf.

As a way to promote the new ExchangesConnect social network, and to build its online community, ECA has sponsored an online video contest entitled, “My Culture + Your Culture = ? Share Your Story.” To participate, contestants must enter a 3-minute video that presents their story. Videos will be judged on originality, creativity, effectiveness, and production quality. Winners receive a two-week international cultural exchange program experience. In addition, winning videos will receive global recognition on the ExchangesConnect network and through other promotional venues. Winners will be announced in March 2009.

The Internet and the World Wide Web are providing people with an efficient and effective means for interaction and networking across time and space. By adopting and developing social networking tools, ECA hopes to further extend exchange programming to hard-to-reach, non-traditional audiences, engage younger audiences, and further engage other on-line audiences, including program alumni. This is a bold experiment that will have long-term implications for expanding outreach and engagement. The outcome is still to be determined, but the concepts can be emulated by other agencies to increase international training and exchange program opportunities.

MEETING U.S. FOREIGN POLICY GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

International exchange and training programs provide opportunities for people from different cultures to explore common interests, transfer knowledge and skills, and enhance mutual understanding. They can serve as a foundation for improved international relations and partnerships and are therefore an important component of U.S. foreign policy.

The IAWG works to expand partnerships in and leverage support for international exchange and training programs that further U.S. foreign policy goals and objectives.

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

The staff of the Office of Exchange Coordination continues to take on an administrative role for establishing international exchange programs funded by foreign governments for members of the U.S. Government, including Members of Congress and their staffs. This includes fielding inquiries about section 108A of MECEA from representatives of foreign governments, Members of Congress and their staffs, other members of the U.S. Government, as well as from the general public.

Section 108A of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act (MECEA) of 1961, as amended (also known as the Fulbright-Hays Act), provides the U.S. Department of State with the authority to approve cultural exchange programs of foreign governments in which U.S. federal employees, including Members of Congress and their staff, may be authorized to participate at the expense of the foreign government.

The staff works closely with country desk officers from all the regional offices at the Department of State when working through inquiries and formal requests, regularly vets decisions with a legal component through the Office of the Legal Adviser at the Department of State, and often has a dialogue with members of the House and Senate Ethics Committees regarding specific programs, program requests, and/or specific visits that may be of issue.

In general, scrutiny on travel for all U.S. Government employees has increased in recent years. In addition, the rules for travel for Members of Congress and Congressional Staff have been modified within just the last few months. Therefore, travel that may have been approved by the Committees in the past may no longer be approved today. Indeed, considering foreign exchange programs, there are now only two methods that U.S. Government employees, including Members of Congress and Congressional Staff, can accept funding from a foreign government for travel and activities. One of them is under MECEA and the other is under the Foreign Gifts and Decorations Act (FGDA).

The rules for FGDA are significantly different from those for section 108A of MECEA. One of the key differences is that FGDA-approved travel does not cover expenses for travel from the United States to the sponsoring country or from the sponsoring country back to the United States. Instead, for travel by Members of Congress and Congressional Staff, the FGDA stipulates that the travel must take place totally outside of the United States, must be consistent with the interests of the United States, and must

be permitted by the Committee on Ethics. There may also be time restrictions under FGDA travel for such persons. Further, Ethics Committees have advised that the rule for the travel to be taken entirely outside of the United States cannot be circumvented by having a foreign government pay for transportation to or from a point just outside the United States border.

One of the authorized results of the FGDA provision is to allow an individual who is already overseas (such as on a CODEL) to take advantage of fact-finding opportunities offered by the host country. Pursuant to this authority, the Ethics Committee has given its general consent for Members, officers, and employees traveling outside the United States to accept "in-country" expenses from the host country government in connection with approved official duties.

On the other hand, a Section 108A MECEA agreement is intended to set in place a formal long-term exchange program between the requesting government and the United States, with established purposes, goals, activities, and other tenets. Approved cultural exchange programs typically include visits and interchanges of leaders, experts in fields of specialized knowledge or skill, and other influential or distinguished persons. These programs are conducted to assist in increasing mutual understanding between the people of the United States and the people of other countries.

There are currently over 70 Section108A MECEA-approved exchange programs in place representing 50 different countries and governments (some governments have multiple agreements), with more requests under consideration. The Office of Exchange Coordination has completed a survey of all current sponsors with Section 108A MECEA agreements to verify that these agreements, particularly those that have been in place for a number of years, are still active; that the exchange program activities continue to conform to the purposes of MECEA; and to update contact information. Most program agreements have now been validated and remain in effect. Others are in the process of a formal modification of the agreement, renewal, or termination.

Strategic Goals Addressed by Exchange and Training Programs

The IAWG relates international exchange and training programs to U.S. foreign policy by asking federal program sponsors to report the association that their government programs have with the strategic framework outlined in the joint U.S. Department of State/U.S. Agency for International Development *Strategic Plan for FY 2007-2012*. [2]

The following table illustrates the percentage of FY 2007 programs reported to the IAWG that address the plan's strategic goals.[3] Please note that each reported program can address more than one strategic goal.

[2] Document in its entirety can be viewed at http://www.state.gov/s/d/rm/rls/dosstrat. This Joint Strategic Plan is in accordance with the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993 (GPRA).

[3] The framework consists of seven key goals (and 26 strategic priorities) that represent the core of the plan's transformational diplomacy efforts. The IAWG acknowledges the revised framework, although the Federal Exchanges Database System reflects the FY 2004-2009 strategic goals and objectives in the Inventory of Programs section of Chapter 2.

Percentages of Reported International Exchange and Training Programs Addressing Department of State/USAID Strategic Goals:			
Strategic Goal 1: **Achieving Peace and Security**	48%	Strategic Goal 5: **Providing Humanitarian Assistance**	20%
Strategic Goal 2: **Governing Justly and Democratically**	30%	Strategic Goal 6: **Promoting International Understanding**	39%
Strategic Goal 3: **Investing in People**	46%	Strategic Goal 7: **Strengthening Consular and Management Capabilities**	1%
Strategic Goal 4: **Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity**	46%		

CHAPTER 2: INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

Congress and the President mandate that the IAWG compile an annual inventory of federally-sponsored international exchange and training programs. The inventory provides detailed information that enables interested stakeholders to keep abreast of new and continuing program initiatives. It is used as a resource for developing country- and region-specific program overviews, as a research tool for benchmarking against existing successful federal programs, and as a means of identifying and addressing duplicative program initiatives. By increasing the information available to program administrators, the inventory facilitates program coordination and helps organizations maximize the resources available to them.

The IAWG's mandate defines U.S. Government-sponsored international exchange and training activities as 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." This broad definition encompasses a wide range of programs that address myriad foreign policy goals and utilize varied approaches and methodologies. The majority of federal organizations are involved in some form of international exchange or training activity. The IAWG works closely with these organizations to illustrate the depth and breadth of U.S. Government-sponsored exchange and training activities around the world and demonstrate the important role these programs play in meeting U.S. strategic objectives and goals.

OVERVIEW OF METHODOLOGY

To create the *Inventory of Programs*, the IAWG issues an annual call for data to federal organizations that administer or participate in international exchange and training programs. Our goal is to capture the most complete and accurate data available. We have undertaken a number of steps to achieve this goal, including expanding our outreach to program administrators, upgrading and enhancing our data collection system, and soliciting feedback from our contacts at the various cooperating agencies. It is an ongoing process that has yielded increased data reporting compliance from our partner organizations.

The IAWG strives to capture information on the widest possible range of international exchange and training programs for its annual inventory. Therefore, we define these

programs broadly, collecting data on programs that include individuals who receive training in their home countries or who benefit from alternate technological approaches to the exchange of ideas and information (such as digital video conferences, distance learning programs, and other remote communications). By including these programs and their participants, the IAWG (1) recognizes cost-saving methodologies that are increasingly employed by federal organizations and (2) creates the most comprehensive and complete accounting of federal international exchange and training programs possible.

The IAWG uses a variety of approaches to identify federally-sponsored international exchange and training programs: Internet research, legislative reviews, document analyses, and consultations. Most agencies contacted by the IAWG work diligently to submit the most accurate and complete data that is available. Many of them, however, note that data collection can be a time-consuming process for program sponsors, especially for those that are short-staffed or already overburdened with their own programming responsibilities. The IAWG therefore devotes significant resources to developing and maintaining an Internet-based data collection, management, and reporting system to facilitate data reporting. The IAWG staff works directly with federal data providers to guide them through the data collection process and to facilitate practices and procedures that can ease the annual reporting burden, as well as augment internal data management activities. However, internal data management practices continue to affect the quality of data collected by the IAWG. Inconsistent or incomplete data reporting by federal entities remains a problem.

The IAWG's data collection, management, and reporting system (the Federal Exchanges Data System or FEDS) not only enables the IAWG to create the annual *Inventory of Programs*, but also provides partner agencies with the ability to access directly IAWG data and create ad hoc reports that can be tailored to focus on specific sponsoring agencies, world regions or countries, and foreign policy goals. The IAWG also uses the system to create customized reports and briefings for federal organizations, academic institutions, and nongovernmental organizations.

SUMMARY OF FY 2007 INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS INFORMATION

Total Number of Reported Programs[4]	**249**
Departments/Agencies Reporting	**62** (14 Departments and 48 Independent Agencies)
Total Number of Participants[5]	**1,398,940**
U.S. Participants	52,352
Foreign Participants	1,346,588
Total USG Funding[6]	**$1,507,788,450**
Department/Agency Appropriations	$1,205,056,050
Interagency Transfers	$ 302,732,400
Total Non-USG Funding	**$ 686,715,083**
Foreign Governments	$ 535,291,970
Private Sector (U.S.)	$ 79,418,470
Private Sector (Foreign)	$ 69,215,335
International Organizations	$ 2,789,308
Total All Sources of Funding	**$2,194,503,533**

Federal Sponsors

For FY 2007, 14 Cabinet-level departments and 48 independent agencies/commissions reported 249 international exchange and training programs to the IAWG. In an effort to present the most complete inventory possible, the IAWG continued to canvass independent agencies, boards, commissions, and quasi-official agencies to determine whether they sponsor international exchange and training programs. A list of federal

[4] Please note that while the inventory includes 249 federally sponsored international exchange and training programs, several federal sponsors, most notably the Department of State, the Department of Energy, the National Science Foundation, and the United States Agency for International Development, report data aggregates of numerous smaller programs and activities. Therefore, the scope of activities is actually much larger than it might appear.

[5] Some federal entities have additional participants that are explained in their program submissions, but for a variety of reasons, these participants are not entered into the FEDS database. For example, various components of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) provided briefings for foreign visitors who came to the United States on exchange programs and their numbers do not appear in this report. The Peace Corps estimated that more than 2.1 million foreign individuals benefited from various forms of training provided by Peace Corps Volunteers. In addition 159,402 service providers, 29,093 organizations and agencies, and 34,412 communities benefited from the various forms of training provided. These participant numbers are not counted in FEDS because they do not fall with the IAWG's definition of international exchange and training participants.

[6] Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories. Also, program dollar figures may include expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components. Therefore, the total is an estimate. Many international visitors programs, for example, have no federal funding to conduct their briefings and short-term consultations. However, participants may receive funding from other sources to come to the United States. Typically, these funds are not known or tracked by federal program administrators.

organizations and whether they (a) sponsor international exchanges and training and (b) report data on sponsored programs to the IAWG is included in Appendix B.

Several organizations that may possibly sponsor or participate in international exchange and training activities did not report data to the IAWG for FY 2007. These organizations are as follows: Appalachian Regional Commission, Commission on Fine Arts, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Federal Reserve System, Postal Rate Commission, Smithsonian Institution,[7] and U.S. International Trade Commission.

Thirty-four programs reported in the *FY 2006 Inventory* are not in this report. Many of these have either been discontinued or had no program activities in FY 2007. Several others had previously been reported individually and are now combined with other program activities.

Although some programs had terminated and a number of programs had no data to report to us, the IAWG added programs to its *FY 2007 Inventory of Programs*. In addition to programs that had started back up or had been reported in a different format from previous years, some of the new or reinstated programming included:

Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
--Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research International Activities

Department of Commerce, National Telecommunications and Information Administration
--Information and Communication Technologies Policymaking in a Global Environment

Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education
-- U.S.-Russia Program

Department of Energy, Assistant Secretary for Environmental Management
-- NuVision Engineering
-- United Kingdom Nuclear Decommissioning Authority

Department of Energy, Office of Health, Safety, and Security
-- Chernobyl Research and Service Program
-- Incident Reporting System for Research Reactors
-- Japan Program (Radiation Effects Research Foundation Program)
-- Marshall Islands Environmental Monitoring Program
-- National and International Radiation Protection, Nuclear Safety and Radiation Waste Management Standards Development and Policy Support
-- Office of Classification
-- Office of Security Assistance
-- Russian Health Studies Program
-- Spain Program (Palomares)

[7] The IAWG's *FY 1997 Annual Report* included a statement from the Smithsonian Institution indicating that "...in light of the unique status of the Smithsonian in the federal structure…its international programs should not be included" in reports to Congress on U.S. Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs (p.68).

Department of Energy, Office of Nuclear Energy
-- Fuji-ie Research Initiative

Department of Health and Human Services, Food and Drug Administration
-- Food and Drug Administration International Visitors Program

Department of Homeland Security, Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
-- Human Trafficking Seminar
-- Law Enforcement Instructor Development Workshop
-- Law Enforcement Instructor Training Program
-- Law Enforcement Instructor Train-the-Trainer Program
-- Money Laundering and Asset Forfeiture Seminar
-- Wildland Fire Origin and Cause Determination Training Program

Department of Homeland Security, Immigration and Customs Enforcement
-- Export and Border Related Security Program
-- Forensic Document Laboratory Training

Department of Transportation, Office of the Secretary, Office of International Transportation and Trade
-- Safe Skies for Africa Program

Consumer Product Safety Commission
-- International Exchange and Training Activities

Federal Election Commission
-- Invitations Program

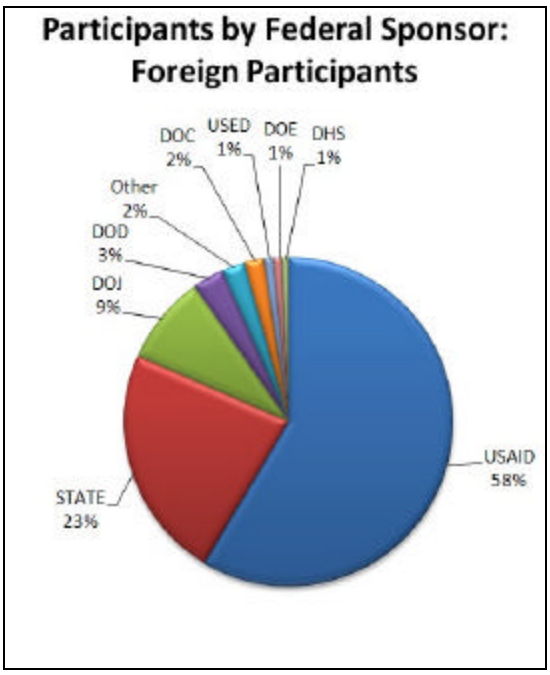
National Capital Planning Commission
-- Capitals Alliance Program
-- Foreign Visitors Program

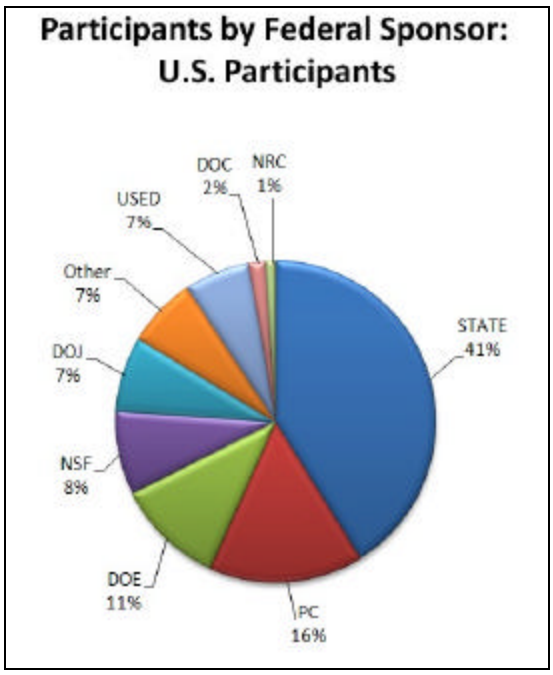
National Endowment for the Arts
-- International Literary Exchanges

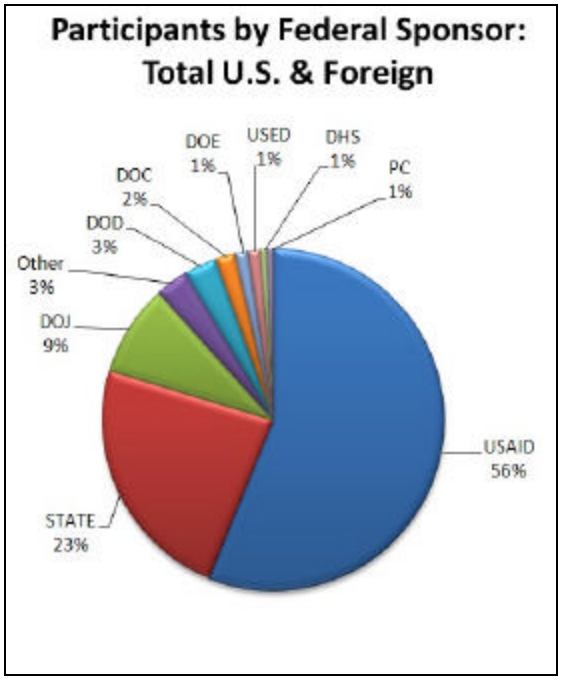
Nuclear Regulatory Commission,
-- Foreign Visitors Tracking Program

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum
-- Education Division

The following charts show the primary federal program sponsors according to the number of reported program participants. U.S. technical advisers who conduct training as part of their total program efforts may not have been included in the data reported to the IAWG.







KEY

DOC	Department of Commerce
DOD	Department of Defense
DOE	Department of Energy
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
DOJ	Department of Justice
DOS	Department of State
DOT	Department of Transportation
NRC	Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NSF	National Science Foundation
OTHER	Other federal sponsors
PC	Peace Corps
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USED	Department of Education

Funding Data[8]

[8] Funding data in this section is rounded.

With over $1.5 billion in *federal* funds reportedly expended in FY 2007, 80 percent represents department/agency appropriations while 20 percent represents transfers of funds between departments and agencies.

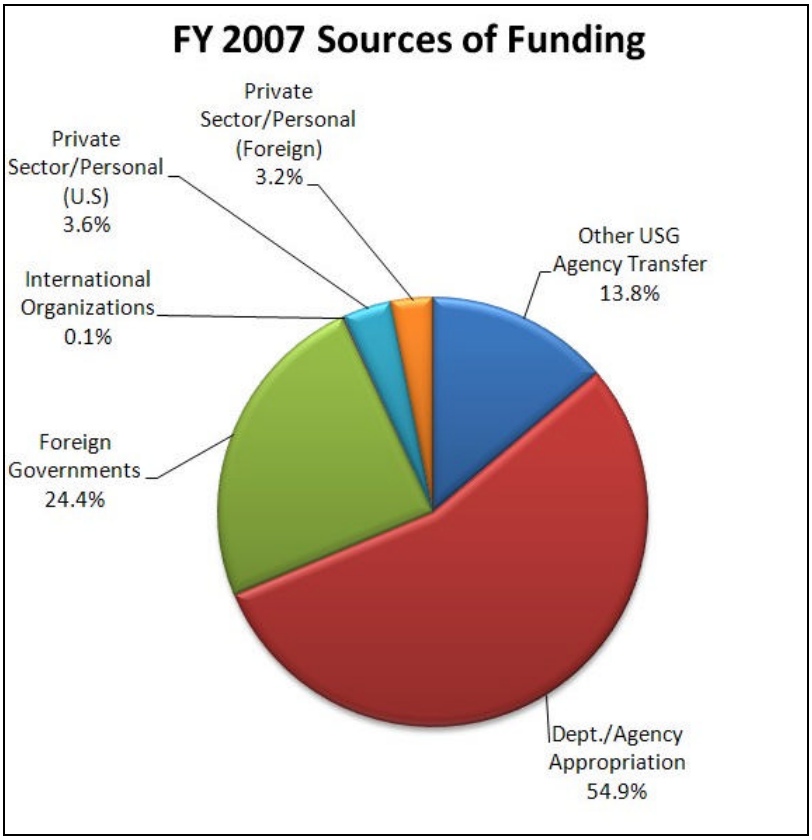
Federal investment leveraged nearly $687 million from non-U.S. Government sources. Twenty-two percent of these *non-USG* contributions were made by the private sector (12 percent U.S. and 10 percent foreign), 78 percent by foreign governments, and less than 1 percent by international organizations.

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

Unfortunately, more than half of the federal organizations providing data to the IAWG do not fully track or report non-USG contributions to their programs. For example, if all monies do not funnel through programming offices, organizations are not always fully informed of total programming costs.

Thus, the actual sum of non-USG contributions to exchange and training programs is much higher than the reported figures. This lack of full information about non-USG sources of funding is consistent with reporting practices for previous fiscal years.

The IAWG presents the following chart to illustrate the six sources of program funding reported by federal data contributors in FY 2007.

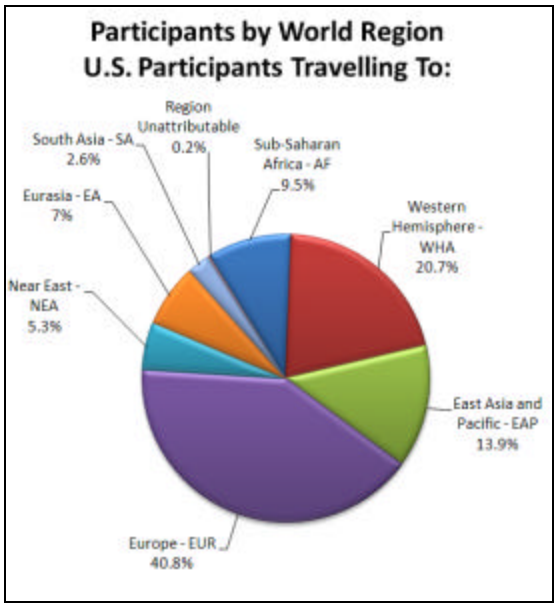


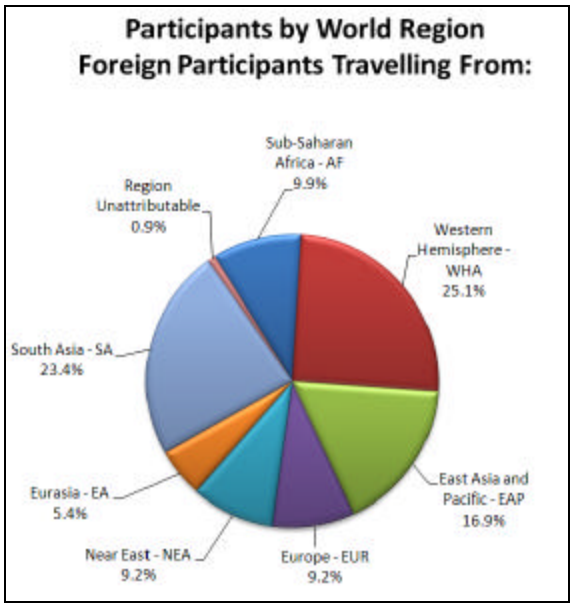
The next table shows the geographic regions by percentage of all sources of program funding, as reported to the IAWG.

Geographic Region	Reported Funding (USG and Non-USG)	Percent of Total[9]
East Asia and Pacific (EAP)	$338,367,823	15.5%
Eurasia (EA)	$246,273,054	11.2%
Europe (EUR)	$466,989,379	21.3%
Near East (NEA)	$322,845,414	14.8%
South Asia (SA)	$136,788,087	6.2%
Sub-Saharan Africa (AF)	$248,772,978	11.3%
Western Hemisphere (WHA)	$250,562,773	11.4%
Region Unattributable	$183,904,025	8.3%

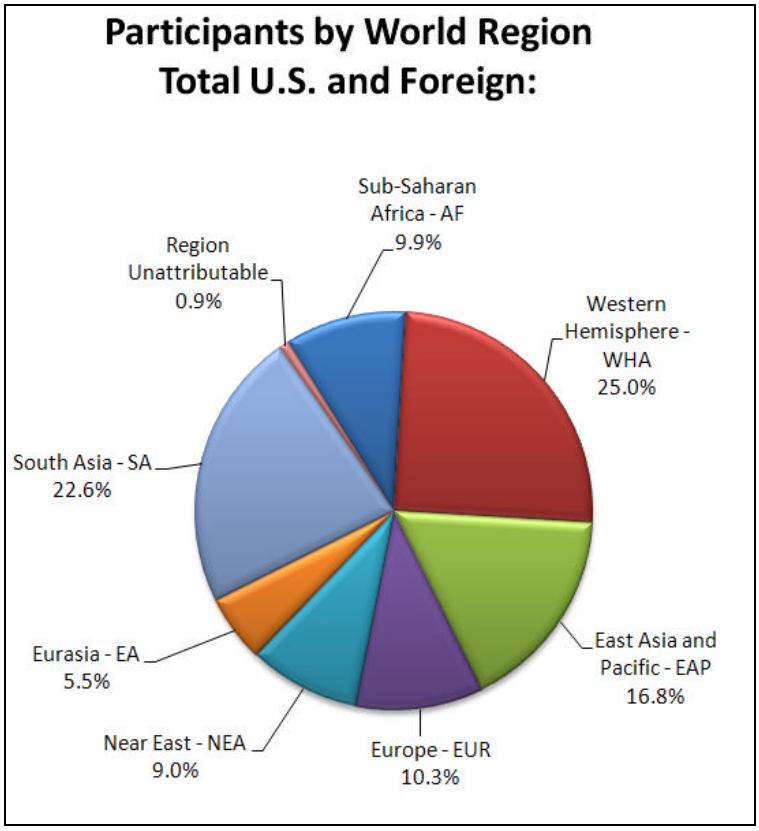
Geographic Distribution of Participants

U.S. Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs are implemented in or involve participants from over 200 countries.[10] The following charts show these participants, divided by world region.





[9] Dollar figures and percentages have been rounded.
[10] List includes independent states and selected dependencies and areas of special sovereignty.



Foreign Policy Goals Addressed

The diversity of U.S. Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs is further illustrated by the wide range of U.S. foreign policy objectives they support and the degree to which they promote U.S. national interests. *The Department of State/USAID Strategic Plan for FY 2004-2009* outlines four strategic objectives and 12 corresponding goals that constitute the strategic planning framework for U.S. foreign policy and development assistance.

Achieve Peace and Security - The U.S. Government seeks the sustained cooperation of traditional allies and new partners so that our combined strength and resources can bring us closer to achieving shared security. We are committed to lasting and accountable multilateral institutions, such as NATO, the United Nations, and the World Trade Organization, as well as other longstanding international financial institutions and regional organizations. We help achieve peace and security by ensuring these institutions maintain their vitality and adapt to meet the challenges of the 21st century. In FY 2007, 122 federal programs addressed this strategic objective.

- *Regional Stability* - Avert and resolve local and regional conflicts to preserve peace and minimize harm to the national interests of the United States. In FY 2007, 60 federal programs addressed this goal.

- *International Crime and Drugs* - Minimize the impact of international crime and illegal drugs on the United States and its citizens. In FY 2007, 52 federal programs addressed this goal.

- *Counterterrorism* - Prevent attacks against the United States, our allies, and our friends, and strengthen alliances and international arrangements to defeat global terrorism. In FY 2007, 45 federal programs addressed this goal.

- *Homeland Security* - Protect the homeland by enhancing the security of our borders and infrastructure. In FY 2007, 43 federal programs addressed this goal.

- *Weapons of Mass Destruction* - Reduce the threat of weapons of mass destruction to the United States, our allies, and our friends. In FY 2007, 23 federal programs addressed this goal.

- *American Citizens* - Assist American citizens to travel, conduct business, and live abroad securely. In FY 2007, 18 federal programs addressed this goal.

Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests - Governments that are accountable, support political and economic freedoms, invest in people, and promote respect for individuals generally beget greater prosperity, healthy and educated populations, and political stability. Actions taken to achieve these goals are mutually reinforcing: (1) democratic elections and growing civil societies strengthen the resolve and robustness of economic reforms, (2) credible rule of law is essential to fighting corruption and fostering economic investment and growth, (3) environmental quality and natural resource management are prerequisites for health and sustained growth, and (4) social reform is critical to long-term development. In FY 2007, 191 federal programs addressed this strategic objective.

- *Economic Prosperity and Security* - Strengthen world economic growth, development, and stability, while expanding opportunities for U.S. businesses and ensuring economic security for the nation. In FY 2007, 117 federal programs addressed this goal.

- *Social and Environmental Issues* - Improve health, education, environment, and other conditions for the global population. In FY 2007, 117 federal programs addressed this goal.

- *Democracy and Human Rights* - Advance the growth of democracy and good governance, including civil society, the rule of law, respect for human rights, and religious freedom. In FY 2007, 76 federal programs addressed this goal.

- *Humanitarian Response* - Minimize the human costs of displacement, conflicts, and natural disasters. In FY 2007, 51 federal programs addressed this goal.

Promote International Understanding - Public attitudes directly affect our ability to achieve our foreign policy and development assistance objectives. In FY 2007, 99 federal programs addressed this strategic objective.

- *Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs* - Increase understanding for American values, policies, and initiatives to create a receptive international environment. In FY 2007, 55 federal programs addressed this goal.

Strengthen Diplomatic and Program Capabilities - Priorities are the areas of Human Resources, e-Government, Facilities, Security, and Planning and Resources. In FY 2006, 20 federal programs addressed this strategic objective.

- *Management and Organizational Excellence* - Ensure a high quality workforce supported by modern and secure infrastructure and operational capabilities. In FY 2007, 13 federal programs addressed this goal.

In addition to the strategic objectives and goals listed above, some international exchange and training programs report their own department or agency's specific goals, such as the Advancement of Science (Department of Health and Human Services) or the Improvement of Education (Department of Education), for example.

NON-USG PROGRAM SPONSORS

The federally sponsored activities featured in the *Inventory of Programs* represent only a fraction of the total exchange and training programs and activities initiated by U.S. organizations. Countless people participate in international exchange and training activities under the auspices of private businesses, universities, associations, nonprofit organizations, and other entities. Many of these organizations provide programming that is not initiated, funded, or implemented by the federal government. Others operate in direct partnership with the U.S. Government.[11]

Whether it's an organization arranging appointments for a labor leader from Germany, a university hosting a South African professor or a medical institution facilitating the training of an Afghan doctor, nongovernmental organizations play a vital role in international exchanges and training. The non-USG sector provides important resources for educational and cultural programming of Americans and foreign nationals, and creates a healthy synergy that ultimately contributes to the furthering of U.S. strategic goals and national interests.

Within the private sector community is a large and thriving subset of organizations that implement exchange and training programs through the U.S. Government's Exchange Visitor Program. The Exchange Visitor Program, administered by the State Department's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, promotes the interchange of persons, knowledge, and skills in the fields of education, arts, and the sciences.[12]

[11] The IAWG has written extensively on public-private partnerships in exchanges and training. The IAWG defines U.S. Government "partners" in exchanges and training as any entity that has a formal relationship with, or is funded by, a U.S. Government agency to cooperate on a specific training activity, exchange, research project, or joint mission that seeks to promote the sharing of ideas, develop skills, stimulate human capacity development, or foster mutual understanding and cooperation.

[12] The Exchange Visitor Program is authorized by the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (Public Law 87-256) as amended, 22 U.S.C. 2451, et. seq. which is also known as the Fulbright Hays Act. The Act's purpose is to increase mutual understanding between the people of the United States and the people of other countries through educational and cultural exchanges. Activities specified in the Act are

ECA designates certain governmental and nongovernmental organizations as sponsors of the Exchange Visitor Program. These "designated sponsors" facilitate cultural and educational exchanges between the United States and other countries by offering foreign nationals opportunities to come to the United States on a temporary basis to teach, lecture, study, observe, conduct research, consult, train, or demonstrate special skills.

The IAWG's annual *Inventory of Programs* includes programs sponsored and implemented by designated government organizations and their nongovernmental partners. It has not included detailed information on programs implemented by nongovernmental organizations that are directly designated to implement non-USG exchange and training programs. The IAWG may be able to include this information in the future.

As of August 2003, information on foreign students and exchange visitors in the United States must be entered into the Student and Exchange Visitor Information System (SEVIS). This electronic database enables the federal government to track and report data on *all* foreign students and exchange visitors entering the United States on the J-Visa – those sponsored by USG and non-USG entities alike.[13] SEVIS enables schools and Exchange Visitor Program sponsors to collect, maintain, and share data on international students and exchange visitors from the time they receive their visa documentation through the duration of the U.S.-based program.

Since all participant data is maintained electronically, the federal government is able to capture up-to-date information on all exchange visitor programs and their participants nearly instantly. SEVIS enables the IAWG to provide a broader picture of the extensive number of private sector programs that make such an important contribution to achieving U.S. foreign policy goals.

Summary information on the various categories of designated exchange visitors, the number of participants within each category, and the number of designated sponsors for each category follows.[14]

Exchange Visitor Program Participant Categories

The Exchange Visitor Program has specific categories for designated sponsors. Organizations may apply for (and receive) designation status in more than one category. Following is the list of these categories, along with the number of foreign exchange participants and the number of NGO designated sponsors for each category as of September 30, 2008.

- *Alien physician exchange* – Foreign medical school graduates may pursue graduate medical education or training at accredited U.S. schools of medicine or

facilitated, in part, through the designation of public and private entities as sponsors of the Exchange Visitor Program.

[13] Information on SEVIS can be found at the following website: http://www.ice.gov/graphics/sevis/index.htm.

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

scientific institutions. The Educational Commission for Foreign Medical Graduates (ECFMG) certifies prospective participants and is the only organization authorized to qualify physicians to work in U.S. medical institutions.[15] Number of foreign exchange participants: 1,853. Number of NGO designated sponsors: 1.

- *Au pair exchange* – Foreign nationals between the ages of 18 and 27 may participate directly in the home life of a host family by providing child care services. In turn, they are provided the opportunity to complete at least six credit hours of schooling at an accredited U.S. postsecondary educational institution.[16] Number of foreign exchange participants: 17,503. Number of NGO designated sponsors: 12.

- *Camp counselor exchange* – Foreign university students, youth workers, and other specially qualified individuals at least 18 years of age may work as counselors at U.S. camps for up to four months during the summer season. All program participants must be placed prior to their arrival in the United States at camping facilities which are either accredited; a member in good standing of the American Camping Association; affiliated with a nationally recognized nonprofit organization; or inspected, evaluated, and approved by the sponsor.[17] Number of foreign exchange participants: 21,485. Number of NGO designated sponsors: 23.

- *College and university exchange* – Foreign students enter the United States to study at a degree granting postsecondary accredited educational institution. Students may participate in degree and non-degree programs.[18] Number of foreign exchange participants: 34,504. Number of NGO designated sponsors: 751.

- *Intern exchange* – Foreign students or recent graduates participate in a structure and guided work-based learning program that reinforces their academic studies; recognizes the need for work-based experience; provides on-the-job exposure to American techniques, methodologies, and expertise; and enhances the intern's knowledge of American culture and society. Number of foreign exchange participants: 15,934. Number of NGO designated sponsors: 73.[19]

- *Professor and research scholar exchange* – Foreign professors and research scholars visit the United States to engage in research, teaching, lecturing, observing, or consulting at research institutions, corporate research facilities, museums, libraries, post-secondary accredited institutions or similar types of

[15] See regulations for alien physician exchanges in 22 CFR 62.27. The program sponsor ECFMG has a website at http://www.ecfmg.org.
[16] See regulations for au pair exchanges in 22 CFR 62.31. Additional pertinent material is at http://exchanges.state.gov/jexchanges/programs/aupair.html.
[17] See regulations for cam p counselor exchanges in 22 CFR 62.30. Program sponsors are identified at http://exchanges.state.gov/jexchanges/programs/camp.html.
[18] See regulations for college and university student exchanges in 22 CFR 62.23. Additional pertinent material is at http://exchanges.state.gov/jexchanges/programs/ucstudent.html.
[19] See regulations for interns in 22 CFR 62.22. Additional information is located at http://exchanges.state.gov/jexchanges/programs/trainee.html.

institutions for a maximum of five years.[20] Number of foreign exchange participants: Professor - 1,557; Research scholar - 27,900. Number of NGO designated sponsors: Professor - 723; Research scholar - 821.[21]

- *Secondary student exchange* – Foreign secondary school students enter the United States to complete up to one year of academic study at an accredited public or private secondary school. Student participants live with host families or reside at accredited boarding schools.[22] Number of foreign exchange participants: 28,627. Number of NGO designated sponsors: 98.

- *Short-term scholar exchange* – Foreign participants visit the United States for a period of up to six months to engage in short-term visits for the purpose of lecturing, observing, consulting, training, or demonstrating special skills at research institutions, museums, libraries, post-secondary accredited institutions or similar types of institutions.[23] Number of foreign exchange participants: 19,475. Number of NGO designated sponsors: 741.

- *Specialist exchange* – Foreign experts with specialized knowledge or skills visit the United States for up to one year in order to observe, consult, or demonstrate special skills. Among the fields represented are mass media communications, environmental science, youth leadership, international educational exchange, museum exhibitions, labor law, public administration, and library science.[24] Number of foreign exchange participants: 2,289. Number of NGO designated sponsors: 382.

- *Summer work/travel exchange* – Foreign university students 18 years of age and older may enter the United States to work anywhere in the United States during their summer holidays for up to four months. While most student participants enter the United States with pre-arranged employment, sponsors are required to place only 50 percent of their participants each year. For those participants for whom employment has not been pre-arranged, sponsors must ensure that participants have sufficient financial resources to support themselves during their search for employment; provide participants with pre-departure information that explains how to seek employment and secure lodging in the United States; prepare and provide a job directory that includes at least as many job listings as the number of participants entering the United States without pre-arranged employment; and undertake reasonable efforts to secure suitable employment for

[20] See regulations for professor and research scholars in 22 CFR 62.20. Alien physicians in graduate medical education or training and short-term scholars are excluded from this category. Additional pertinent material is at http://exchanges.state.gov/jexchanges/programs/professor.html.
[21] There is an overlap of sponsors that hold both the professor and research scholar categories.
[22] See regulations for secondary school student exchanges in 22 CFR 62.25. Program sponsors are identified at http://exchanges.state.gov/jexchanges/programs/hsstudent.html.
[23] See regulations for short-term scholar exchanges in 22 CFR 62.21. Additional pertinent material is at http://exchanges.state.gov/jexchanges/programs/shortterm.html.
[24] See regulations for specialist exchanges in 22 CFR 62.26. Professor and research scholars, short-term scholars, and alien physicians are excluded from this category. Additional pertinent material is at http://exchanges.state.gov/jexchanges/programs/specialist.html.

participants unable to find jobs on their own after one week.[25] Number of foreign exchange participants: 152,726. Number of NGO designated sponsors: 69.

- *Teacher exchange* – Foreign teachers have the opportunity to teach in U.S. primary and secondary accredited educational institutions for up to three years. To be eligible to participate in this program, foreign nationals must meet the qualifications for teaching in primary or secondary schools in their country of nationality or last legal residence, have a minimum of three years of teaching or related professional experience, and satisfy the standards of the U.S. state in which they will teach.[26] Number of foreign exchange participants: 2,456. Number of NGO designated sponsors: 64.

- *Trainee exchange* – Foreign visitors have the opportunity to enhance their skills in their chosen career field through participation in a structured training program in the United States and to expand their knowledge of American techniques, methodologies, or expertise within the field.[27] Number of foreign exchange participants: Trainees – 8,425; Specialty – 1,496; Non-specialty – 2,632. Number of NGO designated sponsors: Trainees – 102; Specialty – 7; Non-specialty – 12.

U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAM INVENTORIES

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

Aggregated Program Data for Reporting Entities

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

- *Total USG funding* – The sum of all USG funds (agency appropriation and interagency transfers) expended for programs/activities.

- *Agency appropriation* – USG funds allocated for the implementation of programs and activities from the implementing agency's appropriated budget. This category generally excludes staff salaries and overhead costs.

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

[25] See regulations for summer work/travel exchanges in 22 CFR 62.32. Program sponsors are identified at http://exchanges.state.gov/jexchanges/programs/swt.html.
[26] See regulations for teacher exchanges in 22 CFR 62.24. Additional pertinent material is at http://exchanges.state.gov/jexchanges/programs/teacher.html.
[27] See regulations for the trainee category in 22 CFR 62.22. List of trainee occupations are at http://exchanges.state.gov/jexchanges/programs/trainee.html. Current program sponsors are at http://exchanges.state.gov/jexchanges/.

- *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 advisers.

- *Caveats* – The IAWG strives to present information as accurately as possible. Given that data management and reporting practices vary from agency to agency (and even from program to program within the same organization), not all data presented is comparable. Therefore, the IAWG attaches explanatory caveats to the data contained in our reports, as follows:

    - *Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.* No program within an organization trained foreigners in their home country. All of the reported participants traveled from one country to another for their exchange or training activity.

    - *Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders. In-country training recipients are not included.* While the program(s) reported included in-country training components, only those participants who traveled from one country to another for their exchange or training activity were reported.

    - *Total number of participants includes those who crossed international borders AND those who were trained in-country.* All of an organization's programs reported individuals who participated in an exchange or training activity in either the United States, their home country, or a third country. (For example, if a U.S. trainer traveled to Bosnia and conducted training for 50 foreign nationals in Bosnia, the U.S. trainer and the foreign nationals would be reported in the participant data.)

    - *Total number of participants includes some, but not all, of the organization's in-country training participants.* Programs within the same organization reported data in different ways. Some programs included participants trained in-country, while others did not. Thus, the data reflects the mixture of reportage among the various programs within the same organization.

- *Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.* Only a portion of the organization's program activity meets the IAWG definition of exchanges and training. Reported program funding data includes expenditures for items or activities that are not related to exchanges and training (e.g., equipment, buildings). Therefore, the reported funds exceed the actual cost of the exchanges and training components.

- *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; others reported funding for activities that include, but are not limited to, exchanges and training activities.

- *Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.* The IAWG differentiates between data indicating "0" (dollars) and data indicating that funding information is "Not Tracked." Programs that report zero declare explicitly that they do not receive funds from one of the six IAWG-recognized funding sources. "Not Tracked" refers to programs that may receive or benefit from funds in one of the six categories but do not track the sources and amounts of those funds. This caveat appears if any of the programs reported by an organization have not explicitly reported funding in a given category.

Primary Reporting Entity Contact Information

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

Department/Agency Program Descriptions

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

Program Specific Data

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

FY 2007 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
$218,991	$218,991	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$218,991	33

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

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

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

The African Development Foundation (ADF) promotes broad-based, sustainable development in sub-Saharan Africa. Established by Congress, ADF invests in businesses and social enterprises that create jobs, generate incomes, and improve the lives of the poor. It also expands institutional and financial capacities that support businesses and social enterprise growth. ADF's nongovernmental partner organizations in Africa help applicants develop viable investments and provide technical and managerial assistance. ADF's country representatives screen proposals and monitor investments.

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Grassroots Development Projects

The Foundation's purposes are to strengthen the bonds of friendship and understanding between the peoples of Africa and the United States; to support self-help development activities at the local level designed to promote opportunities for community development; to stimulate and promote effective and expanding participation of Africans in their development process; and to encourage the establishment and growth of development institutions that are indigenous to particular countries in Africa and that can respond to the requirements of the poor in those countries.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues); Promote International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$218,991	$0	$218,991

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	33	33

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

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FY 2007 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
$0	$0	$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	$0	85

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

ARCHITECTURAL AND TRANSPORTATION BARRIERS COMPLIANCE BOARD (ACCESS BOARD)

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

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

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Technical Assistance, Training, and Research Programs

A key mission of the Board is establishing design criteria for accessibility. Over the years, this mandate has broadened considerably in scope. When the Board was created, it was responsible for issuing design guidelines for federally funded facilities, which it maintains to this day. With the passage of the ADA in 1990, the Board gained the responsibility to develop similar requirements for facilities in the private and public sectors, as well as new requirements for transportation vehicles. Subsequent laws passed by Congress further expanded the Board's mission to cover access to telecommunications equipment and electronic and information technology.

The Access Board provides training, technical assistance, and research on its accessibility guidelines and standards to various organizations and groups worldwide. Most training sessions are held at the request of, or in partnership with, organizations or groups holding conferences and seminars that feature accessibility or the ADA on the agenda.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues); Sharing Expertise to Advance Accessibility of Buildings, Facilities, Transportation, and Telecommunications

ARCHITECTURAL AND TRANSPORTATION BARRIERS COMPLIANCE BOARD (ACCESS BOARD)

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
11	74	85

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

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FY 2007 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
$910,000	$65,000	$845,000	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	$910,000	416

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

BROADCASTING BOARD OF GOVERNORS

330 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20237
www.ibb.gov • 202-203-4545

The Broadcasting Board of Governors (BBG) is the federal agency that supervises all U.S. non-military international broadcast services. The BBG's mission is "to promote and sustain freedom and democracy by broadcasting accurate and objective news and information about the United States and the world to audiences overseas." The BBG's broadcasters reach over 100 million people in 65 languages in more than 125 markets around the world.

Broadcasters include the Voice of America (VOA), Radio and TV Marti, Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, Radio Free Asia, Radio Sawa, Radio Farda, and Alhurra. The International Broadcasting Bureau provides the engineering and technical operations for all the services noted here, as well as marketing and other administrative and program support for VOA and Radio and TV Marti.

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International Media Training Center Program

The International Media Training Center (IMTC) is an element of the Office of Marketing and Program Placement of the International Broadcasting Bureau. The IMTC actively supports the mission of developing and maintaining democracy throughout the world through the development of a free and independent media. The IMTC places special emphasis on providing training to indigenous media of emerging or developing democracies. IMTC programs provide training in media-related skills and subjects to key media personnel. Programs generally consist of workshops held in the host country or throughout the United States. Workshops include topics such as sales and management, news writing, editing, production, investigative reporting, and producing balanced newscasts. Workshops are structured for approximately 6 to 15 participants when held stateside.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights)

BROADCASTING BOARD OF GOVERNORS

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$65,000	$845,000	$910,000

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
20	396	416

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

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FY 2007 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
$29,306	$29,306	$0	Not Tracked	$86,484	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	$115,790	160

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

CIVIL AIR PATROL

105 South Hansell Street, Building 714
Maxwell Air Force Base, AL 36112-6332
www.capnhq.gov • 334-953-7748 x405

The Civil Air Patrol (CAP) is a benevolent, nonprofit organization performing humanitarian services on behalf of the U.S. Air Force. Today, 60 years since its inception, approximately 60,000 CAP volunteer members -- approximately 25,000 youth and 35,000 adults -- continue to put general aviation to its best use through service in the Civil Air Patrol. They are dedicated to saving lives, flying counterdrug missions, participating in homeland security efforts, providing disaster relief, advancing young people, and supporting America's educators.

CAP's assets and resources include, but are not limited to, 550 corporate-owned aircraft, almost 4,000 member-owned aircraft, 950 ground vehicles, and the most extensive communications system in the world. However, CAP's most valuable asset is its volunteers. Including training, members log in excess of 100,000 flying hours each year.

Members may participate at many different levels and in many different capacities. There is something to meet most every individual's needs and interests. One unique aspect of CAP is the training provided to help a member fulfill the responsibilities of his/her volunteer "job." Members may elect to serve in areas such as flight instruction, mission crews, personnel, recruitment, administration, public affairs, or many other "jobs" that are greatly needed for the day-to-day operation of CAP.

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International Air Cadet Exchange Program

The International Air Cadet Exchange Program is designed to promote international understanding, goodwill, and friendship among young people in different countries who have a common interest in aviation, with an overall goal of "character development with a global perspective." The program is administered by the International Air Cadet Exchange Association, which is composed of cooperating national air organizations from at least 20 countries, including the U.S. Civil Air Patrol. Participants include cadets age 17-21 and adult escorts. Programs focus on aviation and cultural activities, and include homestays. Civil Air Patrol participants in the International Air Cadet Exchange Program are supported by government and Civil Air Patrol funding.

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

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

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security; Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Humanitarian Response); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$29,306	$0	$29,306

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	$86,484	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	$86,484

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
79	81	160

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

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FY 2007 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
$136,600	$66,600	$70,000	$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	$0	$136,600	242

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

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

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

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

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Technical Assistance Program

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

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (American Citizens, International Crime and Drugs); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$66,600	$70,000	$136,600

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
21	221	242

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

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FY 2007 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
$15,638	$15,638	$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	$15,638	1,865

Total number of participants includes those who crossed international borders AND those who were trained in-country.
Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

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

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

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CPSC International Exchange and Training Activities

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

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

CPSC staff traveled to China in July of 2007 to provide fireworks training to Chinese fireworks inspectors for a voluntary standards organization based in the United States. Approximately 15 staff members traveled to trade fairs and participated in industry-sponsored events, including the Electronics and Appliances Safety Symposium, held in Hong Kong and Shanghai in 2007, in order to convey to foreign manufacturers the necessity of compliance to voluntary and mandatory standards.

CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$15,638	$0	$15,638

Non-USG Funding:

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

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
56	1,809	1,865

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

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FY 2007 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
$0	$0	$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	$0	29

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

DELAWARE RIVER BASIN COMMISSION

P.O. Box 7360
25 State Police Drive
West Trenton, NJ 08628-0360
www.drbc.net • 609-883-9500

The Delaware River Basin Commission (DRBC), a pioneer in environmental protection, was created on October 27, 1961, the day the Delaware River Basin Compact became law. The Compact's signing marked the first time that the federal government and a group of states joined together as equal partners in a river basin planning, development, and regulatory agency. The members of the DRBC include the governors of Delaware, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania, as well as a federal representative appointed by the President of the United States. Commission programs include water quality protection, water supply allocation, regulatory review (permitting), water conservation initiatives, watershed planning, drought management, flood loss reduction, recreation, and public outreach/education. The 13,539-square-mile Delaware River Watershed is of vital interest to the federal government and the four basin states. It provides water for the lives and economy of nearly 15 million people, including about 7 million living outside the watershed's borders. Two of America's largest cities -- New York and Philadelphia -- draw all or a portion of their water from the Delaware River Basin.

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DRBC International Visitors Program

The DRBC hosts international delegations interested in learning about commission activities in areas such as water pollution control, water conservation, watershed planning, organizational structure, project review process, flood loss reduction, and water supply/drought operations. The fact that five separate governmental bodies with their own sovereign powers can successfully work together on an equal footing in managing a common resource has caught the eye of other river managers not only in the United States, but also in other countries around the world.

In FY 2007, eight DRBC staff members met with three delegations of international visitors from China and South Korea.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues); Promote International Understanding; Understanding and Appreciation of Water Resources; Commitment to Protection, Restoration, and Enhancement of Water Resources

DELAWARE RIVER BASIN COMMISSION

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

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

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

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FY 2007 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
$6,382,943	$4,903,947	$1,478,996	$502,490	$0	$556,300†	$0	$7,441,733†	910

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.
†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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

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

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Foreign Agricultural Service

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

Cochran 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 goal is to enhance the international competitiveness of American agriculture by supporting international economic development and trade capacity building and improving sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) systems to facilitate agricultural trade.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues); Agricultural Food Self-Sufficiency

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$3,791,997	$619,996	$4,411,993

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
$502,490	$0	$556,300	$0	$1,058,790

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	707	707

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

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Embassy Science Fellows Program

The Embassy Science Fellows Program (ESFP) enables overseas posts to acquire high-level scientific advisory capacity on science and technology issues important to their missions. The ESFP provides agency staff with opportunities for valuable international experience, often involving participation in national and international standard-setting bodies, and provides access to platforms that influence foreign governments and public opinion on strategic topics. USDA can provide scientific expertise in many areas available to U.S. embassies around the world.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$100,900	$0	$100,900

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
14	0	14

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

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Faculty Exchange Programs

The Agricultural Economics and Agricultural Sciences Faculty Exchange Programs (FEP) train instructors from agricultural universities in course and curriculum development, research methods and techniques, teaching methods, student assessment methods, and leadership and mentoring. The instructors spend four to five months in the United States and are hosted by land-grant universities. Both programs emphasize course and curriculum development, teaching methods, student assessment methods, and practical experience with U.S. university faculty, USDA representatives, NGOs, agribusinesses, financial institutions, extension agents, and farmers. In addition, the science program includes an emphasis on research methods and techniques, including agricultural science subjects such as animal health, agricultural biotechnology, food quality, food inspection, phytosanitary measures, and grades and standards. Both programs may also include follow-up visits by U.S. host professors to the participants' universities to assess progress in implementation of courses developed and to encourage collaboration between U.S. and participating universities. The FEP contributes significantly to the career development of the university staff, both in the United States and participating countries.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues); Promote International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$0	$355,000	$355,000

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

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

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

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Norman E. Borlaug International Agricultural Science and Technology Fellows Program

The Norman E. Borlaug International Agricultural Science and Technology Fellows Program provides promising young scientists from developing nations with an opportunity to work closely one-on-one with a U.S. scientist in their field. Training venues include U.S. land-grant universities, not-for-profit institutions, and international agricultural research centers. During a six- to eight-week period of shadowing their mentors, participants learn new research techniques, access fully-equipped libraries, and learn about public-private partnerships in the United States. Participants also have an opportunity to learn about U.S. graduate curricula in agricultural research. Upon their return home, participants will be able to apply this knowledge in their own research programs and teaching, as well as share their experiences with colleagues at their own institutions and throughout their home countries. The intent of this program is to work with scientists who are in the early to middle stages of their research careers. The program fosters collaboration and networking between scientists in the developing world and the United States.

Launched in 2004, the program is administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with the U.S. Agency for International Development, the Department of State, and the U.S. Trade and Development Agency.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$711,050	$504,000	$1,215,050

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	93	93

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

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Scientific Cooperation Exchange Program With China

In 1978, USDA signed a cooperative agreement with China's Ministry of Agriculture to exchange scientific teams and technical information in the fields of agriculture, forestry, and water and soil conservation. In 1979, the agriculture agreement was incorporated into the umbrella of the U.S.-China Science and Technology Cooperation Agreement.

The aim of the program is to promote U.S. agriculture priorities, encourage long-term cooperation in agricultural science and technology, create a positive atmosphere for agricultural trade, and enhance overall relations with the United States and the People's Republic of China. The agricultural protocol has facilitated the exchange of more than 1,700 American and Chinese scientists since its inception in 1978. Each year 20 projects are exchanged, 10 from the United States and 10 from China.

The program has directly benefited U.S. agriculture through the collection of unique crop germplasm and biological control agents, exchange of sustainable agriculture techniques, cooperation on forest protection and soil conservation, and exchange of agricultural statistical data.

The program operates on a receiving-side-pays basis. The sending side pays the international travel to the host country; the host country pays for the appropriate lodging and transportation expenses within the country. The Chinese side provides an interpreter for the U.S. team visits to China and for its own team visits to the United States. The teams are in-country up to 14 days.

As a result of this program, over 30 long-term joint agricultural research projects between U.S. and Chinese scientists have been supported.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues); Promote International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$300,000	$0	$300,000

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
47	40	87

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

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FY 2007 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
$25,369,911	$11,009,954	$14,359,957	$664,364†	$352,535†	$657,328†	$874,411†	$27,918,549†	26,181

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

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

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

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

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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. A principal federal statistical agency, BEA produces the national, international, and regional economic accounts of the United States, including such statistics as the gross domestic product, the input-output accounts, state personal income, and the balance of payment accounts.

BEA Foreign Visitors Briefings

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

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security)

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	73	73

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

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BEA Overseas Training and Presentations

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

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$113,618	$3,850	$117,468

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
43	4,251	4,294

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

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Bureau of Industry and Security

The Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) regulates the export of sensitive goods and technologies in an effective and efficient manner; enforces export control, antiboycott, and public safety laws; cooperates with and assists other countries on export control and strategic trade issues; assists U.S. industry with international arms control agreements; monitors the viability of the U.S. defense industrial base; and promotes federal initiatives and public-private partnerships to protect the nation's critical infrastructures.

BIS seeks to assist in the development and strengthening of export controls worldwide in order to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and means of delivery. The primary goal is for each targeted nation to develop a domestic legal framework for export controls of sensitive items and technologies that is compatible with international standards. By promoting the development of effective national export control systems, BIS not only addresses issues of proliferation concern and terrorism, but also helps to bring about a more secure trade environment that takes into account market realities and the impact of technological development. National security and economic interests thus serve as cornerstones in balancing its export control policies. BIS meets these objectives through a combination of bilateral exchanges, multilateral conferences, and international policy initiatives.

BIS International Cooperation Programs

The Office of International Programs of the Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS/OIP) coordinates BIS activities in support of U.S. export control cooperation programs with Asia, the Baltic Republics, Central Europe, Eurasia, and other world areas where there is a need to develop or strengthen export controls to prevent the spread of weapons of mass destruction and missile delivery systems. The goal is for each nation to develop an export control law that is compatible with international standards. Workshops aim to assist in reducing the threat from strategic items originating or transiting through participating countries that could be used in the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. The technical exchanges focus on five main areas: legal and regulatory functions; licensing procedures; enforcement mechanisms; industry-government relations; and program administration and automation support. BIS/OIP programs target gaps between national systems and international export control standards. Using a comprehensive set of training modules, BIS/OIP helps government and industry close those gaps.

Nonproliferation and Export Control Cooperation: Under the auspices of the Department of State-funded interagency Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program, BIS managed or participated in 85 technical export control infrastructure building workshops, export control meetings, or conferences with 27 countries during FY 2007. For tabulation purposes of this report, 75 exchanges are being reported in 24 countries. Meetings in which BIS was not the lead agency are not included in this report. BIS activities generally fell under one or more of the following critical components of an effective national export control system: legal and regulatory framework, licensing procedures and practices, enforcement, industry-government relations, and program administration.

During FY 2007, BIS provided substantial assistance to several countries in the drafting of new laws or regulations. In the reporting period, the United Arab Emirates enacted an export control law. In the Ukraine, the establishment of the Interagency Commission on Military-Technical Cooperation and Export Control Policy was finalized to improve interagency coordination in implementing export controls and drafting new legislation. On April 5, 2007, the Albanian Parliament approved Law No. 9707, dated May 4, 2007, "On the State Control of International Transfers of Goods Designated for Military Purposes and Dual-Use Goods Related Technologies." Several countries have laws that currently are under development or pending ministerial review or parliamentary approval. BIS conducted cooperative export control technical workshops with Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Estonia, India, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Malaysia, Mexico, Philippines, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Taiwan, Tajikistan, Turkey, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan.

Legal Technical Forums were held in Washington, D.C., with participants from the Philippines (March 2007), Kyrgyzstan (April 2007), and Azerbaijan (May 2007). The Taiwan Legal Forum occurred in Taipei (November 2006).

Licensing Procedures and Practices Workshops were held in Washington, D.C., with participants from Jordan (November 2006 and July 2007), and in Malaysia (Kuala Lumpur in February 2007).

National Control List Workshops were held in Kyrgyzstan (June 2007) and Tajikistan (December 2006).

Export Control Enforcement Workshops were conducted with participants from Kyrgyzstan (October 2006 in Washington) and India (January 2007 in New Delhi). In addition, Administrative Enforcement (AE) related export control preparatory conferences were held in the Czech Republic and Russia, two each in Bulgaria, Kazakhstan, and the Ukraine. The purpose of these meetings was to prepare instructors for delivery of enforcement training material based on previous instructions given to customs/enforcement officials.

Industry-Government Executive Forums were held in Azerbaijan (March 2007), Croatia (November 2006), Kazakhstan (June 2007), and Kyrgyzstan (May 2007).

Internal Control Program (ICP) Activities: The ICP software tool, created in 1998, provides foreign companies with self-paced training, searchable databases, and templates for internal procedures that can enable them to comply with their relevant national export control system. As part of the ICP training program, the ICP software is translated into the host country's language and tested in host country industries. Training is also provided to instructors and basic ICP workshops are held. The basic workshops are followed by technical exchanges focusing on specialized product classification. BIS conducted 25 ICP-related activities for industry in Azerbaijan (2), Kazakhstan (3), Latvia (1), Lithuania (2), Russia (3), Slovakia (5), Slovenia (5), Turkey (1), and Ukraine (3). The overall goal of the ICP is to indigenize the capability to train industry and to instill a corporate mentality of compliance with host country laws.

The Product Identification Tool (PIT), developed in 2003 to combat proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD), provides computer-based self-paced training and case studies on screening shipments at the border. The PIT significantly enhances cooperation between licensing and enforcement officials in intercepting unlawful traffic of WMD-related items. The PIT has an extensive database of controlled items, including photographs that allow customs officials to screen shipments at the border and elsewhere by matching items to information contained in export control documents. BIS conducted six PIT programs in Bulgaria; three each in Estonia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Romania; and seven in Russia.

In support of the Security and Prosperity Partnership of North America established in 2005 with Mexico and Canada, BIS held a Trilateral U.S.-Canada-Mexico National Control List Technical Workshop in Washington in October 2006. In Ottawa, in February 2007, a Trilateral Licensing Procedures and Practices Workshop was held to discuss the critical elements for establishing international standards, procedures, and practices in export licensing.

The SENTINEL visitor program, developed in 1990, seeks to ensure the legitimate end-use of strategic goods and technologies. Initially targeting traditional diversion points in Central Europe, the program over the years has expanded worldwide to conduct pre-license and post-shipment checks utilizing Export Enforcement and U.S. Embassy personnel abroad. The SENTINEL teams assess the suitability of foreign firms to receive U.S.-origin goods and technology and conduct educational visits to foreign firms, often in cooperation with host government officials. SENTINEL visits were made to the following countries: Argentina, Egypt, India, Israel, Italy, Malaysia, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, Syria, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela.

BIS also developed training materials for, or participated in, several State Department organized conferences or seminars that are not included in the tabulation section of this report.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability, International Crime and Drugs, Weapons of Mass Destruction, Counterterrorism); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$0	$4,796,801	$4,796,801

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
288	1,907	2,195

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

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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, focusing on Big Emerging Markets, providing industry and country analyses for U.S. businesses, and supporting new-to-export and new-to-market businesses through strategically located U.S. Export Assistance Centers, 100 domestic Commercial Service Offices, and 140 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 World Trade Organization (WTO), North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), and various other free trade agreements.

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

Special American Business Internship Training Program

The Special American Business Internship Training Program (SABIT) is a technical assistance program for Eurasian business and civil society leaders. The program assists Eurasian participants in developing their industries and regions, and provides the American business community with reliable business partners who can help resolve market access issues in the countries of Eurasia.

SABIT offers training programs to high-level managers from Eurasia. SABIT's programs support the goal of enabling market-based economic growth and stability. They provide industry specific training in U.S. businesses on market-economic principles, business development, identifying and attracting financial capital, quality and standards issues, and fair business practices. Most of these themes are applied by the program participants in their home companies, which will lead to increased productivity and efficiency, and assist them in attracting investment and growing their companies. The training, which is highly leveraged by American organizations and companies, also promotes greater trade and investment between the United States and Armenia. SABIT programs also provide concrete examples of how the rule of law, transparency, and civil society function in a market economy. The programs also serve as an opportunity to promote greater regional cooperation between leading business and civil society representatives. Many SABIT alumni return to their home countries and establish business contacts with program participants from other countries in their region.

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

During FY 2007, SABIT implemented 11 programs in the following sectors: energy efficiency, association development, food processing and packaging, airport development, energy, franchising, road construction, mining, hospital management, and hotel management. SABIT also held a number of alumni training sessions in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, and Moldova, as well as a regional transportation conference in Central Asia.

In FY 2007, the program trained 344 participants.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs); Strengthen Diplomatic and Program Capabilities (Management and Organizational Excellence); Market Access and Compliance Issues for U.S. Companies/Commercial Development

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$0	$2,133,000	$2,133,000

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
$0	$330,048	$0	$0	$330,048

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	344	344

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

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National Institute of Standards and Technology

The mission of the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) is to develop and promote measurement, standards, and technology to enhance productivity, facilitate trade, and improve the quality of life. In serving this mission, the NIST laboratories collaborate with international research experts through visiting research programs and programs focused on standards related to trade. An agency of the Commerce Department's Technology Administration, NIST was founded in 1901 as the nation's first federal physical science research laboratory.

NIST Exchange Visitors Program

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

The average program length of a J-1 exchange visitor to NIST is approximately 16 months.

The goals, objectives, and rationale of the Exchange Visitors Program are to gain access to unique foreign technical knowledge and skills, to develop working relationships with and insight into the character and quality of the work of foreign institutions, to support the U.S. Government policy of assisting certain countries with economic development, and to participate in programs with other U.S. governmental and international organizations such as the United Nations Industrial Development Organization.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security; Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security); Promote International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$7,074,822	$0	$7,074,822

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
$621,464	$0	$657,328	$0	$1,278,792

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	356	356

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

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NIST International Visitors Program

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

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	3,099	3,099

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

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Standards in Trade Program

The Standards in Trade Program assists U.S. industry in overcoming technical barriers to trade caused by restrictive normative standards, testing, or other conformity assessment procedures, and by measurement problems in major existing or developing markets. It also encourages adoption of U.S. technology and concepts into standards and conformity assessment rules to facilitate and enhance trade. This program was originally authorized in 1989, expanded in 1995, and is funded on an annual basis.

The Standards in Trade Program provides technical assistance to government and private sector organizations through workshops, seminars, technical information, and meetings of technical experts.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$186,940	$0	$186,940

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
$0	$21,216	$0	$0	$21,216

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	142	142

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

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National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) is composed 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.

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 purpose 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, depending on logistics, the participants get to see how to deploy and retrieve nets while aboard a commercial shrimp trawler.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues); Consumer Products (Importation of Shrimp); Endangered Species Conservation (Sea Turtles)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$87,316	$0	$87,316

Non-USG Funding:

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

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
34	67	101

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

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

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

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security; Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Humanitarian Response); Advancement of Science

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$203,259	$0	$203,259

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	$1,271	Not Tracked	$42,320	$43,591

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
69	5,334	5,403

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

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National Weather Service International Exchange and Training Program

NOAA's National Weather Service provides weather, hydrologic, and climate forecasts and warnings for the United States, its territories, adjacent waters, and ocean areas; for the protection of life and property; and the enhancement of the national economy. NWS data and products form a national information database and infrastructure which can be used by other governmental agencies, the private sector, the public, and the global community.

NWS gains from international exchanges and training. These international partnerships contribute to more accurate weather predictions and the safety and protection of U.S. interests. Hundreds of flights (national and international carriers), for example, depend on proper aviation weather support, as provided by our international cooperation.

Through multilateral and bilateral relationships, the NWS collaborates on common international issues in air quality, climate, water, and weather, thus ensuring the highest caliber of prediction and detection of droughts, floods, hurricanes, tornadoes, winter storms, tsunamis, and other weather events.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$583,060	$785,842	$1,368,902

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
$42,900	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	$144,600	$187,500

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
195	372	567

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

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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 30 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.

During FY 2007, the NOAA Air Resource Laboratory conducted a one-time modeling training program on the use of the HYSPLIT (Hybrid Single-Particle Lagrangian Integrated Trajectory) model. NOAA trainers conducted the seminar at the Universidad de Huelva in Spain. This program opened up the possibility for scientists and graduate students from Europe to learn about the model and use this tool in the development of their research.

The HYSPLIT model is the newest version of a complete system for computing simple air parcel trajectories to complex dispersion and deposition simulations. The upgraded model includes improved advection algorithms, updated stability and dispersion equations, a new graphical user interface, and the option to include modules for chemical transformations. Without the additional dispersion modules, HYSPLIT computes the advection of a single pollutant particle, or simply its trajectory. These computations could be very helpful in predicting the interference of atmospheric particles, such as smoke, volcanic ash, or radioactive material, with commercial air travel as an example.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues); Promote International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$5,000	$0	$5,000

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
2	25	27

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

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U.S.-Russia Memorandum of Understanding on World Oceans and Polar Regions

The U.S.-Russia Memorandum of Understanding on World Oceans and Polar Regions is a collaborative framework to carry out science and technology work on ocean sciences and polar research. It is administered by NOAA and the Russian Academy of Sciences.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues)

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
10	10	20

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

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National Telecommunications and Information Administration

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

Information and Communication Technologies Policymaking in a Global Environment

The NTIA Office of International Affairs conducts training in policymaking for Information and Communications Technology (ICT) for decision makers in developing countries, under the auspices of the United States Telecommunications Training Institute (USTTI). Participants come from the ranks of governmental telecommunications ministries and regulatory entities, from telecommunications/wireless/Internet operators, and from ICT teaching academies. The participants focus on basic concepts in ICT policy development to improve decisionmaking, such as stakeholder analysis and consensus development, with an emphasis on policymaking processes in the regional and global environment during technology transitions.

In FY 2007, the one-day course was offered once (July 2007). Starting in FY 2008, the one-day course is offered three times a year. It is generally provided in parallel to other regulatory and policy courses offered by USTTI so that participants can maximize their opportunities in each training city they are visiting. NTIA does not provide any funds to the students it trains. USTTI students may seek financial assistance form their home agencies or companies, from USTTI, or from other sources.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security)

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

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

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

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Radio Frequency Spectrum Management

The NTIA 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.

The training course is two weeks long and usually is conducted in the March-April time frame. The training course facilitates future negotiations and fosters future support for U.S. policy positions on international spectrum management issues. NTIA does not provide any funds to the students it trains. However, it does provide a grant to the United States Telecommunications Training Institute (USTTI); USTTI provides the use of its facility, publishes a catalog of courses, and supplies all training course materials. 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.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$9,500	$0	$9,500

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

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

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

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Office of General Counsel

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

Commercial Law Development Program

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

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

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

CLDP lawyers, resident advisers, program specialists, and administrative personnel are multicultural and have expertise in international business, commercial law, trade relations, and development assistance.

Most members of CLDP's staff speak at least two languages fluently, and much of CLDP's work is conducted in the language of the host country. Partnering with many Commerce Department bureaus, the federal judiciary, and many other U.S. Government agencies, CLDP designs and implements conferences and workshops, utilizes long and short-term advisers and trains foreign delegations in the United States and other countries to improve commercial legal frameworks.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$0	$5,308,285	$5,308,285

Non-USG Funding:

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

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
87	2,186	2,273

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

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U.S. Census Bureau

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

International Programs Center Training and Technical Assistance

The U.S. Census Bureau began its program of international technical assistance in the 1930s; its formal training program began in 1947. Over the years, the U.S. Census Bureau's international programs have helped establish the official statistical offices of a number of countries. In response to requests from developing countries worldwide, the 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, geographic support, 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.
-- Distributes statistical software designed and developed by the U.S. Census Bureau to meet the needs of statistical agencies.
-- Develops and distributes training and methodological material to developing countries.
-- Evaluates, analyzes, and produces demographic estimates and projections, and makes available demographic data for all countries of the world.
-- Compiles and assesses data on HIV/AIDS prevalence in countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America.
-- Exchanges statistical publications with 130 countries and several international organizations.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$0	$814,539	$814,539

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	$398,584	$398,584

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
38	691	729

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

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U.S. Census Bureau International Visitors Program

The U.S. Census Bureau receives visitors from a large number of countries each year to consult with their counterparts in demographic and economic census and survey areas, and to learn about support functions such as budget and management procedures, field operations and regional activities, and publication and dissemination activities.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights)

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

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

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

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United States Patent and Trademark Office

The United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) administers the patent and trademark laws as they relate to the granting of patents for utility inventions, designs and plants, and the issuing of trademark registrations. The USPTO examines applications for patents and trademark registrations to determine if the applicants are entitled to them, and grants patents and issues trademark registrations where appropriate. The USPTO publishes issued patents, approved trademark registrations, and various publications concerning patents and trademarks; records assignments of patents and trademarks; and maintains search rooms and a national network of Patent and Trademark Depository Libraries for the use by the public to study issued patents, registered trademarks, and pending trademark applications and records relating to both patents and trademarks. It also supplies copies of records and other papers.

Technical Assistance Programs

The USPTO offers various ongoing programs to provide technical assistance to developing countries and to countries moving to a market economy. Programs focus on establishing adequate systems in these countries for the protection of intellectual property rights (IPR). They also provide intellectual protection enforcement training. The majority of the USPTO programs last one week. The goal of its various programs is to provide advice and expertise to these countries with the desired outcome being the reduction of losses resulting from piracy of U.S. intellectual property.

A Global Intellectual Property Academy (GIPA) was created allowing the USPTO to increase its training and capacity building initiatives on intellectual protection and enforcement. This Academy also encompasses the USPTO Visiting Scholars Program that was created in 1985 and provides participants from foreign countries with classroom and hands-on study of the United States' system for protecting intellectual property. Through GIPA, USPTO brings foreign government officials, including judges; prosecutors; police; customs officials; patent, trademark, and copyright officials; and policy makers, to the United States to learn, discuss, and strategize about global IPR protection and enforcement. The goals of the program are to foster a better understanding of international intellectual property obligations and norms, to expose participants to at least one method of providing TRIPs (Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights) level protection for a variety of intellectual property disciplines, and to promote discussion of intellectual property issues in a friendly and supportive environment.

In FY 2007, the USPTO conducted 24 GIPA programs for foreign officials at its headquarters. One of these included a multiple-city study tour for 20 Vietnamese judges and prosecutors that highlighted U.S. Government and private industry/rights holder initiatives to combat IPR theft and infringement. The program also provided the participants the opportunity to interact with U.S. judges, prosecutors, and private rights holders to learn more about the harm caused by IPR infringement.

The Enforcement Group partnered with numerous international and nongovernmental organizations in designing technical assistance programs, including the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), International Intellectual Property Institute (IIPI), World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), Secretariat for Central American Economic Integration (SIECA), and the Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL); it carried out a range of capacity-buiding programs under the auspices of the Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI).

In fiscal year 2007, the Enforcement area conducted several programs for intellectual property enforcement officials in the Latin American region. In partnership with SIECA, the USPTO conducted an intensive three-day seminar from December 6-8, 2006, for judges. The program covered an array of topics, including the importance of intellectual property protection to a country's economic growth; substantive copyright, trademark, and patent laws in Latin America; case management; provisional measures, remedies and calculation of damages; and deterrent sentencing. Judges from the Dominican Republic-Central America Free Trade Agreement (DR-CAFTA) region, Mexico, and Panama participated in the seminar.

The USPTO and SIECA also organized a road show on intellectual property enforcement for judges and prosecutors in February and April of 2007 for all DR-CAFTA members. In an effort to reach out to a larger audience of judges and prosecutors, the USPTO and SIECA, together with the Procuraduria General de la Nacion de la Republica Dominicana and the Judicial Schools in Costa Rica and Guatemala, conducted programs in Costa

Rica, the Dominican Republic, and Guatemala. These programs provided an in-depth analysis of intellectual property issues over a three-day period. The first day addressed international obligations of intellectual property protection and enforcement under various international treaties, the Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Agreement, and the DR-CAFTA; the second day addressed copyrights and related rights issues as well as digital rights management and technological protection measures; and the third day addressed civil and criminal enforcement of trademarks. The participants also visited a federal courthouse in Miami and had the opportunity to interact on a one-on-one basis with a judge from the U.S. District Court, Southern District of Florida.

The USPTO and SIECA also held an intellectual property program for all enforcement officials responsible for intellectual property rights enforcement in the Latin American region. Participants included police officers, customs officers, prosecutors, and judges from both Central and South America. The program consisted of a series of lectures ranging from border enforcement to criminal enforcement, both at the federal and local levels. Most recently, the USPTO held a roundtable on border enforcement of intellectual property rights from September 17-21, 2007, in Miami and New York. The program was attended by a managerial and operational customs officer from each of the DR-CAFTA countries. The participants visited U.S. Customs and Border Protection facilities in Miami and New York and had an entire day of product identification training from copyright and trademark holders.

In South America, the USPTO, together with the U.S. Embassy in Paraguay and the European Commission, held a two-day roundtable on border enforcement of intellectual property rights for Paraguayan and Brazilian customs officials.

Technical assistance programs were offered in Africa. In cooperation with IIPI, the USPTO completed a three-day IPR program in Gaborone, Botswana, from December 11-13, 2006. This program focused on helping Botswana (via its relevant private and public sector stakeholders) organize and create its own "Copyright Society" -- essentially a royalty collection society -- that, once up and running, will work to ensure that artists are appropriately compensated when their copyrighted works are used, displayed, or performed.

In cooperation with the IIPI, the USPTO held a program in Windhoek, Namibia, in November of 2006. This conference addressed the intellectual property laws and issues that confront artists and small business owners (particularly in the handicraft market) who would like to produce and sell their traditional goods both locally and internationally. The diverse audience participated actively in the discussions that ensued after several of the presentations and the interactive format provided a preliminary platform for further discussions amongst them regarding the current status of IP laws and practices in Namibia and how to best utilize them for local economic growth.

Through partnership with MEPI, programs were provided that focused on a variety of enforcement issues including an Enforcement Workshop held in Doha, Qatar, for Qatari IP and enforcement officials, and a Regional Workshop on IPR in Broadcasting and Effective Practices in Regulation and Anti-Piracy Enforcement held in Manama, Bahrain.

In Asia, the USPTO conducted intellectual property protection and enforcement programs that included: USPTO-APEC Plus Workshop on IPR Border Enforcement held in Los Angeles, California, with participants from APEC economies, U.S. Free Trade Agreement (FTA) partners, Pacific Island Forum, and ASEAN; ASEAN-USPTO Workshop on IPR in Broadcasting and Effective Practices in Anti-Piracy Enforcement held in Bangkok, Thailand, for ASEAN officials; participation as a speaker in the Vietnam IP Enforcement Conference held in Hanoi, Vietnam, for Vietnamese officials; ASEAN-ECAP II-USPTO Seminar on IP Digital Enforcement and Piracy Issues, held in Densapar, Indonesia, for ASEAN and Indonesian officials; USPTO Program for Thai IP Court Judges, held in Bangkok, Thailand; U.S.-Malaysia FTA IPR Public Forum Program, held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, for Malaysian officials and the public; USPTO-STAR (Support for Trade Acceleration Project) Vietnam Program on IP Enforcement, held in Hanoi, Vietnam, for Vietnamese judges and public prosecutors; APEC-USPTO Seminar on IP Capacity-Building for SMEs held in Bangkok, Thailand, for APEC economic officials; participation as a speaker at an APEC seminar on IP Guidelines, held in Hanoi, Vietnam, for APEC economic officials and the public; ASEAN-USPTO Workshop for Judges and Public Prosecutors on IPR Enforcement, held in Bangkok, Thailand, for ASEAN officials; ASEAN-USPTO Workshop on IP Enforcement and Combating Trade in Counterfeit Hard Goods, held in Bangkok, Thailand, for ASEAN officials; ASEAN-USPTO Workshop on IP Capacity-Building for small and medium enterprises held in Bangkok, Thailand, for ASEAN officials; APEC-PNG (Papua New Guinea)-USPTO Regional Seminar on IPR Enforcement held in Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea, for APEC and PNG officials; and a USPTO-Pacific Island Forum Workshop on IP Enforcement Issues, held in Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea, for

Pacific Island Forum member country officials.

The U.S. Embassy in Egypt, in conjunction with the USPTO, cosponsored three seminars on "Intellectual Property in the Global Marketplace" in Cairo and Alexandria in February of 2007. Enforcement delivered a presentation entitled "Intellectual Property: Risks, Opportunities, and the Importance of Intellectual Property Enforcement" at each of the three programs. The presentation focused on the strong corollaries between a healthy economy and strong IPR protection, the economic harms that result from rampant IPR theft, the public health/safety risks associated with counterfeit products, the use of IPR as a tool of economic empowerment, and development and substantive issues of IPR criminal, civil, and border enforcement law. In June of 2007, the USPTO also conducted a GIPA program for 20 judges from Morocco, covering trademark and border enforcement issues. This was a follow-up to a similarly focused program in three different cities in Morocco in May of 2007.

The USPTO planned and carried out border enforcement workshops in Kaliningrad and Khabarovsk, Russia, in March and May of 2007, respectively. The workshops focused on risk analysis, U.S. Customs and Border Protection operations and experiences, Russian legislation, and rights holder experiences. Within two weeks of the Kaliningrad workshop, customs officers reported seizing a fairly large shipment of counterfeit Levi's wearing apparel and credited their attendance at the workshop as providing the necessary tools to interdict and seize the shipment.

In June of 2007, the USPTO planned and carried out a judicial conference in Kyiv, Ukraine. The workshop focused on the role of IPR in emerging economies, interaction of law enforcement agencies, investigative techniques, evidence collection and maintenance, case processing, and sentencing guidelines. In addition to providing a foundation for the judges in attendance, it also provided them with an opportunity to discuss issues with other branches of government.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (International Crime and Drugs); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security); Protection of Intellectual Property Rights

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$2,746,439	$517,640	$3,264,079

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	$288,907	$288,907

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
113	6,057	6,170

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

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FY 2007 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
$191,074,406	$136,140,128	$54,934,278	$424,544,107†	$0†	$0†	$0†	$615,618,513†	42,410

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

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

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

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Defense Security Cooperation Agency

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

Foreign Military Financing Program

The principal means of ensuring U.S. security is through the deterrence of potential aggressors who would threaten the United States or its allies. Foreign Military Financing (FMF), the U.S. appropriation for financing the acquisitions of U.S. defense articles, services, and training through grants, supports U.S. foreign policy and regional security goals and enables allies and friendly nations to improve their defense capabilities and to work toward common security goals and share burdens in joint missions. Congress appropriates FMF funds in the International Affairs budget; the Department of State allocates the funds for eligible allies and friendly nations; and the Department of Defense implements the program. As FMF helps countries meet their legitimate defense needs, it also promotes U.S. national security interests by strengthening and enhancing interoperability with U.S. forces. Because FMF monies are used to purchase U.S. defense articles, services, and training, FMF contributes to a strong U.S. defense industrial base, which benefits both America's armed forces and U.S. workers.

Total funding in FY 2007 (training is one component) totaled $4.8 billion, with the vast majority of funds earmarked to support stability in the Middle East. FMF is also being used to support Pakistan, to enhance its counterterrorism capabilities, to strengthen self-defense capabilities, and to safeguard borders and coastal areas. In Africa, the bulk of the funds support counterterrorism programs and provide security for borders and territorial waters. The majority of FMF funds in the East Asia and Pacific region support Indonesia for defense reform and improve maritime security, counterterrorism, mobility, and disaster relief capabilities. In Europe and Eurasia, FMF funding supports modernization and interoperability programs in Poland and other coalition partners. Funding will also continue the integration of new NATO members into the Alliance, support prospective NATO members and coalition partners, and assist critical coalition partners in Iraq and Afghanistan. In South Central Asia, FMF will continue to be used for Operation Enduring Freedom sustainment, countering regional and international terrorism, and enhancing counterinsurgency programs and peace support programs. Finally, in the Western Hemisphere, FMF for Colombia will continue operational support of counternarcotics and counterterrorism efforts, and maritime interdiction programs.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$0	$54,934,278	$54,934,278

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	3,548	3,548

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

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Foreign Military Sales Program

The Foreign Military Sales (FMS) Program involves government-to-government sales of U.S. defense articles, services, and training. Responsible arms sales further national security and foreign policy objectives by strengthening bilateral defense relations, supporting coalition building, and enhancing interoperability between U.S. forces and militaries of allies and friendly nations. These sales also contribute to U.S. prosperity by improving the U.S. balance of trade position, sustaining highly-skilled jobs in the defense industrial base, and extending production lines and lowering unit costs for such key weapon systems as the M1A2 tank, F-16 aircraft, AH-64 helicopter, and F/A-18 aircraft.

In FY 2007, total FMS sales (articles and training) were $23.3 billion. Total military education and training sold to

foreign countries reported through the FMS program was over $424.5 million.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability)

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
$424,544,107	$0	$0	$0	$424,544,107

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	15,786	15,786

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

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International Military Education and Training

The International Military Education and Training Program (IMET) is a key component of U.S. security assistance, promoting regional stability and defense capabilities through professional military training and education. Through professionalization and technical courses and specialized instruction, IMET provides students from allied and friendly nations valuable training and education on U.S. military practices and standards, including exposure to democratic values and respect for internationally recognized standards of human rights. IMET serves as an effective means to strengthen military alliances and international coalitions critical to the global fight against terrorism. IMET's Field Studies Program teaches students the American way of life, regard for democratic values, respect for civil and human rights of individuals, and belief in the rule of law.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security; Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Democracy and Human Rights, Humanitarian Response); Promote International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$84,700,000	$0	$84,700,000

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	8,895	8,895

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

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Professional Military Education Exchanges

The Professional Military Education (PME) exchange program sends U.S. and foreign officers for academic or full-year training in military staff schools abroad and in the United States respectively. Some of the U.S. officers attending the foreign staff schools are doing so under the auspices of a reciprocal PME Exchange Agreement between the U.S. Department of Defense and the foreign country's Ministry of Defense. All tuition costs are waived under the terms of the PME Exchange Agreements. The total number of U.S. military students attending full-year military staff schools abroad, but not under a one-for-one reciprocal exchange agreement, does not fall under this program.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security; Promote International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$663,562	$0	$663,562

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

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

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

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National Defense University

The National Defense University educates military and civilian leaders through teaching, research, and outreach in national security strategy, national military strategy, and national resource strategy; joint and multinational operations; information strategies, operations, and resource management; acquisition; and regional defense and security studies.

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.

NSEP awards David L. Boren Scholarships and Fellowships to American undergraduate and graduate students for the international study of foreign areas, languages, and other fields crucial to U.S. national security. On average, undergraduates use NSEP awards to study abroad for four months to one year, while graduates study for one year or more.

NSEP also awards fellowships to students through The Language Flagship. The Language Flagship supports individuals to achieve superior-level proficiency in critical languages including Arabic, Chinese, Hindi/Urdu, Korean, Persian/Farsi, and Eurasian languages. Flagship Fellows study for one to two years. The Language Flagship also awards grants to U.S. universities recognized as leaders in the field of language education. The Language Flagship supports new concepts in language instruction, including partnerships with innovative universities and school systems developing K-16 pipeline programs in Arabic and Chinese.

In FY 2007, the National Security Education Program awarded 79 David L. Boren Fellowships and 139 David L. Boren Scholarships to students for study abroad of non-Western European languages that are currently or are anticipated to soon be critical to U.S. national security.

Also in FY 2007, the National Security Education Program continued its pilot English for Heritage Language Speakers (EHLS) program. The program does not involve international exchange. All participants are naturalized U.S. citizens whose native languages are considered to be critical to national security. The EHLS program is designed to support these individuals to achieve professional-level proficiency in English. NSEP supported 32 students in the EHLS program.

The Language Flagship continued to be a major focus of the National Security Education Program in its ongoing mission to enhance foreign language education in the United States and to broaden the U.S. base of talent in foreign languages and cultures for the federal workforce. The Language Flagship continued providing fellowships to students engaged in post-BA programs at Flagship Centers in the United States and overseas. The Language Flagship also provided scholarships to fund students participating in new undergraduate Flagship programs. Institutional grants to Flagship Centers continued to be provided in 2007.

The Language Flagship awarded twenty-two fellowships to students studying five languages at Flagship Centers. The program supported eight students of Arabic, four students of Chinese, five students of Korean, three students of Persian, and two students of Russian. The program also continued to support 39 Flagship Fellows awarded in FY 2006 and 19 Flagship Fellows awarded in FY 2005. Flagship Centers in the United States also enroll students who are not award recipients of the National Security Education Program.

In FY 2007, NSEP continued to develop The Language Flagship, accomplishing the following:

-- Through the Diffusion of Innovation grant program, NSEP awarded a grant to Arizona State University to develop a Flagship Partner Program in Chinese in partnership with the Chinese Flagship Center at the University of Oregon.

-- Through the Diffusion of Innovation grant program, NSEP awarded a grant to the Chinese Flagship Center at the University of Oregon to create My China, an online virtual world for Chinese Flagship students.

-- Through the Diffusion of Innovation grant program, NSEP awarded a grant to American Councils for International Education to develop online Russian assessment tools.

-- NSEP enrolled its first students in new Flagship undergraduate programs at Michigan State University, Ohio State University, University of Texas at Austin, and Brigham Young University. Students continued on in existing undergraduate Flagship programs at the University of Oregon and the University of Mississippi.

-- NSEP enrolled its first students in the Central Asian Turkic languages Overseas Flagship program.

-- NSEP enrolled its first students in the new K-12 Arabic Flagship Program at the Dearborn Public Schools in Michigan.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (American Citizens, Regional Stability, International Crime and Drugs, Counterterrorism, Homeland Security); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$14,700,000	$0	$14,700,000

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
245	0	245

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

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Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) is the principal military adviser to the President, the National Security Council, and the Secretary of Defense. The Joint Chiefs of Staff, headed by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, consists of the Chairman; the Vice Chairman, JCS; the Chief of Staff, U.S. Army; the Chief of Naval Operations; the Chief of Staff, U.S. Air Force; and the Commandant of the Marine Corps, and supported, subject to the authority, direction, and control of the Chairman, by the Joint Staff, constitute the immediate military staff of the Secretary of Defense. The Chiefs of Service are the senior military officers of their respective Services and are responsible for keeping the Secretaries of the Military Departments fully informed on matters considered or acted upon by the JCS; they serve as military advisers to the President, the National Security Council, and the Secretary of Defense. The Vice Chairman of the JCS performs such duties as may be prescribed by the Chairman with the approval of the Secretary of Defense. When there is a vacancy in the Office of the Chairman or in the absence or disability of the Chairman, the Vice Chairman acts as Chairman and performs the duties of the Chairman until a successor is appointed or the absence or disability ceases.

Olmsted Scholar Program

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

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. Olmsted Scholars enroll as full-time students and study primarily 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 Scholar 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, it helps them mature and increases their understanding of and sensitivity to the interests, viewpoints, history, geography, and concerns of people around the world. This knowledge 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.

In FY 2007, 61 U.S. military personnel received scholarships from the Olmsted Foundation to pursue language studies.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Democracy and Human Rights); Promote International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$551,775	$0	$551,775

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
61	0	61

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

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Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness

Reserve Officer Foreign Exchange Program

The Reserve Officer Foreign Exchange Program maintains an active relationship with countries that depend on cooperation in crisis and war. Each 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 way of life. The officers familiarize themselves with the structure, organization, equipment, and operational doctrine of the armed forces of allied countries. 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. The Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Reserve Affairs and the German Ministry of Defense initiated the reserve officer exchange through a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in 1985. The exchange with the United Kingdom Ministry of Defense began in 1989 with a signed MOU.

The reserve components select highly qualified officers for participation in this program. Each reserve component identifies a host reserve unit where a visiting reserve officer will find substantial, high-quality training opportunities related to their military specialties. Reserve officers who participate in the exchange program receive valuable training, which they are able to share with their home units. Reserve officers gain an appreciation of allied reserve forces, which facilitates an effective working relationship with those forces upon mobilization.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$258,210	$0	$258,210

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
19	40	59

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

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Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy

Regional Defense Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program

The Regional Defense Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program (CTFP) is a DOD security cooperation tool that provides education and training to international security personnel as part of the U.S. global effort to combat terrorism.

The goals of the CTFP are to build and strengthen a global network of combating terrorism experts and practitioners committed to support U.S. efforts against terrorists and terrorist organizations; build and reinforce the combating terrorism capabilities of partner nations; and to counter ideological support for terrorism.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Counterterrorism); Build a Global Network of Combating Terrorism Experts; Build Combating Terrorism Capabilities of Partner Nations; Counter Ideological Support for Terrorism

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$18,200,734	$0	$18,200,734

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	2,737	2,737

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

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Regional Centers for Security Studies

The Regional Centers for Security Studies provide a capability for opening and maintaining bilateral and multilateral communication and exchanges among military and civilian security professionals within a region. They offer forums for the United States to present U.S. views on regional security issues, to obtain views from the region on the issues, and to create personal and professional relationships with the regional civilian and military defense leadership. Regional Centers have been established for all major regions of the world.

The five Regional Centers are the Africa Center for Strategic Studies, the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies, the Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies, the George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies, and the Near East South Asia Center for Strategic Studies.

Each Regional Center, in coordination with the Office of the Secretary of Defense and the geographic Combatant Commands [that it supports], develops its program based on U.S. defense strategy and defines policy objectives in the region. Common topics are regional security issues, defense planning, and civil-military relations.

The Regional Centers focus on the non-war fighting aspects of regional security at the national policy level. Typical activities include in-resident extended academic programs, in-region one- to three-week seminars, multi-day conferences, and research studies. In addition, the Centers maintain communications with their former participants through electronic mail, websites, newsletters, and country-based alumni organizations. The professional exchanges, relationship-building, and continuing communications may lower regional tensions, strengthen civil-military relations in nations in transition, facilitate interoperability, and address critical regional challenges.

The Regional Centers actively promote dialogue on regional issues in a multinational forum by individuals who have direct responsibility for defense policy in their region. Participants are selected because they are regarded as current or future leaders, and hence their participation helps shape current and future national and regional strategies. The relationships built in this environment among peers across each region are further cemented by the rigorously enforced values of non-attribution, transparency, and mutual respect. This impact underscores the value of having all countries within a region represented.

Africa Center for Strategic Studies

The Africa Center for Strategic Studies is one of five Department of Defense Regional Centers for Security Studies, and one of three associated with the National Defense University. The Africa Center supports the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD)/International Security Affairs, the Joint Staff, U.S. European Command, U.S. Central Command, and the U.S. Pacific Command; it has been involved in support to the intial stand-up of Africa Command.

The Africa Center was established in 1999 and is based on Fort Lesley J. McNair in Washington, D.C. The Africa Center delivers a comprehensive program of seminars, symposia, conferences, research, and outreach activities designed to counter the ideological support for terrorism, and promote good governance and democratic values in the African defense and security sectors. Africa Center seminars and events unite senior African, European, and American military officers, civilian officials, and representatives of intergovernmental organizations in activities designed to generate critical thinking about Africa's security challenges and build partnership capacity and communities of influence. In particular, the Africa Center offers the only continent-wide, apolitical forum to examine several broad areas, including civil-military relations, security studies, defense economics, and conflict studies. The Africa Center also hosts topical and sub-regional seminars which address topics such as proliferation of small arms and light weapons, health and security, counterterrorism, capability enhancement, and conflict resolution/preemption. As events in Africa place new stresses on African leaders, the Africa Center seminars, activities, and events develop important networks among African, American, and international military and civilian professionals who are then better equipped to confront challenges to the continent's peace and stability.

The Senior Leaders Seminar is the Center's flagship program. It is offered annually and involves approximately 100 participants from the highest levels of military and civilian leadership throughout Africa. The two-week program focuses on discussions and exchanges on the nature of civil-military relations in democracies, the formulation of security strategy and defense budgets, and governmental force structures. The program is divided into four modules: security studies, counterterrorism, civil-military relations, and defense economics.

The Next Generation of African Military Leaders Course is an annual program for approximately 55 mid-level officers from across Africa with significant command experience or staff responsibilities, and recognized leadership potential. The four-week course focuses on enhancing professionalism, ethics, and leadership. This course is divided into three modules: defense economics, civil-military relations, and security/terrorism studies.

Sub-regional seminars include approximately 75 participants who explore in greater depth regionally pertinent issues. The topical seminar format consists of a focused examination of a specific topic and its implications across a broad range of fields.

The Africa Center has worked closely with U.S. Central Command since 2000 to put on the Golden Spear series of symposia in eastern Africa to improve disaster management cooperation and capacity. In addition to seminars, the Center organizes multiple events for professionals who share a commitment for Africa's future. These smaller gatherings are often held in Washington and include roundtable discussions, briefings, and other meetings.

The Africa Center's Outreach Programs include a variety of communications and events designed to develop and maintain long-term relations with approximately 3,100 former participants. The Center's Topical Outreach Program helps bring participants from individual countries together in their respective countries to both update them on Center plans and activities and to present lectures on topics of interest to the members and their invited guests.

The Africa Center also works to maintain long-term, continuing interaction with and among its participants on matters relevant to its mission. The Africa Center uses its community programs, mailings, the Internet, newsletters, and in-country contacts to achieve this goal. Over time, the Africa Center has become the Department of Defense's premier institution for strategic-level security cooperation and discussion for the region. The Africa Center hopes that practitioners and academics alike in America, Africa, and Europe will think of the Africa Center as a key resource when a question concerning African security issues or DOD's policy arises.

In October 2006, the Africa Center opened its first regional office in Addis Ababa with the mission to increase the Center's impact and influence on the continent through effective coordination of Africa Center activities, to facilitate African input into activities, to build relationships with partner institutions in the region (African Union and East African sub-regional organizations, for example), and to manage the Center's growing community chapter program in the region. These activities, which include the Africa Center Seminars, as well as other DOD strategic

communications initiatives, are consistent with the OSD Regional Center objectives and guidance.

During FY 2007, the Center's Outreach Program conducted events in 13 African countries and had over 1,000 participants. Also, the Center conducted a Community Leadership Conference in Washington, D.C. The purpose was to help prior participants increase their capacity to help their countries establish more effective two-way communications with U.S. policy makers and regional partners.

In FY 2007, it is estimated that faculty members engaged roughly 2,911 individuals from various backgrounds, including African, European, and U.S. governmental officials; representatives from international, regional, and sub-regional organizations; as well as NGO officials. (Only foreign participants are counted in this report.)

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability, Counterterrorism); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights, Humanitarian Response); Promote International Understanding; Military Professionalism and Security Studies; Civil-Military Relations; Defense Economics

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$4,634,861	$0	$4,634,861

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	1,418	1,418

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

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Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies

The Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies (APCSS), located in Honolulu, Hawaii, was established in 1995 to address regional and global security issues through participation by military and civilian representatives of the United States and 45 Asia-Pacific nations in its comprehensive program of executive education and workshops, both in Hawaii and throughout the Asia-Pacific region. Its mission is to foster and advance Asia-Pacific security cooperation and partnership capacity through focused executive education, leadership development, regional outreach, professional exchanges at conferences, and policy-relevant research.

The APCSS offers several courses that emphasize a multi-dimensional and linked mix of political, diplomatic, economic, environmental, informational, technological, social, and military agendas and factors. Resident and regional events include resident courses and outreach events including mini-courses, conferences, workshops, and research. Recent transformational efforts have been aimed at increasing interaction with interagency, international coalition partners, NGOs, regional "influencers," and other U.S. and regional counterpart centers. The objective is to help develop skilled security practitioners who are action-oriented and routinely demonstrate an ability to apply knowledge gained, skills improved, and networks expanded as the result of their participation in APCSS programs and activities.

Some of the more significant programs offered by APCSS include the Advanced Security Cooperation Executive Course, which focuses on building relationships among mid-career security-practitioner leaders and decision makers with the region; the Transnational Security Cooperation Senior Executive Course, which emphasizes the impact of change in the region and the evolving military roles and capabilities; the Asia-Pacific Orientation Course, which focuses on U.S. policy and provides an introduction to the security culture, politics, protocols, and challenges of key countries in the Asia-Pacific region; the Comprehensive Security Responses to Terrorism Course, which provides counterterrorism security practitioners in the Asia-Pacific region, as well as other designated countries around the world, the operational and strategic-level skills necessary to enhance their ability to understand and combat terrorism and transnational threats; and the Comprehensive Crisis Management Course (formerly the Stability, Security, Transition, and Reconstruction [SSTR] Course), which addresses basic definitions and types of stability operations, SSTR-task coalition building and operations, interagency coordination, interventions and occupations, post-conflict/post-complex emergency reconstruction steps, transition planning, and strategic communications.

The Regional Outreach Program expands and enriches the traditional in-residence program, enabling timely and tailored programs at low-cost and high-payoff, and addressing current regional security challenges identified by Commander U.S. Pacific Command, U.S. Ambassadors, country teams, and host-country leaders.

Two particularly noteworthy events in FY 2007 were (1) a Brunei workshop to review potential disaster scenarios and to identify internal capabilities the government of Brunei could implement and (2) an event in Cambodia to provide an understanding of various perspectives on border-control challenges and to exchange ideas among regional participants for improving border control. The former resulted in development of a comprehensive action plan for enhancing Brunei's disaster management systems briefed to the Permanent Secretary of Home Affairs by the National Disaster Management Centre. The latter event was so successful and favorably received by participating countries that a follow-up outreach event on maritime border security has been scheduled to take place by FY 2008 in Malaysia.

During FY 2007, the APCSS greatly contributed, directly and indirectly, to an improved regional capacity to advance Asia-Pacific security by educating, connecting, and empowering security practitioners. Graduating 550 fellows over the year, APCSS laid the foundation for future improvements and collaborative efforts in addressing security challenges. Among its outreach programs, APCSS co-hosted a series of meetings with Chinese, Japanese, and U.S. representatives, which will culminate in a report identifying measures each country can take to build confidence among the three nations. The APCSS is leading the way to understanding potential security trends and shocks through the Trends Analysis Program. This program will serve as a catalyst for a community of experts interested in improved understanding of disaster management and its relationship to governance and human security. In addition, the APCSS network of security leaders of the Philippine Government utilized the Alumni Association as a security "sounding board," and the Mongolian and Indonesian Alumni Associations hosted a number of internal seminars/conferences to build interministerial cooperation and improve the countries' ability to contribute to regional security. U.S. representatives in the Asia-Pacific region gained a better understanding and perspective on the numerous security issues through meetings with APCSS alumni during in-country visits.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability, International Crime and Drugs, Weapons of Mass Destruction, Counterterrorism); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights, Humanitarian Response); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs); Strengthen Diplomatic and Program Capabilities

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$2,303,298	$0	$2,303,298

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	656	656

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

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Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies

The Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies (CHDS), established in 1997, is a regional strategic studies institute that utilizes academic outreach forum offerings in defense and security education, research, and dialogue for the promotion of effective security policies within the Western Hemisphere at the strategic level. CHDS activities, in Washington, D.C., and in the region, are designed to address three core U.S. and hemispheric security and defense concerns: countering ideological support for terrorism, harmonizing views on common security challenges, and educating emerging leaders from civil societies on defense and security issues. The Center's civilian and military graduates and partner institutions comprise communities of mutual interest and support that work toward a more cooperative and stable international security environment.

CHDS has developed a broad-based network of graduates who are now, or are in the process of becoming, senior leaders in security and defense institutions in their respective parliaments, as well as in the private civilian sector. Members of this extensive network, along with other national civilian and military leaders from 18 countries, met twice, in Guatemala and Peru, to share ideas and best practices toward building sustainable institutional capacity to combat transnational threats. This same CHDS network generated direct national security discussions with the presidents of the Dominican Republic and Guatemala, as well as the Ministers of Defense from Peru, Guatemala, Bolivia, the Dominican Republic, Honduras, Nicaragua, Colombia, and El Salvador, and other senior leaders. The Center creates unique opportunities to provide critical feedback to U.S. policy makers, and to facilitate direct discussions between partner-nation leaders and their U.S. counterparts.

CHDS programs are formed as part of a three-tiered approach toward the region that includes foundational, sustainment, and strategic interaction activities tailored to the needs of emerging regional civilian, military, and police leaders as well as senior U.S. policy makers. Foundational activities are tailored to the needs of mid-level security and defense professionals and interested parties from civil society, including the mass media. Sustainment activities for CHDS graduates (seminars, conferences, and workshops) are designed to build upon this educational foundation. Strategic influence activities have significantly furthered U.S. strategic influence on the core U.S. regional security and defense concerns. In carrying out its work, CHDS supports SOUTHCOM and NORTHCOM, the National Defense University, and the Inter-American Defense College (through the Amistad "Friendship" Program).

The Academic Program at CHDS consists of a series of courses, seminars, conferences, workshops, and research. The flagship course, conducted 30 times since its first offering in March 1998, is the Strategy and Defense Policy course (SDP), formerly the Defense Planning and Resource Management course (DPRM). This survey course is planned for civilians, both governmental and nongovernmental, with about 25 percent of the participants being uniformed military and police officers. The version of this course that is taught in English is available biannually for the English-speaking Caribbean. Additional courses are the Interagency Coordination and Combating Terrorism course and the Amistad: Defense Planning and Force Transformation course held exclusively for the Inter-American Defense College. In 2007, CHDS introduced the first of several advanced courses, called the International and Stability Operations course, which included on-line, resident, and research components. The primary audience for this and other advanced courses is the pool of CHDS graduates. Nation Lab seminars, primarily conducted at War Colleges in partner nations, were held in six countries, plus a partner program with the Inter-American Defense College.

The Center's continuing education activities, also primarily developed for CHDS graduates and conducted throughout the hemisphere, include Advanced Policy-making Seminars (APS) on such topics as Planning and Resource Management for the War Against Terrorism and Defense Transformation, plus Sub-Regional Conferences (SRC). In FY 2007, there were two SRCs -- the Security, Defense, and Integration conference held in November 2006 in Guatemala, and a conference in Lima, Peru, in July 2007 on Confronting Transnational Challenges -- Regional Defense and Security Cooperation. Other seminars include the Washington Security and Defense Seminar, for the Washington diplomatic community, and the Senior Executive Dialogue, which brings senior decision makers from the region to Washington, D.C., to meet their U.S. counterparts. Additionally, CHDS supports the leadership of newly-elected governments in the region with National Security Planning Workshops (NSPW). One NSPW was conducted in the Dominican Republic, with the president of the country in attendance. CHDS also conducts academic research that supports the Department of Defense and the defense ministries in the region.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability, International Crime and Drugs, Counterterrorism, Homeland Security); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights, Humanitarian Response); Promote International Understanding; Strengthen Diplomatic and Program Capabilities; Civil-Military Relations

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$1,921,725	$0	$1,921,725

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	5,579	5,579

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

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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, especially in the field of defense; promoting active, peaceful, security cooperation; and enhancing enduring partnerships among the nations of North America, Europe, and Eurasia. This occurs through tailored advanced professional education and training of military and civilian government security officials and through applied research. The Center consists of seven programs: College of International Security Studies, U.S. Army Foreign Area Officers Program, Foreign Language Training Center, Conference Center, Graduate Support Program, Research Program, and the headquarters element for the Partnership for Peace Consortium of Defense Academies and Security Studies Institutes.

The College of International Security Studies offers four resident education courses, which consist of postgraduate-level studies that focus on how national security is formulated and maintained in democratic societies: (1) two 10-day Senior Executive Seminars for parliamentarians/general officers and their civilian equivalents, (2) three 12-week Programs in Advanced Security Studies consisting of a core lecture program, electives, and field studies; this course consists of an Executive Program for Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels, and their civilian equivalents and a Leaders Program for Majors, Captains, and their civilian equivalents, (3) two 5-week Programs on Terrorism and Security Studies for counterterrorism practitioners, and (4) two 30-day Democracy Building Programs, for junior leaders of Bosnia and Herzegovina, UN/Kosovo, and Serbia and Montenegro.

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 Eurasia. The training includes advanced studies in Russian, Ukrainian, and other languages; political-military, military, and regional studies; and in-country internships. Foreign Area Officer students gain additional experience through close interaction with Marshall Center resident course participants and attendance at selected Marshall Center conferences.

The Foreign Language Training Center offers classroom, in-country, and computerized language instruction in ten languages and dialects 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 International Security Studies course participants.

The Conference Center organizes 24 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. Marshall Center Conference Teams work closely with Combatant Commands, the Marshall Center faculty, and requesting country teams to ensure that the conference purpose, objectives, and scope of attendance fulfill the needs of the participants.

The Graduate Support Program keeps resident course graduates "connected for life" through key activities including promoting dialogue among the more than 5,000 graduates, exclusive access to the Center's trilingual Knowledge Portal, newsletters, and support to the rapidly growing number of alumni associations (22).

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 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 goal of the Marshall Center, in its capacity as the Secretariat for the Partnership for Peace Consortium, is to strengthen defense and military education through enhanced, national institutional cooperation in the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council region. To fulfill this goal, the Marshall Center organizes conferences, workshops, and seminars as needed. The Marshall Center's programs and activities support the U.S. National and Military Strategies by directly reinforcing the U.S. European Command and Central Command Theater Engagement Strategies.

In FY 2007, the Marshall Center continues to network and empower a community of current and future leaders who share common perspectives, strive to increase their own country's capacity to meet its security needs and contribute to the security of others, and promote greater policy cooperation in the international arena. The Marshall Center provided Afghanistan security leaders with a strategic understanding of terrorism as a threat to national

stability, thus supporting their effort to build effective national strategies for combating terrorism. Marshall Center network members assisted their nations in developing more effective security policies for countering emerging threats and developing a statutory foundation for security sector reform. In the western Balkans, the Marshall Center network advanced the cause of defense reform and collective security, beginning initiatives to translate and distribute NATO defense reform documents in Serbia and producing a series of policy papers on security sector reform and defense integration in Macedonia. Additionally, Marshall Center faculty provided Georgian policy leaders with advice toward improving their stability operations capacity and ongoing support of coalition operations in Iraq and assisted Kazakhstan in the development of a national military strategy that promotes a more rational approach to strategic planning, highlighting the threat of transnational and nonstate threats to national and regional stability. As a result of an ongoing Marshall Center program to promote border security in Central and South Asia, border security professionals from Pakistan to Kazakhstan have established a permanent working group to cooperate on threats related to illicit trafficking.

The Marshall Center continued to touch, teach, and transform current and future leaders of Europe and Eurasia through resident programs run by the College of International Security Studies (CISS), and a large variety of nonresident programs, including conferences, workshops, tutorials, alumni roundtables, the newly developed Regional Education Team Seminars (RETS), and three alumni communities of interest (counterterrorism, stability operations, and peacekeeping).

The primary resident programs remain the Program on Advanced Security Studies and the Programs on Terrorism Security Studies. These courses continue to be successful vehicles for educating future leaders, shaping attitudes, presenting German and American approaches to security issues, and building networks of international professionals in support of our core objectives. The Marshall Center partners with the U.S. and German embassies and country teams to recruit current and future leaders to attend these programs. Through aggressive recruiting, the Marshall Center has seen an increase in participants whose attendance is funded by their own governments (self-payers). Since 1994, over 6,000 people from 107 countries have attended Marshall Center resident course programs.

The Marshall Center graduated resident participants from 77 nations in FY 2007. These graduates, selected from the best and brightest of each nation's civilian and military leaders, return to their countries educated on the democratic policies and strategies necessary to create a more stable security environment.

The Marshall Center conducted 24 major conference and working groups throughout Eurasia and Central Asia aimed specifically at 1,378 national level policy leaders from 56 nations. The focus in each of these events relates specifically to the security cooperation objectives of the U.S. Office of Secretary of Defense, the German Ministry of Defense, the European Combatant Command, and the Central Command Combatant Command.

As a well-known institution respected throughout the region, the Marshall Center continues to see an increase in requests for assistance from partner nations and the combatant commanders. Examples in FY 2007 include a series of courses for the Afghan and Pakistan border security forces, security policy education for the newly appointed Serbian Ministry of Defense, individual tutorials for newly elected parliamentarians from a variety of Eurasian and Central Asian countries, and rule of law in these key states in order to build their government legitimacy in the eyes of their people and inoculate them against terrorism, insurgency, and nonstate threats.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability, International Crime and Drugs, Weapons of Mass Destruction, Counterterrorism, Homeland Security); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights, Humanitarian Response); Promote International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$5,748,013	$0	$5,748,013

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	2,745	2,745

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

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Near East South Asia Center for Strategic Studies

The Near East South Asia (NESA) Center for Strategic Studies is the fifth regional studies center established by the Department of Defense. It provides a means for engaging with current and future defense and diplomatic leaders in the region. It aims to enhance regional stability by providing an academic environment where strategic issues can be addressed and alternatives considered. The Center's programs address changing requirements for security institutions in the region in these times of political and economic transition. The NESA Center was established October 31, 2000, as a component of the National Defense University in Washington, D.C. Its staff consists of 42 academic and administrative professionals.

The NESA Center hosts several two- to three-week seminars per year. The core Executive Seminar focuses on the following core curriculum areas: (1) sub-regional strategic issues, (2) the changing strategic environment, (3) security related decision-making, and (4) enhancing NESA regional security. Each Executive Seminar initially consists of approximately 35-45 students. Students are mid- to senior-grade officers (U.S. equivalent Col./Lt. Col.) and their civilian equivalents who have responsibilities in strategic planning. They come from the ministries of Defense and Foreign Affairs, the Executive Branch, and other agencies. The seminar incorporates plenary lecture sessions, with much of the class time spent in seminar-style interchange and discussion. The seminar includes site visits to relevant D.C.-area institutions, library research, and computer-based skills training, and culminates in a strategic issues problem-solving exercise.

The two-week Senior Executive Seminar focuses on some of the key areas covered in the longer Executive Seminar, but at a higher level. Senior-level civilian decision makers and flag-officer level military personnel participate; the class size is about 25-30 students. The Senior Executive Seminar consists of a lecture and seminar-style discussion format.

Other annual programs include two-week Combating Terrorism seminars; Embassy Officials Orientation seminars; two-week Afghanistan-Pakistan Confidence Building workshops; multiple in-region workshops; bilateral workshops; outreach activities; and specially developed programs, such as a Global Healthcare workshop, that have been specifically requested by a Combatant Command or Office of the Secretary of Defense.

Participation is open to military and official civilian government representatives of all countries within the NESA region with which the U.S. Government maintains formal diplomatic relations, as well as representatives from the United States and non-NESA countries that have strategic interests in the NESA region. Participants are nominated by their governments.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability, Weapons of Mass Destruction, Counterterrorism, Homeland Security); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights, Humanitarian Response); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs); Border Security Including Port and Maritime Security

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$2,457,950	$0	$2,457,950

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	654	654

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

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FY 2007 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
$31,198,377	$29,008,377	$2,190,000	$7,814,523†	$25,000†	$114,081†	$0†	$39,151,981†	16,478

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 EDUCATION

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

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Office of Postsecondary Education

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

The IEPS 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. IEPS's mission includes the funding of foreign language and area training, curriculum development, research, and a wide range of international education activities.

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

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

American Overseas Research Centers Program

The American Overseas Research Centers 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.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security; Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests; Improvement of Education in the United States

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
1,414	0	1,414

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

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European Union-United States Atlantis Program

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

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Homeland Security); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$2,147,699	$0	$2,147,699

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
$4,272,125	$0	$0	$0	$4,272,125

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
182	183	365

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

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Fulbright-Hays Doctoral Dissertation Research Abroad Program

The Fulbright-Hays Doctoral Dissertation Research Abroad 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.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security; Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests; Improvement of Education in the United States

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$4,272,125	$0	$4,272,125

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
131	0	131

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

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Fulbright-Hays Faculty Research Abroad Program

The Fulbright-Hays Faculty Research Abroad 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.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security; Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests; Improvement of Education in the United States

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$1,395,000	$0	$1,395,000

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

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

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

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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.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security; Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests; Improvement of Education in the United States

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$3,887,534	$0	$3,887,534

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
760	0	760

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

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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.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security; Improvement of Education in the United States

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$2,420,324	$0	$2,420,324

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
143	24	167

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

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Program for North American Mobility in Higher Education

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

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

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (American Citizens, Regional Stability, Homeland Security); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights, Humanitarian Response)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$1,368,670	$0	$1,368,670

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
$1,368,670	$0	$0	$0	$1,368,670

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
276	216	492

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

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U.S.-Brazil Higher Education Consortia Program

The U.S.-Brazil Higher Education Consortia Program (U.S.-Brazil Program), administered by FIPSE, is a grant competition run cooperatively by the governments of the United States and Brazil. The U.S.-Brazil Program fosters university partnerships through the exchange of undergraduate and graduate students, faculty, and staff within the context of bilateral curricular development. Students benefit from having an international curriculum and cultural dimension added to their studies through a combination of bilateral curricular innovation and study abroad.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (American Citizens, Regional Stability); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights); Promote International Understanding; Improvement of Undergraduate Education

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$1,559,636	$0	$1,559,636

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
$1,559,636	$0	$0	$0	$1,559,636

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
147	212	359

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

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U.S.-Russia Program

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

In FY 2007, the Department awarded three grants totaling $575,295. The Department of Education believes the Russian government matched that amount as well.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (American Citizens, Regional Stability); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights); Promote International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$575,295	$0	$575,295

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
$575,295	$0	$0	$0	$575,295

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
12	15	27

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

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Office of Safe and Drug-Free Schools

The Office of Safe and Drug-Free Schools (OSDFS) provides support for international program activities in civic education and economic education through the Cooperative Civic Education and Economic Education Exchange Program. This program is authorized under the Education for Democracy Act in the No Child Left Behind Legislation of 2001. The Department of Education, in coordination with the United States Department of State, first implemented the program in 1995. The purpose of the program is to provide grants to improve the quality of civic and government education and economic education in the United States, to foster civic competence and responsibility, and to improve the quality of civic education and economic education through cooperative exchange programs with eligible countries.

The legislation for this program defines an eligible country as a Central European country, an Eastern European country, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, the Independent States of the former Soviet Union as defined in Section 3 of the FREEDOM Support Act (22 U.S.C. 5801), the Republic of Ireland, the Province of Northern Ireland in the United Kingdom, and any developing country (as such term is defined in Section 209 (d) of the Education for the Deaf Act).

Award recipients under this program make available to educators in eligible countries exemplary curriculum and teacher training programs in civic and government education and economic education; assist eligible countries in the adaptation, implementation, and institutionalization of such programs; create and implement civic and government education and economic education programs for students that draw upon experiences of the participating eligible countries; provide a means for exchange of ideas and experiences in civic and government education and economic education among political, educational, governmental, and private sector leaders; and provide support for independent research and evaluation to determine the effects of these educational programs on students' development of knowledge, skills, and traits of character essential for the preservation and improvement of a constitutional democracy.

The Cooperative Civic Education and Economic Education Exchange Program is carried out in coordination with the Department of State, which is specifically charged with ensuring that the assistance provided is not duplicative of other program activities conducted in eligible countries and that institutions in eligible countries with which the work may be conducted are creditable institutions. The FY 2007 appropriated funds for this program were divided between program activities in civic education and activities in economic education.

The data submitted in this report are from programs funded by the OSDFS and administered by four nonprofit organizations in the United States: (1) Russell Sage College, which administers the Civics Mosaic Program, (2) Center for Civic Education, which administers CIVITAS: An International Civic Education Exchange Program, (3) Constitutional Rights Foundation Chicago, which administers the Deliberating in a Democracy (DID) Program, and (4) the National Council on Economic Education, which administers the Economics International Program.

Civics Mosaic Program

Civics Mosaic is a five-year initiative designed to build upon and expand the work of CIVITAS/Russia, a partnership in civic education exchange founded in 1995 between American and Russian educational organizations. Specifically, the program seeks to advance the study of comparative civics in American and Russian classrooms; that is, the study of civics in comparative cross-cultural perspectives.

To accomplish its goal, the program brings together teams of educators from 12 U.S. regions and 12 Russian regions. The teams of exchange educators worked with a distinguished civic education specialist to develop a textbook in comparative civics, design classroom resources to supplement the textbook, field test textbook lessons and supplementary classroom resources in their classrooms, and organize professional development workshops in their region and state to engage other teachers in the introduction of comparative civics and program materials in their classrooms.

In FY 2007, regions in the United States and in Russia conducted extensive professional development focused on the concepts of the Mosaic book, as well as the lessons drawn from the exchange experiences. The final field test of Mosaic fellows' classes showed statistically significant results in those classes using the Mosaic book. The program has received multiple requests from countries for training based on the book. At least five Russian and two U.S. participants have successfully completed or nearly completed their doctoral dissertations on research related to this project. A new three-year grant award will expand the work into five Eurasian countries.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Democracy and Human Rights); Promote International Understanding; Improvement of Civic Education in Russia and the United States

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$945,082	$0	$945,082

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
18	3,211	3,229

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

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CIVITAS: An International Civic Education Exchange Program

CIVITAS: An International Civic Education Exchange Program is a cooperative project of civic education organizations in the United States and emerging and established democracies throughout the world to promote education for democratic citizenship. The program involves the experience, expertise, and programmatic offerings of more than 25 U.S-based state and national level civic education organizations and universities by linking them in partnerships with public and private sector entities in more than 60 emerging democracies. Collectively, the CIVITAS consortium marshals the strengths of the most eminent and experienced leaders in democracy education in the world. These consortium members have created the fundamental civic education frameworks and standards employed throughout the United States and in many other democracies. Other CIVITAS innovations include: cosponsoring the first worldwide organizing conference in democracy education, establishment of a series of annual meetings for civic education leaders from around the world, development by international scholars and educators of an International Framework for Education in Democracy, dissemination of "active learning" methods and curricula, and leadership in the CIVITAS worldwide organization.

The CIVITAS partnerships are designed to help educators in the participating countries to identify the civic education needs in each of the sites and to develop programs consistent with the goals of the program that will address those needs. This is accomplished through seminars for civic educators on the basic values and principles of constitutional democracy and its institutions; visits by civic educators to school systems, institutions of higher learning, and nonprofit organizations that have exemplary programs in civics and government education; translation of basic documents of constitutional democracy and significant works on political theory, constitutional law, and government; adaptation and development of exemplary curricular and teacher education programs; and joint research and evaluation projects to determine the effects of civic education programs on students' civic knowledge, skills, and attitudes.

Additionally, the program provides technical assistance and financial support for the development and improvement of civic education in many countries worldwide. Support for the program is also provided in coordination with the U.S. Department of State and U.S. Agency for International Development domestic and international offices. Recipients of this assistance include nongovernmental organizations, government agencies, and professional associations.

The Center for Civic Education and a group of leading organizations in the United States and Latin America joined together to form the CIVITAS Latin American Consortium (CLA) and received a five-year grant award from the U.S. Department of Education to conduct a project entitled CIVITAS Latin America: A Civic Education Exchange Program (CIVITAS Latin America). The goals of the project were to acquaint Latin American educators with exemplary curricular and teacher training programs in civic education; assist educators in creating, adapting, implementing, and institutionalizing effective civic education programs in their own countries; create and implement civic education programs for students in the United States that will help to better understand the history and experiences of emerging and advanced democracies in Latin America; and facilitate the exchange of ideas and experiences in civic education among educational, governmental, and private sector leaders in the United States and Latin America. This project will end in fiscal year 2008.

The Center also received a two-year award from the Department of Education to implement another project entitled CIVITAS Africa: A Civic Education Exchange Program (CIVITAS Africa). The goals of the project are to teach the fundamental values, principles, and processes of democracy; foster the development of competent and responsible participation by students; and promote mutual understanding and respect among U.S. and African teachers and students. The CIVITAS Latin America and Africa projects will build upon and expand the work conducted under CIVITAS: An International Civic Education Exchange Program.

During FY 2007, the Center addressed five central goals: (1) to make available to educators from eligible countries exemplary curriculum and teacher training programs in civics and government education, and economic education, developed in the United States, (2) to assist eligible countries in the adaptation, implementation, and institutionalization of such programs, (3) to create and implement civics and government education, and economic education, programs for students that draw upon the experiences of the participating eligible countries, (4) to provide a means for the exchange of ideas and experiences in civics and government education, and economic education, among political, educational, governmental, and private sector leaders of participating eligible countries, and (5) to provide support for independent research and evaluation to determine the effects of educational programs on students' development of the knowledge, skills, and traits of character essential for the preservation and improvement of constitutional democracy. The primary participants in the cooperative education exchange

programs assisted under this project were educational leaders in the areas of civics and government education, and economic education, including teachers, curriculum and teacher training specialists, scholars in relevant disciplines, and educational policy makers, and government and private sector leaders from the United States and eligible countries.

Project Goals Highlights:

1. Making available exemplary curriculum and teacher training programs. Dozens of professional development events occurred in other countries as part of the Civitas International Exchange Program. In addition, the Center continued to include international participants in its National Academy on Civics and Government. A civic educator from the National Election Institute in Mexico joined 24 U.S. educators from public and private high schools, middle schools, and upper elementary schools in Los Angeles, California, for this seminar on the political theories, values, and principles underlying American constitutional democracy. Hundreds of individuals participated in delegation exchanges or in civic education seminars, conferences, or teacher training events. The Center hosted several delegations from abroad at its headquarters in Calabasas, California, where they learned about the Center's curricula, methodologies, and training programs. In some cases, they also observed classroom implementation of Center programs.

2. Assisting eligible countries in the adaptation, implementation, and institutionalization of civic education programs. During FY 2007, pilots of the Center's programs took place in several countries. After a one-year pilot, Project Citizen was approved by the Education Commission of the Shanghai Municipal Government for inclusion in the official textbook list for Shanghai area schools. During the pilot, 1,800 students from 35 classes participated in the program; 60 teachers from 28 schools were trained and implemented the program.

3. Creating and implementing civics and government education programs for students that draw upon the experiences of the participating eligible countries. The Maryland/Croatia partnership developed lessons for U.S. classrooms, entitled "Democracy and Diversity: Comparative Lessons in Government."

4. Providing a means for the exchange of ideas and experiences in civics and government education among political, educational, governmental, and private sector leaders of participating eligible countries. The eleventh annual World Congress on Civic Education was held in Buenos Aires, Argentina, May 17-21, 2007. The Center and Asociacion Conciencia of Argentina, a prominent NGO founded by women, hosted the event. The annual World Congress strengthens the Civitas International Network by providing a space for members to showcase exemplary civic education programs and materials, exchange ideas, and plan for future collaboration. More than 180 civic education leaders from 57 countries and 28 U.S. states took part in the 2007 Congress.

During FY 2007, the Center also organized the first worldwide Project Citizen Showcase, entitled "Empowering a New Generation for Democracy." More than 250 young people and their chaperones from 31 countries attended the Project Citizen Showcase held in Washington, D.C., July 15-17, 2007. The showcase was the culmination of months of work by students participating in Project Citizen programs around the world. Student presentations included public policy proposals addressing problems in their communities such as school nutrition, teenage suicide, drugs in schools, neglected monuments, and inclusion of disabled student in schools. Students who participated in the showcase returned to their home countries and participated in interviews with local media, met with local officials to share what they learned from their participation in the event, and are serving as advisers to new students participating in the program this year. Several student portfolios from the event were selected for display at the National Conference of State Legislatures held in Boston, Massachusetts, in August 2007. Senior officials from the Departments of Education and State spoke to the students and in some cases served as judges of portfolios. The event received extensive local and national media coverage and was featured in several Voice of America broadcasts to international audiences.

The showcase will continue to receive attention because it served as the culminating experience for an independent film documentary produced by Patrick Davidson, a former senior vice-president at the Disney Channel. Davidson's documentary titled, "The World We Want," follows nine classes from around the world, including the United States, as they prepare to participate in the showcase. The documentary is planned for release in 2008 in theaters and will also be available on DVD. Though financed entirely by private funds, the film was made possible by the widespread use of Project Citizen in more than 60 countries and through the cooperation and participation of the Civitas network.

5. Providing support for independent research and evaluation. An external evaluator conducted two visits to Senegal and Russia. The purpose of the visits was to provide a "spot check" on the reporting of programmatic activity by participating programs and to evaluate programmatic impact through interviews with program directors, teachers, students, education authorities/administrators, and parents. The evaluation found consistency between the data reported by the sites and that observed in the site visit. It also found that the programs were reaching significant numbers of students, teachers, school administrators, parents, and government officials and were promoting the skills, values, and behaviors necessary for active participation by young people in the life of their communities.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs); Improvement of Civic Education

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$5,431,200	$2,190,000	$7,621,200

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	$25,000	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	$25,000

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
177	473	650

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

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Deliberating in a Democracy Program

The goal of the Deliberating in a Democracy Program is to improve the quality of civic education and democratic engagement in the United States and in three post-Soviet countries: Azerbaijan, the Czech Republic, and Lithuania. Other countries have been added yearly to the program.

Teams of civic educators from the partner countries, the participating U.S. major metropolitan school districts, the collaborating U.S. civic education projects, and consultants select issues facing both the partner countries and the United States (such as diversity, immigration, crime, and the media), and plan institutes and adapt materials for teachers and their classrooms on civic deliberation. All teams from the partner countries -- composed of teachers, scholars, government officials, the legal community, and/or the media -- will visit one U.S. school district; teams from each U.S. school district visit one partner country. Visits include seminars on constitutional democracy demonstrating the use of civic deliberation, visits to classes conducting deliberations, and deliberations with NGOs and elected officials.

Professional development conducted at each site stresses a collaborative learning community. Lessons will be adapted from the U.S. civic education projects sites. The evaluation will be based on the work of Dr. Thomas Guskey (staff development) and Dr. Fred Newmann (student learning). All sites will conduct a final conference for students where students from the participating teachers' classrooms will engage in a discussion with one another and with outside resource people on a common issue and be used as an integral part of the program evaluation. All sites also will participate in on-line discussions.

Deliberating in a Democracy held one meeting for participants and former Communist country site teams (Azerbaijan, Czech Republic, Estonia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Serbia, Russia, and Ukraine). Participants recruited an average of eight to ten teachers and held a minimum of three staff development sessions on content and

method. All participating teachers conducted a minimum of three classroom deliberations on issues selected in collaboration with partner countries. Sites deliberated a common issue dealing with the balance between safety and freedom in regulating hate speech. Classrooms exchanged ideas on the discussion board and at a conference. Teams from the United States and the former Communist countries participated in a week-long exchange learning more about each other's education systems, democracies, and improving their classroom deliberations. Materials were developed for all deliberations, field-tested, and reviewed by experts for balance and accuracy. Resource persons were involved in all portions of the program. The evaluation indicated that the objectives were met and that teachers and students gained knowledge about democracy, and about their partner countries, and were looking forward to continuing the deliberations.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$347,600	$0	$347,600

Non-USG Funding:

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

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
57	118	175

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

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Economics International Program

The mission of the Economics International Program 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; translation, adaptation, and development of materials; organizational development; and study tours, conferences, and other exchanges. The program helps U.S. educators prepare American students to think, choose, and function effectively in a changing global economy through materials development and multilateral exchanges with colleagues from countries making the transition to a market economy.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs); Support for Educational Reform in Emerging Market Economies

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$3,658,212	$0	$3,658,212

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
$38,797	$0	$114,081	$0	$152,878

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
92	7,886	7,978

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

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Office of the Secretary, International Affairs Office

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

USED International Visitors Program

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

Strategic Objectives: Improvement of Education

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	710	710

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

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FY 2007 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
$56,183,084	$52,401,901	$3,781,183	$11,672	$4,795	$0	$39,621	$56,239,172	16,915

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 ENERGY

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

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

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

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

training, which promote and support the Department's far-reaching programmatic missions.

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Assistant Secretary for Environmental Management

NuVision Engineering (NVE)

The Statement of Intent between the Department of Energy and the Nuclear Decommissioning Authority of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for Exchange of Information Concerning Management of Radioactive Waste was signed in March 2007. The purpose of this agreement is to provide a framework for information and personnel exchange in the broad areas of nuclear waste management, environmental cleanup of contaminated sites, and decontamination and decommissioning of nuclear facilities.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues)

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
4	6	10

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

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United Kingdom Nuclear Decommissioning Authority (UKNDA)

AEA Technology (recently renamed NuVision Engineering) has been providing technology and engineering solutions to reduce cost, accelerate schedule, and improve worker safety across the Department of Energy complex for approximately 12 years. Operating under an international agreement, NVE has identified, demonstrated, and implemented innovative approaches and technologies to address some of DOE's most difficult challenges in tank waste retrieval, tank closure, remote handling, and decontamination and decommissioning (D&D) at a number of DOE sites including Oak Ridge, Los Alamos, Idaho Falls, Mound, Savannah River, Fernald, and Richland.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues)

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and

training components.

Participant Totals:

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

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

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Corporate Management

Overarching corporate management of DOE resources and administrative programs is the responsibility of the Office of Management and Office of Chief Financial Officer. In addition, the departmental oversight and accountability functions (Congressional; Fiscal; Environment, Safety, and Health; Legal; International Affairs and Policy; Public Affairs; and Internal Audits and Evaluations) fall under the umbrella of Corporate Management. These programs are managed by the following organizations: the Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs; the Office of the Chief Financial Officer; the Office of Health, Safety, and Security; the Office of the General Counsel; the Office of Hearings and Appeals; the Office of International Affairs and Policy; the Office of Public Affairs; and the Office of the Inspector General.

Office of Intelligence and Counterintelligence

The Office of Intelligence and Counterintelligence represents and oversees the intelligence activities of the entire DOE complex, including over 20 DOE and national laboratory facilities nationwide. DOE's core intelligence missions include defense of DOE complex from foreign penetration; intelligence support to DOE programs; defense against nuclear terrorism and nuclear proliferation; energy security; science and technology surprise; and new technologies for intelligence.

DOE's intelligence network specializes in longer-term, strategic perspectives on some of the most challenging issues facing U.S. national security today. Our distinctive trademark is the combination of that strategic horizon with a commitment to leveraging the DOE's technological excellence, challenging analytic conventions, working hard problems, and anticipating the future.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security; Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests; Promote International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$1,996,865	$0	$1,996,865

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
130	79	209

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

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Energy Information Administration

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

Energy Information Administration Programs

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

During FY 2007, EIA participated in meetings to discuss Asia-Pacific Energy Research Center proposed projects in Japan. EIA participated in a number of international energy working group meetings to discuss data reporting and energy related collaboration, including the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Working Group meeting in Japan; the Asia-Pacific Economic Research Center; and the United Nations consultancy on the Development and Operations of Power Reactor Information System in Austria.

In addition, EIA participated in Saudi Arabian bilateral energy meetings held in Saudi Arabia, where EIA presented the update of the Saudi Arabia Country Analysis Brief, and discussed issues related to international and domestic long-term energy analysis trends, analysis methodology, and international issues related to both governments. EIA presented its Annual Energy Outlook 2006 and International Energy Outlook 2005 at numerous international meetings and conferences throughout the year. EIA presented its U.S. National Energy Modeling system at the Department of Minerals and Energy Conference held in South Africa; participated at the International Conference on China Energy Data and Forecast System held in China; served on a panel discussing operations and logistics solutions held in Canada; and reviewed the draft 2007 edition of the Uranium Resources, Production, and Demand Red Book in France. The EIA Administrator was the guest speaker at several conferences and seminars including the 12th Annual Energy Conference at the Center for Strategic Studies and Research held in the United Arab Emirates (UAE). The Administrator met with the Prime Minister of UAE and presented the Arabic version of the International Energy Outlook 2006. The Administrator's overseas engagements in FY 2007 included: guest speaker at the Canadian Energy Research Institute 2007 Natural Gas Conference held in Canada; guest speaker at the Japan Oil, Gas, and Metals National Corporations Seminar held in Japan; guest speaker at the Congress of Royal Dutch Association in the Netherlands; and guest speaker at the 15th Annual International Conference and Exhibition on Liquefied Natural Gas held in Spain.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues); Advancement of Science

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$80,746	$0	$80,746

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
$10,430	$0	$0	$14,692	$25,122

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
37	0	37

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

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Energy Resources

Energy resource initiatives promote the development and deployment of energy systems and practices that will provide current and future generations with energy that is clean, reasonably priced, and reliable. The Office of Fossil Energy undertakes and promotes activities related to research, development, demonstration, and implementation of affordable and environmentally sound fossil energy technologies. The Offices of Nuclear Energy and Science address technology issues associated with existing nuclear power plants, support nuclear energy research and nuclear science education, provide power systems for defense and deep space exploratory needs, develop technologies for production and application isotopes technologies, and provide medical research and industrial isotopes. The Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy programs involve research, development, and demonstration activities that promote the increased use of energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies in various sectors, such as building, industrial, transportation, and utility.

National Energy Technology Laboratory

The mission of the National Energy Technology Laboratory is to resolve the environmental, supply, and reliability constraints of producing and using fossil energy resources to provide Americans with a stronger economy, healthier environment, and more secure future. It also supports the development and deployment of environmental technologies that lower the cost and reduce the risk of remediating DOE's Weapons Complex and contributes to best business and management practices within DOE.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$1,787,942	$57,695	$1,845,637

Non-USG Funding:

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

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
79	521	600

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

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Strategic Petroleum Reserve Project

The Strategic Petroleum Reserve Project Management Office (SPRPMO) is organized under the Department of Energy, Office of Fossil Energy. The SPRPMO consists of a management office located in New Orleans, Louisiana, and four crude oil storage sites, with a combined storage capacity of 727 million barrels, located along the Gulf Coast of Louisiana and Texas.

The program's strategic objectives and goals are to provide an emergency stockpile of petroleum, which can be used to reduce the adverse economic impact of a major supply interruption to the United States and to carry out obligations under the international energy program.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues); Energy Stability; Ensure Crude Oil Flow and Storage for Long-Term Stability

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
1	59	60

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

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National Nuclear Security Administration

The National Nuclear Security Administration's (NNSA) mission is:

-- To enhance U.S. national security through the military application of nuclear energy.
-- To maintain and enhance the safety, reliability, and performance of the United States' nuclear weapons stockpile, including the ability to design, produce, and test, in order to meet national nuclear security requirements.
-- To provide the U.S. Navy with safe, militarily effective nuclear propulsion plants and to ensure the safe and reliable operation of those plants.
-- To promote international nuclear safety and nonproliferation.
-- To reduce global danger from weapons of mass destruction.
-- To support U.S. leadership in science and technology.

The mission is accomplished by multiple DOE and NNSA program offices, and the DOE National Laboratories. The NNSA is divided into three main program divisions:

-- Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation
-- Defense Programs
-- Naval Reactors

The mission of the Office of Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation (DNN) is to detect, prevent, and reverse the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, while mitigating the risks from nuclear operations.

The National Nuclear Security Administration Act of the fiscal year 2000 made DNN the organization within NNSA responsible for preventing the spread of materials, technology, and expertise relating to weapons of mass destruction; and for eliminating inventories of surplus fissile material.

DNN accomplishes its mission by working closely with its international and regional partners as well as key federal agencies. The unique and invaluable expertise of the U.S. National Laboratories further supports DNN mission activities.

In today's volatile, unpredictable, and dangerous international environment, there is no mission more important than stemming proliferation and terrorist threats. DNN is proud of its contribution to U.S. efforts to address these national and international security challenges.

Defense Programs

The Office of Defense Programs (DP) is responsible for that portion of the NNSA mission that deals with the military application of nuclear energy. DP's mission is to achieve national security objectives for nuclear weapons, as established by the President; to assist in reducing the global nuclear danger by maintaining a secure stockpile of nuclear weapons and maintaining the ability to design, produce, and test nuclear weapons in order to meet national security requirements (if so authorized); and to ensure that associated materials, capabilities, and reliable technologies are managed in a safe, environmentally sound, and cost-effective manner. The Defense Programs mission is achieved through:

-- Managing the Stockpile Stewardship Program, which encompasses operations associated with manufacture, maintenance, refurbishment, surveillance, and dismantlement of the warheads in the nuclear weapons stockpile; activities associated with the research, design, development, simulation, modeling, and non-nuclear testing of nuclear warheads; and the planning, assessment, and certification of safety and reliability.
-- Managing the development, direction, and oversight of research and development in support of maintenance of the safety and reliability of the warheads in the nuclear weapons stockpile in the absence of underground testing, and ensuring U.S. readiness to test and develop new warheads, if authorized.
-- Managing the establishment and maintenance of appropriate partnerships with other NNSA Administration and DOE elements; external scientific, research, and development agencies; industry; and academia.
-- Ensuring the integration of all aspects of operations at program-dedicated facilities from the standpoint of production, safety, and efficiency.
-- Ensuring, through close coordination with the DOD, the availability and utilization of materials, capabilities, and technologies to support the production of certified components necessary to extend the lifetime of the nuclear weapons stockpile in an environmentally sound and cost-effective manner.
-- Overseeing the production of tritium to ensure its availability for the nuclear weapons stockpile, as required.

Strategic Objectives: Advancement of Science

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$2,218,433	$0	$2,218,433

Non-USG Funding:

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

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
3,345	5,053	8,398

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

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International Material Protection and Cooperation Program

The mission of the Nuclear Materials Protection, Control, and Accounting (MPC&A) program is to work cooperatively with the Russian Federation and other countries of concern to secure nuclear weapons and weapons material that may be at risk of theft or diversion. The MPC&A program security enhancements include efforts to improve physical protection capabilities and strengthen material accounting and control. In addition, the MPC&A program provides technical assistance and professional collaboration at the national level on cross-cutting issues such as transportation security, equipping and training protective forces, and developing a regulatory infrastructure. The Second Line of Defense Program (SLD) contributes to this mission by equipping border crossings, airports, and seaports with radiation detection equipment. SLD also provides training in the use of the systems for appropriate law enforcement officials and system sustainability support as the partner government assumes operational responsibility for the equipment.

At the February 2005 Bratislava Summit, the Presidents of the United States and Russia committed to expanding and deepening cooperation on nuclear security. The United States and Russia pledged to continue cooperation on security upgrades of Russian nuclear facilities and develop a plan of work through and beyond 2008. The joint action plan that resulted from the Bratislava discussions provides specific completion dates for the upgrade work at all of the sites agreed upon. According to the terms of this plan, each site will be completed by 2008 and transitioned into a sustainability phase. The Second Line of Defense Program is working in over 40 countries to enhance security at border crossings and ports.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability, Weapons of Mass Destruction, Counterterrorism, Homeland Security)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$6,736,924	$0	$6,736,924

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
512	2,749	3,261

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

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International Nonproliferation Export Control Program

The National Nuclear Security Administration works with the U.S. Departments of State, Commerce, and Defense; the intelligence community; and others to advance U.S. nonproliferation objectives.

The NNSA is the lead technical organization in the U.S. system of nuclear export controls. The NNSA's Office of Export Control Policy and Cooperation consists of three teams. The Export Control Assistance Team manages the International Nonproliferation Export Control Program (INECP).

INECP has three goals: (1) help foreign governments improve their licensing procedures and practices, (2) promote industry compliance by foreign companies in their country's export control laws, regulations, and policies, and (3) strengthen the enforcement capabilities of the foreign country's customs and border guard organizations.

INECP accomplishments for FY 2007:

-- INECP is currently cooperating with over 50 countries globally, 30 of which it engages in Commodity

Identification Training (CIT).
-- Eleven European countries are pursuing CIT indigenization.
-- CIT launched in Luxembourg, Poland, Switzerland.
-- Technical experts in Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, and Ukraine are now capable of delivering entire CIT workshop.
-- Regionally-produced export control guide on searchable CD released.
-- Export control center in Obninsk completed.
-- Seventh Technical Experts Working Group (TEWG) held in St. Petersburg.
-- Work begun on Former Soviet Union-wide data sharing platform (Russianized e-Room).
-- Helped Pakistan complete adoption of the EU control list.
-- Prompted Singapore to amend its control list to adhere to all the multilateral control lists.
-- Prompted Malaysia to draft new laws and regulations for the transfer of WMD-related commodities and interdiction of illegal transfers.
-- CIT workshops held in Argentina, Brazil, and Canada.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Weapons of Mass Destruction, Counterterrorism)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$4,257,581	$3,188,295	$7,445,876

Non-USG Funding:

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

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
321	2,171	2,492

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

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Office of Global Threat Reduction

The Office of Global Threat Reduction (GTRI) identifies, secures, removes, and/or facilitates the disposition of vulnerable nuclear and other radioactive materials around the world that pose a threat to the United States and the international community. GTRI encompasses the following programs:

-- Radiological Threat Reduction Program: Reduces the national security threat to U.S. interests, both at home and abroad, posed by radioactive materials that could be used in a radiological dispersal device or "dirty bomb."
-- Reduced Enrichment for Research and Test Reactors Program: Converts research reactors and medical isotope production processes worldwide from the use of highly enriched uranium (HEU) to the use of low enriched uranium (LEU) through the development of LEU fuels and targets.
-- Foreign Research Reactor Spent Nuclear Fuel Acceptance Program: Eliminates stockpiles of U.S.-origin spent nuclear fuel from foreign research reactors through repatriation to the United States.
-- Russian Research Reactor Fuel Return Program: Eliminates stockpiles of Russian-supplied HEU and LEU from foreign research reactors through repatriation to Russia.
-- BN-350 Spent Fuel Disposition Project: Seeks to minimize the proliferation risk of large inventories of weapons-grade plutonium-bearing spent nuclear fuel at the BN-350 fast breeder reactor by placing this material in large, proliferation-resistant 100-ton casks for long-term storage.
-- Emerging Threats: Seeks to address other nuclear materials not yet covered under existing threat reduction efforts.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability, International Crime and Drugs, Weapons of Mass Destruction, Counterterrorism, Homeland Security)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$810,600	$0	$810,600

Non-USG Funding:

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

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
288	0	288

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

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Second Line of Defense Programs

The mission of the Second Line of Defense is to strengthen the capability of foreign governments to detect and deter illicit trafficking in nuclear and other radioactive materials across international borders and through the global maritime shipping system. Under Second Line of Defense Programs, NNSA works collaboratively with foreign partners to equip border crossings, airports, and seaports with radiation detection equipment. Second Line of Defense Programs include the Core Program and the Megaports Initiative. The Core Program installs radiation detection equipment at borders, airports, and strategic feeder ports in Russia, the Newly Independent States, and other key countries. The Megaports Initiative provides radiation detection equipment to key international seaports to screen cargo containers for nuclear and other radioactive materials.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Weapons of Mass Destruction)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$710,000	$0	$710,000

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
18	69	87

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

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Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management

Civilian Radioactive Waste Management Program

The Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management is responsible for the development, construction, and operation of 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 have been completed at Yucca Mountain, Nevada, as a possible permanent repository, and a license application for construction authorization will be submitted to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission in FY 2008.

Program activities for FY 2007 are as follows: preparation of sections of license application for geologic repository, preparation of supplemental environmental impact statements for repository and transportation, independent assessments conducted on program, preparation of licensing support network, and release of performance requirements for transportation canisters.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues); Promote International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$84,865	$0	$84,865

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
131	0	131

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

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Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy

The Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE) leads the federal government's research, development, and deployment efforts in energy efficiency. EERE's role is to invest in high-risk, high-value research and development that is critical to America's energy future and would not be sufficiently conducted by the private sector acting on its own. Program activities are conducted in partnership with the private sector, state and local government, DOE National Laboratories, and universities. EERE also collaborates with U.S. and international stakeholders (involving international partnerships and exchanges via Implementing Agreements, Bilateral Agreements, and Trilateral Agreements) to develop programs and policies to facilitate the deployment of advanced clean energy technologies and practices. Collectively, these initiatives represent EERE's mission to strengthen America's energy security, environmental quality, and economic vitality in public-private partnerships that enhance energy efficiency and productivity; bring clean, reliable, and affordable energy technologies to the marketplace; and make a difference in the everyday lives of Americans by enhancing their energy choices and their quality of life.

Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Programs

Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Programs involve research, development, and demonstration activities that promote the increased use of energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies in various sectors, such as building, industrial, transportation, and utility. Activities include providing information on advanced technologies, systems, and partnership opportunities that promote energy efficiency, renewable energy, and pollution prevention; assisting U.S. industry to develop clean, renewable, and more economical sources of electricity; and providing case studies about technologies, such as solar thermal, biomass, fuel-cells, hydrogen, and high-temperature superconductors.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security); Promote International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$1,817,406	$7,193	$1,824,599

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
$1,242	$671	$0	$18,977	$20,890

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
320	0	320

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

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Office of Fossil Energy

The Office of Fossil Energy undertakes and promotes activities related to research, development, demonstration, and implementation of affordable and environmentally sound fossil energy technologies. The Office increased focus on developing new concepts of fossil energy technologies that significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions, contribute to the nation's energy security, and ensure the availability of affordable fossil fuels.

Office of Fossil Energy International Program

The Fossil Energy International Program, in partnership with its stakeholders, has the mission of supporting the activities of the Department of Energy and the interests of the U.S. Government by (1) identifying and developing export and international business opportunities in partnership with U.S. private industry, (2) developing programs and implementing policy that will enhance the U.S. energy industry's competitiveness in foreign markets, and (3) promoting technologies and solutions that will improve the global environment and increase U.S. energy security. All international exchanges and training were in the areas of coal and coal products and natural gas and petroleum technologies.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues); Advancement of Science

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$446,466	$0	$446,466

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
$0	$4,124	$0	$0	$4,124

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
104	204	308

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

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Office of Health, Safety, and Security

Chernobyl Research and Service Program

The Chernobyl Research and Service Program (CRSP) was a one-year Congressional earmark issued as a cooperative agreement with a consortium consisting of Research Triangle Institute International, Duke University Medical Center, the University of North Carolina at Asheville, and Ukraine Research Center for Radiation Medicine. This consortium is known as International Consortium for Applied Radiation Research (ICARR). Their purpose is to conduct basic research on molecular markers of exposure and effect from ionizing radiation among workers who will help build the shelter around the failed Chernobyl civilian nuclear power plant. The fundamental goals of the CRSP are to determine specific "omics" signatures of ionizing radiation (IR) for humans depending on type of exposure, dose, system of organism, etc. to understand intimate molecular mechanisms of IR effects, generalized environmental stresses, physiology/pathophysiology dichotomy and threshold, etiology of organism system disorders and diseases to develop principally new biomarkers, ways of intervention, and countermeasures against IR for protection of human health for present and future generations.

The following activities took place in FY 2007: completed building the international consortium; launched a major database with mirror sites in the United States and Ukraine to share clinical information; collected the first set of blood samples for genome analysis; and established bio-repositories in the United States and Ukraine to store samples collected from shelter project radiation workers.

FY 2008 is the last year of this program.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues); Conduct Radiation Health Effects Research for Revising National/International Rad Protection Standards

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$3,228,081	$0	$3,228,081

Non-USG Funding:

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

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
12	19	31

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

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Incident Reporting System for Research Reactors

The Incident Reporting System for Research Reactors (IRSRR) is a system to collect, analyze, maintain, and disseminate information received from participating Member States of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) on unusual events that have occurred at research reactors, including reports that occurred before the IRSRR came into effect. The reports are stored in a database available to IAEA Member States, and provide technical information on safety-related events in research reactors by identifying the root causes and describing the corrective actions implemented. Products of IRSRR activity include the collection and evaluation of reports, and the organization of meetings and training courses.

During FY 2007, there was a Technical Meeting of the National Coordinators for the IRSRR held in Vienna, Austria, from May 28 through June 1, 2007, to share research reactor events and lessons learned. The Office of Corporate Safety Analysis presented at the meeting.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues); To Share Operating Experience on Research Reactors to Support National/International Rad Protection

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$3,015	$0	$3,015

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

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

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

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Japan Program (Radiation Effects Research Foundation Program)

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

In FY 2007, this program provided salary support for six scientists and for travel support for them and their families. Travel support was also provided for four faculty members and six students at the University of Washington to do collaborative research at RERF in Hiroshima. Travel support was provided to DOE and NAS administrators. Progress was made in understanding radiation health effects and transferring the knowledge to the scientific community.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues); Conduct Radiation Health Effects Research for Revising National/International Rad Protection Standards; Conduct Medical Surveillance and Environmental Monitoring

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$13,679,448	$0	$13,679,448

Non-USG Funding:

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

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
27	1	28

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

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Marshall Islands Environmental Monitoring Program

Annual medical screening examinations as well as cancer treatment and care are provided to about 250 Marshallese who were exposed to high levels of ionizing radiation from local fallout due to nuclear weapons testing in the Pacific Ocean through 1958. Enrollees in the program reside in the Marshall Islands, Hawaii, and the Continental United States. The Office of International Health Studies operates several medical clinics in the Marshall Islands and refers patients to Honolulu, Hawaii, when their diagnosis or treatment cannot be done in-country. Environmental monitoring and agricultural research studies are performed to provide measurement data and assessments to characterize current radiological conditions at the Bikini, Enewetak, Rongelap, and Utirik atolls. Part of the Environmental Monitoring is Whole Body Counting consisting of facilities in three locations within the Republic of the Marshall Islands. The function is to measure the internal deposition of radioactive materials acquired through eating locally grown foods. The counting facilities are run by local Marshallese technicians trained in the United States at the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory. Since enactment of the first Compact of Free Association in 1986, the U.S. Government has expended more than $60,000,000 in the Marshall Islands Program.

During FY 2007, (1) all enrolled persons received an annual screening examination and all suspect cancer cases were referred to Honolulu for clinical testing and treatment, (2) foreign medical staff received continuing education training in the Pacific area or the United States, (3) Marshallese technicians received advance training in the United States on whole body counting techniques, equipment maintenance, and communications skills, (4) samples of food crops from the various atolls were collected and shipped to the United States for analysis, and (5) a special environmental study was completed to address concerns about the human impact of radiation on several families on one atoll.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues, Humanitarian Response); Conduct Medical Surveillance and Environmental Monitoring

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$6,332,349	$0	$6,332,349

Non-USG Funding:

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

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
15	13	28

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

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National and International Radiation Protection

The activities described in this report are not specifically a program, but rather a consolidation of office-related work conducted under the radiation protection and nuclear safety functions that are part of the Department's missions and support to other Federal agencies. The Department of Energy is responsible for providing for the protection of the public, workers, and environment from radiation and radioactive materials used, stored, and dispositioned as a result of its research, development, and production activities. Part of this effort involves the development and implementation of policies and standards for the protection of the workers, public, and environment. These standards and policies are to be, to the extent appropriate, consistent with the national and international consensus standards and policies. Within the Department of Energy, the Office of Nuclear Safety, Quality Assurance, and Environment is charged with overseeing, monitoring and, as appropriate, participating in the development of international standards.

Coordinating the development of radiation standards and implementation guidance and tools is a continual process. During FY 2007, the office participated in the development of various standards and tools at different stages of development to ensure the Department's and U.S. interests were considered and appropriately included in international guidance and standards. Areas included: general radiation protection, environmental protection, and radioactive waste management. Of particular note was review and coordination of the International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP) general radiation protection standards, which were issued as ICRP Report #103 in 2008 and work on related environmental assessment tools to aid in the protection of biota. The office also participated in the International Atomic Energy Agency meeting on the international Joint Convention on Safety of Spent Fuel Management and the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management. The office participated in the development of the U.S. report required under the Joint Convention and in the review of other member state reports to ensure that all signatory members had reasonable programs for managing these wastes and identifying weaknesses

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues); Coordinate on Policy, Standards and Tools to Support National/International Rad Protection and Nuclear Safety

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$14,486	$0	$14,486

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
$0	$0	$0	$5,952	$5,952

Participant Totals:

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

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

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Office of Classification

The Office of Classification's goal is to promote for mutual benefit the collaboration and exchange of nuclear weapon related information and promote the transfer of technology to facilitate the building of a uranium enrichment plant in the United States, both of which are ongoing efforts.

During FY 2007, program results included improving information control standards and establishing mechanisms for exchange of classified information.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Weapons of Mass Destruction)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$6,715	$0	$6,715

Non-USG Funding:

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

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

Participant Totals:

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

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

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Office of Security Assistance

The activities described in this data reporting work sheet are not specifically a program, but rather a consolidation of office-related work conducted under the radiation protection and nuclear safety functions that are part of the Department's missions and support to other Federal agencies. The Department of Energy is responsible for providing for the protection of the public, workers and environment from radiation and radioactive materials used, stored and dispositioned as a result of its research, development and production activities. Part of this effort involves the development and implementation of policies and standards for the protection of the workers, public and environment. These standards and policies are to be, to the extent appropriate, consistent with the national and international consensus standards and policies. Within the Department of Energy, the Office of Nuclear Safety, Quality Assurance and Environment is charged with overseeing, monitoring and, as appropriate, participating in the development of international standards.

Coordinating the development of radiation standards and implementation guidance and tools is a continual process. During FY 2007, the office participated in the development of various standards and tools at different stages of development to ensure the Department's and Nation's interests were considered and appropriately included in international guidance and standards. Areas included: general radiation protection, environmental protection and radioactive waste management. Of particular note was review and coordination of the International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP) general radiation protection standards, which were issued as ICRP Report #103 in 2008 and work on related environmental assessment tools to aid in the protection of biota. The office also participated in the International Atomic Energy Agency meeting on the international Joint Convention on Safety of Spent Fuel Management and the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management. The office participated in the development of the U.S. report required under the Joint Convention and in the review of other member state reports to ensure that all signatory members had reasonable programs for managing these wastes and identifying weaknesses.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues); Coordinate on policy, standards & tools to support national/international rad protection & nuclear safety

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$3,127	$0	$3,127

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

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

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

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Russian Health Studies Program

Under the Agreement of the Joint Coordinating Committee for Radiation Effects Research (JCCRER), U.S. and Russian scientists are studying the adverse health impacts of radiation exposures of Russian nuclear workers and members of the communities around Russian nuclear sites. Studies sponsored by DOE comprise the Russian Health Studies Program, administered by the Office of International Health Studies. The Program's goals and objectives are to: (1) better understand the relationship between health effects and chronic low-to-medium dose radiation exposure, (2) determine radiation-induced cancer risks from exposure to gamma, neutron, and alpha radiation, and (3) improve and validate DOE, U.S., and international radiation protection standards/practices. Currently, DOE supports nine projects: three radiation dose reconstruction studies, two epidemiological studies, three tissue studies, and a worker tissue repository. To date, all research activities have been focused on the Mayak Production Association (Mayak), Ozersk, Russia, and in communities surrounding the complex and along the Techa River in the Southern Urals. Approximately 30 U.S. and 200 Russian scientists and technical personnel are supported by the program.

The workers at Mayak, the first nuclear weapons production facility in Russia, were exposed to chronic radiation doses 100- to 1,000-fold higher than U.S. workers, whose lower doses (on average are less than 0.1 rem per year) make it very difficult to detect adverse health effects. Studying the Russian nuclear workers and people in surrounding communities helps us better determine the risks associated with employment in the nuclear industry and helps validate U.S. and worldwide radiation protection standards. An external scientific review group of eminent U.S. and Russian scientists evaluates and provides input on all scientific work.

During FY 2007, major accomplishments included: (1) On May 4, 2007, U.S. Ambassador to Russia William Burns and Russian Deputy Foreign Minister Sergey Kislyak signed the extension of the JCCRER Agreement in Moscow. This action extended the Agreement retroactively from January 14, 2004, through January 14, 2009, and (2) Twenty-five scientific articles were published in peer-reviewed journals in calendar year 2007, for a total of 171 as of December 31, 2007. These included six articles published in the September 2007 issue of Health Physics.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues); Conduct Radiation Health Effects Research for Revising National/International Rad Protection Standards

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$2,918,112	$0	$2,918,112

Non-USG Funding:

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

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
19	6	25

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

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Spain Program (Palomares)

In 1966, two U.S. Air Force planes collided during a midair refueling near the coast of Palomares, Spain. Two nuclear weapons fell into the sea and two broke up on the ground. The nonnuclear detonations of two of the weapons dispersed plutonium across steep and rugged agricultural areas. The U.S. Department of Defense remediated the site within weeks of the accident. Since that time, the Department of Energy and its predecessor agencies have funded a portion of the costs of an environmental monitoring research program of the area and medical surveillance of the residents. DOE also provides scientific and technical assistance. In the aftermath of the accident, a formal cooperative research program was initiated under the Hall-Otero Agreement of 1966. The major goals of this program are to: evaluate the associated radiological impact on human health; update radiological inventories for further land recovery; and improve knowledge on the environmental behavior of transuranic elements in an arid rural environment. FY 2008 is the final year of this program.

During FY 2007, the Spain Program established the terms for a final international agreement called Project Annex III to memorialize the cost-sharing agreement for the last years of the program. The result was to eliminate the Office of Health, Safety, and Security's long-term financial commitments beyond FY 2008. This will bring the program to a conclusion after 45 years of successful collaboration.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues); Conduct Medical Surveillance and Environmental Monitoring

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$769,880	$0	$769,880

Non-USG Funding:

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

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

Participant Totals:

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

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

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Office of Nuclear Energy

Fuji-ie Research Initiative

The Fuji-ie Research Initiative was announced in 2004 to foster U.S.-Japan nuclear cooperation in the area of advanced nuclear technology and in honor of Dr. Yoichi Fuji-ie, Chairman of Japan's Atomic Energy Commission. The program focuses on bringing young scientists and engineers from Japan to work alongside U.S. laboratory researchers for one year. The U.S. Department of Energy finances travel expenses, per diem, lodging, and rental car agreements for each recipient for a one-year assignment at a national laboratory. The Japanese Government finances the salaries.

During FY 2007, two Japanese researchers participated in the Fuji-ie Research Initiative program from June 2006 through June 2007 at the Idaho National Laboratory (INL). They worked in the fields of Advanced Fuel Cycle and Nuclear Hydrogen. The technical information exchanged and the personal relationships forged by this program will help improve understanding between Japan and the United States and will contribute to greater success of the nuclear endeavor in both countries.

This program will continue during fiscal year 2008 with the participation of another two Japanese researchers from October 2008 through October 2009 at INL.

Strategic Objectives: Promote U.S.-Japan Collaboration in the Field of Nuclear Science Research and Development

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$88,861	$0	$88,861

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

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

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

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Office of Science

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

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

The Office of Science oversees the following national laboratories:

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

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

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

Nobel Laureates Program

Since 1951, Nobel Laureates in chemistry, physics, and physiology/medicine convene annually in Lindau, Germany, to have open and informal meetings with students and young researchers.

The Department of Energy, the National Science Foundation (NSF), the National Institutes of Health (NIH), MARS Incorporated, and Oak Ridge Associated Universities (ORAU) brought some of the best young researchers to the 2007 meeting. The delegation consisted of U.S. doctoral students whose current research at their universities is funded by DOE, NIH, or NSF. After an orientation meeting at the Department of Energy headquarters, these students traveled to Germany to participate in discussions with the Nobel Laureates, as well as fellow students and researchers from around the world. The federal government and MARS Incorporated paid the travel costs of these U.S. attendees. Although foreign governments supported their own students, the Department of Energy played a

collaborative role with all the students in the program. In the 2007 meeting, the Laureates lectured on topics related to physiology, medicine, and biology and also participated in small group discussions. Additional descriptive information about the program's activities for FY 2007 is provided in the following websites: (1) http://www.orau.org/lindau/past-mtgs/2007/default.htm and (2) http://www.lindau-nobel.de/content/section/2/17/

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Homeland Security); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights, Humanitarian Response); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs); Strengthen Diplomatic and Program Capabilities (Management and Organizational Excellence); Advancement of Science

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$200,000	$264,000	$464,000

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
145	138	283

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

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Pan-American Advanced Studies Institutes Program

The Pan-American Advanced Studies Institutes (PASI) Program is a jointly supported initiative between the Department of Energy and the National Science Foundation aimed at increasing interactions among early career scientists and engineers and stimulating research collaboration in the Western Hemisphere. Pan-American Advanced Studies Institutes are short courses at the advanced graduate and postgraduate level of two to four weeks' duration, involving lecturers of international standing. PASIs are focused on cutting-edge topics in the physical sciences, engineering, and the biological sciences, the latter with a special emphasis on using modern tools in genomics and bioinformatics to explore themes in biology.

The DOE/NSF initiative has been supported since FY 1999 by the Office of Basic Science in the Department of Energy, in partnership with the NSF's Directorates for Engineering, and for the Mathematical and Physical Sciences. In FY 2003, the NSF Directorate for Biological Sciences joined the list of contributors. The program is administered by NSF's Office of International Science and Engineering (OISE).

The PASI format brings together a group of 10 to 15 renowned researchers to offer lectures for the benefit of 40 to 60 advanced graduate students, professional engineers, or recent postdoctorates from several countries. At least half of the participants must be from the United States. These institutes, conducted in various locations in the Western Hemisphere, have attracted support from local and national agencies and organizations.

The following Pan-American Advanced Studies Institutes Program topics were supported in FY 2007:

-- Human, Physical, and Natural Capital Investment in Patagonia: A Predictive Approach Under the Sustainability Criterion
-- Emerging Trends in Process Systems Engineering: Sustainability, Energy, Biosystems, Multi-Scale Design, and Enterprise-wide Optimization
-- Interdisciplinary Studies in the Chemical Ecology of the Tropics
-- Frontiers in Developmental Biology: Concepts, Techniques, and Model Organisms
-- Microscopy Techniques for Nanomaterials

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability, Homeland Security); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Humanitarian Response); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs); Strengthen Diplomatic and Program Capabilities (Management and Organizational Excellence); Advancement of Science and Technology

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$200,000	$264,000	$464,000

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
145	138	283

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

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FY 2007 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
$6,384,901	$6,384,901	$0	Not Tracked	$644,318†	$798,783†	Not Tracked	$7,828,002†	5,817

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

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

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

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

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Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

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

Exchange Visitor Program

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

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues, Humanitarian Response)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$1,155,098	$0	$1,155,098

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	$644,318	$798,783	Not Tracked	$1,443,101

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	75	75

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

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Food and Drug Administration

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is responsible for protecting the public health by ensuring the safety, efficacy, and security of human and veterinary drugs, biological products, medical devices, the U.S. food supply, cosmetics, and products that emit radiation. FDA is also responsible for advancing the public health by accelerating innovations to make medicines more effective and providing the public with accurate, science-based information on medicines and food to improve their health. FDA plays a significant role in addressing the U.S. counterterrorism capability and ensuring the security of the food supply.

FDA International Visitors Program

Hosting international guests represents one essential feature of FDA's international public health work. With science becoming an increasingly international endeavor, with the proliferation of international corporations producing food and medical products, and, above all, with the exponential rise of global trade in FDA regulated products, FDA has in recent years been called upon to play ever greater and more diverse roles in international public health issues.

International visitors and FDA hosts alike benefit from these frequent exchanges, which allow members of the international public health and regulatory community to learn from each other. Above all, these international exchanges serve to improve public health worldwide. As infectious disease experts frequently observe, the next serious outbreak of a communicable disease is potentially only one airplane flight away. In such a world, consumers, patients, and practitioners around the world benefit from the kind of international exchange represented by the FDA International Visitors Program. The budget of the FDA includes neither financial nor personnel resources to support international exchanges and training. Frequently, international delegations meet with more than one office during their visits.

During FY 2007, the FDA welcomed over 900 foreign visitors. Representatives from over 70 countries and regional organizations came to learn about the U.S. regulatory system, to collaborate on regulatory issues, to share information and expertise on public health issues, and to engage collaboratively in public health diplomacy.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues, Humanitarian Response); Promote International Understanding

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	901	901

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

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National Institutes of Health

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

International Neuroscience Fellowship Program

The International Neuroscience 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 and emerging democracies 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. This is an ongoing program that is administered by the National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke (NINDS). The NINDS appropriation is a lump sum appropriation. Funds are not appropriated by any subcategories.

In FY 2007, the NINDS awarded two scholarships through the International Neuroscience Fellowship Program. The scholarships supported research on "Plasticity of the White Matter After Brain Stroke" and "Monitoring Brain G Protein Coupled Potassium Channels Activity in Vivo with Light."

Strategic Objectives: Advancement of Science

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$110,164	$0	$110,164

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

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

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

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National Cancer Institute Programs

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.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$3,532,832	$0	$3,532,832

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	977	977

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

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National Institute on Drug Abuse International Program

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

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (International Crime and Drugs); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues); Advancement of Science

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$354,106	$0	$354,106

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

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

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

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National Research Service Award Program

The National Research Service Award (NRSA) Program 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.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$1,232,701	$0	$1,232,701

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	47	47

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

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NIH Exchange Scientist Program

NIH Exchange Scientists receive training, are provided a subsistence to cover their living expenses, and are expected to return to their home country upon completion of their research.

The Office of Research Services does not track funding for this program. Exchange Scientists are funded by NIH through the support services contract currently held by Courtesy Associates, Inc.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues); Other Global Issues - Advancement of Biomedical Research

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

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

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

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NIH Foreign Guest Researchers

NIH Foreign 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.

Strategic Objectives: Global Health Issues - Advancement of Biomedical Research

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	44	44

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

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NIH Foreign Professional Services Contractors

Professional Services Contractors (PSCs) are NIH-funded individuals (U.S. or foreign) who are invited to NIH as guest speakers, lecturers, or participants for seminars, workshops, or meetings held primarily to exchange information.

The Office of Research Services does not track funding for this program. NIH provides funding for PSCs that are not reflected in this report. Individual Institutes/Centers track how much each of them provides to their PSCs but that data is not available to us.

Strategic Objectives: Global Health Issues - Advancement of Biomedical Research

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	43	43

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

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NIH Foreign Special Volunteers

NIH Special Volunteers (U.S. and Foreign) work in collaboration with and under the direction of an NIH sponsor. NIH Foreign Special Volunteers provide research services, direct patient care, clerical support, technical assistance, and any other necessary services for NIH. 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. They are not compensated by NIH.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues); Global Health Issues - Advancement of Biomedical Research

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	337	337

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

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NIH Visiting Scientists Program

The National Institutes of Health provides opportunities for foreign scientists to train and conduct collaborative research at the NIH, the principal agency of the U.S. Government responsible for conducting and supporting biomedical research. Annually, more that 2,000 scientists from other nations conduct research in the basic and clinical science laboratories on the NIH campus in Bethesda, Maryland, and in several field units around the country.

The NIH includes 18 separate research Institutes, the National Library of Medicine, the Warren Grant Magnuson Clinical Center, the Center for Information Technology, the National Center for Research Resources, the Fogarty International Center, the National Center on Minority Health and Health Disparities, and the Center for Scientific Review. Working within and through these organizations, scientists investigate many aspects of basic biomedical sciences as well as specific diseases. These range from heart disease, cancer, stroke, and diabetes to influenza, tooth decay, arthritis, AIDS, and other disorders that afflict millions of people.

The knowledge, experience, and facilities at the NIH make it a unique international resource in the effort to understand, prevent, and cure disease. The NIH has long considered close interaction with foreign scientists in the conduct of collaborative research to be an essential ingredient in achieving its objectives. The Visiting Program is open to scientists at all career levels. There are two categories of Visiting Program participants: Visiting Fellows who receive awards for research training and Visiting Scientists who receive appointments to conduct research. Each participant works closely with a senior NIH investigator who serves as supervisor or sponsor during the period of award or appointment.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues); Global Health Issues - Advancement of Biomedical Research

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	3,306	3,306

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

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

FY 2007 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
$6,314,863	$319,269	$5,995,594	$212,201†	$766†	$0†	$9,000†	$6,536,830†	8,486

Total number of participants includes some, but not all, of the organization's in-country training participants.
Dollar figures include some expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.
†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

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

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

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Customs and Border Protection

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

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

CBP International Visitors Program

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

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability, International Crime and Drugs, Counterterrorism, Homeland Security); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security)

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	1,337	1,337

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

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Federal Emergency Management Agency

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

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

Disaster Management Support Project

India has suffered severe disasters in the past, including the Orissa super cyclone in 1999 and the Gujarat earthquake in 2001. In September 2003, the Federal Emergency Management Agency signed an Interagency Agreement with the U.S. Agency for International Development to assist the Ministry of Home Affairs in efforts to improve the national system of support to state and local emergency management efforts.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Humanitarian Response)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$0	$107,936	$107,936

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

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

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

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Emergency Management Institute Programs

The Emergency Management Institute (EMI), part of the National Emergency Training Center in Emmitsburg, Maryland, enhances U.S. emergency management practices and minimizes the impact of disasters on the American public through a nationwide residential and non-residential training program. Emergency managers, firefighters, and elected officials take courses in many areas of emergency management, including emergency planning, exercise design and evaluation, disaster management, hazardous materials response, mitigation, and fire service management. EMI curricula are structured to meet the needs of a diverse audience with an emphasis on how the various elements work together in emergencies to save lives and protect property. Instruction focuses on four phases of emergency management: mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery. A significant portion of the training is conducted by state emergency management agencies under cooperative agreements with FEMA.

EMI often receives requests from foreign governments to participate in its residential and non-residential training programs. While many EMI courses are based on U.S.-specific legislation, regulations, and systems, EMI will accept foreign participants in its resident courses dealing with disaster preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation on a space-available basis. Applications for foreign participants must come through the appropriate embassy. In addition, the participants themselves must meet the following conditions: they must be endorsed by their home nation; they must be government employees with emergency management responsibilities; and they must be able to speak, read, and write in English.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Humanitarian Response)

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
$2,543	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	$2,543

Participant Totals:

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

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

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Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Management Visitors Program

FEMA headquarters and regional offices host foreign government emergency preparedness and disaster management officials who seek information on all-hazard disaster preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation policies, programs, methods, and techniques. Visits provide an exchange of information on the experiences and lessons learned by other nations and enhance FEMA programs. International visitors are funded from sources in their home countries or by other U.S. Government organizations.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Humanitarian Response)

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	341	341

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

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National Emergency Training Center Visitor Briefings

FEMA's National Emergency Training Center in Emmitsburg, Maryland, includes the Emergency Management Institute and the National Fire Academy. The Center provides briefings and tours to emergency managers, firefighters, and elected officials who seek to learn more about emergency management, including emergency planning, exercise design and evaluation, disaster management, hazardous materials response, mitigation, and fire service management. International visitors are funded from sources in their home countries or by other U.S. Government organizations.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Humanitarian Response); Promote International Understanding

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	158	158

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

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National Fire Academy

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

Requirements for foreign government participation in NFA courses are as outlined in EMI Programs above.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Humanitarian Response)

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
$6,895	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	$6,895

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	16	16

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

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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.

Digital Evidence Acquisition Specialist Training Program

The Digital Evidence Acquisition Specialist Training Program is an intensive three-week training program that introduces participants to the principles and techniques governing the acquisition of electronic data and seizure of computer-related equipment/media during the course of an investigation, as well as the subsequent search and analysis of the data for investigative leads and evidence. Its primary purpose is to equip investigators with the knowledge, skills, and abilities to properly identify and seize digital evidence through a combination of lecture, demonstration, hands-on labs, and practical exercises.

The training program began with the presentation of legal considerations in computer investigations, followed by instruction regarding how a personal computer operates. Training was provided in the areas of the boot process, disk and file structures, and basic DOS commands. Students were taught what happens when files are written to a hard drive and what happens if the files are later deleted. Instruction was provided regarding various hardware components of a personal computer. Participants used the Windows XP Operating System and application programs like QuickView Plus, WinHex, GetDataBack for FAT, GetDataBack for NTFS, and various other utilities to locate and recover data relevant to an investigative scenario. Students learned techniques to recover erased data which has not been overwritten, partially overwritten data, and fragmented data. Students were provided external hard drives to store images of a suspect's computer hard drive or other digital media such as a thumb drive. The students were taught how to use imaging software programs to make exact digital copies of a suspect's hard drive, without making any changes to the suspect's hard drive.

During a series of practical exercises, students acquired images of a "suspect's" hard disk while preserving the information on the "suspect's" computer. Participants then conducted an analysis of the image to locate evidence pertaining to a sample criminal case.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Homeland Security)

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
$40,582	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	$40,582

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
3	24	27

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

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FLETC International Visitors

The International Visitors/Tours Program is managed in a collaborative effort with the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center Public Affairs Office and the Office of International Training staff, which hosts visitors to the FLETC headquarters and coordinates visits to FLETC satellite facilities across the country. These visits are conducted as part of an effort to build strong working relationships between the FLETC and counterpart foreign organizations. Usually these visits are a request from a foreign delegation visiting the FLETC for the following purposes: to take a general tour of the FLETC, to observe training, to meet with counterparts to discuss training and technical assistance, to develop a working relationship with U.S. law enforcement, and to become acquainted with the missions and duties of their colleagues. Quite often visiting delegates are given the opportunity to meet with FLETC executive staff as part of their visit. The majority of visitors to the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center are originally sponsored by another U.S. Government department or agency.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (International Crime and Drugs, Homeland Security)

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	57	57

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

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Human Trafficking Seminar

The primary purpose of the seminar was to give participants the opportunity to gain a new awareness in recognizing the signs of human trafficking; the elements of recruiting, transporting, and obtaining victims; the significant elements of force, fraud, and coercion; and to learn about investigative and prosecutorial techniques used in the United States that can be replicated in Kyrgyzstan.

The participants selected for the seminar worked human trafficking cases and brought to the enlightened classroom discussions of their own case studies, knowledge, and background in investigating these types of cases. Additionally, a local nongovernmental organization gave a significant presentation on victim assistance and a police officer from Turkey's National Police, Trafficking Unit, gave a precise regional perspective to the problem of human trafficking.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Homeland Security)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$0	$64,013	$64,013

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

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

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

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International Individual Students Program

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center hosts international students each year through the International Individual Students Program. These students are trained as part of an effort to build strong working relationships between FLETC and counterpart organizations. The international students attend training with all the training divisions at FLETC. The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center encourages this training for increased cooperation with other law enforcement agencies in order to promote the responsibilities of a law enforcement officer and, through interaction with students from many other agencies, help officers become acquainted with the missions and duties of their colleagues. The International Individual Students Program is managed by the FLETC Office of International Training staff. All of the international individual students to the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center at its main facility or satellite facilities are originally sponsored by the foreign government's law enforcement agency or another U.S. Government department or agency.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (International Crime and Drugs, Homeland Security); Promote International Understanding

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	22	22

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

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Law Enforcement Instructor Development Workshop

The purpose of the Law Enforcement Instructor Development Workshop was for FLETC staff to assist the State Border Guard Service (SBGS) of Ukraine in the development of their own Law Enforcement Instructor Training Program. SBGS staff, after several visits to FLETC, saw the benefit in developing an instructor training program that would enhance the teaching effectiveness of SBGS instructors.

Prior to the beginning of the workshop, SBGS shared with FLETC staff their vision for a Law Enforcement Instructor Training Program. FLETC staff reviewed the proposed training program and submitted comments to SBGS. Subsequently, SBGS integrated several of the suggestions made into their proposed training program as well as topics that had been presented during the November 2006 Law Enforcement Instructor Training Program that FLETC delivered in Cherkassy, Ukraine. The comments presented by FLETC staff are attached to the after-action report.

The workshop allowed for a wide array of discussion regarding instructional methodologies, techniques, and best practices. SBGS is to be commended for its effort to adapt new methods of law enforcement instruction as it moves from a military organization to a civilian law enforcement agency.

The vast majority of SBGS instruction is lecture-based; for SBGS to begin to institute new methods and presentation techniques is a step in the right direction as far as its training is concerned. The final training program developed as a result of the workshop utilizes many of the methodologies in use by Western law enforcement agencies. These include courses on team building, understanding today's adult learners, student-centered learning, use of practical exercises, performance objectives development, lesson plan development, learning methodologies, introduction to computer graphics, classroom management issues, training tools, classroom equipment, and presentation skills.

The SBGS pilot program is designed to benefit instructors seeking organization and structure for their training sessions. The program was initially formatted to cover 46 hours of instruction, but after the workshop and recommendations made by FLETC staff that program has now expanded to 60 hours of instruction.

Each participant will prepare and conduct several live instructional classroom presentations using a lesson plan that he or she developed or revised during the training program. All presentations will be videotaped and reviewed to aid participants in seeing the effectiveness of the presentations and how well they incorporated appropriate training principles and techniques. All participants will receive a grade based on their presentations; these grades, along with any lesson plan the participants developed or revised, will be given to their supervisors once they return to their duty station.

SBGS found it useful to add a final examination to the program. The final examination will cover the information that participants receive during the 60 hours. The results will also be given to respective supervisors. SBGS has put a significant amount of accountability on their officers to perform to the best of their ability during the program. FLETC applauds SBGS efforts in this area.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Homeland Security)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$0	$29,910	$29,910

Non-USG Funding:

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

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

Participant Totals:

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

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

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Law Enforcement Instructor Training Program

The Law Enforcement Instructor Training Program is a four-and-one-half day training program designed to enhance the teaching effectiveness of instructors. Included are presentations on team building, understanding today's adult learners, student-centered learning, performance objectives development, lesson plan development, learning methodologies, introduction to computer graphics, classroom management issues, training tools, classroom equipment, and presentation skills. The program is designed to benefit instructors seeking organization and structure for their training sessions. Each participant prepares and conducts a 30-minute live instructional classroom presentation with a lesson plan he or she developed or revised during the training program. Each presentation is videotaped and reviewed to aid participants in seeing the effectiveness of the presentations and how well they incorporated appropriate training principles and techniques.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Homeland Security)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$0	$61,244	$61,244

Non-USG Funding:

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

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	16	16

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

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Law Enforcement Instructor Train-the-Trainer Program

In November 2006, FLETC instructional staff delivered a Law Enforcement Instructor Train-the-Trainer Program to 16 officers from Ukraine's State Border Guard Service. The program was designed in a train-the-trainer format and was presented to SBGS so that it could begin the transition from an autocratic style of instruction and theory to one that is more interactive and encompasses student-centered learning. The overall objective of the program was to enhance the teaching effectiveness of SBGS instructors. Included were presentations on team building, understanding today's adult learners, performance objectives development, lesson plan development, learning methodologies, introduction to computer graphics, classroom management issues, training tools, classroom equipment, and presentation skills.

As a follow-up to the November 2006 program, the staff of FLETC and U.S. Embassy Kyiv scheduled a Law Enforcement Instructor Development Workshop with SBGS curriculum developers at the SBGS Academy in Khmelnitsky. The purpose of the workshop was to develop a syllabus, learning objectives, and methodologies for delivery of the new SBGS program. After three days of intensive and interactive discourse, a two-week SBGS program was proposed and agreed upon by all parties. FLETC and embassy staff were excited about the new journey that SBGS was about to embark on in Western-style law enforcement instruction. The program looked excellent and appeared to be on the mark.

With this war chest of new instructional methodologies and techniques, FLETC and the embassy staff looked forward to the first offering of the SBGS program in May 2007. Embassy staff briefed SBGS Headquarters personnel on the recommendation for another iteration of FLETC's program to be presented to officers who would be responsible for developing the new SBGS Law Enforcement Train-the-Trainer Program. The program is scheduled in December 2007 at the training center in Cherkassy.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Homeland Security)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$0	$40,081	$40,081

Non-USG Funding:

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

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	16	16

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

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Money Laundering and Asset Forfeiture Seminar

This seminar was open to Costa Rican law enforcement, intelligence officers, and government attorneys. The six-day program included a one-day presentation given by representatives from the Costa Rican Fiscalia (government attorneys) on Costa Rican money laundering and asset forfeiture law as well as case studies on what has been done to date to investigate, enforce, and prosecute money laundering and asset forfeiture cases in Costa Rica. The seminar continued with material similar to the advance money laundering program taught in Colombia and centered on a complex practical exercise that the participants worked on throughout the week.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (International Crime and Drugs)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$0	$36,675	$36,675

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

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

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

******

Officer Safety and Survival Train-the-Trainer Program

The Officer Safety and Survival Train-the-Trainer Program is an intensive hands-on skills training in officer safety and survival. The purpose of the training is to provide law enforcement personnel with the tools necessary to stay alive during the performance of their official duties. Participants receive a physically challenging and demanding week of training. Full Simz protective gear is provided during the practical exercise portions of the training, and Simz weapons and ammo are used during the practical training sessions.

The program contains the following blocks of instructions:

-- Arrest and Handcuffing Techniques
-- Body Bunker Use
-- High Risk Warrant Service
-- Reactionary Gap
-- Use of Non-Lethal Training Weapons and Ammo (Simz)
-- Rapid Raid
-- Tactical Planning
-- Tactical Speed Shooting
-- Tactics and Techniques of Slow and Deliberate Search
-- Team Tactics Concept
-- Weapons Clearing
-- Weapons Retention

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (International Crime and Drugs, Homeland Security)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$0	$92,200	$92,200

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

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

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

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Wildland Fire Origin and Cause Determination Training Program

Designed for fire investigators, the Wildland Fire Origin and Cause Determination Training Program (WFOCD) is based on the recently developed certification standard and training programs for wildlife fire investigators put in place by the National Wildlife Coordinating Group. It is a 36-hour program having eight classroom units, five field labs, and one practical evaluation. The program covered the following topics: professional ethics for fire investigators; fire behavior and burn pattern interpretation; fire scene evidence, identification, preservation, and collection; fire investigation methodology; witness interviewing; ignition factors and sources; arson recognition; and courtroom preparation and testimony. The program culminated in a six-hour practical exercise where participants worked as a team to investigate and document a wildland fire case. The teams determined the fire origin, collected evidence, conducted interviews, and documented the "case." Following the "investigations," each team made an in-class presentation of its findings.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Homeland Security); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues)

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
$7,074	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	$7,074

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	32	32

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

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Immigration and Customs Enforcement

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), the largest investigative arm of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), is responsible for eliminating vulnerabilities in the U.S. border, and with economic, transportation, and infrastructure security.

The ICE organization is composed of four law enforcement divisions and several support divisions. These divisions of ICE combine to form a new investigative approach with new resources to provide unparalleled investigation, interdiction, and security services to the public and our law enforcement partners in the federal and local sectors.

The Office of International Affairs (OIA) supports ICE's missions through multi-faceted, international law enforcement operations and strategies. OIA partners with foreign and domestic law enforcement counterparts to combat transnational crime through investigative operations, capacity building and training programs, comprehensive intelligence, and expanding removal programs. OIA is the largest international investigative component in the Department of Homeland Security with more than 50 offices in 39 countries. OIA carries ICE's operational mandate beyond the domestic borders, extending its reach to the overseas environment.

Bulk Cash Smuggling International Training Program

ICE trains foreign government and law enforcement officials in investigating a variety of financial crimes including bulk cash smuggling and money laundering. Countries are selected based on criteria that include strategic priorities, the status of relevant financial laws, and the existence of viable enforcement and financial infrastructures. Instruction covers methods used to launder illicit proceeds, money service businesses, trade-based money laundering, asset forfeiture, and practical exercises demonstrating how terrorist or criminal organizations collect, store, and move illegal proceeds. Foreign participants include customs and border agents, financial investigators, prosecutors, judges, financial analysts, and central bank officials.

The course includes between three and five days of classroom instruction given by three or four ICE instructors and one instructor from U.S. Customs and Border Protection. If available, local subject matter experts from ICE Attache Offices supplement the material. The agenda and curriculum are developed by ICE, which also coordinates the logistics and provides the instructors. Funding is normally provided by the Department of State Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs and, in some cases, by the Department of Treasury Office of Technical Assistance.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (American Citizens, Regional Stability, International Crime and Drugs, Weapons of Mass Destruction, Counterterrorism, Homeland Security); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Democracy and Human Rights)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$0	$381,277	$381,277

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
26	225	251

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

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Export and Border Related Security Program

As a partner in the U.S. Department of State's Export and Border Related Security Program (EXBS), ICE is responsible for training investigative personnel and prosecutors in foreign countries. Typically, four or five export enforcement investigators are dispatched to a host country to deliver this four- or five-day training workshop. Among the partnership's areas of specialty are investigatory and surveillance techniques, including undercover operations and controlled deliveries, as it related to export control and sensitive technologies.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$0	$287,655	$287,655

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
33	137	170

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

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Forensic Document Laboratory Training

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

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

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$0	$110,267	$110,267

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
$3,000	$766	$0	$9,000	$12,766

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	546	546

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

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ICE International Visitors Program

The ICE International Visitors Program (IVP) responds to requests from ICE attaches, the Department of State, foreign embassies, and other ICE components for informational briefings and operational tours for current and emerging foreign law enforcement and border security personnel visiting the United States. The program facilitates the exchange of information and builds professional relationships between ICE and partner nations that support ICE's mission abroad. IVP emphasizes best practices and law enforcement experiences to assist foreign decision makers and policy shapers. The program is designed to facilitate cooperation, exchange information, and build professional relationships among foreign border agencies and law enforcement officials. The majority of foreign participants are government officials. A significant number are senior-level policy and technical officials.

Investigative sessions and operational tours explore such issues as national security, counterterrorism, strategic/export enforcement (controlled high technology, weapons of mass destruction, and all items in the International Traffic in Arms Regulations), human rights and trafficking in persons, fraud (immigration benefit fraud, document fraud, and commercial trade enforcement), intellectual property rights violations, smuggling (contraband and human), financial crimes (money laundering and currency movement laws), cyber crimes (child exploitation, child sex tourism, child pornography, and computer crimes), trafficking of women and children, undercover operations, the Forensic Document Laboratory, and asset forfeiture as well as issues relating to detention management and deportations, physical security, and intelligence. The opportunity to compare laws and address key border investigative concerns aids the Department of Homeland Security and its foreign counterparts in the joint effort to promote security worldwide.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (American Citizens, Regional Stability, International Crime and Drugs, Weapons of Mass Destruction, Counterterrorism, Homeland Security); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Democracy and Human Rights); Promote International Understanding

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	619	619

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

******

The International Law Enforcement Academies Training Program

The International Training Program seeks to improve foreign border agency systems, provide operational investigative support, and encourage infrastructure building for the U.S. Government by training foreign law enforcement officials in all regions of the world. ICE attaches, American embassies, and foreign law enforcement representatives build professional relationships, share law enforcement information, work cooperatively on investigations, and identify the training needs of foreign law enforcement agencies. The International Training Program formulates and coordinates country-specific training and assistance.

International training opportunities include in-country training, regional training, and overseas training at the International Law Enforcement Academies (ILEAs) in Gaborone, Botswana; San Salvador, El Salvador; Budapest, Hungary; and Bangkok, Thailand. International training efforts are conducted by the various ICE components: Investigations, Intelligence, Detention and Removal, and the Federal Protective Service. ICE special agents and other personnel with specific course expertise travel to the ILEAs to instruct foreign law enforcement officials in core courses and in one- to two-week specialized training seminars. They also serve as ILEA class coordinators for six to eight weeks. International training usually focuses on investigations in the following areas: fraud (immigration benefit fraud and commercial trade enforcement), smuggling (contraband and human), financial crimes (money laundering and currency movement laws), strategic/export enforcement (controlled high technology, weapons of mass destruction, and all items in the International Traffic in Arms Regulations), cyber crime (child exploitation, child sex tourism, child pornography, and computer crime), and the trafficking of women and children.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (American Citizens, Regional Stability, International Crime and Drugs, Weapons of Mass Destruction, Counterterrorism, Homeland Security); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Democracy and Human Rights)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$300,819	$0	$300,819

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	798	798

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

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Transportation Security Administration

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

TSA Foreign Visitors Program

The Transportation Security Administration provides briefings to delegations of foreign aviation and security counterparts on the concepts and principles of managing aviation security operations, improving and maintaining aviation safety and security, and meeting International Civil Aviation Organization standards.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (International Crime and Drugs, Counterterrorism, Homeland Security); Promote International Understanding; Strengthen Diplomatic and Program Capabilities

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	457	457

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

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U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

On March 1, 2003, services formerly provided by the Immigration and Naturalization Service transitioned into the Department of Homeland Security under U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS). USCIS promotes national security, continues to eliminate immigration adjudications backlogs, and implements solutions for improving immigration customer services. Through USCIS, DHS continues the tradition of welcoming immigrants into the country by administering services such as immigrant and nonimmigrant sponsorship, adjustment of status, work authorization and other permits, naturalization of qualified applicants for U.S. citizenship, and asylum or refugee processing.

USCIS Office of Refugee, Asylum, and International Operations Training Program

Citizenship and Immigration Services' Asylum Division invites certain counterparts from foreign countries to attend the Asylum Officer Basic Training Course (AOBTC), a five-week residential training course for new CIS Asylum officers. The AOBTC covers international human rights law, asylum and refugee law, interviewing techniques, decision-making and decision-writing skills, and effective research skills relevant to the country of origin. The majority of the course is taught by instructors from the Asylum field offices and the headquarters' Asylum Division. In addition, outside experts in the field of international human rights law and refugee and asylum work conduct some of the classes.

The Office also hosts international visitor briefings and conducts other training courses and seminars in the United States and overseas.

In FY 2007, no foreign counterparts attended the AOBTC.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Homeland Security); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Democracy and Human Rights, Humanitarian Response); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs); Strengthen Diplomatic and Program Capabilities (Management and Organizational Excellence)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$18,450	$0	$18,450

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
13	40	53

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

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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 Homeland Security during peacetime, the Service falls under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy upon declaration of war or when the President directs. The Coast Guard is a unique federal agency. In addition to its nonredundant yet compelling national defense role as one of the five U.S. Armed Services, the Coast Guard is charged with a broad scope of regulatory, law enforcement, humanitarian, and emergency response duties.

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

U.S. Coast Guard Academy Programs

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

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability, International Crime and Drugs, Counterterrorism); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights, Humanitarian Response); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs); Maritime Safety

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
$152,107	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	$152,107

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	13	13

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

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U.S. Coast Guard Exportable Training

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

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability, International Crime and Drugs, Weapons of Mass Destruction, Counterterrorism, Homeland Security); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights, Humanitarian Response); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs); Maritime Safety

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$0	$2,911,200	$2,911,200

Non-USG Funding:

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

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
272	1,360	1,632

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

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U.S. Coast Guard International Visitors Program

The Coast Guard hosts international visitors each year through the International Visitors Program. These visits are conducted as part of an effort to build strong working relationships between the Coast Guard and counterpart organizations. These visits range from Service Chief meetings with the Coast Guard Commandant to working meetings with officials from maritime agencies. At these meetings, the Coast Guard addresses policy and operational issues and explores opportunities for increased cooperation with other maritime services. The International Visitors Program is managed by the Coast Guard International Affairs staff, which hosts visitors to Coast Guard headquarters and coordinates visits to USCG field units across the country. The majority of visitors to the U.S. Coast Guard are originally sponsored by another U.S. Government department or agency.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability, International Crime and Drugs, Weapons of Mass Destruction, Counterterrorism, Homeland Security); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights, Humanitarian Response); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs); Maritime Safety

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	230	230

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

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U.S. Coast Guard Resident Training Programs

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

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability, International Crime and Drugs, Counterterrorism, Homeland Security); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights, Humanitarian Response); Maritime Safety

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$0	$1,596,926	$1,596,926

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	905	905

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

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United States Secret Service

The United States Secret Service (USSS) is mandated by statute and executive order to carry out two significant missions: protection and criminal investigations. The Secret Service protects the President and Vice President, their families, heads of state, and other designated individuals; investigates threats against these protectees; protects the White House, Vice President's residence, foreign missions, and other buildings within Washington, D.C.; and plans and implements security designs for designated national special security events. The Secret Service also investigates violations of laws relating to counterfeiting of obligations and securities of the United States; financial crimes that include, but are not limited to, access device fraud, financial institution fraud, identity theft, and computer fraud; and computer-based attacks on the United States' financial, banking, and telecommunications infrastructure.

USSS International Training Program

The Criminal Investigative Division's International Training Program is designed to introduce participants to investigative procedures and processes involving counterfeiting, financial fraud, identity theft, and computer forensics.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability, International Crime and Drugs, Counterterrorism, Homeland Security); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Democracy and Human Rights); Promote International Understanding; Strengthen Diplomatic and Program Capabilities

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$0	$276,210	$276,210

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	678	678

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

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FY 2007 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
$0	$0	$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	$0	356

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

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

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

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

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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 Visitor Program and International Activities

Within the Office of International Affairs, the Department of Housing and Urban Development conducts its international visitor program. Through collaboration with other nations and partnering with various stakeholder groups, HUD undertakes a variety of cooperative activities of mutual interest. HUD arranges appointments for foreign government officials and technical experts interested in the design and administration of federal housing and urban development policies. By exchanging policy and management experiences and data on topics related to housing finance and construction, urban planning, economic development, and public administration, HUD seeks to add a stronger international element to urban development policy research studies in the United States and other nations. For example, there is great international interest in America's extensive experience fostering public-private partnerships, including nongovernmental organizations and private businesses, to improve housing and job opportunities for low-income families.

International visitors to HUD are usually funded by foreign governments or through programs sponsored by the State Department and other international organizations. The Office of International Affairs receives no general program funds to support these exchange programs. Private sector participants provide their own funding.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Humanitarian Response); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs); Increase Understanding of U.S. Housing Policies and Programs

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
134	222	356

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

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FY 2007 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
$1,808,797	$850,095	$958,702	$1,033,057†	$146,708†	$230,964†	$996,692†	$4,216,218†	1,500

Total number of participants includes those who crossed international borders AND those who were trained in-country.
Dollar figures include some expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.
†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

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

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

(1) Facilitate DOI's domestic responsibilities, including managing protected areas adjacent to international borders; sharing scientific findings, technology, and other information beneficial to domestic programs; protecting migratory wildlife; and fighting cross border fires.

(2) Meet DOI's Congressionally mandated international activities such as elephant, rhino, tiger, and great ape protection, and migratory bird preservation.

(3) Meet U.S. Treaty obligations such as:

-- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)
-- Convention to Combat Desertification
-- Convention on Nature Protection and Wildlife Preservation in the Western Hemisphere
-- 1909 U.S.-Canada Boundary Waters Treaty
-- 1944 U.S.-Mexico Water Treaty
-- Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar)
-- 1996 U.S.-Canada Migratory Bird Convention
-- Migratory Bird and Game Mammal Treaty with Mexico
-- Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and other Matter (London Convention 1972)
-- Migratory Bird Treaty with Japan

(4) Support U.S. foreign policy objectives at the request of the White House and the State Department. Such 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, fish and wildlife habitat, and other environmental concerns.

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

Reclamation International Visitors Program

Reclamation hosts international visitors for short-term visits of less than eight hours in length, which generally provide the international visitor with an overview of Reclamation's organization or a site visit to or tour of any of its facilities.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues); Sustainable Development; Integrated Water Resources Development and Dam Safety; Water Conservation, Reclamation, and Reuse

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	589	589

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

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Reclamation Training Programs

The Bureau of Reclamation training programs are tailored to fit specific requests and vary in length. They usually combine office and field visits or study tours to Reclamation's facilities and irrigation districts, along with meetings with private sector and nongovernmental organizations. All costs involved with providing training programs must be reimbursed to Reclamation by each trainee's government or sponsoring agency. No appropriated funds are used for training programs.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues); Integrated Water Resources Development and Dam Safety; Water Conservation, Reclamation, and Reuse

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$0	$22,800	$22,800

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
$254,802	$2,625	Not Tracked	$10,400	$267,827

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	82	82

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

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Minerals Management Service

The Minerals Management Service (MMS) manages America's natural gas, oil, and other mineral resources on the outer continental shelf. While traditionally an agency with a domestic focus, MMS regulates an industry that is global in scope. Whether it is an oil spill that could potentially harm the world's oceans or an evolutionary change from prescriptive- to performance-based regulations, MMS must be engaged in the international arena. MMS is committed to identifying and developing international initiatives that promote better integration of safety and environmental concerns into offshore development decision making.

Minerals Management Service International Program

To operate internationally, MMS focuses its efforts on providing technical advice to the State Department; monitoring, developing, and refining safety and environmental standards; and engaging in technical and information exchanges with international regulatory counterparts.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues); Creation and Implementation of a Sound Regulatory System for the Management of Oil and Gas Resources; Provision for Greater Institution Building and Contract Sanctity; Protection of Worker Safety and Environmental Protection

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$32,500	$45,000	$77,500

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
13	89	102

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

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National Park Service

The National Park Service (NPS) is dedicated to conserving unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the National Park System for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. The NPS is granted authorization by the Mutual Education and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, which allows programs of cultural and educational exchange with the approval of the Department of State's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs.

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

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

International Volunteers-in-Parks/Exchange Visitors Program and Technical Assistance Program

The National Park Service provides park-related training and development opportunities for qualified foreign trainees, foreign government visitors, and specialists to promote the general interests of international education and cultural exchange. In addition, NPS professionals travel overseas on technical assignments that typically include training components.

In addition to providing technical assistance to protected area agencies, NPS employees in a variety of professions attend international natural and cultural resource organizational meetings abroad and, in some cases, give presentations or provide training opportunities.

Many international volunteers comment that their interactions with park staff and the public have given them an appreciation for the United States and the National Park Service. These relationships can serve to increase the cooperation between the NPS and its foreign counterparts. Partnering with our neighbors across the border and around the globe may prove to be essential in confronting resource challenges and protecting U.S. parks in the 21st century.

In FY 2007, NPS coordinated many successful exchanges beneficial to the NPS and its foreign participants. At the request of the South Korean National Park Service (KNPS), NPS coordinated visits for five of their employees in U.S. national parks during the first quarter of the fiscal year. South Korea has 20 national parks that are administrated by KNPS. Because KNPS's structure is similiar to the U.S. National Park Service, KNPS was eager to have a few of their rising managers learn various aspects of NPS park operation and management, which included conflict resolution with local communities, business management planning, and financial management.

Big Cypress National Preserve and Guatamala's Laguna del Tigre National Park continued to make substantial progress in their efforts to strengthen their sister park relationship. (Sister parks are informal relationships between U.S. national parks and foreign national parks and protected area units that share common resources and challenges.) Big Cypress and Laguna del Tigre share a diversity of common goals that drive their efforts to collaborate with each other in the sharing of experience and information. Laguna del Tigre's Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent, together with two field supervisors, visited Big Cypress for a four-week period in January 2007, in the first exchange program event to take place under their sister park action plan. The principal focus of their visit was fire management, although topics such as resource management and visitor and resource protection were also covered. While at Big Cypress, the visitors participated in fire management planning and drafted a fire management plan for Laguna del Tigre. The Guatemalan park has recently provided training to over 30 members of their staff based on what was learned during their visit to Big Cypress and the material they were able to take back with them. The Guatemalan delegation also visited Biscayne and Everglades National Parks while in South Florida.

NPS coordinated exchanges for four managers from China's World Heritage site at Jiuzhaigou National Park at

Yosemite National Park, during the fiscal year. The activities were part of their sister park relationship established in 2006. NPS and Jiuzhaigou had originally established ties in the late 1980s and through various channels were able to reestablish links over the past two years. Among the aspects of park management that the four Chinese park staff studied, were carrying capacity, visitor management, and relationships with local indigenous communities.

Another important NPS exchange program in FY 2007 was that of Pablo Elizondo, coordinator of Partners in Flight for Costa Rica. Mr. Elizondo visited Great Smoky Mountains National Park to observe how the park coordinates its migratory bird program. Mr. Elizondo will apply what he learns in Costa Rica. Staff in most national parks and protected areas within Costa Rica do not have established relationships with each other, and do not share research or collaborate on projects in wildlife corridors. By establishing relationships with parks, scientists, foundations, and others in the United States, Mr. Elizondo can share what he learned in Great Smoky Mountains with parks in Costa Rica.

Many of NPS's exchange visitors participated in training programs in U.S. national parks. A forest researcher from Nepal for a Nepalese environmental nonprofit organization completed a training program in ecosystem restoration at Hawaii Volcanoes National Park. The forest researcher is eager to adapt the methods he learned with his forestry co-workers in Nepal. A German natural resource management student trained in Great Smoky Mountains National Park and compared management of invasive vegetation at that park with practices which she studied at her university in Germany. Learning to use GIS (Geographic Information Systems) equipment gave her an opportunity to apply her classroom knowledge and to observe how the park uses GIS to create digital maps and uses the GIS data to manage the park's natural resources.

During FY 2007, NPS employees also traveled internationally to foreign national parks and protected areas. They provided technical assistance, consulted with their foreign counterparts, and attended meetings of international natural resource organizations; in some cases, they gave presentations. NPS staff also shared research with their sister parks abroad.

In the preceeding paragraphs, a few of the NPS exchange activities abroad are highlighted. In prepararation for the U.S. Coral Reef Task Force (CRTF) meeting held in American Samoa, a marine biologist from the National Park of American Samoa (NPSA) traveled to the neighboring island of independent Samoa to meet with coral reef managers and scientists there to identify conservation issues of common interest, particularly regarding local impacts of global climate change to coral reefs and marine protected areas.

Four NPS specialists traveled to the South China Karst region, recently inscribed on the World Heritage List, to provide the Tourism Administration of Guizhou Province with recommendations for sustainable tourism at a variety of natural and cultural sites. The NPS team met with and held discussions with park managers, tourism officials, and prefecture/city officials representing a broad spectrum of parks and protected areas, ranging from heavily managed sites with large visitation (such as Longgog) to remote ethnic villages (such as Yao Sahn dong Meng) that have not yet been developed for large-scale tourism and consequently receive few visitors throughout the year.

The following are a few other examples of NPS exchanges abroad: A marine-protected area specialist from Channel Islands National Park provided advice on restoration strategies and monitoring approaches for adaptive management at a Park Design Seminar in Brazil. Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area staff attended the Pan-American Advanced Studies Institute meeting in Mexico to discuss the impacts of climate change on natural and managed ecosystems. After meeting with international colleagues at the 5th Brazilian Congress on Protected Areas, an Everglades National Park representative visited Pantanal National Park to reinvigorate the existing sister parks relationship between Pantanal and Everglades.

The revitalized sister park relationship between Everglades and Pantanal National Parks may lead to future activities and exchanges of information between the two parks; other ongoing sister park relationships between U.S. national parks and parks in counter countries may also result in future NPS exchanges. Additionally, Parks Canada and the NPS have established a new cross-border working group to address issues of mutual interest, as well as to share expertise. This development may lead to increased cooperation between U.S. and Canadian national parks along the border.

NPS exchange programs in FY 2007 were effective in improving both U.S. and foreign protected area management practices. By facilitating exchanges between natural resource managers and specialists in the United

States with their counterparts abroad, the NPS promoted the preservation of natural resources in the United States and in other participating countries. Through collaborating on shared challenges, during this fiscal year, international participants and NPS staff members gained new perspectives, developed lasting professional relationships, and promoted cross-cultural understanding.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$59,182	$0	$59,182

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
$24,333	$52,943	$51,654	$6,000	$134,930

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
180	80	260

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

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Office of International Affairs

International Technical Assistance Program

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

The unique strengths of DOI technical assistance are as follows:

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

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

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$0	$482,000	$482,000

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
$0	$75,000	$0	$0	$75,000

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
49	9	58

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

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Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement

The Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSM) was established in the Department of the Interior by the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977. The office assists U.S. states in operating a nationwide program that protects society and the environment from the adverse effects of coal mining, while ensuring that surface coal mining can be done without permanent damage to land and water resources. With most coal-mining states having primary responsibility for regulating surface coal mining and reclamation activities within their borders, OSM oversees state mining regulatory and abandoned mine reclamation programs, assists states in meeting the objectives of the surface mining law, and regulates mining and reclamation activities on federal and Native American lands and in those states choosing not to assume primary responsibility.

Interior Environment and Natural Resources Support Assistance Agreement

OSM supports efforts to eliminate the environmental and economic effects of acid mine drainage from abandoned coal mines, encourage reforestation of reclaimed mine land, develop techniques that can ensure reclamation of prime farmland soils, and publicly recognize outstanding reclamation by communicating the experience to others.

OSM receives requests for technical assistance and conducts formal and informal training in the United States and overseas on a variety of mining issues within its expertise. The Environment and Natural Resources Support Assistance Agreement promotes cooperation and exchange of information regarding environmental management of surface mining through the exchange of scientific resources, personnel, training, and technical knowledge. Areas of focus include management practices and application of technology to control deleterious effects on the environment of surface mining; techniques for reclamation of mined land; use of automated geological information systems to enhance mine planning, development, and reclamation; development of human resources devoted to management, mine inspection, and environmental assessment; preparation and implementation of environmental management plans and for extinguishing coal mine fires; and preparing and implementing plans for reclamation and hazard minimization on previously mined lands.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues); Improvement of Foreign Government Capacity

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
1	1	2

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

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United States Fish and Wildlife Service

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

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service International Programs

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

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues); Protection of Fish, Wildlife, and Plants and Their Habitats

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$262,219	$0	$262,219

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	$0	Not Tracked	$617,977	$617,977

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
13	126	139

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

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United States Geological Survey

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

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

Visiting Scientist and Participant Training Programs

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

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

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Humanitarian Response)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$496,194	$408,902	$905,096

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
$753,922	$16,140	$179,310	$362,315	$1,311,687

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
115	153	268

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

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FY 2007 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
$145,912,027	$2,112,426	$143,799,601	$342†	$0†	$0†	$342†	$145,912,711†	121,601

Total number of participants includes some, but not all, of the organization's in-country training participants.
Dollar figures include some expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.
†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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

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

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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 antitrust laws. Antitrust laws apply to virtually all industries and to every level of business, including manufacturing, transportation, distribution, and marketing. They prohibit a variety of practices that restrain trade, such as price-fixing conspiracies, corporate mergers likely to reduce the competitive vigor of particular markets, and predatory acts designed to achieve or maintain monopoly power.

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

The historic goal of the antitrust laws is to protect economic freedom and opportunity by promoting competition in the marketplace. Competition in a free market benefits American consumers through lower prices, better quality, and greater choice. Competition provides businesses the opportunity to compete on price and quality, in an open market and on a level playing field, unhampered by anticompetitive restraints. Competition also tests and hardens American companies at home, the better to succeed abroad.

Antitrust Division International Technical Assistance Programs

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

In 2007, the U.S. Department of Justice Antitrust Division, in conjunction with the U.S. Federal Trade Commission (FTC), continued to provide technical assistance on competition law-policy matters to newer competition agencies, with active U.S. Agency for International Development-funded programs to the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) members, and in Egypt (through the Department of Commerce's Commercial Law Development Program), India, South Africa, and Russia. In addition, the agencies have, on their own initiative, engaged in technical cooperation programs with China. The DOJ and the FTC also provided commentary on proposed laws and regulations, hosted a number of visits and study missions by officials of younger agencies, sent officials and staff to participate in seminars and conferences hosted by other agencies (e.g., Thailand) and multilateral organizations (e.g., OECD and the International Competition Network), and engaged in other assistance efforts to young agencies, such as providing informal advice on cases and issues by e-mail, phone, and video conferences.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$32,142	$88,086	$120,228

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
$342	$0	$0	$342	$685

Participant Totals:

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

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

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Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives

The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF) is a principal law enforcement agency within the United States Department of Justice dedicated to preventing terrorism, reducing violent crime, and protecting the United States. The men and women of ATF perform the dual responsibilities of enforcing federal criminal laws and regulating the firearms and explosives industries. ATF is committed to working directly, and through partnerships, to investigate and reduce crime involving firearms and explosives, acts of arson, and illegal trafficking of alcohol and tobacco products. ATF furthers its mission by supporting and assisting federal, state, local, and international law enforcement; and by providing innovative training programs in support of criminal and regulatory enforcement functions.

ATF International Training

ATF's international training programs help advance U.S. interests in international cooperation and the promotion of social, political, and economic stability by helping other countries combat crime and violence. To achieve these goals, ATF's international training programs provide technical assistance, support institution building and enforcement capability, and foster relationships between American law enforcement agencies and regional counterparts. The programs produce an extensive network of alumni who could become future leaders and decision makers in their respective countries. Post-program outreach enables alumni to exchange information with their U.S. counterparts and assist in transnational investigations.

The ATF International Branch (ITB) provides coordination and support to ATF's training mission for the federal government by training foreign law enforcement officials throughout the world. The ATF ITB helps identify the training needs of foreign law enforcement agencies.

ATF's embassy attaches and international representatives -- located in Canada and in Asia, Europe, Central America, and South America -- also coordinate international training efforts with the ATF ITB to recognize additional areas of training for foreign law enforcement.

International training activities include in-country training and consist of participants from the Department of State, including the Regional Security Officers (RSOs), Diplomatic Security Service (DSS), and the Mobile Security Detachments (MSD). ATF provides essential explosives training to these employees. However, for the purposes of this report, Department of State employee training does not fall within the scope of the IAWG data collection.

ATF also provides in-country training to numerous foreign K-9 explosives detection teams. International training initiatives are also conducted at Fort AP Hill and the K-9 training facility in Front Royal, Virginia.

ATF works in conjunction with other federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies with specific course expertise to instruct at the four International Law Enforcement Academies in Botswana, El Salvador, Hungary, and Thailand. ATF provides training in the areas of Firearms, Explosives, and Arson in one- and two-week courses.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (International Crime and Drugs, Counterterrorism); Promote International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$0	$3,161,792	$3,161,792

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
121	1,354	1,475

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

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

International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program

The International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP) works with foreign governments to develop professional and transparent law enforcement institutions that protect human rights, combat corruption, and reduce the threat of transnational crime and terrorism. ICITAP supports both national security and foreign policy objectives.

ICITAP is situated organizationally within the Criminal Division of the U.S. Department of Justice and works in close partnership with the U.S. Department of State, the U.S. Agency for International Development, the Department of Defense, and the Millennium Challenge Corporation. These agencies fund ICITAP's programs.

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

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

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

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

ICITAP programs are designed in partnership with the host countries. Program implementation methods include on-the-ground, pre-program assessments; program planning, management, and review; curriculum development; classroom training, seminars, and workshops; internships; equipment donations; donor coordination; and on-the-job training and mentoring provided by embedded long-term advisers.

In carrying out its programs, ICITAP enlists the professional assistance of numerous federal partners, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation; the Drug Enforcement Administration; the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives; the U.S. Marshals Service; the Internal Revenue Service; the Department of Homeland Security; and the Bureau of Prisons. View more program information electronically at www.usdoj.gov/criminal/icitap.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability, International Crime and Drugs, Counterterrorism); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Democracy and Human Rights)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$0	$115,643,725	$115,643,725

Non-USG Funding:

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

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
529	76,251	76,780

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

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Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance, and Training Program

Established in 1991, the Office of Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance, and Training Program (OPDAT) draws on Department of Justice resources and expertise to strengthen foreign criminal justice sector institutions and enhance the administration of justice abroad. OPDAT supports the United States and the Department's law enforcement objectives and priorities by preparing foreign counterparts to cooperate more fully and effectively with the United States in combating terrorism and transnational crime. It does so by encouraging legislative and justice sector reform in countries with inadequate laws; by improving the skills of foreign prosecutors, investigators, and judges; and by promoting the rule of law and regard for human rights.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (American Citizens, Regional Stability, International Crime and Drugs, Weapons of Mass Destruction, Counterterrorism, Homeland Security); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights, Humanitarian Response); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs); Anticorruption

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$0	$20,849,179	$20,849,179

Non-USG Funding:

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

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
2,139	29,015	31,154

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

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

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

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

Department of Justice's contributions are in-kind contributions and represent the hours that DOJ attorneys and other officials contribute out of their daily activities to meet with visitors, provide information about the U.S. justice system, and answer visitors' questions. They are not appropriated funds.

In FY 2007, 768 Department of Justice attorneys and other officials met with 1,618 international visitors. OPDAT has no appropriation for this program but estimates that the value of time contributed by the professional staff to be worth $105,622 (in-kind contributions).

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability, International Crime and Drugs, Counterterrorism); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Democracy and Human Rights); Promote International Understanding; Strengthen Diplomatic and Program Capabilities

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	1,618	1,618

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

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Drug Enforcement Administration

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

DEA International Visitor Briefings and Tours

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

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (International Crime and Drugs)

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	142	142

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

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International Narcotics Control Training Program

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

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (International Crime and Drugs)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$987,093	$1,854,684	$2,841,777

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
460	2,575	3,035

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

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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.

Federal Bureau of Investigation International Training Programs

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

The International Training and Assistance Unit (ITAU) provides operational investigative support and infrastructure building for the U.S. Government by training foreign law enforcement officials in all world regions. The FBI's legal attaches, the American embassies, and foreign law enforcement representatives identify the training needs of foreign law enforcement agencies. The ITAU formulates and coordinates country-specific training and assistance.

International training opportunities include in-country training, practical case training, U.S.-based training (at the FBI Academy in Quantico, Virginia), and overseas training at the International Law Enforcement Academies (ILEAs) in Gaborone, Botswana; San Salvador, El Salvador; Budapest, Hungary; and Bangkok, Thailand.

Working under the auspices of the Department of State's Antiterrorism Assistance Program (ATA), the ITAU provides training in terrorist crime scene investigation and major case management. With the Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs program, the ITAU provides training in terrorism financing and money laundering, the supervisor's role in counterterrorism, cybercrimes, and undercover operations.

The ITAU also works in conjunction with the Department of Defense's Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) to provide instructors in support of the Weapons of Mass Destruction, Counterproliferation Training Program.

FBI special agents, other federal law enforcement officers, and state/local police officers with specific course expertise travel to the ILEAs, as well as other countries worldwide, for on-the-ground "in-country" training to instruct foreign law enforcement officials in short courses, one- to two-week training seminars, and an eight-week course. Training usually focuses on the areas of financial crime, organized crime, violent crime, and counterterrorism.

The ITAU also provides assistance to "international" students who have been selected to attend the National Academy program at the FBI Academy in Quantico, Virginia.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (International Crime and Drugs, Weapons of Mass Destruction, Counterterrorism)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$1,093,191	$2,202,136	$3,295,327

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
657	6,652	7,309

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

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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) foster 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 allow participants to share ideas, develop skills, and foster mutual understanding in areas of mutual interest. Program activities include six different areas: terrorism, human trafficking, organized crime and corruption, emerging issues, international justice systems issues, and fostering transnational criminal justice research and dissemination.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (International Crime and Drugs, Counterterrorism); Promote International Understanding

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	67	67

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

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FY 2007 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
$262,000	$262,000	$0	$40,104†	$0†	$0†	$11,130†	$313,234†	635

Total number of participants includes those who crossed international borders AND those who were trained in-country.
†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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The purpose of the Department of Labor (DOL) 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 international responsibilities of the Department of Labor under the direction of the Deputy Undersecretary for International Affairs. ILAB conducts research on and formulates international economic, trade, immigration, and labor policies in collaboration with other U.S. Government agencies and provides international technical assistance in support of U.S. foreign labor policy objectives. ILAB is working together with other U.S. Government agencies to create a more stable, secure, and prosperous international economic system in which all workers can achieve greater economic security, share in the benefits of increased international trade, and have safer and healthier workplaces where the basic rights of workers and children are respected and protected.

Child Labor, Forced Labor, and Human Trafficking Program

The Office of Child Labor, Forced Labor, and Human Trafficking (OCFT) is part of the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of International Labor Affairs. OCFT, formerly known as the International Child Labor Program, was created in 1993 in response to a direct request from Congress to investigate and report on child labor around the world.

As domestic and international concerns about child labor have grown, the OCFT's activities have expanded. Today these activities include continued research on international child labor, supporting U.S. Government policy on international child labor issues, administering grants to organizations engaged in efforts to eliminate child labor, and raising awareness about the child labor issue.

From FY 1995 to FY 2006, the Department received over $330 million to support the International Labor Organization's International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor (ILO-IPEC). These funds went toward projects in Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America, and the Middle East. From FY 2001 to FY 2006, DOL received an additional $205 million to fund the Child Labor Education Initiative, which seeks to improve the accessibility and quality of basic education for children who either have been involved in exploitive child labor or are at risk of becoming involved.

In FY 2007, OCFT provided approximately $54 million for 11 projects in 13 countries to eliminate exploitive child labor, while continuing to provide oversight for and technical assistance to projects funded in previous fiscal years.

In FY 2007, OCFT hosted an international workshop in Washington, D.C., for its child labor grantees in order to share knowledge and lessons learned regarding initiatives to combat child labor and to promote access to education and training opportunities for children in need. The program also conducted research on child labor and governments' efforts to address child labor for the Department of Labor's 2006 Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights, Humanitarian Response); Promote International Understanding; Elimination of Exploitive Child Labor; Labor Standards/Child Labor

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$262,000	$0	$262,000

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	129	129

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

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ILAB/OIR International Visitors Program

ILAB's Office of International Relations (OIR) plays the lead role within the U.S. Government on policy and related program issues in the International Labor Organization (ILO) and strategic global regions. OIR has primary federal responsibility for the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development's Employment, Labor, and Social Affairs Committee, as well as employment- and labor-related issues in the United Nations, regional groups in the Americas, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, and other international organizations.

OIR provides expert advice to other federal agencies on international labor standards regional policy issues, foreign labor trends, and various public reports on labor issues, especially the annual Country Reports on Human Rights Practices (workers' rights). OIR also coordinates DOL's International Visitors Program.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights, Humanitarian Response); Promote International Understanding; Labor Policy and Labor Affairs

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	424	424

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

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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.

BLS International Labor Statistics Center

The International Labor Statistics Center (ILSC) conducts several seminars of one to four 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 also arranges programs to meet the specific needs of individuals or groups. A course on Training of Trainers 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.

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.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security)

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
$40,104	$0	$0	$11,130	$51,234

Participant Totals:

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

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

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BLS International Visitors Program

The Bureau of Labor Statistics International Visitors Program within the Department of Labor arranges meetings and briefings for foreign visitors interested in labor statistics, price indexes, and related topics.

Strategic Objectives: To Learn About U.S. Statistical Methods

USG Funding:

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

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	65	65

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

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FY 2007 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
$520,953,929	$464,594,298	$56,359,631	$76,823,787†	$75,281,088†	$36,971,966†	$584,050†	$710,614,820†	329,209

Total number of participants includes those who crossed international borders AND those who were trained in-country.
Dollar figures include some expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.
†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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

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Bureau of African Affairs

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

Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs

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

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability, Counterterrorism); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights, Humanitarian Response); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$1,950,757	$147,385	$2,098,142

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
$2,000	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	$25,225	$27,225

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
184	16,883	17,067

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

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Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs

The Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs is responsible for developing, coordinating, and implementing U.S. foreign policy on a variety of issues that deal with national security, economic prosperity, democracy, human rights, protection of the environment, halting the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and combating terrorism and international crime.

Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs

Post-generated exchange and training programs in the East Asia-Pacific region consist of a variety of exchanges, seminars, training programs, and conferences that promote regional stability, foster democracy and human rights, encourage economic prosperity, further cooperation on fighting transnational issues and international crime, and prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability, International Crime and Drugs, Weapons of Mass Destruction); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs); Strengthen Diplomatic and Program Capabilities (Management and Organizational Excellence)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$1,189,117	$131,930	$1,321,047

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
$618,996	$30,000	$4,000	$0	$652,996

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
757	57,331	58,088

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

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Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs

The Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (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 Americans' knowledge about foreign societies and cultures, as well as international issues important to U.S. interests.

Since September 11, 2001, ECA has placed increased focus on younger and more diverse audiences, particularly countries with significant Muslim populations, in order to engage the successor generation in a dialogue for greater understanding through expanded academic, cultural, and professional exchange programs. It builds on the values we hold in common with all societies, strengthens voices of moderation, reinforces U.S. commitment to education and opportunity, and provides a platform for positive dialogue. It is a long-term strategy, using both new and traditional models. ECA's core programs, including Fulbright, the International Visitor Leadership Program, the Youth Exchange and Study Program, CultureConnect, and other exchanges, empower U.S. citizens, reach the younger generation, and engage under-represented sectors of foreign societies.

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 Programs

The Office of Citizen Exchanges funds and manages professional, youth, and cultural programs and exchanges designed to create mutual understanding and promote U.S. interests. These programs enable emerging leaders, young professionals, and motivated students from foreign countries to create long-term relationships with American counterparts.

Citizen Exchange Programs are, for the most part, managed through grants to U.S. nonprofit institutions, including community organizations, professional associations, and universities, which are encouraged to partner with in-country organizations, professional associations, and universities to conduct the project.

Citizen Exchange grants generate an exchange of ideas and develop common approaches to shared international problems; create sustainable professional and institutional linkages between the United States and other countries; enhance U.S. and foreign audiences' knowledge of each other's problem-solving approaches, cultural traditions, and value systems; increase the international awareness and involvement of the American nonprofit NGO community; and generate public-private sector partnerships that, in turn, leverage private sector funding.

Strategic Communities projects support professional programs that generally involve two-way exchanges, in many cases taking place over a two- to three-year period. Exchanges may include U.S.-based internships, seminars and site visits, in-country workshops, conferences, and consultancies. Individualized internships provide practical experience in such fields as media, public administration, business development, and NGO management. Home stays with American families and enrichment activities provide a well-rounded learning experience for the foreign participants in a Citizen Exchange Program. Thematic priorities for grant solicitations are developed in consultation with regional bureau public diplomacy offices and embassy public affairs sections. They include opportunity for youth, media development, judicial process and reform, public administration, development of nonprofit organizations, women's leadership, conflict resolution and prevention, good governance, religious tolerance and diversity, public health, and HIV/AIDS awareness.

Cultural programs and exchanges managed by the Cultural Programs Division address major policy challenges in building mutual understanding, reaching priority audiences, and building institutional relationships through programs in the visual and performing arts, film, arts management, and arts education. Programs include CultureConnect Ambassadors and Envoys, Rhythm Road, Museum and Community Collaborations Abroad, and Paper Shows. In addition, the division solicits grant proposals from American nonprofit organizations to support international exchanges of artists, arts managers, and arts educators in projects that address key policy issues, and assist in developing relationships and linkages between American museums, performing artists, and visual artists and their counterparts in other countries.

The Youth Programs Division seeks to identify future leaders in key countries, provide them with leadership skills, and motivate them to work toward the transformation of their societies. Youth Programs also engage in projects that help teachers motivate their students, improve teaching methodologies, especially in the areas of English instruction and civic education, and foster mutual understanding. Programs supported through this division include Academic Year/Semester Study, Global Connections and Exchange Programs, and Thematic Group Projects.

ECA's Sports Programs are designed to help start a dialogue at the grassroots level with non-elite youth, boys and girls, ages seven through 17 years old. The programs aid the youth in discovering how success in athletics can be translated into the development of life skills and achievement in the classroom. The various programs provide foreign participants opportunities to establish linkages with U.S. sports professionals and exposure to American life and culture. The experience also affords Americans the opportunity to learn about foreign cultures and the challenges young people from overseas face today.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security; Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$63,370,393	$636,000	$64,006,393

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
$514,476	$4,208,274	$50,000	$0	$4,772,750

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
5,948	10,062	16,010

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

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Economic Support Fund Programs

The Economic Support Fund (ESF) addresses economic and political foreign policy interests of the United States by providing assistance to allies and countries in transition to democracy, supporting the Middle East peace process, and financing economic stabilization programs, frequently in a multi-donor context. ESF furthers U.S. foreign policy interests by:

-- Increasing the role of the private sector in the economy, reducing government controls over markets, enhancing job creation, and improving economic growth.
-- Assisting in the development of effective and accessible independent legal systems operating under the rule of law, as measured by an increase in the use of the courts to decide allegations of human rights abuses or abuses of government authority.
-- Developing and strengthening institutions necessary for sustainable democracy through support for the transformation of the public sector, including assistance and training to improve public administration, promote decentralization, and strengthen local governments, parliaments, independent media, and nongovernmental organizations.

The Cyprus-America Scholarship Program is included in the Economic Support Fund Programs.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$0	$43,099,145	$43,099,145

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
$10,500,000	$800,636	$0	$0	$11,300,636

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	902	902

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

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FREEDOM Support Exchange Programs

Under the auspices of the Freedom for Russia and Emerging Eurasian Democracies and the Open Markets Support Act of 1992, known as the FREEDOM Support Act, ECA has administered a host of exchange programs that have been geared towards providing current and emerging leaders from Russia and Eurasia with the experience and skills necessary to help build democratic infrastructures and market economies in their societies.

The goals of the FREEDOM Support Exchange (FSA) Programs are: (1) to provide opportunities for citizens of Russia and Eurasia 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 Russia and Eurasia with specialized skills and practical experience needed to develop and support free enterprise and democratic governance, and (3) to build sustainable personal and institutional linkages between the United States and Russia and Eurasia that will facilitate trade, investment, technology transfer, and cooperation on global issues of mutual concern.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (American Citizens, Regional Stability, International Crime and Drugs, Weapons of Mass Destruction, Counterterrorism, Homeland Security); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights, Humanitarian Response); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$0	$928,746	$928,746

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

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

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

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Fulbright Program

The J. William Fulbright Educational Exchange Program was established in 1946, in the aftermath of World War II, and has become an integral part of U.S. bilateral relations with some 150 countries. The Fulbright Program remains our country's premier vehicle for intellectual engagement with the rest of the world. With policy guidance from the Presidentially-appointed J. William Fulbright Foreign Scholarship Board, the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs plans and administers the Fulbright Program in cooperation with the bilateral Fulbright commissions and foundations operating in 50 countries, private cooperating agencies, the U.S. academic community, NGOs, U.S. diplomatic missions, foreign governments, and educational institutions. Cooperating private institutions play a critical role in the administration of the program and help secure private sector collaboration and financial support.

Fulbright Academic Exchanges include Fulbright Students, Fulbright Scholars, Fulbright Teachers, and the Hubert H. Humphrey Fellowship Program. The Fulbright Program annually awards about 6,000 fellowships and scholarships to U.S. and foreign graduate students, university professors and professionals, and secondary school teachers to study, lecture, teach, or conduct research abroad and in the United States.

The Fulbright Program is noted for its binationalism. The program is meant to support bilateral priorities and host governments to join with the United States in shaping goals and contributing to the costs of the program. In many countries, the support of the host government equals or exceeds the U.S. financial contribution. Consequently, the Fulbright Program generates nearly half of its gross support through private sector and NGO partnerships and cost-sharing by foreign governments and other USG agencies. The long-term Bureau goal is to achieve parity of contributions from all foreign governments.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights, Humanitarian Response); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$202,453,156	$886,513	$203,339,669

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
$52,974,183	$60,166,870	$15,190,110	$0	$128,331,163

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
3,300	5,044	8,344

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

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Global Educational Programs

The Educational Information and Resources Branch (ECA/A/S) is a branch of the Office of Global Educational Programs under Academic Programs within the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs. Programs administered and funded by the Educational Information and Resources Branch develop, support, and strengthen the professional infrastructure for educational exchanges between the United States and other countries. Through its support of research and data collection on international educational exchanges, the Branch also contributes to the increasingly important public policy debate on such issues as the involvement of foreign scholars in academic research and teaching and the importance of American students studying overseas.

The professional exchanges infrastructure, which includes overseas educational advisers and U.S. professionals working in international education, enhances the ability of the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs to conduct government-sponsored academic exchanges, provides assistance to international students and scholars interested in studying in the United States, and bolsters U.S. study abroad programs. The Branch's programs are designed to help participants in educational exchange at every academic level, whether publicly or privately financed, receive professional assistance that will lead to an appropriate, positive international educational experience.

More specifically, the Educational Information and Resources Branch promotes the international exchange of students and scholars by providing support for a network of educational advising centers located in nearly every country of the world. Collectively known as EducationUSA advising centers, these centers promote study in the United States.

The Office of English Language Programs promotes and supports English language programs sponsored by U.S. embassies and host country institutions to improve the teaching and learning of English. State Department English Language Officers are posted at 16 embassies to assist with these programs. The Washington office manages the English Language Fellows Program, which places about 104 teachers and teacher-trainers around the world each year, sponsors U.S. academics as English Language Specialists to conduct four- to six-week programs for English teaching professionals, and supervises the English ACCESS Microscholarship program, which provides English language instruction and an American-style classroom experience to non-elite Muslim young people. The office also publishes teaching materials and a quarterly journal for English teaching professionals.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$24,123,705	$5,493	$24,129,198

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
$0	$0	$730,000	$0	$730,000

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
263	6,734	6,997

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

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International Visitor Leadership Program

The International Visitor Leadership Program brings approximately 4,000 participants to the United States from all over the world each year to meet and confer with their professional counterparts and to experience America firsthand.

International Visitors are current or potential leaders in government, politics, the media, education, NGOs, and other fields, selected by American Embassy officials overseas in support of U.S. foreign policy priorities as articulated in the Mission Performance Plan. Programs are designed to address issues ranging from international security, democracy, governance, and the rule of law and civil society, to trade, economic development, the environment, HIV/AIDS, diversity and tolerance, international crime, trafficking in humans, freedom of the press, and the arts. More than 290 current and former heads of state, 2,000 cabinet-level ministers, and many other distinguished world leaders in government and the private sector have participated in the International Visitor Leadership Program.

The program is conducted in cooperation with a number of nonprofit organizations operating under cooperative agreements with the Department of State. The program also relies on the commitment and skills of over 95 community-based organizations across the country. They represent a wide range of institutions and expertise from universities to World Affairs Councils to all-volunteer organizations. Known collectively as Councils for International Visitors (CIVs), these organizations are associated under the umbrella organization of the National Council of International Visitors located in Washington, D.C.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability, International Crime and Drugs, Weapons of Mass Destruction, Counterterrorism, Homeland Security); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights, Humanitarian Response); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$73,143,363	$0	$73,143,363

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
$652,720	$0	$19,017,000	$0	$19,669,720

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	4,353	4,353

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

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Other Appropriations Programs

Other Appropriations Programs are a collection of separately appropriated exchange programs. They include the East-West Center, the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships Program, and the Israeli-Arab Scholarship Program.

The East-West Center is a national and regional educational and research institution located in Honolulu, Hawaii. Congress established it in 1960 "to promote better relations and understanding between the United States and the nations of Asia and the Pacific through cooperative study, training, and research." To support this mission, the Center's programs focus around a specific institutional goal: "to help achieve a peaceful, prosperous, and just Asia-Pacific community of fully committed partner nations." Research, dialogue, educational activities, and public outreach incorporate both the Center's mission and programmatic focus of building an Asia-Pacific community.

The Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships (EEF) Program, created in 1953 to honor President Dwight D. Eisenhower, promotes international understanding and productivity through the exchange of information, ideas, and perspectives among emerging leaders throughout the world. The Eisenhower Fellowship Act of 1990 authorized a permanent endowment for the program and established a trust fund. The 1992 Appropriations Act provided $5 million to establish the endowment and to appropriate the interest and earnings to Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships, Inc. In 1995, the Appropriations Act made an additional payment of $2.5 million to the endowment. In nominating candidates for this program, eminent citizens select individuals from their countries whom they believe will have considerable impact on their communities.

The Israeli-Arab Scholarship Program is funded by an interest-paying, Congressionally-mandated endowment established in 1991. The program provides highly qualified Arab citizens of Israel with opportunities to pursue graduate education in the United States, while experiencing American society and culture. Students are selected through a merit-based competition administered by the Public Affairs Section of the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv. The program is a multi-year activity.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security; Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights, Humanitarian Response); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$19,553,391	$5,174,000	$24,727,391

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
$443,000	$5,028,037	$924,954	$557,000	$6,952,991

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
86	944	1,030

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

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Special Academic Exchange Programs

Special Academic Programs are exchanges mandated by Congress to fulfill the goals of the Fulbright-Hays Act in specific ways or in specific parts of the world. These programs include the Edmund S. Muskie Fellowship Program; the American Overseas Research Center programs; the South Pacific, East Timor, and Tibet special exchanges; and the Disability Exchange Clearinghouse.

The Edmund S. Muskie Fellowship Program selects outstanding citizens from Eurasia to receive scholarships for master's degree work in business administration, economics, public policy, education, journalism, library science, and environmental studies. Fellows return home after the conclusion of the M.A. degree to pursue careers in government, the private sector, and the NGO community.

ECA supports American Overseas Research Centers (AORCs) through a grant to the Council of American Overseas Research Centers. This grant provides support for graduate and postgraduate study by U.S. scholars at these centers.

Special exchanges for the South Pacific, East Timor, and Tibet provide scholarships for undergraduate and graduate exchanges at U.S. universities.

The Disability Exchange Clearinghouse was developed through a cooperative agreement with Mobility International USA to help ensure that international exchange opportunities are promoted among individuals with disabilities.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$32,509,996	$1,068,357	$33,578,353

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
$0	$3,615,066	$443,760	$0	$4,058,826

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
1,065	654	1,719

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

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Special Professional and Cultural Exchange Programs

Special Professional and Cultural Exchanges expose citizens of other countries to American policy, values, and systems and allow Americans to share their expertise and to broaden U.S. society's participation in global issues and events. Themes address policy goals, bilateral and regional objectives of U.S. missions, and the concerns of Congress.

Special Professional and Cultural Programs are those programs of special interest to the Congress. The Congress-Bundestag Youth Exchange Program, for example, is an official exchange program of the governments of the United States and Germany. Since FY 1983, both national legislatures have provided funding to enable the participation of more than 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, and the National Youth Science Camp of the Americas.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability, Counterterrorism); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights, Humanitarian Response); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$7,627,107	$0	$7,627,107

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
$3,700,000	$1,284,878	$0	$0	$4,984,878

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
377	533	910

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

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Support for East European Democracy Exchanges

The primary goal of the Support for East European Democracy (SEED) Act of 1989 is to promote democratic and free market transitions in the former communist countries of Central and Eastern Europe, enabling them to overcome their past and become reliable, productive members of the Euro-Atlantic community of Western democracies. ECA administered a host of programs geared towards meeting this mandate.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability, International Crime and Drugs); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$0	$1,684,026	$1,684,026

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
$0	$32,994	$0	$0	$32,994

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
15	150	165

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

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Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs

The Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs is responsible for advising the Secretary of State regarding countries within the region, and guiding the operation of U.S. diplomatic establishments in the countries of the region while implementing foreign policy throughout Europe and Eurasia.

Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs

Post-generated exchange and training programs in the European and Eurasian region consist of a variety of exchanges, seminars, training programs, master classes, and conferences that promote U.S. interests on issues such as national security, mutual understanding, regional stability, NATO enlargement, strengthening democracy, human rights, civil society, economic prosperity, the war on terrorism, and nonproliferation.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (American Citizens, Regional Stability, International Crime and Drugs, Weapons of Mass Destruction, Counterterrorism, Homeland Security); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights, Humanitarian Response); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs); Strengthen Diplomatic and Program Capabilities (Management and Organizational Excellence)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$20,160,030	$327,334	$20,487,364

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
$6,810,662	$0	$585,403	$0	$7,396,065

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
6,125	82,677	88,802

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

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Bureau of Intelligence and Research

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

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

The 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 East European Democracy programs. The program also brings policy-relevant expertise to the service of the U.S. Government.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability, International Crime and Drugs, Weapons of Mass Destruction, Counterterrorism); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights, Humanitarian Response); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$3,560,000	$0	$3,560,000

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
205	205	410

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

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Bureau of International Information Programs

The Bureau of International Information Programs (IIP) is the principal international strategic communications service for the U.S. foreign affairs community. IIP designs, develops, and implements a wide variety of strategic public diplomacy initiatives and strategic communications programs, using Internet and print publications, traveling and electronically transmitted speaker programs, and information resource services.

U.S. Speaker/Specialist Programs

The Bureau of International Information Programs is the principal U.S. Government organization responsible for informing and influencing international audiences about U.S. policy and American society. Through the U.S. Speaker/Specialist Programs, IIP recruits speakers and specialists from both the public and private sectors to speak and to serve as consultants, or to conduct workshops and seminars for professional audiences, on such topics as international security, trade policy, democracy, issues of civil society, education, free and fair elections, the environment, the rule of law, and the free press. Annually, IIP programs recruit over a thousand U.S. speakers/specialists to discuss with foreign audiences issues that have been identified by U.S. embassies. While most speakers travel abroad to a foreign country for multiday programs, others participate electronically via digital videoconferencing (a two-way electronic, and/or audio and visual link), and teleconferencing (a two-way telephone conversation).

The program operates on the principle that a free society is its own best witness. Selected from among the best in their fields and representing the broad range of informed opinion within the United States, participants express their own views as experts in foreign policy, government, economics, business, education, humanities, science and technology, law, and other fields. One speaker may be programmed in multiple countries and on several topics.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (American Citizens, Regional Stability, International Crime and Drugs, Weapons of Mass Destruction, Counterterrorism, Homeland Security); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights, Humanitarian Response); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$4,892,301	$1,133,249	$6,025,550

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
1,131	0	1,131

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

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Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs

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

International Demand Reduction Training and Technical Assistance

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

The INL Demand Reduction program is at the forefront in confronting major Administration priorities such as the global methamphetamine epidemic, drug-related HIV/AIDS, and transnational gangs and drug-related violence, and is a vital prevention component to the War on Terror. Independent, science-based outcome evaluations have documented the program's success in achieving goals outlined in the President's National Drug Control Strategy (significantly reducing drug use and related crime and violence that threatens our national interests and hinders the development of emerging democracies), in addition to the Department's strategic goals. INL's demand reduction efforts in Afghanistan and Indonesia resulted in the establishment of drug prevention outreach centers in 25 provinces of Afghanistan and issuance of major fatwas and resolutions (by leading Islamic clerics and organizations) that lend strong support to U.S. policies/programs designed to reduce drug production, trafficking, abuse, and crime/terrorism. The success of INL-funded women's treatment training initiatives is supported by independent science-based outcome evaluations of INL drug treatment training in Thailand and Colombia that reduced hard-core drug use of female addicts from 92 percent to 10 percent and 55 percent to 36 percent, respectively. A treatment model in Brazil created by INL in FY 2007 represents the only known instance where a developing country has a program for addicted women and their children.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (International Crime and Drugs, Counterterrorism); Peace and Security - Counternarcotics

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
59	38,250	38,309

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

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Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs

The Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs helps to guide the operation of the U.S. diplomatic missions within the countries of the region. The Bureau works closely with U.S. embassies and consulates overseas and with foreign embassies in Washington, D.C.

Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs

Post-generated exchange and training programs in the Near East consist of a variety of exchanges, seminars, training programs, and conferences that address various policy challenges, including building a unified, stable, and prosperous region, and supporting economic, educational, and political reform.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security; Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights, Humanitarian Response); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$320,010	$684,587	$1,004,597

Non-USG Funding:

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

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
85	2,932	3,017

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

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Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs

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

Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs

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

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability, International Crime and Drugs, Weapons of Mass Destruction, Counterterrorism, Homeland Security); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights, Humanitarian Response); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs); Strengthen Diplomatic and Program Capabilities

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$273,204	$28,320	$301,524

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
$2,350	$14,700	$26,739	$1,825	$45,614

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
66	7,749	7,815

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

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Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs

The Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs is responsible for managing and promoting U.S. interests in the region by supporting democracy, trade, and sustainable economic development, and fostering cooperation on issues such as drug trafficking and crime, poverty reduction, and environmental protection.

The Bureau works with its partners in the Americas to generate broad-based growth through freer trade and sound economic policies, to invest in the well-being of people from all walks of life, and to make democracy serve every citizen more effectively and justly.

The Bureau strives to strengthen an inter-American community formed by:

-- Economic partners that are democratic, stable, and prosperous.
-- Friendly neighbors that help secure our borders against terrorism and illegal drugs.
-- Nations that work together in the world to advance shared political and economic values.

Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs

Post-generated programs in the Western Hemisphere region consist of a variety of exchanges, seminars, workshops, and conferences that promote the consolidation of democracy, prosperity, the investment in people, and the protection of the democratic state.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability, International Crime and Drugs, Counterterrorism, Homeland Security); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$5,467,769	$424,546	$5,892,314

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
$605,400	$99,633	$0	$0	$705,033

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
1,646	72,444	74,090

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

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FY 2007 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
$2,532,913	$1,845,873	$687,040	$2,368,141†	$23,445†	$422,703†	$198,983†	$5,546,185†	5,489

Total number of participants includes some, but not all, of the organization's in-country training participants.
†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

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The Department of Transportation (DOT) is a Cabinet-level executive department commissioned to serve the United States by ensuring a fast, safe, efficient, accessible, and secure transportation system that meets vital national interests and enhances the quality of life of the American people, today and into the future. Leadership of the DOT is provided by the Secretary of Transportation, who is the principal adviser to the President in all matters relating to federal transportation programs.

The DOT includes the Office of the Secretary (OST) and ten individual operating administrations: the Federal Aviation Administration, the Federal Highway Administration, the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration, the Federal Railroad Administration, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, the Federal Transit Administration, the Maritime Administration, the Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation, the Research and Innovative Technology Administration (which includes the Volpe Center, Bureau of Transportation Statistics, and Transportation Safety Institute), and the Surface Transportation Board.

A number of the Department's operating administrations, along with the OST Office of International Transportation and Trade, are engaged in international cooperation, training, and exchange activities. This office also oversees the formulation of international and national transportation policy. The U.S. transportation system is a key enabling factor that has helped to facilitate freer trade, promote economic efficiency, accelerate global economic growth, increase greater cultural exchange, and expand democracy around the world. For these reasons, "Global Connectivity" is one of the key strategic objectives for the Department in its 2003-2008 Strategic Plan that includes mechanisms for the implementation of technical assistance and training programs around the world.

The Department's international training and technical exchange programs in areas such as promoting regional air traffic control centers, road construction and maintenance, internships, need-based classroom courses, intercity transport, scanning tours and international workshops have proven to be vitally important to U.S. interests abroad as well as mutually beneficial to our foreign transport partners.

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

FAA International Visitors Program

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

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (American Citizens, Counterterrorism); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues); Promote International Understanding; Operation of Safe, Secure, and Efficient International Airspace

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	1,778	1,778

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

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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 or government-to-private organization contracts, 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.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (American Citizens, Homeland Security); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues); Operation of Safe, Secure, and Efficient International Airspace

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$225,746	$112,040	$337,786

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
$960,815	$17,700	$231,309	$195,483	$1,405,307

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
58	850	908

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

******

Federal Highway Administration

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

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 exchange information and discuss technical issues with lab managers.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs); Strengthen Diplomatic and Program Capabilities (Management and Organizational Excellence); Advancement of Science

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	131	131

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

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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, which serves as a means for identifying, assessing, and importing foreign highway technologies and practices that can be cost-effectively adapted to U.S. federal, state, and local highway programs. Ultimately, the goal of the program is to provide better, safer, and more environmentally sound roads for the American public by implementing the best practices developed abroad. Scanning team reviews involve teams of specialists in a particular discipline that are dispatched to consult with foreign counterparts in selected advanced developed countries. Participants usually represent the FHWA, state highway departments, local governments, and, where appropriate, transportation trade and research groups, the private sector, and academia. Scanning team reviews are conducted in cooperation with the American Association of State Highway Transportation Officials (AASHTO), the Transportation Research Board (TRB), and the National Cooperative Highway Research Program (NCHRP) Panel 20-36. Since the program was launched in 1990, approximately 70 reviews have been completed.

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

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

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues); Promote International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$1,523,756	$0	$1,523,756

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
$1,231,536	$5,745	$10,000	$3,500	$1,250,781

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
305	1,572	1,877

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

******

National Highway Institute International Training Program

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

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security; Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Humanitarian Response); Transportation of People and Goods/Improved Mobility of Defense Forces

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$54,000	$0	$54,000

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
$50,000	$0	$0	$0	$50,000

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
3	40	43

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

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Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration

The Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA) was established as a separate administration within the Department on January 1, 2000, pursuant to the Motor Carrier Safety Improvement Act of 1999. Its primary mission is to reduce crashes, injuries, and fatalities involving large trucks and buses. Headquartered in Washington, D.C., FMCSA employs more than 1,000 individuals nationwide and works to improve bus and truck safety and save lives.

Drug Interdiction Assistance Program

The Drug Interdiction Assistance Program (DIAP) is a specialized unit of the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration. Established in 1988, the program assists law enforcement officials in the detection and apprehension of transporters and users of illicit drugs relating to commercial motor vehicles. Program focus includes the development and distribution of techniques to rapidly identify in-transit commercial drivers and vehicles involved in criminal activity.

The mission of DIAP is based on and delivered through

-- Support of investigative/informational requests.
-- Support of transportation security initiatives.
-- Integration of effective technology.
-- Highway drug interdiction training.
-- Use of discretionary funding.
-- Providing technical assistance.

Since inception, members of the DIAP team have trained over 105,000 federal, state, and local officials in commercial vehicle drug and criminal interdiction tactics and techniques. Illicit drug seizures and criminal apprehensions routinely increase dramatically after training.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (International Crime and Drugs, Counterterrorism, Homeland Security); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues); Promote International Understanding

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
4	309	313

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

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Federal Railroad Administration

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

FRA International Visitors Program and International Activities

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

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Counterterrorism); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security); Promote International Understanding

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
37	121	158

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

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Maritime Administration

The Maritime Administration's overall mission is to promote the development and maintenance of an adequate and well-balanced United States merchant marine, sufficient to carry the nation's domestic waterborne commerce and a substantial portion of its waterborne foreign commerce, and capable of serving as a naval and military auxiliary in time of war or national emergency.

United States Merchant Marine Academy Programs

The United States Merchant Marine Academy (USMMA) educates professional officers and leaders who are dedicated to serving the economic and national defense interests of the United States in our armed forces and merchant marine, and who will contribute to an intermodal transportation system that effectively ties America together. The Academy also opens its courses to qualified foreign students. Foreign students attending the Academy are funded entirely from personal resources or by foreign governments. The government of Panama, through the Instituto para la Formacion y Aprovechamiento de Recursos Humanos (IFARHU), provides Panamanian students with loans to facilitate their attendance at the Academy. These loans may be forgiven if students achieve high academic recognition in their education/training program at the Academy, or if the Panamanian government determines they meet other conditions that warrant forgiveness of the loans.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security); Promote International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$9,287	$0	$9,287

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
$125,790	$0	$176,394	$0	$302,184

Participant Totals:

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

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

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USMMA Global Maritime and Transportation School

The Global Maritime and Transportation School (GMATS) at the United States Merchant Marine Academy is the professional education and training arm of the U.S. Maritime Administration. GMATS offers leading edge programs that benefit professionals from the public- and private-sector maritime and transportation industry. Through its education, training, and research initiatives, GMATS is dedicated to optimizing America's economic and strategic intermodal transportation system and its global transportation interests. Further, GMATS seeks to encourage worldwide trade by providing mariners and international transportation and business professionals with the requisite skills needed to operate intermodal transportation systems in the worldwide economy that are safe, efficient, and environmentally compliant.

GMATS international activities fall into four broad categories: (1) development and delivery of customized education and training (including train-the-trainer) programs, (2) technical assistance, including maritime education and training, and maritime operations, intermodal systems, and transportation security, (3) hosting U.S. study tours for foreign transportation officials through the State Department's International Visitor Leadership Program, and (4) facilitating study tours for U.S. professionals overseas.

GMATS is a fee-for-service organization. Revenues to operate GMATS are generated through reimbursable and interagency agreements, contracts, Memoranda of Agreement/Memoranda of Understanding, tuition, and lodging fees.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (International Crime and Drugs, Counterterrorism, Homeland Security); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues); Promote International Understanding; Advancement of Nautical, Marine, and Marine Engineering Sciences; Maritime Safety and Security

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
$0	$0	$5,000	$0	$5,000

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
4	2	6

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

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National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

The primary mission of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) is to save lives and prevent injuries or economic losses resulting from road crashes. NHTSA's programs focus on two areas: (1) design and construction of vehicles and equipment, which includes developing and issuing regulations that improve the safety of motor vehicles and passengers, and (2) behavioral issues, with a specific focus on best practices for drivers, passengers, pedestrians, and other road users.

NHTSA International Activities

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration has limited authority in the international affairs arena, and therefore does not have a formal international program. The only international activity that is supported by Congress through appropriations is travel to attend meetings related to global harmonization of vehicle safety standards. NHTSA does not have the authority to provide any technical assistance to a foreign country. In some very specific and unique instances, NHTSA has provided its expertise to foreign countries under the authority of the Secretary of Transportation or another federal agency of the U.S. Government. More often, NHTSA entertains requests from domestic and foreign entities, both governmental and private, to give briefings at its headquarters on its traffic safety, research, and regulatory programs.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security); Promote International Understanding

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	66	66

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

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Office of the Secretary, Office of International Transportation and Trade

The Office of International Transportation and Trade provides leadership and coordination on a wide range of international transportation and trade policies. The Office's varied activities support the Department's Global Connectivity Strategic Plan objective by helping to ensure that the United States maintains a transportation system that is international in reach and a transportation industry that is competitive in global markets.

Highlighting one of the many accomplishments under the Global Connectivity Strategic Plan is the work being undertaken in the Iraq Reconstruction efforts. Since May 2003 more than 45 individuals with varying backgrounds from different modal administrations have persevered under challenging conditions in Iraq. These committed volunteers provide executive leadership and direction in the promotion and development of Iraq's transportation systems. Our departmental personnel, led by the Office of the Transportation Attache in the U.S. Embassy, work to improve core functions of the government of Iraq so as to hasten the transition to Iraqi self-sufficiency. As subject matter experts, they work closely with the Iraqi Minister of Transportation and the Minister of Construction and Housing to coordinate Ministerial capacity building, as well as sustainment of funds for operations/maintenance and oversight of the $600 million transportation piece of the Iraq Reconstruction Relief Fund.

Safe Skies for Africa Program

The Safe Skies for Africa Initiative, launched in 1998, assists African nations in improving their air navigation services, aviation safety, and airport security. Under the auspices of the program, nearly 400 participants have received training. Participants are typically from Angola, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Djibouti (as a special category country), Kenya, Mali, Namibia, Tanzania, and Uganda. The U.S. Government acts as a technical adviser and facilitator of actions to be taken by African states, with assistance from the private sector, regional institutions, and international civil aviation organizations.

Training activities occur at the Federal Aviation Administration Academy in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, and on the African continent. When training is conducted in the United States, lodging, tuition, and travel costs were included. When training is conducted in-country, the participants' travel costs are paid by the countries receiving the training.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (American Citizens, International Crime and Drugs, Counterterrorism, Homeland Security); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security)

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
16	74	90

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

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Research and Innovative Technology Administration

The Research and Innovative Technology Administration (RITA) coordinates the Department's research programs and is charged with advancing the deployment of cross-cutting technologies to improve America's transportation system. As directed by Congress in its founding legislation, RITA leads DOT in

-- Coordinating, facilitating, and reviewing the Department's research and development programs and activities.
-- Advancing innovative technologies, including intelligent transportation systems.
-- Performing comprehensive transportation statistics research, analysis, and reporting.
-- Providing education and training in transportation and transportation-related fields.

Transportation Information Exchanges

In the international area, the Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS) collects, analyzes, and disseminates data and information on U.S. international trade and travel and global transportation issues, and conducts international exchanges and collaboration activities within the Department with other statistical and transportation agencies, and with other international organizations. These activities support the DOT global connectivity strategic goal; specifically, the North American Transportation Statistics Interchange supports the Global Connectivity Strategic Objective. BTS is identified as the lead agency for the North American Transportation Statistics Interchange in the Department of Transportation Strategic Plan 2003-2008.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs); Strengthen Diplomatic and Program Capabilities; Direct Link to the Security and Prosperity Partnership (SPP) for North America

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$33,084	$0	$33,084

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
17	76	93

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

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FY 2007 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
$456,749	$442,874	$13,875	$0†	$0†	$0†	$5,534†	$462,283†	605

Total number of participants includes those who crossed international borders AND those who were trained in-country.
†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Public Information
1500 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20220
www.treas.gov • 202-622-2960

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

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Internal Revenue Service

The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) is responsible for administering and enforcing 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.

IRS International Visitors Programs

The International Visitors Program (IVP) provides a central coordination point for visitation and/or information requests from foreign tax and related government officials. These are designed as short, targeted visits with IRS personnel expert in various technical areas, and are primarily conducted in the Washington, D.C., area. All direct costs are borne by the attendees.

IVP coordinates the identification of subject matter experts who present technical training/information at events organized overseas by international organizations such as Inter-American Center for Tax Administration (CIAT), Intra-European Organization of Tax Administration (IOTA), and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

In FY 2007, IVP organized approximately 63 international visitors programs for participants from more than 30 countries. IVP also provided subject matter experts for one CIAT and 11 OECD events for foreign participants. The events covered a wide range of topics including Management of Large Taxpayer Units, Treaty Issues, Exchange of Information, International Tax Evasion/Avoidance, Auditing of Multinational Entities, and Transfer Pricing Guidelines.

The IRS Tax Assistance Advisory Services, which used to provide the bulk of in-country assistance to foreign taxing authorities, was disbanded and its duties are now part of the Treasury Department's Office of Technical Assistance.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (International Crime and Drugs); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security); Strengthen Diplomatic and Program Capabilities (Management and Organizational Excellence)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$112,480	$0	$112,480

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
193	324	517

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

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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 Program are to:

-- Establish, build, and maintain relationships with foreign supervisory organizations.
-- Provide a platform for the OCC to present its supervisory views and philosophies to the international supervisory community.
-- Enhance the global reputation of the OCC.
-- Enhance foreign supervisory organizations' knowledge, supervisory practices, and compliance with international standards and best practices.

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.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (International Crime and Drugs, Counterterrorism, Homeland Security); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security); Safety and Soundness of Global Banking System

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$330,394	$13,875	$344,269

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
$0	$0	$0	$5,534	$5,534

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
11	77	88

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

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FY 2007 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
$0	$0	$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	$0	1,592

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

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Office of Management Operations
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20460
www.epa.gov • 202-564-6613

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) strives to ensure that all Americans, from communities, individuals, and businesses to state, local, and tribal governments, be protected from significant risks to human health and the environment. The Agency's mission is to make communities and ecosystems diverse, sustainable, and economically productive by safeguarding the natural environment, using the best available science and technologies.

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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. The following legislation and international agreements support these operations: Clean Water Act, Clean Air Act, North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation, Pollution Prevention Act, Toxic Substances Control Act, 1989 U.S./U.S.S.R. Agreement on Pollution, World Trade Organization Agreement, and the North American Free Trade Agreement.

EPA provides coordination and facilitation services for its International Visitors Program (IVP). The International Visitors Program arranges appointments at EPA for international visitors from all countries. The IVP operates within the Office of International Activities and typically hosts 2,000 to 3,000 visitors annually (2-3 groups per day). No U.S. Government funds are expended. Foreign and private sources that fund costs associated with international visitors

are not tracked.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues)

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	1,592	1,592

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

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FY 2007 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
$0	$0	$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	$0	527

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

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

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

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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FCC International Visitors Program

The FCC's International Visitors Program (IVP) is part of the Strategic Analysis and Negotiations Division of the International Bureau. The International Bureau, established in October 1994, handles all international communications and satellite programs and policies. The Bureau also has the principal representational role on behalf of the FCC at international conferences, meetings, and negotiations. The Telecommunications Division is responsible for developing, recommending, and administering policy, rules, and procedures for the authorization and regulation of international telecommunications facilities and services.

The IVP enables foreign delegations to interact in informal discussions with FCC personnel who provide legal, technical, and economic perspectives on a wide range of communications issues involving broadcasting, cablecasting, and telecommunications. Among the issues discussed during IVP briefings are the FCC's organizational structure, its multiple roles as an independent regulatory agency (including licensing, enforcement, and rule making procedures), and its statutory powers, regulations, and current proceedings. Such interdisciplinary exchanges are intended to benefit all parties who have a unique opportunity to gain insight into each others' regulatory agencies, policies, and procedures. These meetings are increasingly important as telecommunications networks become global in scope and as many countries seek to modify their regulatory approaches to foster privatization and competition in the telecommunications marketplace. IVP briefings assist in this process by providing delegations with an opportunity to examine firsthand the U.S. regulatory model as one possible approach. Furthermore, IVP briefings provide useful opportunities for exchanging information and perspectives as the U.S.

Government and other governments negotiate international agreements to reflect these marketplaces and regulatory changes. The FCC does not keep track of international visitors' sources of funding. FCC program partner organizations include the U.S. Agency for International Development, the U.S. Trade and Development Agency, and the World Bank.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security); Communications Services

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	527	527

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

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FY 2007 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
$180,000	$0	$180,000	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	$180,000	433

Total number of participants includes those who crossed international borders AND those who were trained in-country.
Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

550 17th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20429
www.fdic.gov • 202-736-0000

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) promotes and preserves public confidence in U.S. financial institutions by insuring bank and thrift deposits up to the legal limit of $100,000; by periodically examining State-chartered banks that are not members of the Federal Reserve System for safety and soundness as well as compliance with consumer protection laws; and by liquidating assets of failed institutions to reimburse the insurance funds for the cost of failures. FDIC does not operate on funds appropriated through Congress. Its income is derived from insurance premiums on deposits held by insured banks and savings associations and from interest on the required investment of the premiums in U.S. Government securities. It also has authority to borrow from the Department of the Treasury up to $30 billion for insurance purposes.

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FDIC International Programs

The FDIC mission statement focuses on the role of the FDIC in maintaining stability and public confidence in the nation's banking system and promotes the safety and soundness of insured depository institutions by addressing the risks to the deposit insurance funds.

The FDIC's International Programs include the Technical Assistance Program, the Visitors and Information Program, the Examiner Training Program, and participation in international organizations related to bank supervision and deposit insurance.

The Technical Assistance Program provides on-site training, expert consultation, and examination and resolutions assistance to foreign bank supervisory authorities, foreign central banks, and other foreign government agencies in order to enhance the development of foreign banking systems, deposit insurance programs, and bank supervisory mechanisms and to promote the exchange of information between the United States and other countries.

Requests for technical assistance must originate from (1) an official source (such as a chairman or director of a central bank), (2) an international body, (3) a U.S. Government office, or (4) a nonprofit organization. Generally, the FDIC will not provide technical assistance to a commercial entity, an individual, or an organization seeking help for a

specific commercial project or contract. FDIC is reimbursed for costs incurred in providing international technical assistance.

The Visitors and Information Program coordinates FDIC staff and resources in meeting with foreign visitors and providing requested information to make the most effective use of FDIC resources and to provide a quality learning experience for the visitor. The FDIC fulfills requests for meetings and information to the extent that resources are available. The requests should also promote U.S. interests, enhance foreign banking systems and supervisory mechanisms, or develop relationships with foreign counterparts. Criteria for acceptance are the same as for the Technical Assistance Program. Most visits occur on FDIC premises.

The Examiner Training Program provides appropriate, constructive assistance and technical training to countries that are committed to developing and maintaining a highly-skilled examiner workforce. FDIC's Corporate University sponsors requests from foreign central banks and supervisory authorities to send participants to specified FDIC examiner training schools held at the Seidman Center in Arlington, Virginia. Students are charged tuition and lodging fees. Costs are reviewed annually and are specified in the solicitation materials.

The FDIC fosters improved relationships with international financial associations in order to provide leadership and guidance in the global banking, deposit insurance, and financial services. This involves assuming leadership positions in international financial associations and both attending and conducting international conferences on emerging issues.

The FDIC increased its global outreach during FY 2007. Technical assistance missions were diverse and well-received by beneficiaries. The FDIC provided technical assistance to central banks, bank supervisors, and deposit insurers in 10 countries. These missions included assignments with the Association of Supervisors of Banks of the Americas, the Financial Services Volunteer Corps, and the International Monetary Fund.

The FDIC continued working with the U.S. State Department to combat money laundering and the global flow of terrorist funds. The FDIC hosted three anti-money laundering training events with participation from 12 countries and 56 participants. In addition, participation by foreign bank supervisors attending the Corporate University examiner training schools included 99 students from 9 countries attending one of the four core schools in the Risk Management Bank Supervision Curriculum.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security); Improving Banking Supervision; Improving Deposit Insurance Systems

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$0	$180,000	$180,000

Non-USG Funding:

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

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
19	414	433

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

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FY 2007 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
$5,866	$5,866	$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	$6,489	$12,355	251

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

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

999 E Street, NW
Washington, DC 20463
www.fec.gov • 202-694-1000

The Federal Election Commission (FEC) is an independent agency with jurisdiction in the administration and civil enforcement of laws regulating the acquisition and expenditure of campaign funds to ensure compliance by participants in the federal election campaign process. The FEC mission is to provide public disclosure of campaign finance activities and effect voluntary compliance by providing the public with information on the laws and regulations concerning campaign finance.

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FEC Invitations Program

The mission of the Federal Election Commission is to prevent corruption in the federal campaign process by administering, enforcing, and formulating policy with respect to federal campaign finance statutes. The FEC Invitations Program is an ongoing effort to coordinate requests for public appearances, meetings, and briefings by the Commissioners and Commission staff members.

The program accommodates requests for public appearances by FEC Commissioners and staff and coordinates interagency communications. International visitors hear briefings on federal campaign finance regulations, receive FEC publications, and tour the agency.

In FY 2007, the FEC hosted 248 international visitors from 61 countries. Overall, the highest number of visitors came from China (69), followed by Argentina (16). The majority of visitors were government representatives, media professionals, and university faculty and students. The FEC also sent Commissioners and senior staff to Ecuador, Ghana, and Nigeria to provide training and speak at international election conferences.

Strategic Objectives: Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$5,866	$0	$5,866

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	$6,489	$6,489

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
3	248	251

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

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FY 2007 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
$0	$0	$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	$0	699

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

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

888 First Street, NE
Washington, DC 20426
www.ferc.gov • 202-502-6088

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) oversees America's electric utilities, natural gas industry, hydroelectric projects, and oil pipeline transportation system. The Commission chooses regulatory approaches that foster competitive markets whenever possible, ensures access to reliable service at a reasonable price, and gives full and fair consideration to environmental and community impacts in assessing the public interest of energy projects.

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FERC International Visitors Program

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

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues)

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
49	650	699

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

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FY 2007 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
$0	$0	$0	$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	$0	30

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

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE BOARDS

Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. Federal Building
10 Causeway Street, Suite 178
Boston, MA 02222
www.boston.feb.gov • 617-565-6769

The Federal Executive Boards (FEBs) were established in 1961 by a Presidential Directive to improve coordination among federal activities and programs outside Washington. The need for effective coordination among the field activities of federal departments and agencies was then, and is still, very clear. Approximately 84 percent of all federal employees work outside the national capital area. Decisions affecting the expenditure of billions of dollars are made in the field. Federal programs have their impact largely through the actions of field representatives of the departments and agencies. In addition, federal officials outside Washington are the principal contacts of the federal government with the citizens of this country.

Per the Code of Federal Regulations, the Office of Personnel Management maintains oversight of FEBs nationwide. There are currently 28 FEBs located in cities that are major centers of federal activity. The Boards are located in the following metropolitan areas: Albuquerque-Santa Fe, Atlanta, Baltimore, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Dallas-Fort Worth, Denver, Detroit, Honolulu, Houston, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Miami, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Newark, New Orleans, New York City, Oklahoma City, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Portland, St. Louis, San Antonio, San Francisco, and Seattle. The "senior most" official of each executive branch federal agency in an FEB city is a member by virtue of the position.

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Leaders for Tomorrow Program

Created in 1994, the Leaders for Tomorrow Program is a unique partnership of the governments of Northern Ireland and Ireland, the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University, and the Greater Boston Federal Executive Board (GBFEB). The program brings mid-level public and private sector managers from the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland to Boston for a six-week program designed to enhance leadership skills and insight, enable public and private sectors to gain knowledge of each other's sector, encourage networking and benchmarking, and develop professional relationships.

During the six-week program, participants spend two weeks at the Kennedy School studying leadership via case

studies and guest lectures. Participants spend the remaining four weeks gaining practical experience by working alongside senior government officials representing federal, state, and local government agencies. The participants observe and study the organization's "leadership" via executive interviews and project work.

As a major sponsor of this program, the Greater Boston Federal Executive Board offers a range of services for both the project management and individual participants. The GBFEB markets the program to local federal agencies and obtains hosts; identifies appropriate placements for participants that will maximize their experiences; provides mentors for participants; and arranges site visits, special presentations, and meetings with professional counterparts.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Democracy and Human Rights); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs)

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	30	30

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

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FY 2007 DATA

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

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

FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

Office of the General Counsel
800 North Capitol Street, NW, Suite 1018
Washington, DC 20573
www.fmc.gov • 202-523-5740

The Federal Maritime Commission (FMC) was established as an independent regulatory agency in 1961. The Commission is composed of five Commissioners appointed for five-year terms by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. The President designates one Commissioner as Chairman, who is the chief executive and administrative officer of the agency.

The principal statutes or statutory provisions administered by the FMC are the Shipping Act of 1984; the Foreign Shipping Practices Act of 1988; section 19 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1920; and Public Law No. 89-777. All of these were amended and modified by the Ocean Shipping Reform Act of 1998.

The FMC's regulatory responsibilities are as follows:

-- Protecting shippers and carriers engaged in U.S. foreign commerce from restrictive or unfair foreign laws, regulations, or business practices that harm U.S. shipping interests or oceanborne trade.
-- Reviewing agreements between and among ocean common carriers and marine terminal operators to ensure that they do not have excessively anticompetitive effects.
-- Reviewing and maintaining filings of service contracts between ocean common carriers and shippers, and guarding against anticompetitive practices and other unfair prohibited acts.
-- Ensuring that common carriers' published rates and charges are just and reasonable and do not unfairly undercut their private competitors.
-- Issuing passenger vessel certificates evidencing financial responsibility of vessel owners or charterers to pay judgments for personal injury, death, or nonperformance of a voyage or cruise.
-- Licensing ocean transportation intermediaries and ensuring that they maintain bonds to protect the public from unqualified, insolvent, or dishonest companies.
-- Investigating the practices of common carriers, terminal operators, and ocean transportation intermediaries to ensure that they do not engage in practices prohibited by the Shipping Act of 1984 or other FMC-administered statutes.

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FMC International Visitor Briefings and International Activities

The Federal Maritime Commission does not have a formal international visitor program, but responds to requests for visits, training, and other expertise both through other executive agencies and from foreign governments directly. FMC shares its regulatory approach and lessons learned with professional counterparts from around the world. All international visitors to FMC are funded by their home governments, international organizations, or other USG programs. The Office of the General Counsel, which is primarily tasked with the international affairs functions of the agency, coordinates the visitor program.

In FY 2007, one FMC employee travelled to the United Kingdom to participate in the 2007 Containerisation International Conference.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security)

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

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

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

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FY 2007 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
$0	$0	$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	$10,000	$0	$10,000	699

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

FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

International and Dispute Resolution Services Division
2100 K Street, NW
Washington, DC 20427
www.fmcs.gov • 202-606-5445

The Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service (FMCS) assists labor and management in resolving disputes in collective bargaining contract negotiation through voluntary mediation and arbitration services; provides training to unions and management in cooperative processes to improve long-term relationships under the Labor Management Cooperation Act of 1978, including federal sector partnership training authorized by Executive Order 12871; provides alternative dispute resolution services and training to government agencies, including the facilitation of regulatory negotiations under the Administrative Dispute Resolution Act and the Negotiated Rulemaking Act of 1996; and awards competitive grants to joint labor-management committees to encourage innovative approaches to cooperative efforts.

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International Labor Conflict Management Program

An important goal of the International and Dispute Resolution Services Division is to strengthen democratic institutions by helping labor, management, and government professionals in foreign countries develop their capacity to engage in collective bargaining and other forms of labor-management cooperation. This goal is accomplished by providing training and mentoring to foreign professionals in mediation and various forms of workplace collaboration, as well as cooperation, on an institutional level. The program also furthers this goal by assisting stakeholders in foreign countries in the design of systems to permanently institutionalize such cooperation. In response to increasing requests from abroad for training in the application of FMCS' dispute resolution techniques beyond the labor-management context, FMCS has also provided training in conflict management to assist foreign governments and individuals in resolving inter-ethnic and other public-policy related disputes.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights, Humanitarian Response); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs)

FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	Not Tracked	$10,000	$0	$10,000

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
9	690	699

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

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FY 2007 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
$0	$0	$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	$0	5

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

FEDERAL RETIREMENT THRIFT INVESTMENT BOARD

1250 H Street, NW
Washington, DC 20005-3952
www.tsp.gov • 202-942-1600

The Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board is an independent federal agency established under the Federal Employees' Retirement System Act of 1986. The Agency is responsible for administering the Thrift Savings Plan (TSP), a federal government equivalent to 401(k) plans in the private sector. The Agency has established training activities for federal agency personnel and payroll representatives and it provides briefings, upon request, at federal agencies for their civilian employees and uniformed service members.

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International Visitor Activities

The Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board does not have a formal foreign delegation program. However, on an ad hoc basis, the Agency has become involved in providing insight into the implementation of government defined contribution plans to international groups visiting the United States, usually upon the request of other federal agencies who are directly involved in the activities of the visiting foreign delegation. Upon request and coordination, the foreign delegations, primarily consisting of government representatives, are escorted by the federal agency representative who is hosting the visit. When meeting with the delegation, Agency representatives distribute TSP materials, along with a handout describing the establishment of the TSP and the various program features. If requested, Agency representatives can provide a briefing to address the information contained in the handout. However, most foreign delegations are familiar with the concept of a defined contribution plan, so Agency representatives spend most of the meeting time answering specific questions delegation members may have regarding the statutory setup of the TSP, or providing insight on the coordinating efforts among other federal or private sector entities to implement and maintain the defined contribution plan.

The Agency meets with several delegations each fiscal year. Meetings last approximately 30 to 90 minutes, depending on the level of detail of the questions.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests; Strengthen Diplomatic and Program Capabilities (Management and Organizational Excellence); Providing Insight into the Implementation of Government Defined Contribution Plans

FEDERAL RETIREMENT THRIFT INVESTMENT BOARD

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

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

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

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FY 2007 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
$562,208	$0	$562,208	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	$562,208	369

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

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

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

The objective of the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) is to maintain competitive enterprise as the keystone of the American economic system and to prevent the free enterprise system from being fettered by monopoly or restraints on trade or corrupted by unfair or deceptive trade practices. The Commission is charged with keeping competition both free and fair.

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FTC International Programs

The Federal Trade Commission works with competition and consumer protection agencies around the world to promote cooperation and convergence toward best practices. The FTC has built a strong network of cooperative relationships with its counterparts abroad, and plays a lead role in key multilateral relationships.

In the competition area, the FTC works closely with foreign competition agencies on cases of mutual interest to promote sound and consistent analyses and outcomes. We also promote policy convergence both through bilateral relationships and international organizations such as the International Competition Network (ICN) and the Competition Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). The FTC co-chairs the ICN's unilateral conduct working group, heads its subgroup on merger negotiation and review, and co-chairs its work on finding ways to make technical assistance more effective. The FTC participates in negotiating bilateral antitrust cooperation agreements and competition chapters of U.S. Free Trade Agreements.

In the consumer protection area, the FTC works with foreign law enforcement agencies on investigations and cases that affect U.S. consumers. Through memoranda of understanding with consumer protection enforcement agencies in foreign countries, and through multilateral organizations such as the International Consumer Protection and Enforcement Network and the anti-spam London Action Plan, we engage in information-sharing and investigative cooperation for law enforcement actions. We also develop policies that promote consumer choice and encourage consumer confidence in the international marketplace, with a focus on e-commerce and emerging technologies, through international organizations such as the Committee on Consumer Policy of the OECD, the Working Party on

Information Security and Privacy of the OECD, the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Electronic Commerce Steering Group and its Data Privacy Subgroup, and the APEC Telecommunication and Information Working Group.

The FTC also actively assists developing countries in their transition to market-based economies and their development of competition and consumer protection agencies. It provides advice to such agencies and, in partnership with the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice, operates a technical assistance program.

In FY 2007, FTC did not receive any specific appropriations to conduct International Programs. However, FTC did receive funds through interagency agreements with other U.S. Government agencies for international technical assistance.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$0	$562,208	$562,208

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
239	130	369

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

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FY 2007 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
$0	$0	$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	$0	115

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

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Office of Intergovernmental Solutions, Office of Citizen Services and Communications
1800 F Street, NW
Washington, DC 20405
www.gsa.gov • 202-501-0291

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, Office of Citizen Services and Communications

Part of the mission of the Office of Intergovernmental Solutions (OIS) in GSA's Office of Citizen Services and Communications is to facilitate worldwide sharing of information and experiences regarding intergovernmental management and e-Government issues. In support of this mission, OIS plays a key role in three international programs: the Government Online International Network (GOL-IN: www.governments-online.org); the International Council for Information Technology in Government Administration (ICA: www.ica-it.org); and North American Day, the annual e-Government summit for Mexico, Canada, and the United States. OIS also hosts foreign visitors from countries around the world for short sessions with their U.S. Government counterparts in public administration. 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.

Strategic Objectives: Sharing Information Technology, e-Government, and Public Administration Experiences

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
68	47	115

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

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FY 2007 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
$0	$0	$0	$350,000	$0	$0	$25,000	$375,000	476

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

GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE

441 G Street, NW
Washington, DC 20548
www.gao.gov • 202-512-3000

The Government Accountability Office (GAO) studies the programs and expenditures of the federal government. GAO, commonly called the investigative arm of Congress or the Congressional watchdog, is an independent and nonpartisan federal agency. It studies how the federal government spends taxpayer dollars. GAO advises Congress and the heads of federal agencies about ways to make government more effective and responsive. GAO evaluates federal programs, audits federal expenditures, issues legal opinions, and, when reporting its findings to Congress, makes recommendations for action. Its work leads to laws and acts that aim to improve government operations.

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International Auditor Fellowship Program

The Government Accountability Office welcomes auditors from around the world as participants in the International Auditor Fellowship Program. This program represents one of the ways in which GAO plays a leading role in the international auditing community. The 16-week program, which is designed for middle- to senior-level managers, is designed to strengthen the ability of Supreme Audit Institutions (SAIs) to fulfill their missions and to enhance accountability and governance worldwide. Fellows participate in classroom training, on-the-job training, intergovernmental experience, and the development of strategies to implement change and transfer knowledge in their SAIs. Participants are nominated by their SAIs with the expectation that they will play leadership roles in their organizations when they return home.

The Fellowship Program consists of three major segments. The orientation sessions provide fellows with an opportunity to learn how GAO plans, manages, and communicates the results of its work, and fellows also share information about their own audit institutions. The second segment includes course work in the technical and managerial aspects of auditing and introduces fellows to the policies, procedures, and practices at GAO. Fellows explore a variety of audit techniques and approaches with an emphasis on performance auditing and the knowledge and skills required to complete this type of work. During the third and final phase, fellows begin to prepare for their return to their own audit offices. They participate in classes on developing training courses and delivering effective classroom presentations and formal briefings. Time is also devoted to studying techniques for introducing change,

and fellows prepare organizational strategy papers describing what they expect to accomplish as a result of their participation in the program.

As an extension of the training program provided during the International Auditor Fellowship Program, four- to five-week on-the-job training placements in headquarters and field offices are provided to selected fellows. Through this placement, fellows have an opportunity to observe the classroom lessons being put into practice by participating in a job assignment. As they work with the GAO staff, fellows have opportunities to observe interviews; attend meetings, Congressional hearings, and report conferences; and examine final reports. In addition, during on-the-job training placements to field offices, fellows will have an opportunity to compare and contrast field operations with those at headquarters and develop an understanding of the scope of the work done through the field offices.

Several former fellows have moved into policy development and senior management positions. Many of them are now the Auditors General, Deputy Auditors General, or Government Ministers in their country. In some cases, they have written audit guidelines, standards, and handbooks to be used in their audit offices. Others have established training programs for their organizations. Many former fellows are now conducting training classes sponsored through the International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions Development Initiative. As they continue to assume roles of increased responsibility within their offices, they become partners in a worldwide network committed to fostering professional standards and accountability.

Since GAO cannot provide salary, travel, or subsistence expenses for fellows, sponsoring countries are responsible for securing the required funds. Funding assistance is often provided by the U.S. Agency for International Development, the United Nations Development Program, the World Bank, regional development banks, and the fellows' governments.

During FY 2007, GAO introduced two additional Performance Auditing Courses into the curriculum, along with additional sessions on report writing and fraud, waste, and abuse.

All of the candidates that had approval and funding from their Supreme Audit Institutions were placed in either GAO's field or headquarters offices for the on-the-job training component of this program.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security)

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
$350,000	$0	$0	$25,000	$375,000

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	15	15

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

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International Visitors Program

GAO receives many requests from its counterpart Supreme Audit Institutions and other foreign government officials to visit GAO to obtain information on audit practices and the results of GAO's work. Because the number of requests exceeds GAO's capacity to accommodate them, GAO screens and prioritizes the requests. GAO assigns the highest priority to requests for visits from SAIs and legislative or parliamentary delegations. As time and staff resources are available, GAO also considers (1) requests from related government departments and ministries and (2) requests for visits related to topics of special interest to GAO audit teams. GAO appreciates receiving the request for an international visit at least 30 days in advance, whenever possible, to allow sufficient time to make the necessary arrangements and, if appropriate, to notify the U.S. counterpart agency.

Strategic Objectives: Promote International Understanding; Strengthen Diplomatic and Program Capabilities (Management and Organizational Excellence)

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	461	461

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

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FY 2007 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
$1,618,810	$1,518,810	$100,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$1,618,810	161

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

JAPAN-UNITED STATES FRIENDSHIP COMMISSION

1201 15th Street, NW, Suite 330
Washington, DC 20005
www.jusfc.gov • 202-653-9800

The Japan-United States Friendship Commission (JUSFC) was established as an independent federal agency by the U.S. Congress in 1975 under Public Law 94-118. The Commission's principal activities are divided into two areas: (1) Cultural Affairs and (2) Education and Training. The Commission provides support to cultural institutions for collaborative productions and individual artist exchanges. Education programs are designed to train American specialists on Japan in both the scholarly and the nonacademic professions. Education projects are funded in such areas as broadcast media, language teaching, acquisition and management of library and information resources, and faculty exchanges for the purpose of curriculum development.

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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.

Strategic Objectives: Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs); Present U.S. Culture in All Its Diversity to Overseas Audiences

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$183,900	$100,000	$283,900

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
23	13	36

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

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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 on Japan, trained to a high level of linguistic and disciplinary competence, and adequately represented in both the scholarly and the nonacademic professions.

The Commission gives preference in funding to those projects that serve a broad range of disciplines and geographic regions, rather than those that serve only a single discipline, institution, project, or region.

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

In addition, the Commission believes that new and imaginative efforts are required to broaden understanding by the American public at large of current and future issues in the broad political and economic relationship between the two countries. Such understanding, and the opportunities for creating it, remain seriously underdeveloped when measured against the Japanese people's general knowledge of the United States.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (American Citizens, Regional Stability); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs); Competence in a Critical Foreign Language (Japanese); Training for Members of Congress

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$1,334,910	$0	$1,334,910

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
90	35	125

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

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FY 2007 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
$134,500	$134,500	$0	$254,247†	$0†	$26,600†	$0†	$415,347†	47

Total number of participants includes those who crossed international borders AND those who were trained in-country.
†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Office of Public Affairs
101 Independence Avenue, SE
Washington, DC 20540
www.loc.gov • 202-707-2905

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

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

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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 testing 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.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security; Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights)

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	19	19

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

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LOC Exchange Visitor Program

The Exchange Visitor Program, coordinated by the Library's Office of Scholarly Programs/John W. Kluge Center, supports the exchange of scholars, librarians, collections specialists, and conservation professionals, for the sharing of expertise, development of collections and services, professional training in specialized skills, and promotion of materials preservation techniques. The program also fosters the advancement of knowledge through original research at the John W. Kluge Center, supporting scholarly use of the Library's vast collections. It promotes open discussion through public lectures and colloquia and conveys new perspectives to the federal government by bringing the intellectual resources of academe to the public policy arena of Capitol Hill and the city of Washington, D.C.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability, Homeland Security); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights, Humanitarian Response); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs); Promotion of Foreign Language Skills; Preservation of the National Patrimony and Heritage

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$134,500	$0	$134,500

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
$254,247	$0	$26,600	$0	$280,847

Participant Totals:

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

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

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FY 2007 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
$4,318	$4,318	$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	$4,318	2

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

MARINE MAMMAL COMMISSION

4340 East-West Highway
Bethesda, MD 20814
www.mmc.gov • 301-504-0087

The Marine Mammal Commission is an independent agency of the Executive Branch, created under Title II of the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972. The Commission is charged with reviewing and making recommendations on domestic and international actions and policies of all federal agencies with respect to marine mammal protection and conservation. The Commission consists of three members appointed by the President. A nine-member Committee of Scientific Advisors on Marine Mammals assists the Commissioners in their duties. The work of the Commission and its advisory committee is carried out by eleven full-time permanent staff.

For the past three decades, the Commission has been perceived as an essential source of objective information, focused and catalytic research funding, and independent oversight. The President's Commission on Ocean Policy noted the importance of the Marine Mammal Commission as an independent oversight agency.

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Marine Mammal Commission Programs

The Marine Mammal Commission reviews and makes recommendations on domestic and international actions and policies of federal agencies to ensure they are consistent with marine mammal protection and conservation as directed by the Act. The Commission uses its funding to enable staff, commissioners, and scientific advisors to participate in a variety of marine mammal and marine ecosystem management and research efforts and to fund its own small, but important, studies program. In addition, the Commission helps develop and coordinate major multi-agency and international management and research initiatives as described in the Commission's annual reports. For example, the Commission uses its funding to support development and implementation of recovery plans that coordinate the actions of multiple agencies to conserve the Hawaiian monk seal, Florida manatee, and the North Atlantic right whale.

Strategic Objectives: Promote International Understanding; Provide Advice and Oversight to Ensure Protection and Conservation of Marine Mammals

MARINE MAMMAL COMMISSION

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$4,318	$0	$4,318

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

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

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

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FY 2007 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
$0	$0	$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	$0	40

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

MERIT SYSTEMS PROTECTION BOARD

1615 M Street, NW
Washington, DC 20419-0001
www.mspb.gov • 202-653-7200

The Merit Systems Protection Board (MSPB) was established by the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978 to serve as the guardian of the federal government's merit-based system of employment. Its mission is to ensure that federal employees are protected against abuses by agency management, that executive branch agencies make employment decisions in accordance with the merit systems principles, and that federal merit systems are free of prohibited personnel practices. The Board accomplishes its missions by hearing and deciding employee appeals from agency actions; hearing and deciding cases brought by the Special Counsel; conducting studies of the civil service and other merit systems; and providing oversight of the significant actions and regulations of the Office of Personnel Management to determine whether they are in accord with merit system principles and free of prohibited personnel practices.

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MSPB International Visitors Program

The Merit Systems Protection Board provides briefings to groups of international visitors who are interested in learning more about the operations of the Board. Visits are typically coordinated through the various embassies and other nongovernmental organizations.

Primary topics include federal merit systems principles and regulations, adjudication and processing procedures, and studies of the civil service and merit systems. All international visitors to MSPB are funded by their home governments, international organizations, or other sources. There are no MSPB funds budgeted for the program.

Strategic Objectives: Protection of Federal Employees Against Arbitrary Action; Creation and Preservation of Merit-Based Civil Service

USG Funding:

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

MERIT SYSTEMS PROTECTION BOARD

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

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

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

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FY 2007 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
$6,528,589	$6,528,589	$0	$0†	$0†	$0†	$0†	$6,528,589†	130

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.
†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

Public Information
300 E Street, SW
Washington, DC 20546
www.hq.nasa.gov • 202-358-3861

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) conducts research to advance and communicate scientific knowledge about the Earth, the solar system, and the universe; to explore and enable the development of space for human enterprise; and to conduct research and development in aeronautics, space, and related technologies. NASA enters into international agreements and conducts international exchange and training programs that complement and enhance its space programs and support U.S. space policy objectives.

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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; the work or research to be accomplished contributes directly to the achievement of NASA mission objectives. The foreign organization is responsible for all financial support for the visitor.

Strategic Objectives: Supports U.S. Space Research Goals; Advancement of Science

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	13	13

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

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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. The NRC program also places research associates in several other government agencies, including the Department of Defense, Environmental Protection Agency, National Institutes of Health, National Institute of Standards and Technology, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and U.S. Geological Survey.

Strategic Objectives: Supports U.S. Space Research Goals; Advancement of Science

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$6,528,589	$0	$6,528,589

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	117	117

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

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FY 2007 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
$55,489	$55,489	$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	$55,489	1,423

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

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

Policy and Planning Staff
8601 Adelphi Road
College Park, MD 20740
www.archives.gov • 301-837-1850

The National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) serves American democracy by safeguarding and preserving the records of the United States Government, ensuring that the people can discover, use, and learn from this documentary heritage. We ensure continuing access to the essential documentation of the rights of American citizens and the actions of their government. We support democracy, promote civic education, and facilitate historical understanding of our national experience.

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NARA International Activities

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.

In FY 2007, NARA funding comes from a variety of sources, including man hours (in-kind contributions).

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Democracy and Human Rights); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$55,489	$0	$55,489

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
47	1,376	1,423

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

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FY 2007 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
$2,500	$2,500	$0	$0†	$0†	$0†	$0†	$2,500†	98

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.
Dollar figures include some expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.
†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

401 Ninth Street, NW
North Lobby, Suite 500
Washington, DC 20004
www.ncpc.gov • 202-482-7200

The National Capital Planning Commission (NCPC) is the central agency for conducting planning and development activities for federal lands and facilities in the National Capital Region, which includes the District of Columbia; all lands within the boundaries of Montgomery and Prince George's counties in Maryland; and all lands within Arlington, Fairfax, Loudoun, and Prince William counties and the city of Alexandria in Virginia.

NCPC is charged to preserve the region's important natural and historic features. The essential functions are to review federal and some District of Columbia proposed developments and projects, develop a comprehensive plan for the region, review District of Columbia zoning amendments, and review annually the Federal Capital Improvement Program.

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Capitals Alliance Program

In 2001, the capital cities of Brasilia, Brazil; Canberra, Australia; Ottawa, Canada; and Washington, D.C., formed Capitals Alliance to provide a global forum for senior planners and urban designers in capital cities around the world. Through Capitals Alliance, planners and public policy officials exchange ideas and solutions with international colleagues on the unique challenges facing national capitals, such as transportation, sustainability, smart growth, security, and social issues.

During FY 2007, NCPC conducted regular planning meetings for the FY 2008 Capitals Alliance Conference being hosted in Washington, D.C.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Democracy and Human Rights); Promote International Understanding

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
2	25	27

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

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NCPC Foreign Visitors Program

The National Capital Planning Commission is frequently asked by officials of the Department of State, other federal agencies, and planning associations to provide an organizational briefing to foreign delegations. These briefings are provided at no cost to the participants and typically range from two to three hours, depending on the size of the delegation and follow-up discussion. These briefings focus on topics such as commemoration, transportation, perimeter security, and public participation.

In FY 2007, the NCPC hosted foreign delegations from Australia, China, Israel, South Africa, and South Korea, providing visitors with an overview of NCPC's work in Washington, D.C. In addition, one staff member went to China to brief conference participants on planning issues.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Democracy and Human Rights)

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
1	70	71

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

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FY 2007 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
$708,094	$708,094	$0	$0	$0	$0†	$0†	$708,094†	20

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.
†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY

1025 F Street, NW, Suite 800
Washington, DC 20004
www.ned.org • 202-378-9700

The National Endowment for Democracy (NED) is a nonprofit 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.

NED's International Forum for Democratic Studies hosts two related fellowship programs, the Reagan-Fascell Democracy Fellows Program and a Visiting Fellows Program.

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Reagan-Fascell Democracy Fellows Program

Funded by the U.S. Congress through a grant from the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, the Reagan-Fascell Democracy Fellows Program enables democratic activists, practitioners, scholars, and journalists from around the world to deepen their understanding of democracy and enhance their ability to promote democratic change. The program is housed at the International Forum for Democratic Studies, the research and publications arm of the National Endowment for Democracy, in Washington, D.C. Dedicated to international exchange, the program offers a collegial environment for fellows to take a step back from the demands of their daily work; reflect on their experiences promoting democracy and consider lessons learned; conduct research and writing; develop contacts and compare notes with counterparts in Washington's policy, academic, media, and nongovernmental communities; and build ties that contribute to the development of a global network of democratic activists and scholars.

The program is intended primarily to support individuals from new and aspiring democracies, although distinguished scholars from established democracies are also eligible to apply. Projects may focus on the political, social, economic, legal, and cultural aspects of democratic development and may include a range of methodologies and approaches. Fellows receive a monthly stipend, health insurance, and travel support, as well as research assistance

from the Forum's Democracy Resource Center and Research Associates program.

In 2006-2007, the program hosted 18 Reagan-Fascell Democracy Fellows representing 17 countries. This dynamic group included activists and practitioners from Burma, Canada, Iran, Moldova, the Philippines, Ukraine, and Tajikistan; human rights lawyers from Kazakhstan and Vietnam; journalists from Liberia, Oman, and Yemen; and scholars from Chechnya (Russia), Costa Rica, Paraguay, Poland, and Tanzania. The 2006-2007 fellows were an exceptionally close, collegial group, with NED's regional program staff taking an active interest in them.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Democracy and Human Rights)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$697,544	$0	$697,544

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

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

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

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Visiting Fellows Program

The Visiting Fellows Program offers scholars and practitioners who have outside funding an opportunity to carry out research and other projects at the International Forum for Democratic Studies. Depending on office availability, Visiting Fellows may be in residence at the Forum for up to 12 months, during which time they are expected to carry out a written or other project related to democracy. Visiting Fellows are encouraged to use the Forum's Democracy Resource Center and Library and to participate in the many collegial activities and events at the National Endowment for Democracy.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Democracy and Human Rights)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$10,550	$0	$10,550

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

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

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

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FY 2007 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
$937,931	$932,399	$5,532	$0†	$264,695†	$0†	$0†	$1,202,626†	604

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

†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

Office of Communications
1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Room 614
Washington, DC 20506
www.arts.gov • 202-682-5570

The National Endowment for the Arts (NEA) is a public agency dedicated to supporting excellence in the arts, both new and established; bringing the arts to all Americans; and providing leadership in arts education.

******

ArtsLink Residencies

ArtsLink Residencies provide U.S. arts organizations the opportunity to host an artist or arts manager from Central Europe, Eurasia, or Russia for a five-week residency. Visiting arts professionals work with counterparts in the United States to create work and build individual and institutional relationships that benefit artists and audiences.

Strategic Objectives: Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs); Appreciation of Cultural Diversity; Artistic and Cultural Exchange

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$200,000	$0	$200,000

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
$0	$169,860	$0	$0	$169,860

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	16	16

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

******

International Literary Exchanges

The NEA International Literary Exchanges is an initiative that funds innovative approaches to expand cross-cultural dialogue about literature, particularly through the publication of contemporary literary anthologies in translation. An important component of each project is substantial public outreach to bring writers and audiences together for a deeper understanding of the literary work and its culture. The outreach activities bring writers of the participating countries to the United States for readings and discussions; likewise, U.S. authors have the opportunity to engage with audiences in the partner countries. The initiative will expand the range of international literature available in English to U.S. readers and, conversely, help make the literature of U.S. authors more widely available in other languages.

Strategic Objectives: Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs); Appreciation of Cultural Diversity; Artistic and Cultural Exchange

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$11,334	$5,532	$16,866

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
5	7	12

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

******

Open World Cultural Leaders Program

In the Open World Cultural Leaders Program, the NEA works cooperatively with the Open World Leadership Center, an independent federal agency that promotes understanding between Russia and the United States. This initiative provides two-week residencies in the United States for Russian cultural representatives, particularly young jazz musicians and jazz educators, talented Russian writers, and folk and traditional artists. The new generation of Russian artists and arts administrators can observe new techniques and have access to libraries, educational materials, and professional contacts in the United States. They have the opportunity for dialogue and collaboration with artists and U.S. nonprofit arts organizations, including performance possibilities and other public programs for American audiences.

This program and its participants are also reported by the Open World Learning Center.

Strategic Objectives: Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs); Appreciation of Cultural Diversity; Artistic and Cultural Exchange

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	61	61

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

******

U.S. Artists International Program

U.S. Artists International works to ensure that the impressive range of expression and creativity of the U.S. music and dance ensembles is represented at international festivals in the countries of the European Union. Through the participation of exemplary U.S. artists in international festivals, U.S. Artists International will help develop audiences for, and appreciation of, the excellence, diversity, and vitality of the American arts.

Strategic Objectives: Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs); Appreciation of Cultural Diversity; Artistic and Cultural Exchange

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$121,065	$0	$121,065

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	$94,835	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	$94,835

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
510	0	510

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

******

U.S.-Japan Creative Artists Fellowship Program

The U.S.-Japan Creative Artists Fellowship Program provides five-month residencies in Japan for five American creative artists in any discipline. While in Japan, artists work on an individual project that may include the creation of new work or pursuit of individual artistic goals. As a reciprocal program, the Japanese Agency for Cultural Affairs supports Japanese artists to engage in similar activities in the United States.

Strategic Objectives: Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs); Appreciation of Cultural Diversity; Artistic Exchange

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$100,000	$0	$100,000

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

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

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

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FY 2007 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
$1,135,323	$1,135,323	$0	$0	$244,318	$0	$0	$1,379,641	48

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

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

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

The National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) is an independent, grantmaking agency established by Congress in 1965 to support research, education, and public programs in the humanities. It funds research, preservation, teacher and faculty professional development, educational resources, museum exhibitions, radio and television documentaries, public programs in libraries, and activities of the state humanities councils.

******

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 ongoing. The program seeks to increase opportunities for humanities scholars to conduct research on foreign cultures and gain access to resources provided by independent libraries, research centers, and international research organizations. NEH fellowships awarded by grantee institutions enable individual scholars to pursue their own research and to participate in the interchange of ideas with other scholars.

FY 2007 awards for fellowships programs included grants to three international research organizations and one U.S. overseas research center; the increase in funding will allow the institutions to offer the equivalent of approximately twenty-six year-long fellowships over the next three years.

During FY 2007, NEH funds awarded in previous years supported 31 humanities scholars conducting research in libraries, archives, and museums in 16 countries. Private gifts generated by NEH offers of matching funds supported the equivalent of an additional three full-year fellowships. NEH fellows have pursued research on topics in history, literature, archaeology, anthropology, the history of religion, the history of art, the history of music, and political science and have published numerous books and articles. Recent publications by NEH fellows included: "Shaping a Monastic Identity: Liturgy and History at the Imperial Abbey of Farfa, 1000-1125" by Susan Boynton; "The Cambridge Companion to Roman Satire" by Kirk Freudenburg (ed.); "Remaining Relevant After Communism: The Role of the Writer in Eastern Europe" by Andrew Wachtel; and "Parting the Mists: Discovering Japan and the Rise of National-Style Painting in Modern China" by Aida Yuen Wong.

Strategic Objectives: The Advancement and Dissemination of Knowledge in the Humanities

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$1,080,612	$0	$1,080,612

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
$0	$229,000	$0	$0	$229,000

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
33	0	33

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

******

Recovering Iraq's Past: Request for Proposals to Preserve and Document Iraq's Cultural Heritage

In FY 2003, the National Endowment for the Humanities issued a special request for proposals for projects to preserve and document cultural resources in Iraq's archives, libraries, and museums or to disseminate information relating to the materials and bibliographic records of civilization in Iraq from the earliest times to the present. Projects focused on resources, which, because of their intellectual content and value as cultural artifacts, are considered important for research, education, and public programming in the humanities. Activities eligible for support through this special initiative included: the stabilization, conservation, or preservation of cultural collections held by public institutions in Iraq; the preparation of inventories or catalogs and the arrangement and description or cataloging of collections in Iraq; the digitization of records or objects relating to Iraq's cultural heritage located in Iraqi or U.S. institutions; preservation surveys or assessments of humanities resources as well as of historic and archaeological sites in Iraq; and preservation education and training of Iraqi nationals. Collaboration between Iraqi and American professionals was encouraged whenever appropriate. U.S. nonprofit organizations or institutions, as well as state and local government agencies, were eligible for support; individuals and for-profit organizations were not. The initative concluded in FY 2006.

A grant made in a previous fiscal year supported FY 2007 training activities for six Iraqi museum professionals. Training activities were conducted in the United States by U.S. archaeologists, museum professionals, and university professors. A second grant, also awarded in a previous fiscal year, supported travel to Jordan by two U.S. university professors and three Iraqi archaeologists in connection with a collaborative research and writing project involving the preparation of three monographs and several articles in English and Arabic based on reports and notes from unpublished archaeological excavations and surveys carried out in Iraq during the past 30 years.

Strategic Objectives: The Advancement and Dissemination of Knowledge in the Humanities

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$42,672	$0	$42,672

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
$0	$11,088	$0	$0	$11,088

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
2	9	11

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

******

Rediscovering Afghanistan

In 2005, NEH announced a special initiative, "Rediscovering Afghanistan." Proposals responding to the initiative may request support for professional education and training for Afghan archivists, librarians, and museum professionals; projects to preserve and provide access to documents and artifacts; new scholarship; scholarly translations; archaeology projects; educational projects in U.S. schools, colleges, and universities for K-16; and public programs conducted by U.S. libraries, museums, and historical societies, including exhibitions, film, radio, and Internet-based programs. Applications must be submitted to one of the Endowment's existing grant programs at its regular deadline.

A 2007 grant supported training activities for four Afghan museum curators in archaeological conservation. Training was conducted in the United States by U.S. archaeologists, university faculty, and museum professionals.

Strategic Objectives: The Advancement and Dissemination of Knowledge in the Humanities

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$12,039	$0	$12,039

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
$0	$4,230	$0	$0	$4,230

Participant Totals:

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

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

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Note: There is no separate appropriation for fellowship programs at U.S. institutions supporting research abroad. The amount shown for Fellowship Programs at Independent Research Institutions is the agency's allocation of funds for this purpose. The funding shown reflects the amount granted to institutions in previous fiscal years for fellowships for research conducted in the reported fiscal year. The number of participants reported represents individuals participating in programs during the reported fiscal year, but funded under previous fiscal year grants.

Private Sector (U.S.) funding for Fellowship Programs at Independent Research Institutions represents only those amounts of private gifts certified in response to NEH offers of federal matching funds. The actual level of private contributions to the 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, a small portion of the institutions' costs of advertising the fellowship competitions, and the costs of the selection procedures.

The total number of individuals receiving NEH support for research abroad through independent research institutions may be slightly lower than the number reported here because each year approximately 5 to 10 percent of the NEH fellows conduct research in more than one country.

Similarly, there is no separate appropriation for the special initiatives, "Recovering Iraq's Past: Request for Proposals to Preserve and Document Iraq's Cultural Heritage" and "Rediscovering Afghanistan." The amounts shown represent the portion of the agency's allocation of funds that supported the costs of the FY 2007 training and overseas research activities included in some of the projects funded through this initiative.

FY 2007 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
$0	$0	$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	$0	318

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

NATIONAL RAILROAD PASSENGER CORPORATION

60 Massachusetts Avenue, NE
Washington, DC 20002
www.amtrak.com • 202-906-3960

The National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak) was created by the Rail Passenger Service Act of 1970, as amended, and was incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia to provide a balanced national transportation system by developing, operating, and improving U.S. intercity rail passenger service. Although no rail passenger system in the world makes a profit, Amtrak has made significant progress in reducing its dependence on federal support, while at the same time improving the quality of service.

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Amtrak Foreign Visitors

Amtrak hosts international delegations interested in learning about the corporation's activities within the U.S. public transportation sector. Amtrak does not conduct any formal exchange and training programming but does welcome international visitors on a flexible, ad hoc basis. Requests for foreign visitor briefings come from the Department of State, embassy personnel overseas, and private and other government officials.

In FY 2007, Amtrak officials briefed 318 international visitors from 14 countries.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Homeland Security); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs); Mutual Understanding of Railroad Industry and Operations

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	318	318

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

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FY 2007 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
$36,201,710	$36,201,710	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$36,201,710	4,371

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

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

NSF Information Center
4201 Wilson Boulevard
Arlington, VA 22230
www.nsf.gov • 703-292-5111

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

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Office of International Science and Engineering

The Office of International Science and Engineering (OISE) supports an array of targeted programs worldwide to promote new partnerships between U.S. scientists and engineers and their foreign colleagues. OISE programs have three principal objectives: (1) expanding collaborative research opportunities, (2) providing international research experiences for students and junior researchers, and (3) ensuring U.S. involvement in advanced research worldwide.

In FY 2007, more than $36 million was spent on targeted programs and the International Research Fellows Program. The data include only participants in programs that are supported by OISE. Other NSF programs that involve international exchanges, but which are administered and supported by NSF divisions other than OISE, are not included here as those data are not available.

-- Graduate student activities receive support from the Office of International Science and Engineering in a number of ways. In addition to providing assistance to graduate students in cooperative research projects, the Office funds a small number of special programs for U.S. graduate students in science and engineering. The Graduate Research Summer Institutes in Australia, China, Japan, Korea, and Taiwan provide graduate students in science

and engineering (including bio-medical sciences for Japan) with firsthand experience in an international research environment, intensive language training, and an introduction to science and science policy infrastructure in these countries. OISE support for the Integrative Graduate Education and Research Traineeship Program encourages current grantees and new applicants to develop international activities that benefit both the education and research aspects of their programs, while developing international experience, competence, and outlook among new generations of U.S. scientists and engineers.

-- International research postdoctoral fellowship awards are designed to introduce scientists and engineers in the early stages of their careers to opportunities abroad for periods of 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 three years before the date of application, who expect to receive the doctoral degree by the award date, or who have equivalent experience beyond the master's degree level.

-- Pan American Advanced Studies Institutes are short courses 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 students to, and retaining them in, careers in mathematics, science, and engineering. International Research Experiences for Students involve students in meaningful ways in ongoing research programs or in research projects specially designed for this purpose. Projects provide opportunities for undergraduate and graduate students to participate in research opportunities in non-U.S. settings.

-- 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 OISE 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. OISE 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 OISE 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.

-- The Partnerships for International Research and Education program enables U.S. institutions to establish collaborative relationships with foreign groups or institutions in order to advance specific research and education objectives and to make possible a research effort that neither side could accomplish on its own. As science and engineering become increasingly global, U.S. scientists and engineers must be able to operate in teams composed of partners from different nations and cultural backgrounds. International partnerships are, and will be, increasingly indispensable in addressing many critical global scientific problems. The program is intended to catalyze a cultural change in U.S. institutions by establishing innovative new models for international collaborative research and education. It is also intended to facilitate greater variety in student participation and preparation, and to contribute to the development of a diverse, globally-engaged science and engineering workforce.

-- 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 adviser, 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.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues); Advancement of Science

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$36,201,710	$0	$36,201,710

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
4,371	0	4,371

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

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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.

FY 2007 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
$0	$0	$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	$0	326

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

NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD

490 L'Enfant Plaza, SW
Washington, DC 20594
www.ntsb.gov • 202-314-6000

The National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) is an independent federal agency charged by Congress with investigating civil aviation accidents in the United States and participating in certain investigations in international civil aviation. It also investigates significant accidents in the other modes of transportation -- railroad, highway, marine, and pipeline -- and issues safety recommendations aimed at preventing future accidents. Since its creation in 1967, the Safety Board has investigated more than 128,000 aviation accidents and thousands of railroad, marine, highway, and pipeline accidents.

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NTSB International Visitor Briefings

The National Transportation Safety Board provides visitors from abroad with briefings on NTSB policies and procedures and arranges technical exchanges between visitors and investigation experts. Additionally, visitors may perform on-the-job training with NTSB experts on various aspects of accident investigation, aircraft performance, flight recorder analysis, safety recommendations, and transportation disaster assistance.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (American Citizens, International Crime and Drugs, Counterterrorism); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security)

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	211	211

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

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NTSB Training Program

The National Transportation Safety Board has conducted NTSB Investigator Training Courses for many years, inviting and/or allowing foreign government investigators to participate. Involvement of foreign investigators promotes worldwide aviation safety and enables the NTSB to provide technical support to the safety efforts of other countries.

The NTSB Training Center (previously Academy) and laboratory in Ashburn, Virginia, provides the Board with even greater opportunities to interact with the international investigative community.

In addition to hosting foreign investigators in its U.S.-based training programs, NTSB also responds to requests for on-site training of groups of investigators overseas.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (American Citizens, Counterterrorism); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security)

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	115	115

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

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FY 2007 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
$2,848,410	$768,410	$2,080,000	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	$2,848,410	588

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

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

Office of Public Affairs
11555 Rockville Pike
Rockville, MD 20852
www.nrc.gov • 301-415-8200

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) licenses and regulates civilian use of nuclear energy to protect public health and safety and the environment. This is achieved by licensing persons and companies to build and operate nuclear reactors and other facilities and to own and use nuclear materials. The Commission makes rules and sets standards for these types of licenses. It also carefully inspects the activities of the persons and companies licensed to ensure that they do not violate the safety rules of the Commission.

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Foreign Visitors Tracking Program

NRC received foreign visitors at its headquarters and regional offices. These visitors included high-ranking individuals and technical delegations. The purpose of these visits is to advance bilateral cooperative agreements and assistance programs. The primary foci of these visits are nuclear reactor safety, regulations, and research; nuclear materials safety; and radioactive waste. NRC does not provide funding for these visitors.

NRC data is incomplete, reflecting only the foreign visitor count at headquarters from January 2007 through September 2007.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security; Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues); Scientific/Technical/Energy/Engineering/Regulatory Systems for Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	67	67

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

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Regional Programs

The NRC maintains a program of international nuclear safety activities that support U.S. domestic and foreign policy interests in nuclear nonproliferation as well as in the safe, secure, and environmentally acceptable use of nuclear materials and energy. Cooperation with foreign countries in the area of nuclear safety provides a considerably larger operational experience base than exists in the United States alone, enables the NRC to identify and resolve safety issues in an economical manner, and supports and enhances nuclear safety worldwide.

The NRC participates in a wide range of mutually beneficial programs involving information exchange with counterparts in the international nuclear community. NRC currently maintains arrangements with regulatory authorities in 36 countries. These arrangements provide communications channels which ensure the prompt reciprocal notification of power reactor safety problems that could affect both U.S. and foreign power plants. They are an important component of NRC's public health and safety and national security mandates, and provide the foundation for bilateral cooperation with other nations in nuclear safety, physical security, materials control and accounting, waste management, environmental protection, and other areas to which the parties agree. Finally, they establish the means through which the NRC provides health and safety information and assistance to other countries attempting to develop or improve their regulatory organizations and their overall nuclear safety cultures.

In addition to its program of bilateral cooperation with other countries, NRC also works closely in the area of nuclear safety with organizations such as the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna, Austria, and the Nuclear Energy Agency of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris, France.

-- New Independent States of the Former Soviet Union
NRC conducts programs with Armenia, Kazakhstan, Russia, and Ukraine. These programs have been funded through interagency agreements between the NRC and the U.S. Agency for International Development. NRC coordinates a range of safety and safeguards assistance and some cooperative activities, as appropriate, to develop and strengthen independent nuclear regulatory authorities through training, information exchanges, cooperative efforts, and equipment purchases.

-- Advanced Nuclear Countries
The NRC ensures cooperation with advanced nuclear countries through bilateral regulatory exchange arrangements and international visits. These exchanges obtain information on foreign regulatory approaches and operational experience that will assist NRC's domestic nuclear regulation. NRC also participates in activities to enhance domestic and global nuclear safety, both through bilateral and multilateral organizations such as the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Nuclear Energy Agency.

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

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security; Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues); Scientific/Technical/Energy/Engineering/Regulatory Systems for Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$768,410	$2,080,000	$2,848,410

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
521	0	521

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

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FY 2007 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
$50,999	$7,804	$43,195	$18,998	$0	$0	$1,268	$71,265	4,096

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

OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT ETHICS

Office of Government Relations and Special Projects
1201 New York Avenue, NW, Suite 500
Washington, DC 20005-3917
www.usoge.gov • 202-482-9300

The Office of Government Ethics (OGE) is a separate agency within the executive branch of the federal government and is responsible for directing executive branch policies relating to the prevention of conflicts of interest on the part of federal executive branch officers and employees. OGE's primary duties include establishing executive branch standards of conduct, issuing rules and regulations interpreting criminal conflict of interest restrictions, establishing the framework for the public and confidential financial disclosure systems for executive branch employees, developing training and education programs for use by executive branch ethics officials and employees, and supporting and reviewing individual agency ethics programs to ensure they are functioning properly.

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International Technical Assistance and Cooperation

At the request of U.S. foreign policy agencies, OGE works with foreign governments on a bilateral basis and through multilateral fora to assist them in developing and improving programs intended to prevent corruption and promote integrity within government. OGE accomplishes this work by providing technical assistance and reviewing draft documents, conducting digital video conferences, conducting informational programs within other countries, and participating in multilateral anticorruption conferences. OGE primarily shares its knowledge and experiences concerning (1) establishment of standards of conduct for government employees, (2) interpretation and advice on criminal conflict of interest restrictions, (3) establishment of public and confidential financial disclosure systems, (4) development of ethics training and education programs, (5) monitoring and evaluating ethics program implementation, and (6) relationships between the ethics program and other governmental systems designed to promote transparency and institutional integrity. Most programs are conducted in cooperation with, at the request of, and/or with funding from the Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs and/or Bureau of International Information Programs.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Democracy and Human Rights); Corruption Prevention

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$7,804	$43,195	$51,000

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
$18,998	$0	$0	$1,268	$20,266

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
33	3,638	3,671

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

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OGE International Visitor Technical Assistance Briefings

OGE hosts visitors from foreign countries to discuss corruption prevention measures -- particularly codes of conduct, ethics education and training, ethics advice and counseling, and financial disclosure systems -- and the relationships between the ethics program and other government transparency and integrity programs. Most of the visitors are civil servants. Other visitors include business leaders, journalists, leaders of nongovernmental organizations, attorneys, academicians, judges, legislators, and military leaders. The ongoing program gives foreign visitors an increased awareness and understanding of OGE's functions and activities, which can help them to develop or improve ethics programs in their home countries.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Democracy and Human Rights); Corruption Prevention

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	425	425

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

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FY 2007 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
$0	$0	$0	$203,000	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	$203,000	14

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

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

Office of Public Liaison
1900 E Street, NW
Washington, DC 20415-0001
www.opm.gov • 202-606-2424

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

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

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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 and premier training facility for senior U.S. Government executives. Since its founding, more than 14,000 senior American and foreign government executives have participated in its programs.

The Federal Executive Institute conducts training for government executives and managers on a fee-for-service basis. FEI does not receive appropriated funds; government agencies reimburse OPM for training received.

FEI's Leadership for a Democratic Society Program develops the senior career executive corps by linking individual leadership development to improved agency performance. Conducted for an interagency audience 10 times each fiscal year, hundreds of government executives attend this four-week residential leadership development program. Program fees are paid to OPM by each executive's agency. Foreign participants' fees are paid by their governments.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Democracy and Human Rights); Democratic Institutions; Executive Development; Promotion of Civil Society; Public Sector Leadership

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
$203,000	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	$203,000

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	14	14

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

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FY 2007 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
$14,360,000	$13,860,000	$500,000	$0	$200	$100,000	$0	$14,460,200	1,158

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.
Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

OPEN WORLD LEADERSHIP CENTER

101 Independence Avenue, SE, Room LA144
Washington, DC 20540
www.openworld.gov • 202-707-8943

The Open World Leadership Center is an independent agency in the legislative branch created in December 2000 (P.L. 106-554) to house the Open World Program, an exchange that was originally established for emerging Russian leaders. In February 2003, Congress expanded the scope of Open World to include the 11 other FREEDOM Support Act countries and the Baltics. Since December 2004, the Center has been authorized by Congress to expand to any country designated by the Open World Board of Trustees, which includes both Congressional leaders and private American citizens. The Board in July 2006 approved initiating small expansion countries in 2007 with Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kyrgystan, Moldova, and Tajikistan. Kazakhstan was added in 2007 with hosting scheduled for April 2008. The Center is located at the Library of Congress.

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Open World Program

The Open World Program is a legislative branch-sponsored exchange that brings emerging Eurasian political and civic leaders and Russian cultural leaders to the United States for short-term professional trips. Participants gain significant, direct exposure to the American democratic and free-market system through visits to a particular community and interactive sessions with government officials, business and community leaders, and members of the media and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs). Open World's 12,400-plus visitors have come from all regions of Lithuania, Russia, and Ukraine, and 13 of Uzbekistan's 14 regions, and have stayed in more than 1,500 host communities in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. Program participants have included mayors, judges, local legislators, journalists, federal and regional officials, NGO directors, educators, and political party officials. Delegates are on average in their late thirties and half are women.

The Cultural Leaders Program, which is conducted with support from the National Endowment for the Arts, offers artists, arts managers, and other cultural leaders from Russia short-term U.S. residencies at universities, nonprofit arts organizations, and similar institutions. The residencies emphasize professional and creative development, and provide opportunities for participants to share their artistic expression, heritage, and expertise with American counterparts and audiences.

OPEN WORLD LEADERSHIP CENTER

Open World's special features are its size and broad geographical scope; its focus on up-and-coming leaders from the regional and local -- as well as federal -- levels; its recruitment of non-English-speaking, first-time visitors; its emphasis on hands-on, community-based programming and post-visit networking; its home-stays; and its status as the only exchange program in the U.S. legislative branch. First proposed by Librarian of Congress James H. Billington, a noted Russia scholar, Open World receives direction and financial and programmatic support from the U.S. Congress.

Participants are hosted by local members or affiliates of Open World's partner hosting organizations, most of which are nonprofits experienced in conducting exchange programs with Eurasian countries. The local host organizations provide an in-depth professional program, cultural and community activities, and, usually, homestays.

Highlights for FY 2007:

-- Open World's first year of accountable governance programming in Ukraine enabled 90 mayors, public administrators, democracy advocates, and other current and future Ukrainian leaders to experience the workings of American democracy and witness how U.S. citizens organize to meet civic needs and engage with government.
-- An exchange on accessibility brought four Russian NGO leaders, all wheelchair users, to Tucson, Arizona, to experience how its citizens with disabilities are included in the workplace, schools, and the community.
-- Commemorating 200 years of U.S.-Russia diplomatic relations and the 140th anniversary of the Alaska Purchase, media delegations from St. Petersburg and Vladivostok, Russia, visited historic sites in Alaska to bring home the enduring story of Russians in America and their legacy. The visit resulted in a 52-minute documentary televised in St. Petersburg, a four-part four-hour documentary shown on successive Saturday nights in Vladivostok, and a photo exhibit entitled "Russian America" held during the 5th Vladivostok International Film Festival.
-- Open World's first Kyrgyzstani rule of law delegation took part in a mock session of the Utah Senate. The delegates, acting as state senators and following parliamentary procedure, considered a bill on mine safety.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$13,860,000	$500,000	$14,360,000

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
$0	$200	$100,000	$0	$100,200

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	1,158	1,158

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

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FY 2007 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
$330,494,989	$319,700,000	$10,794,989	Not Tracked	$1,377,412	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	$331,872,401	8,079

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

PEACE CORPS

1111 20th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20526
www.peacecorps.gov • 800-424-8580

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

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Peace Corps Volunteer Service Program

Through the Peace Corps Volunteer Service Program, volunteers cultivate people-to-people relationships that help establish a foundation for peace among nations. They continue the tradition of working in partnership with people worldwide to improve basic conditions and create new opportunities. They speak the local languages and live in the communities where they work. In this process, volunteers share and represent the culture and values of the American people. In doing so, volunteers earn respect and admiration for our country. Upon their return, they help expand Americans' understanding of the world by bringing a keen understanding of the cultures, customs, languages, and traditions of other people.

During FY 2007, 2,111,037 individuals abroad benefited from various forms of training provided by Peace Corps Volunteers. Because these individuals do not fall within the IAWG's definition of international training participants, they are not included in the numbers below. In addition 159,402 service providers, 29,093 organizations and agencies, and 34,412 communities benefited from the various forms of training by Peace Corps Volunteers.

The total number of participants in FY 2007 is 8,079; this includes all Peace Corps Volunteers and trainees, Crisis Corps Volunteers, and United Nations Volunteers from all funding sources serving under the Peace Corps as of September 30, 2007. It includes 195 volunteers funded by the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, as well as 9 volunteers funded through an interagency agreement with the U.S. Agency for International Development on tsunami relief efforts in Thailand.

Volunteers complete pre-service and in-service training in-country.

Volunteers complete pre-service and in-service training in-country.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Humanitarian Response); Promote International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$319,700,000	$10,794,989	$330,494,989

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
Not Tracked	$1,377,412	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	$1,377,412

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
8,079	0	8,079

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

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FY 2007 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
$251,088	$11,787	$239,301	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	$251,088	1,097

Total number of participants includes those who crossed international borders AND those who were trained in-country.
Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Office of Public Affairs
100 F Street, NE
Washington, DC 20549
www.sec.gov • 202-551-4120

The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) administers federal securities laws that seek to provide protection for investors; ensure that securities markets are fair and honest; and, when necessary, provide the means to enforce securities laws through sanctions. The SEC's four strategic goals are as follows:

(1) Enforce Compliance With Federal Securities Laws -- The Commission seeks to detect violations quickly, publicize misconduct where appropriate to alert investors to possible wrongdoing, and take prompt action to halt the misconduct and its effects. SEC staff uncover securities violations through many sources, including surveillance activities, research and data analysis, tips and complaints from the public, the media, and the agency's examination and disclosure review functions.

(2) Sustain an Effective and Flexible Regulatory Environment -- Federal securities laws seek to promote fair, orderly, and competitive markets that protect investors from undisclosed risk while fostering innovation and market access.

(3) Encourage and Promote Informed Investment Decisionmaking -- The federal securities laws place great emphasis on ensuring that issuers of securities provide clear, complete, and truthful information to the investing public because an educated investor ultimately provides the best defense against fraud and abuse.

(4) Maximize the Use of SEC Resources -- An efficient, well-managed, anticipatory SEC is critical to protecting investors and the markets. As such, the Commission concentrates on enhancing organizational effectiveness, as well as investing in staff, new technologies, and new internal controls.

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SEC International Training Program

The mission of SEC's International Training Program is to assist emerging securities markets in developing the regulatory infrastructure necessary to promote investor confidence in their markets. The SEC's program is

composed primarily of courses offered at the SEC's headquarters, where a broad range of topics are addressed to a wide audience in a cost-effective manner. SEC experts travel overseas to train as well. The SEC's Office of International Affairs is responsible for coordinating the program.

Each spring the SEC hosts the International Institute for Securities Market Development (Market Development Institute), an intensive two-week, management-level training program covering a full range of topics relevant to the development and oversight of securities markets. The Market Development Institute is intended to promote market development, capital formation, and the building of sound regulatory structures in emerging market countries.

Each fall the SEC offers a one-week International Institute for Securities Enforcement and Market Oversight (Enforcement Institute) for foreign securities regulators. This program promotes market integrity and the development of closer enforcement cooperation, and includes practical training sessions on SEC enforcement investigations, investment company and adviser inspections, broker-dealer examinations, and market surveillance.

In addition, the SEC has offered specialized training programs covering enforcement, anti-money laundering, and market development issues for smaller groups of securities professionals in various regions globally. The cost is partially reimbursable under an interagency agreement with the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

The SEC also conducts or participates in both regional and bilateral training programs for regulators from emerging markets paid for by others.

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

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security; Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Democracy and Human Rights); Promote International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$11,787	$239,301	$251,088

Non-USG Funding:

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

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
31	1,066	1,097

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

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FY 2007 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
$0	$0	$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	$0	1,043

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

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

409 Third Street, SW
Washington, DC 20416
www.sba.gov • 202-205-6770

Congress established the Small Business Administration (SBA) in 1953. SBA provides financial, technical, and management assistance to help Americans start, run, and grow businesses. With a portfolio of business loans, loan guarantees, and venture capital instruments worth more than $78 billion -- a disaster loan portfolio of nearly $10 billion -- SBA is the nation's largest single financial backer of small businesses.

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SBA International Visitors Program

SBA's International Visitors Program (IVP) is a courtesy service provided by the agency to foreign visitors and dignitaries. The IVP provides briefings on the SBA's programs and services. These briefings cover a variety of topics, including SBA's establishment, Congressional mandate, and legislative history; its organizational structure, delivery systems, and initiatives; and SBA's four technical programmatic functions in providing small businesses with (1) access to capital, (2) technical assistance, (3) federal procurement opportunities, and (4) representation and advocacy within the federal government's rule-making and legislative bodies. Detailed briefings for specific program areas are also provided by appropriate senior executive staff upon special request.

SBA generally receives between 700 to 1,100 foreign visitors annually. Many of these visitors are participants in the Department of State's International Visitor Leadership Program. Others come as a result of direct requests from resident embassies, foreign ministries, members of Parliament, foreign Chambers of Commerce, counterpart small and medium enterprise institutions from around the world, and bilateral and multilateral institutions such as the World Bank. The SBA is considered a key economic democratic institution and showcase for international visitors interested in studying the "American model."

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security)

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	1,043	1,043

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

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FY 2007 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
$0	$0	$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	$0	271

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

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

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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SSA International Visitors Program

The Social Security Administration's Office of International Programs 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 with an opportunity to consult with SSA staff experts on a wide variety of issues. Programs can be arranged for individuals and groups with an interest in developing and/or redesigning social security systems. Observation of various SSA operations at headquarters or in one of the field facilities may be scheduled, time permitting.

The Social Security Administration does not provide funding for international visitors. Participants in SSA's International Visitors Program are generally sponsored by their own government or by one of the international aid organizations.

Strategic Objectives: Advancement of Social Security

USG Funding:

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

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	271	271

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

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FY 2007 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
$0	$0	$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	$0	125

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

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

Coordinator, Community Relations
400 West Summit Hill Drive, WT 7D-K
Knoxville, TN 37902-1401
www.tva.gov • 865-632-4851

The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) is the nation's largest public power system. Wholly owned by the U.S. Government, TVA was established by Congress in 1933 primarily to provide flood control, navigation, and agricultural and industrial development, as well as to promote the use of electrical power in the Tennessee Valley region. TVA is a strong presence in the region, delivering value to the Valley economy by promoting economic growth; supplying affordable, reliable power; and supporting a thriving river system. As the nation's largest public power system, TVA delivers electricity to more than 8.8 million people in the Valley through 159 local power companies and more than 60 directly served customers. TVA's most important contribution is keeping power rates competitive while providing multiple public benefits -- power supply, flood control, navigation, land use, water quality, water supply, and recreation.

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TVA International Visitors Program

Program activities at TVA focus on history, flood control, navigation development, and electric power production. International visitors come to TVA for information gathering, study trips, etc. TVA has long been cooperative in sharing information with the world. TVA does not receive appropriated funds to support this program. Official government visitors may be charged fees to participate in TVA's International Visitors Program.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues)

USG Funding:

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

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	125	125

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

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FY 2007 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
$11,516,288	$8,762,971	$2,753,317	$0†	$0†	$0†	$0†	$11,516,288†	3,370

Total number of participants includes those who crossed international borders AND those who were trained in-country.
†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.

U.S. TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

1000 Wilson Boulevard
Suite 1600
Arlington, VA 22209-3901
www.ustda.gov • 703-875-4357

The U.S. Trade and Development Agency (USTDA) advances economic development and U.S. commercial interests in developing and middle income countries. The agency funds various forms of technical assistance, early investment analysis, training, orientation visits, and business workshops that support the development of a modern infrastructure and a fair and open trading environment.

USTDA's strategic use of foreign assistance funds to support sound investment policy and decisionmaking in host countries creates an enabling environment for trade, investment, and sustainable economic development. Operating at the nexus of foreign policy and commerce, USTDA is uniquely positioned to work with U.S. firms and host countries in achieving the agency's trade and development goals. In carrying out its mission, USTDA gives emphasis to economic sectors that may benefit from U.S. exports of goods and services.

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Orientation Visits

Orientation visits, sometimes referred to as reverse trade missions, offer foreign project sponsors the opportunity to come to the United States to meet with potential U.S. suppliers and to see firsthand U.S. products in operation that they can use to achieve their development goals. Both U.S. and international participants benefit from USTDA orientation visits. In addition to the substantive information given to international participants about U.S. policies, procedures, and technology, U.S. participants also receive substantive information about international development needs and potential procurement opportunities.

Based on reports approved during FY 2007, USTDA estimates that 2,002 U.S. Government and international organization representatives; private business, media/communications, medical, and non-profit organization professionals; researchers (non-academic); scientists/technologists; and university administrators and teaching staff/researchers provided information to program participants while benefiting from knowledge provided by their international guests.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues); Strengthen Diplomatic and Program Capabilities (Management and Organizational Excellence)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$4,293,906	$307,644	$4,601,550

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	390	390

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

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Trade-Related Training

USTDA funds training for foreign project sponsors to develop the local capacity and expertise necessary to support economic growth and development. Some training programs are designed to directly support U.S. firms in securing highly competitive procurement contracts, while others help to establish the infrastructure and capacity overseas for U.S. firms to conduct business.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues); Strengthen Diplomatic and Program Capabilities (Management and Organizational Excellence)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$4,469,065	$2,445,673	$6,914,738

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
487	2,493	2,980

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

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FY 2007 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
$102,935,184	$102,935,184	$0	$20,450,937	$403,606	$29,319,610	Not Tracked	$153,109,337	785,086

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

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Office of Education
Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade
1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20523-3901
www.usaid.gov • 202-712-4273

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) was established as an independent government agency that, under overall policy guidance from the Secretary of State, provides social and economic development and humanitarian assistance to advance U.S. economic and political interests overseas. The Strategic Plan used to implement USAID programs is a joint Department of State and USAID document and both organizations will continue to collaborate on the execution of the Plan known as the Foreign Assistance Framework through the Office of Foreign Assistance.

USAID's participatory development activities lead to many direct benefits here in the United States as well as development overseas. The participation of women and the expanded use of the Millennium Challenge Account are considered critical to the success of sustainable development across all areas of the Strategic Plan.

USAID is in compliance with Department of State and Department of Homeland Security requirements pertaining to the issuance of visas and the entry of data into DHS's Student and Exchange Visitor Information System. USAID has internal systems and procedures in place related to the selection of exchange visitors and collection of data. USAID guidelines related to data collection and security screening of all foreign exchange visitors who will travel to the United States under USAID funding or sponsorship are constantly monitored and strengthened when necessary.

USAID Missions utilized the new, easier functions of the USAID Web-based reporting system which provided a better picture of in-country programs. The reported in-country training numbers increased by over 350,000 individuals over FY 2006 reported numbers.

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Democracy and Governance Programs

As a part of the Conflict Prevention and Development Relief Pillar, USAID sustains its short-term, transition investments by strengthening the institutions of good governance and democratic participation, both of which are critical to long-term development that responds to citizen needs, promotes social and economic gains, and prevents conflict. USAID's democracy programs also are conflict preventative in that they build trust and legitimacy for government, which helps prevent political destabilization and, in extreme cases, the failure of states.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security; Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Democracy and Human Rights)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$21,396,616	$0	$21,396,616

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
$760,348	$0	$492,193	Not Tracked	$1,252,541

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	176,129	176,129

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

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Economic Growth and Agricultural Development Programs

The Department of State and USAID will continue to strengthen world economic growth, development, and stability through programs that encourage expanded trade and investment. We will work to ensure that our efforts effectively target women, the majority of the world's poor. The Department of State and USAID programs will assist in promoting agricultural development and will continue working within emerging public sector and private sector international financial institutions and others to prevent, contain, and resolve financial disruptions that threaten economic stability, especially in states on the frontline of the war on terrorism.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Humanitarian Response)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$33,581,404	$0	$33,581,404

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
$1,301,727	$370	$1,003,347	Not Tracked	$2,305,444

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	90,223	90,223

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

******

Education and Training

Broadly accessible, high-quality education is a powerful instrument for reducing poverty and inequality, improving health and social well-being, building democratic societies, and laying the basis for sustained economic growth. The Department of State and USAID will promote improved education globally, with a particular focus on the Muslim world. Development goals of the United Nations Millennium Declaration call for universal primary education by 2015. Working toward this goal, the Department of State and USAID will support programs that promote equal access to quality basic education with special efforts to reduce barriers to education for girls. The Department and USAID will also work closely with country-developed and -driven education plans that invest in people. Also, State and USAID coordinate with donor partners to implement decisions made during a number of international meetings that complement the education plans of developing countries to address capacity gaps toward achieving the Global Education for All initiative.

The Department of State and USAID will also promote international educational exchanges and professional exchanges by bringing to the United States emerging foreign leaders, students, and younger influential leaders from communities at risk.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$27,948,186	$0	$27,948,186

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
$5,213,812	$377,748	$15,690,701	Not Tracked	$21,282,261

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	347,709	347,709

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

******

Environment Programs

Sound management of the environment is an essential component of sustainable development. The Department of State and USAID will work to promote implementation to address issues such as ozone depletion, endangered species, overfishing, ocean pollution, forest management, climate change, and chemicals management. In addition, we will address the needs of people who lack access to safe drinking water, basic sanitation, and access to modern energy services. The Department of State and USAID will expand international cooperation in the area of environmental governance.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$2,123,482	$0	$2,123,482

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
$285,685	$0	$56,316	Not Tracked	$342,001

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	7,684	7,684

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

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Humanitarian Assistance

Working through a broad range of governmental, private sector, and nongovernmental partners, USAID provides relief assistance to natural disasters, man-made disasters, complex emergencies, and economic and political transitions. To reduce the intensity of emergencies and crises, a concerted effort is underway to integrate relief assistance with longer-term development planning to strengthen the capacity of local institutions to conduct early warning, disaster preparedness, and mitigation. The Department of State and USAID work to provide life-saving assistance and support for the transition to development, uphold international standards, promote durable solutions for displaced persons, and improve disaster prevention and response capabilities.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Humanitarian Response)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$1,710,575	$0	$1,710,575

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
$73,809	$0	$9	Not Tracked	$73,818

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	37,716	37,716

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

******

Population, Health, and Nutrition Programs

Healthy citizens are essential for healthy economies and societies. The Department of State and USAID will emphasize capacity building and programs that reduce the threat of infectious diseases, reduce infant and child mortality, and support reproductive and maternal health care. We will work with those foreign governments that are already providing leadership to combat HIV/AIDS, as well as countries that have not yet stepped up to do so. We reformed our malaria programs, in addition to collaborating on a global framework aimed at preventing avian and pandemic influenza.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$16,174,921	$0	$16,174,921

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
$12,815,556	$25,488	$12,077,044	Not Tracked	$24,918,088

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	125,625	125,625

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

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

USAID funds a number of individuals (including, but not limited to, contractors, grantees, university professors, and employees seconded from other federal agencies) who provide specific technical expertise for USAID-supported projects abroad. USAID classifies these people as technical experts/advisers, not as "trainers," "trainees," or "exchanges." "Training Moments" occur through their normal course of activity, but such events cannot be isolated or captured in a meaningful way within the parameters for data collection established by the IAWG. Therefore, the data submitted by USAID for this report does not include figures related to the work of U.S. technical experts/advisers.

FY 2007 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
$0	$0	$0	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	Not Tracked	$0	20

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

UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

624 Ninth Street, NW
Washington, DC 20425
www.usccr.gov • 202-376-8312

The United States Commission on Civil Rights (USCCR) collects and studies information on discrimination or denials of equal protection of the laws because of race, color, religion, sex, age, disability, national origin, or in the administration of justice in such areas as voting rights enforcement of federal civil rights laws and equal opportunity in education, employment, and housing. USCCR also submits reports, findings, and recommendations to the President and Congress and serves as a national clearinghouse for civil rights information.

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USCCR International Visitors Program

The United States Commission on Civil Rights provides briefings for foreign visitors on various topics and the work of the Commission. Visitors include education, law enforcement, and government professionals. Briefings are requested by government agencies and private organizations. USCCR does not receive any specific appropriations to conduct international briefings.

Strategic Objectives: Promote International Understanding

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

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

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

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FY 2007 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
$0	$0	$0	$0	$383,701	$0	$0	$383,701	125

Total number of participants includes some, but not all, of the organization's in-country training participants.
Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.

UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

100 Raoul Wallenberg Place, SW
Washington, DC 20024-2126
www.ushmm.org • 202-488-0400

The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum is America's national institution for the documentation, study, and interpretation of Holocaust history, and serves as America's memorial to the millions of people murdered during the Holocaust.

The Museum's primary mission is to advance and disseminate knowledge about this unprecedented tragedy; to preserve the memory of those who suffered; and to encourage its visitors to reflect upon the moral and spiritual questions raised by the events of the Holocaust as well as their own responsibilities as citizens of a democracy.

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Education Division

The Museum's Education Division coordinates training programs for school teachers. The National Outreach for Teacher Initiatives program seeks to train elite secondary school teachers at public and private American schools to serve as representatives of the Museum. After receiving five and one-half days of training at the Museum in July, the teacher fellows complete an outreach project.

In FY 2007, the Education Division invited 11 American and 2 international educators to participate in the program. All participants were involved in an innovative program for curriculum development known as "Lesson Study."

The Education Division also trains teachers through the International Task Force on Holocaust Education, Research, and Remembrance. In FY 2007, the Education Division provided 40 public secondary school teachers from Cluj, Romania, with basic information on both the history of the Holocaust and pedagogies to teach this history.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights); Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs)

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
$0	$1,250	$0	$0	$1,250

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
1	42	43

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

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External Affairs

The External Affairs Division coordinates the International Teacher Training Project, which provides training primarily for European teachers who teach about the Holocaust. This is an annual two-day program with a goal of exposing secondary school teachers to the history of the Holocaust and the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum.

In FY 2007, 19 teachers from Chile, Croatia, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Poland, and Slovakia participated in this training.

Strategic Objectives: Promote International Understanding (Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs)

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
$0	$15,010	$0	$0	$15,010

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	19	19

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

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University Programs Division

The University Programs Division (UPD) is responsible for establishing a network of links with U.S. and international universities and research institutions for the purposes of encouraging and supporting new research and scholarship on the Holocaust; strengthening teaching about the Holocaust at the university level to ensure the training of future generations of Holocaust scholars; focusing scholarly attention on key issues that require investigation and serving as a principle venue for scholarly discussion, deliberation, and debate; and enhancing networking opportunities among U.S. scholars and scholars of the Holocaust from diverse academic disciplines. UPD currently accomplishes this mission through the design, development, promotion, and coordination of the following scholarly programs: one-week and two-week seminars for professors of college-level Holocaust courses; 2-week summer research workshops for scholars; on-site and off-site lectures, panel presentations, and symposia; scholarly programs in partnership with other research/teaching institutions; and the collection, analysis, and dissemination of information regarding Holocaust education in the United States.

In FY 2007, the University Programs Division conducted three faculty seminars for 72 professors (Law, Literature, Seminary) from 22 states, Washington, D.C., and Canada; 68 campus-outreach programs on U.S. campuses in 25 states and Washington, D.C.; three summer research workshops; and 15 lectures, panels, symposia, roundtable discussions, conferences, and special events comprising 102 scholars from 17 states and 8 foreign countries.

Strategic Objectives: Promote International Understanding

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
$0	$57,625	$0	$0	$57,625

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
8	24	32

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

******

Visiting Scholar Programs

In addition to the hundreds of international visitors who tour the Museum's exhibitions and participate in educational debriefings, the Museum hosts a number of scholars and interns who come from abroad to utilize the Museum's collections, attend seminars, collaborate with U.S. staff and scholars, and train to become Holocaust educators. The scholarly exchange programs involving international participants are concentrated primarily in the Visiting Scholars Program of the Museum's Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies.

Established in 1998, the Museum's Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies supports scholarship and publications in the field of Holocaust studies, promotes the growth of Holocaust studies at American universities, seeks to foster strong relationships between American and international scholars, collects Holocaust-related archival documents worldwide, and organizes programs to ensure the ongoing training of future generations of scholars. The Center's goal is to provide institutional support for scholars at all stages of their scholarly careers -- from graduate students and junior faculty to postdoctoral researchers and senior scholars. Fellowships are given on an invitational and competitive basis, and granted to scholars working in a variety of disciplines and professional fields.

Additionally, a number of U.S. fellows and scholars participate in the Museum's program. U.S. participants are brought to the Museum as fellows to conduct research and to interact with their non-U.S. counterparts. U.S. scholars on the Museum's staff participate in the fellows program and work closely with the non-U.S. fellows, guiding their work and exchanging research material.

In FY 2007, the Visiting Scholar Programs hosted 48 scholars from 12 countries. For the purposes of this report, 26 were international scholars from 11 countries.

Strategic Objectives: Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Democracy and Human Rights); Supports Scholarship and Publications in the Field of Holocaust Studies; Promotes Growth of Holocaust Studies; Seeks to Foster Strong Relationships Between American and International Scholars; Initiates Programs to Ensure Ongoing Training of Future Generations of Scholars Specializing in the Holocaust

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
$0	$301,816	$0	$0	$301,816

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

Participant Totals:

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

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

******

Volunteer and Intern Services

The Museum's Internship Program provides an environment for qualified candidates to learn about the Holocaust and about Museum operations. Included are hands-on projects and opportunities to work with Holocaust scholars and Museum professionals to learn about their roles, responsibilities, and backgrounds. The program offers internships to U.S. and non-U.S. citizens. They work in the archives, collections, exhibitions, and in other scholarly or research activities.

In FY 2007, the Volunteer and Intern Services Division hosted two on-site international interns and continued its involvement with off-site volunteers through technology-based activity (e-mail, Internet).

UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

Strategic Objectives: Strengthen Diplomatic and Program Capabilities (Management and Organizational Excellence)

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
$0	$8,000	$0	$0	$8,000

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

Participant Totals:

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

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

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FY 2007 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
$421,661	$421,661	$0	$0†	$0†	$0†	$0†	$421,661†	578

Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.
†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.

UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE

1200 17th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20036
www.usip.org • 202-457-1700

The United States Institute of Peace is an independent, nonpartisan federal institution created by Congress to promote the prevention, management, and peaceful resolution of international conflicts. Established in 1984, the Institute meets its Congressional mandate through an array of programs, including research grants, fellowships, professional training, education programs from high school through graduate school, conferences and workshops, library services, and publications. The Institute's Board of Directors is appointed by the President of the United States and confirmed by the Senate.

The Institute's legal counsel does not consider the Institute to be an agency, establishment, or instrumentality falling within the parameters of Executive Order 13055. However, the Institute's policy is to cooperate to the extent possible with governmental requests for information.

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Center for Post-Conflict Peace and Stability Operations

The Center for Post-Conflict Peace and Stability Operations designs and manages the Institute's efforts in areas emerging from conflict. The Center also conducts research, identifies best practices, develops new tools for post-conflict peace and stability operations, and supports related training and education efforts.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability, International Crime and Drugs); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Democracy and Human Rights); Conflict Resolution

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$24,500	$0	$24,500

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
3	6	9

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

******

Education and Training Center Domestic Programs

The mission of the Education and Training Center Domestic Programs is to create and deliver courses and supporting teaching materials, to improve the practice of conflict management, and to help professionalize the field. Target audiences include civilian and military practitioners; faculty from other institutions; and graduate, undergraduate, and high school students.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Democracy and Human Rights, Humanitarian Response); Conflict Resolution

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$6,000	$0	$6,000

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

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

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

******

Education and Training Center International Programs

The mission of the Education and Training Center International Programs is to (1) help international practitioners improve the skills required to manage conflict in all its phases, from prevention to post-conflict peacebuilding, and (2) promote peace by working through educational systems in fragile states and societies emerging from conflict.

Audiences served include local citizens working to build peace in zones of conflict, as well as international third parties seeking to assist such efforts. We integrate our online courses with our on-site seminars and workshops to help practitioners and educators develop and improve their conflict management skills.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Humanitarian Response); Conflict Resolution

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$30,000	$0	$30,000

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

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

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

******

Jennings Randolph Program for International Peace

The Jennings Randolph Program for International Peace each year awards Senior Fellowships to foreign policy scholars, policy makers, and journalists who conduct research on important aspects of international conflict and peace. The Fellowship Program also awards non-resident Peace Scholar Dissertation Fellowships to students at U.S. universities researching and writing doctoral dissertations on international peace and conflict.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability, International Crime and Drugs); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Democracy and Human Rights, Humanitarian Response); Conflict Resolution

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$294,661	$0	$294,661

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

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

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

******

Religion and Peacemaking

The Religion and Peacemaking program conducts research, identifies best practices, and develops new peacebuilding tools for religious leaders and organizations; helps define and shape the field of religious peacebuilding; and, in cooperation with USIP's other Centers, develops and implements integrated strategies for the Institute's conflict-specific work, including projects with religious communities in zones of conflict.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Democracy and Human Rights, Humanitarian Response); Promote International Understanding

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$41,500	$0	$41,500

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	540	540

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

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Rule of Law Program

The Rule of Law Center of Innovation conducts research, identifies best practices, and develops new tools for policy makers and practitioners working to promote the rule of law. It has played a significant role in shaping the field and in advancing the rule of law in fragile and post-conflict societies.

The program is based on the premise that adherence to the rule of law entails far more than the mechanical application of static legal technicalities; it requires an evolutionary search for those institutions and processes that will best bring about authentic stability through justice.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability, International Crime and Drugs); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Democracy and Human Rights, Humanitarian Response)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$25,000	$0	$25,000

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
1	8	9

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

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Note: The Institute's Grant Program has two principal grantmaking components (solicited and unsolicited grants). Through this program the Institute offers financial support for research, education, and training, and the dissemination of information on international peace and conflict resolution. It is not feasible to extract funding and participant information targeting only the international exchange and training components of USIP grants. Therefore, the inventory does not include data regarding grants for this program.

FY 2007 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
$63,040	$63,040	$0	$0†	$0	$0	$26,787†	$89,827†	1,038

Total number of participants includes those who crossed international borders AND those who were trained in-country.
Dollar figures include some expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.
†Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE

475 L'Enfant Plaza, SW
Washington, DC 20260-0010
www.usps.gov • 202-268-2000

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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USPS International Exchange Program

Through its International Exchange Program, the United States Postal Service arranges appointments, briefings, and technical discussions and coordinates visits to its postal facilities for representatives of foreign postal administrations interested in studying USPS policies and programs and in getting information on technical developments in the area of postal automation. The foreign postal representatives come from all parts of the world, with a majority coming from the East Asia/Pacific, European, and Western Hemisphere areas. The average length of stay is from one to two days. Additionally, the USPS sends its employees abroad to learn more about other countries' postal operations.

There are no specific funds allocated for the United States Postal Service International Exchange Program. Funding is part of the regular operating budget.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (Regional Stability, International Crime and Drugs); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues)

USG Funding:

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

Non-USG Funding:

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
360	331	691

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

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USPS Training Program

Through its Training Program, the USPS provides training in the United States and in-country for foreign postal representatives. The length of the training varies.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security (International Crime and Drugs); Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$63,040	$0	$63,040

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
$0	$0	$0	$26,787	$26,787

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

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
46	301	347

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

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FY 2007 DATA

Total USG Funding	Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Funding	Total Participants
$626,016	$626,016	$0	$0	$179,400	$7,000	$10,000	$822,416	45

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

WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS

Public Inquiries
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Washington, DC 20004-3027
www.wilsoncenter.org • 202-691-4000

In 1968, Congress established the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars as the official, national memorial to President Wilson. The Wilson Center is a nonpartisan institute for advanced study and a neutral forum for open, serious, and informed dialogue. It brings together influential thinkers and doers to engage in a dialogue on current and future public policy challenges, with the confident hope that through such discussions there will emerge better understanding and better policy. Providing a bridge between the worlds of learning and public affairs, the Center is located in the Ronald Reagan Building in the heart of Washington, D.C., a city that is at the center of the world of public affairs today.

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Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars Programs

The Fellowship Program has been a hallmark of the Woodrow Wilson Center for more than 30 years. Through an international competition, approximately 20-25 fellowships are awarded annually to individuals in a broad range of the social sciences and humanities with outstanding project proposals on national and/or international topics that intersect with questions of public policy. Fellows conduct research and write in their areas of interest, while interacting with policy makers in Washington and Wilson Center staff.

The Center also appoints Public Policy Scholars and Senior Scholars to short- and long-term affiliations at the Woodrow Wilson Center. As academics and practitioners from a wide variety of disciplines, professions, nationalities, and viewpoints, these scholars share their expertise on a wide range of topics that have included education reform, globalization, ethnic conflict, and national security.

In 2002, the Kennan Institute announced the establishment of a new Fulbright-Kennan Institute Research Scholarship Program at the Woodrow Wilson Center for researchers and scholars from Ukraine and the Russian

Federation.

The Galina Starovoitova Fellowship on Human Rights and Conflict Resolution was established following a January 1999 speech in Moscow by then Secretary of State Madeline Albright. During that speech, Secretary Albright announced funding for a memorial fellowship at the Kennan Institute in honor of Starovoitova, a leading human rights advocate in Russia.

The Mexico Institute, in conjunction with the Mexico Council on Foreign Affairs, also brings Mexican scholars to the Center to perform research on various topics of interest to the United States and Mexico.

The Canada Institute hosts an annual Fulbright-Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars Chair in Canada-U.S. relations.

The East European Studies Program cooperates with the Central European University to host Short-Term Scholars (one-month grants for advanced Ph.D. students) and, with the Open Society Institute, to host Junior Public Policy Scholars for three-month grants.

The Asia Program hosts an annual Pakistan Scholar in collaboration with the Fellowship Fund for Pakistan. The scholar receives a nine-month residency at the Center.

Strategic Objectives: Achieve Peace and Security; Advance Sustainable Development and Global Interests (Economic Prosperity and Security, Social and Environmental Issues, Democracy and Human Rights)

USG Funding:

Agency Appropriation	Interagency Transfers	Total USG Funding
$626,016	$0	$626,016

Non-USG Funding:

Foreign Governments	Private Sector (U.S.)	Private Sector (Foreign)	Int'l Orgs	Total Non-USG Funding
$0	$179,400	$7,000	$10,000	$196,400

Participant Totals:

Total U.S. Participants	Total Foreign Participants	Total Participants
0	45	45

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

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CHAPTER 3: FY 2007 DUPLICATION ASSESSMENT

The Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, as amended (22 U.S.C. § 2460(f) and (g)), requires the IAWG to assess the degree of duplication that exists among reported U.S. Government-sponsored international exchanges and training.

The IAWG defines programmatic duplication as *activities sponsored by different organizations that direct resources toward the same target audiences, using similar methodologies to achieve the same goals, and which result in duplicative – as opposed to complementary – outcomes.* Duplicative programming differs from complementary/overlapping programming in that elimination of one or more "duplicative" programs would not adversely affect the ability of the U.S. Government to achieve its overarching objectives.

To meet this mandate, the IAWG conducts an annual review of all activities included in the *Inventory of Programs* using information submitted by program sponsors during the IAWG's annual data collection process. More detailed duplication assessments place an undue burden on program sponsors because they require collection of significant additional data. Therefore, the IAWG will only conduct in-depth reviews of program areas that show specific evidence of possible duplication and undesirable overlap.

METHODOLOGY

The IAWG framework for assessing duplication among U.S. Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs includes five areas through which varying degrees of duplication and complementarity can be identified and addressed.

For any given group of international exchange and training programs, the level of duplication is proportionate to the degree in which overlap occurs in these areas, which are listed in order of decreasing importance:

(1) *Topic* – the theme of the program, such as business development, public administration, women's leadership, criminal investigations, etc. This is the critical factor and the most basic element in assessing duplication.

(2) *Target country/region* – where foreign participants are from or where U.S. participants are traveling to in order to participate in the activity.

(3) *Target population* – those for whom the program activities are geared, such as students, young professionals, government representatives, military representatives, etc.

(4) *Intended results* – what the activity is intended to achieve. Intended results for a given type of program can vary significantly from one sponsoring institution to another. For instance, foreign language training programs in two different agencies may target undergraduate students studying the same language. But one program may stipulate that the student pursue further study or employment in a security-related field in order to improve the human resources available for security-related organizations. The other program may be geared more generally toward helping the student meet future academic goals or promote the internationalization of the student's home university.

(5) *Method* – the means by which a program is conducted (for example, internships, classroom study, on-the-job training, workshops, distance learning, and consultations).

The IAWG's framework divides international exchange and training programs sponsored by federal agencies into five major categories, which are listed in order of increasing size of programming:

- Cultural Programs
- International Visitor Programs/Briefings
- Scientific/Technological Research and Development
- Academic/Education Programs
- Professional Exchanges and Training

While many of the programs reported to the IAWG can be classified under more than one of the categories listed above, the IAWG, for the purpose of assessing duplication, places each program into the category that reflects its primary function or scope of activities. That said, some programs are listed in several categories and are so noted.

CULTURAL PROGRAMS

For the purpose of this duplication assessment, the IAWG defines cultural programs as *those programs and activities that deal specifically with the arts, cultural preservation, and research in the humanities*.

Some federal program sponsors interpret cultural programming as that which provides opportunities for exposure to different cultures and values. This type of cross-cultural benefit exists throughout all international exchange and training activities and is highly desirable in that it promotes mutual understanding and cooperation. However, the narrower definition used here is more practical for assessing programmatic duplication.

Using the IAWG's definition, cultural programs represent the smallest and most limited subset of the U.S. Government's international exchange and training portfolio. Of the 249 programs reported to the IAWG, only 15 programs from six federal entities fit within the narrower definition and are included in the following chart.

CULTURAL PROGRAMS BY FEDERAL ENTITY

Department of State	Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA)	Special Professional and Cultural Exchange Programs
Japan-United States Friendship Commission (JUSFC)		Cultural Affairs Programs
National Endowment for the Arts (NEA)		ArtsLink Residencies
		International Literary Exchanges
		Open World Cultural Leaders Program
		U.S. Artists International Program
		U.S.-Japan Creative Artists Fellowship Program
National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH)		Fellowship Programs at Independent Research Institutions
		Recovering Iraq's Past: Request for Proposals to Preserve and Document Iraq's Cultural Heritage
		Rediscovering Afghanistan

Open World Leadership Center (OWLC)	Component of the Open World Program
U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum (USHMM)	Education Division
	University Programs Division
	Visiting Scholar Programs
	Volunteer and Intern Services

In administering programs that are not unique to a specific sponsor, organizations often coordinate and collaborate to maximize resources and to ensure complementarity.

The NEA works with the Department of State's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs and with various private sector organizations to support the U.S. Artists International Program. The NEA also works cooperatively with the JUSFC in the implementation of that organization's cultural initiatives, which include bringing American art, both visual and performing, to Japan. The NEA continues a federal partnership with the Open World Leadership Center under the Open World Cultural Leaders Program, which offers artists, arts managers, and other cultural leaders from Russia, short-term U.S. residencies at universities, nonprofit arts organizations, and similar institutions. The residencies emphasize professional and creative development, and provide opportunities for participants to share their artistic expression, heritage, and expertise with American counterparts and audiences.

In addition to the programs listed above, cultural preservation and arts- and humanities-oriented activities appear in the programs of the Department of Defense, Library of Congress, National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), the United States Institute of Peace, and in several additional programs of the Department of State, notably in the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs.

The Library of Congress' Exchange Visitor Program supports the exchange of scholars, librarians, collections specialists, and conservation professionals for the promotion of materials preservation techniques, and NARA routinely hosts international visitors for the purpose of sharing archival policies and procedures. These activities are facets of cultural preservation.

The Department of State's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, in addition to leading U.S. Government efforts in the protection of cultural property worldwide, also supports grants for research in the arts and humanities through the Fulbright Program and cultural programs.

The likelihood of duplication among cultural programs is low, in large part because these programs are so limited in focus and because they reflect the specific mandate or mission of the sponsoring organization. The programs of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum, for example, are strictly focused on the documentation, study, and interpretation of Holocaust history.

INTERNATIONAL VISITOR PROGRAMS AND BRIEFINGS

The IAWG broadly defines international visitor programs as *those programs in which participants meet with, or observe the operations of, professional counterparts and/or tour relevant facilities with the goal of learning more about U.S. policies, programs, and activities, while sharing ideas, experiences, and approaches.* Mutual understanding is enhanced through exposure to U.S. culture and values. International visitor programs can include, but are not limited to, meetings, briefings, tours, and opportunities for professional observation. They generally do not include direct training, internships, classroom study, or on-the-job training.

In some instances, we have included international symposia and conferences in this category if the emphasis appears to be on sharing information and meeting professional counterparts as opposed to skills acquisition. Programs range from simple ad hoc consultations that last a couple of hours to highly structured programs that take place over a number of weeks.

In general, the risk of duplication among international visitor programs is quite low. While the methodologies used (meetings, briefings, and observation tours) are very similar, the topics covered by the program directly reflect the focus and expertise of the sponsoring organization and the hosting facility.

Visitors are welcomed from all over the world and are often professional counterparts of personnel from the hosting organization. Intended results vary program by program, but all have in common the desire to increase understanding and develop professional relationships. These programs are also recognized for their importance in the critical area of public diplomacy.

Federal entities approach program administration differently. Many larger programs use in-house or external contractors to plan and administer the programs; other programs designate one or more federal employees to administer these activities as part of a larger portfolio of responsibilities.

The majority of international visitor programs do not use USG funds to cover program expenses. For these programs, the only USG contributions are staff time (program oversight, meeting time) and agency resources (conference/meeting facilities, briefing materials). The number of international participants varies widely, as well. Some agencies may host only a handful of participants, such as the Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board, while others host thousands, such as the Department of State's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs International Visitor Leadership Program.

Also, for counting purposes, international visitors may have participated in programs/activities at more than one federal department or agency during their stay, as many federal organizations partner with each other to provide international visitors with a wide range of information on particular topics. The International Visitor Leadership Program, for example, may send its foreign participants to other federal departments and agencies for additional consultations and other information gathering activities as appropriate. These federal organizations may also report on these same visitors.

Approximately one-third of the program submissions in the *FY 2007 Inventory of Programs* have an international visitor program component. In reviewing these programs, the IAWG notes that some federal departments and agencies may have more than one international visitor program in their organization. In addition, some organizations report international visitor programs as a

component of more comprehensive international exchange and training programs. Those international activities that are part of larger technical assistance projects or which have overt training elements are better categorized under the Professional Exchanges and Training section.

According to the data reported to the IAWG, the following list of federal entities host some type of international visitor program or sponsor international visitor activities within their organizations. Programs marked with an asterisk (*) have international visitor activities that are classified as scientific by category.

Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board (Access Board)
Commodity Futures Trading Commission
Consumer Product Safety Commission
Delaware River Basin Commission*
Department of Agriculture
~Foreign Agricultural Service*
Department of Commerce
~Bureau of Economic Analysis*
~National Institute of Standards and Technology*
~U.S. Census Bureau
~United States Patent and Trademark Office*
Department of Defense
~Regional Centers for Security Studies
Department of Education
~Office of the Secretary, International Affairs
Department of Energy
~Energy Resources*
~National Nuclear Security Administration*
Department of Health and Human Services
~Food and Drug Administration*
Department of Homeland Security
~Customs and Border Protection
~Federal Emergency Management Agency
~Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
~Immigration and Customs Enforcement
~Transportation Security Administration
~U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services
~United States Coast Guard
Department of Housing and Urban Development
~Office of Policy Development and Research
Department of the Interior
~Bureau of Reclamation*
~Minerals Management Service*
~National Parks Service*
Department of Justice
~Criminal Division
~Drug Enforcement Administration
~Federal Bureau of Investigation
~Office of Justice Programs
Department of Labor
~Bureau of International Labor Affairs
~Bureau of Labor Statistics
Department of State
~Bureau of African Affairs
~Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs
~Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs
~Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs
~Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs
~Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs
~Bureau of Western Hemispheric Affairs
Department of Transportation
~Federal Aviation Administration*
~Federal Highway Administration*
~Federal Railroad Administration*
~Maritime Administration*
~National Highway Traffic Safety Administration*
~Research and Innovative Technology Administration*
Department of the Treasury
~Internal Revenue Service
~Office of the Comptroller of the Currency
Environmental Protection Agency*
Federal Communications Commission
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Federal Election Commission
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission*
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service
Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board
Federal Trade Commission
General Services Administration
Government Accountability Office
Merit Systems Protection Board
National Archives and Records Administration
National Capital Planning Commission
National Railroad Passenger Corporation
National Transportation Safety Board*
Office of Government Ethics
Small Business Administration
Social Security Administration
Tennessee Valley Authority*
U.S. Commission on Civil Rights
U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum
U.S. Postal Service
U.S. Trade and Development Agency

SCIENTIFIC/TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Twenty-two federal departments and agencies reported a total of 110 programs with a scientific component. In tackling this list, approximately one-third of the programs better fit within other duplication assessment categories described within this chapter.

For the purposes of definition**,** scientific/technological programming *involves members of the scientific community and/or other professionals engaged in scientific activities; it includes all medical programs.*

Seventy programs have been identified that fit within this narrower category. The Department of Energy had the largest number of reported programs (25) in this subset, followed by Commerce (12), Health and Human Services (10), Interior (7), and Agriculture (5). Other longstanding sponsors include Labor, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the National Science Foundation, the National Transportation Safety Board, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID).

While the IAWG does not have the necessary scientific expertise to assess duplication among these programs, we can note trends and apparent commonalities among scientific programs. The IAWG concludes that most scientific/technological research and development programs concentrate very specifically on the mandate of the sponsoring agency and therefore appear to be at low risk for duplication with other federally-sponsored programs.

For instance, the Department of Commerce's programs concentrate not only on research and support for the increased use of scientific, engineering, and technological development, but also on the understanding and benefits of the Earth's physical environment and oceanic resources. With similar specificity, programs sponsored by the Department of the Interior focus on protecting and providing access to the nation's public lands and minerals, national parks, national wildlife refuges, western U.S. water resources, and provide technical assistance abroad to share their knowledge and expertise.

Some programs (such as those of the Department of Agriculture and USAID, for example) are also listed in the Professional Exchanges and Training section. The IAWG also notes that the majority of the scientific and technological programs have a professional and/or practical experience component, which is indicated in the following chart.[28]

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PROGRAMS BY FEDERAL ENTITY

[28] Programs in the scientific research and development category that are marked with an asterisk (*) also contain a professional and/or practical experience component.

Department of Agriculture	Foreign Agricultural Service	Cochran Middle Income Fellowship Program*
		Embassy Science Fellows Program*
		Faculty Exchange Program*
		Norman E. Borlaug International Agricultural Science and Technology Fellows Program*
		Scientific Cooperation Exchange Program With China*
Department of Commerce	Bureau of Economic Analysis	BEA Overseas Training and Presentations*
	Bureau of Industry and Security	BIS International Cooperation Programs*
	National Institute of Standards and Technology	NIST Exchange Visitors Program
	National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration	International Turtle Excluder Device Technology Transfer Program*
		National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service's International Activities*
		National Weather Service International Exchange and Training Program*
		Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research International Activities*

		U.S.-Russia Memorandum of Understanding on World Oceans and Polar Regions
	National Telecommunications and Information Administration	Information and Communication Technologies Policymaking in a Global Environment*
		Radio Frequency Spectrum Management Program*
	U.S. Census Bureau	International Programs Center Training and Technical Assistance*
	U.S. Patent and Trademark Office	Technical Assistance Programs*
Department of Energy	Assistant Secretary for Environmental Management	NuVision Engineering
		United Kingdom Nuclear Decommissioning Authority
	Corporate Management	Office of Intelligence and Counterintelligence International Activities*
	Energy Information Administration	Energy Information Administration Programs*
	Energy Resources	National Energy Technology Laboratory*
	National Nuclear Security Administration	Defense Programs*
		International Material Protection and Cooperation Program*
		International Nonproliferation Export Control Program*

		Office of Global Threat Reduction*
		Second Line of Defense Programs
	Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management	Civilian Radioactive Waste Management Program
	Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy	Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Programs*
	Office of Fossil Energy	Office of Fossil Energy International Program*
	Office of Health, Safety, and Security	Chernobyl Research and Service Program*
		Incident Reporting System for Research Reactors*
		Japan Program (Radiation Effects Research Foundation Program)*
		Marshall Islands Environmental Monitoring Program*
		National and International Radiation Protection
		Office of Classification
		Office of Security Assistance
		Russian Health Studies Program

		Spain Program (Palomares)
	Office of Nuclear Energy	Fuji-ie Research Initiative
	Office of Science	Nobel Laureates Program*
		Pan-American Advanced Studies Institutes*
Department of Health and Human Services	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	Exchange Visitor Program*
	National Institutes of Health	International Neuroscience Fellowship Program
		National Cancer Institute Programs*
		National Institute on Drug Abuse International Program
		National Research Service Award Program*
		NIH Exchange Scientist Program*
		NIH Foreign Guest Researchers Program*
		NIH Foreign Professional Services Contractors*
		NIH Foreign Special Volunteers*

		NIH Visiting Scientists Program*
Department of the Interior	Bureau of Reclamation	Reclamation Training Programs*
	Minerals Management Service	Minerals Management Service International Program*
	National Park Service	International Volunteers-in-Parks/Exchange Visitors Program and Technical Assistance Program*
	Office of International Affairs	International Technical Assistance Program*
	Office of Surface Mining, Reclamation, and Enforcement	Interior Environment and Natural Resources Support Assistance Agreement
	United States Fish and Wildlife Service	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service International Programs*
	United States Geological Survey	Visiting Scientist and Participant Training Programs*
Department of Labor	Bureau of Labor Statistics	BLS International Labor Statistics Center*
Department of Transportation	Federal Aviation Administration	Office of International Aviation International Training Program*
Marine Mammal Commission		Marine Mammal Commission Programs
National Aeronautics and Space Administration		NASA Exchange Visitor Program

	Resident Research Associate Program
National Science Foundation	Office of International Science and Engineering
National Transportation Safety Board	National Transportation Safety Board Training Program*
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	Regional Programs*
United States Agency for International Development	Economic Growth and Agricultural Development Programs*
	Environment Programs*
	Population, Health, and Nutrition Programs*

ACADEMIC/EDUCATION PROGRAMS

The IAWG defines academic/education programs as *those in which the primary focus of participants is to attend educational institutions or contribute to the development of such institutions and their curricula. We also include programs that are designed to improve educational systems in developing countries.*

The IAWG further classifies academic programs by the targeted level and type of the program, from elementary student/staff exchanges and training through post-doctoral research and mid-career development programs. Programs reported to the IAWG are listed below by their academic level classification. Programs that address multiple levels of academic activities appear under all applicable category headings. By grouping programs in this way, potential areas of duplication or complementarity can be highlighted. Additionally, this assessment can serve as a snapshot of international academic/educational exchange and training programs throughout the federal government.

Elementary- and Secondary-Level Programs

Five federal entities have 16 programs that contain elementary and secondary education programming initiatives focused on teacher training and curriculum development in their international exchange and training portfolios. Few programs actually involve the exchange of students at the elementary or secondary levels; however, when these exchanges do occur, they are primarily targeted towards students or teachers of students at the secondary level.

The Departments of Education and State have traditionally supported the majority of programs in this category, covering a wide range of subject matters and geographical regions of the world. Potential for duplication among sponsoring organizations appears relatively low.

Department of Education	Office of Postsecondary Education	Fulbright-Hays Group Projects Abroad	Modern foreign language and area studies programs, including training, research, and curriculum development for teachers at the K-12 level
		Fulbright-Hays Seminars Abroad Program	Opportunities for teachers and curriculum specialists to participate in short-term seminars in social sciences, humanities, or host-country languages
	Office of Safe and Drug-Free Schools	Civics Mosaic Program	Comparative civic education, teacher training, and curriculum development that builds on CIVITAS/Russia
		CIVITAS: An International Civic Education Program	International civic education exchange
		Economics International Program	Training in content and pedagogy for educators in countries in transition to market economies

Department of State	Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs	Citizen Exchange Programs	Professional, cultural, and youth exchanges supported through nonprofit organizations
		Economic Support Fund Programs	Programs that aid U.S. countries in transition to democracy by developing and strengthening of institutions necessary for sustainable democracy
		FREEDOM Support Exchange Programs	Exchanges for students from Russia and Eurasia
		Fulbright Program	Exchanges between U.S. and foreign teachers and administrators
		Global Educational Programs	English language programs focusing on teaching, teacher-training, and curriculum development
		Other Appropriations Programs	Separately appropriated exchange programs and educational outreach activities at the secondary and university levels, including programming at the East-West Center, the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships, and Israeli-Arab Scholarships
		Special Professional and Cultural Exchange Programs	Secondary-level student and teacher exchanges with the former Soviet Union and Germany

	Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs	Variety of exchanges, seminars, training programs, master classes, and conferences promoting U.S. interests in region
U.S. Agency for International Development		Education and Training	Various initiatives designed to improve pre-primary, primary, and secondary levels of education
U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum		External Affairs	International Teacher Training Project for European secondary school teachers to learn more about the Holocaust and the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum
U.S. Institute of Peace		Education Program	Educational activities and development of curricula on conflict resolution for teachers and students

Undergraduate-Level Programs

Eight federal entities reported 21 programs that included undergraduate-level programs. The programs include traditional study abroad activities for American and foreign students, institution building, curriculum development, and instructor training. The Departments of State, Education, and Defense have supported the majority of programs in this category. Potential duplication among undergraduate programs is very low, as most programming is thematically and/or geographically specific and therefore, with a few exceptions, is unique.

Department of Agriculture	Foreign Agricultural Service	Faculty Exchange Programs	Exchange programs to train agricultural university teachers on curriculum development, research, and teaching methods
Department of Defense	National Defense University	National Security Education Program	Undergraduate and graduate scholarships for area studies, language programs, and other relevant studies
Department of Education	Office of Postsecondary Education	European Union-United States Atlantis Program	EU-U.S. improvements in higher and vocational education
		Fulbright-Hays Faculty Research Abroad Program	Institutional grants to support fellowships that aim to strengthen area studies and language programs in academia
		Fulbright-Hays Seminars Abroad Program	Short-term seminars in social sciences, humanities, or host-country languages for schoolteachers, curriculum specialists, and college faculty
		Program for North American Mobility in Higher Education	Grants for the development of higher education consortia
		U.S.-Brazil Higher Education Consortia Program	Grants for bilateral curricular development and student exchanges

	Office of Safe and Drug-Free Schools	CIVITAS:International/ Latin America and Africa Program	International civics education exchange
Department of Homeland Security	United States Coast Guard	U.S. Coast Guard Academy Programs	Undergraduate degree program for foreign students
Department of State	Bureau of African Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs	Variety of programming including seminars, conferences, workshops, speakers programs, and training courses focusing on topics of regional interest
	Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs	Economic Support Fund Programs	Development and strengthening of institutions necessary for sustainable democracy
		FREEDOM Support Exchange Programs	Exchanges for students from Russia and Eurasia
		Fulbright Program	Undergraduate degree program for foreign students
		Global Educational Programs	English language programs focusing on teaching, teacher-training, and curriculum development

		Other Appropriations Programs	Separately appropriated exchange programs and educational outreach activities at the secondary and university levels, including programming at the East-West Center, the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships, and Israeli-Arab Scholarships
		Special Academic Exchange Program	Fellowship grants, scholarships for students from South Pacific, East Timor, and Tibet, and support to various organizations promoting exchange opportunities
		Support for East European Democracy Exchanges	Educational fellowships in fields supporting democratic practices and free market economies, and special group projects in the region
	Bureau of Europe and Eurasian Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs	Variety of exchanges, seminars, training programs, master classes, and conferences promoting U.S. interests in region
Department of Transportation	Maritime Administration	United States Merchant Marine Academy Programs	Undergraduate degree program for foreign students
U.S. Agency for International Development		Education and Training	Various initiatives designed to improve pre-primary, primary, secondary, and higher education

U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum	University Programs Division	Among its many activities, teaching and scholarship on the Holocaust, strengthening university teaching on the subject

Graduate-Level University Programs

Ten federal entities have 28 programs in this category. Programming supports fellowships for degree programs and certificates, dissertation research, graduate-level professional training, and curriculum development. The Departments of State and Education have supported the majority of programs in this category. Similar to undergraduate programs, this program category reveals limited opportunity for duplication because of thematic and geographic specialization.

Department of Agriculture	Foreign Agricultural Service	Faculty Exchange Programs	Exchange programs to train agricultural university teachers on curriculum development, research, and teaching methods
Department of Defense	Defense Security Cooperation Agency	Professional Military Education Exchanges	Academic or full-year training in military staff schools abroad for officers
	National Defense University	National Security Education Program	Undergraduate and graduate scholarships for area, language, and other relevant study
	Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff	Olmsted Scholar Program	Graduate-level scholarship for military services
Department of Education	Office of Postsecondary Education	European Union-United States Atlantis Program	EU-U.S. improvements in higher and vocational education

		Fulbright-Hays Doctoral Dissertation Research Abroad Program	Fellowships to doctoral candidates for dissertation research in modern foreign languages and area studies
		Fulbright-Hays Faculty Research Abroad Program	Institutional grants to support fellowships that aim to strengthen area studies and language programs in academia
		Fulbright-Hays Group Projects Abroad Program	Modern foreign language and area studies programs
		Fulbright-Hays Seminars Abroad Program	Short-term seminars in social sciences, humanities, or host-country languages for schoolteachers, curriculum specialists, and college faculty
		U.S.-Brazil Higher Education Consortia Program	Grants for bilateral curricular development and student exchanges
	Office of Safe and Drug-Free Schools	CIVITAS: International/Latin America and Africa Program	International civics education exchange
Department of State	Bureau of African Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs	Variety of programming including seminars, conferences, workshops, speakers programs, training courses focusing on topics of regional interest

	Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs	Fulbright Program	Fellowships and scholarships to graduate students
		Global Educational Programs	English language programs focusing on teaching, teacher-training, and curriculum development
		Other Appropriations Programs	Separately appropriated exchange programs and educational outreach activities at the secondary and university levels, including programming at the East-West Center, the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships, and Israeli-Arab Scholarships
		Special Academic Exchange Programs	Muskie Doctoral Fellowship grants, scholarships for students from South Pacific, East Timor, and Tibet, and support to various organizations promoting exchange opportunities
		Support for East European Democracy Exchanges	Educational fellowships in fields supporting democratic practices and free market economies, and special group projects
	Bureau of Europe and Eurasian Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs	Variety of exchanges, seminars, training programs, master classes, and conferences promoting U.S. interests in region

	Bureau of Intelligence and Research	Research and Training Program on Eastern Europe and the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union	Advanced research, graduate, and language training
	Bureau of South Asian Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs	Exchanges, seminars, training programs, and conferences promoting U.S. national interests in the region
	Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs	Exchanges, training, seminars, and conferences in the region that foster democracy, trade, and sustainable economic development, cooperation on drug trafficking and other crime issues, poverty reduction, and environmental protection
Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission		Education and Training Programs	Seed money for projects and institutional grants to promote area studies
Library of Congress		Exchange Visitor Program	Scholarly research in the humanities and social sciences
National Science Foundation		Office of International Science and Engineering	Research support for undergraduate, graduate, and post-graduate students

U.S. Agency for International Development	Education and Training	Various initiatives designed to establish higher education and research partnerships, alliances, and networks with developing countries
United States Holocaust Memorial Museum	University Programs Division	Scholarly focus on the Holocaust and networking opportunities among U.S. scholars and scholars of the Holocaust from diverse academic disciplines
	Visiting Scholar Programs	Scholarly exchanges and activities centered on Holocaust issues
United States Institute of Peace	Jennings Randolph Program for International Peace	Fellowships for foreign policy scholars and policy makers and doctoral dissertation fellowships for university students to conduct research and write on international peace and conflict resolution issues

Post-Doctoral Research Programs

Nine federal entities report 21 programs in this category. The Departments of State and Education sponsored the majority of post-doctoral/research programs. All appear to be diverse in program mission, goals, and objectives. The opportunity for duplication in programming appears to be minimal.

Please note that graduate and post-doctoral research programs sponsored by the Department of Energy and the National Institutes of Health are addressed under the Scientific Research and Development portion of this duplication assessment.

Department of Agriculture	Foreign Agricultural Service	Faculty Exchange Programs	Exchange programs to train agricultural university teachers on curriculum development, research, and teaching methods
Department of Education	Office of Postsecondary Education	American Overseas Research Centers Program	Grants to establish and operate overseas research centers with one focus being area studies
		Fulbright-Hays Faculty Research Abroad	Institutional grants to support fellowships that aim to strengthen area studies and language programs in academia
		Fulbright-Hays Seminars Abroad Program	Short-term seminars in social sciences, humanities, or host-country languages for schoolteachers, curriculum specialists, and college faculty
Department of State	Bureau of African Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs	Variety of programming including seminars, conferences, workshops, speakers programs, training courses focusing on topics of regional interest
	Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs	Fulbright Academic Exchange Programs	Variety of research fellowships and research oriented activities
		Other Appropriations Program	

		Special Academic Exchange Programs	
		Support for East European Democracy Exchanges	
	Bureau of Europe and Eurasian Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs	Variety of exchanges, seminars, training programs, master classes, and conferences promoting U.S. interests in region
	Bureau of Intelligence and Research	Research and Training Program on Eastern Europe and the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union	Advanced research, graduate, and language training
	Bureau of South Asian Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs	Exchanges, seminars, training programs and conferences promoting U.S. national interests in the region
Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission		Education and Training Programs	Seed money for projects and institutional grants to promote area studies
Library of Congress		Exchange Visitor Program	Scholarly research in the humanities and social sciences

National Science Foundation	Office of International Science and Engineering	International research fellowship awards, support for cooperative research activities, and joint workshops and seminars
U.S. Agency for International Development	Education and Training	Various initiatives designed to establish higher education and research partnerships, alliances, and networks with developing countries
United States Holocaust Memorial Museum	External Affairs	Research fellowships for graduate, post-doctoral, and senior researchers
	University Programs Division	Scholarly focus on the Holocaust and networking opportunities among U.S. scholars and scholars of the Holocaust from diverse academic disciplines
	Visiting Scholar Programs	Scholarly exchanges and activities centered on Holocaust issues
United States Institute of Peace	Jennings Randolph Program for International Peace	Fellowships for foreign policy scholars and policy makers and doctoral dissertation fellowships for university students to conduct research and write on international peace and conflict resolution issues

	Religion and Peacemaking	Scholarly research aiding faith-based organizations in their international peacemaking work, in partnership with communities of faith abroad

General Area Studies and Language-Training Programs – Multiple Academic Levels

The IAWG identified area studies and language-training programs as an area warranting continued monitoring. For the purpose of our review, all language-training courses have been included as academic/education programs.

Five federal entities reported 16 programs in this category. The Departments of Defense, Education, and State sponsored the majority of programs. Analysis continues to reveal no inherent duplication, as most programs have different target audiences; focus on specific languages, countries, or world regions; or are designed to achieve specific U.S. strategic goals and objectives. However, programs can always benefit from increased communication among sponsors to share best practices and address common challenges.

Department of Defense	National Defense University	National Security Education Program	Undergraduate and graduate scholarships for area, language, and other relevant study
	Regional Centers for Securities Studies	--Africa Center for Strategic Studies --Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies --Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies --George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies --Near East-South Asia Center for Strategic Studies	Five regional centers sponsor graduate-level academic programs, professional seminars and workshops, research opportunities, and other activities that promote understanding and study of security-related issues by U.S. and foreign participants

Department of Education	Office of Postsecondary Education	American Overseas Research Centers Program	Grants to establish and operate overseas research and area studies centers
		Fulbright-Hays Doctoral Dissertation Research Abroad Program	Fellowships to doctoral candidates for dissertation research in modern foreign languages and area studies
		Fulbright-Hays Faculty Research Abroad Program	Institutional grants to support fellowships that aim to strengthen area studies and language programs in academia
		Fulbright-Hays Group Projects Abroad	Modern foreign language and area studies programs for teachers, students, and faculty of higher education institutions
		Fulbright-Hays Seminars Abroad	Short-term seminars for teachers, college faculty, curriculum specialists in social sciences, humanities, or host-country languages
Department of State	Bureau of African Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs	English teaching is a component of varied democracy building activities for the region
	Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs	Global Educational Programs	English language programs focusing on teaching, teacher-training, and curriculum development

	Bureau of Intelligence and Research	Research and Training Program on Eastern Europe and the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union	Advanced research, graduate, and language training
Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission		Education and Training Programs	Seed money for projects and institutional grants to promote area studies
Peace Corps		Peace Corps Volunteer Service Program	Program component is community-based English teaching overseas

PROFESSIONAL EXCHANGES AND TRAINING

The majority of the international exchange and training programs reported to the IAWG include professional exchange and training activities. If we eliminate from consideration the large number of programs that are more suitably addressed under one of the other duplication assessment categories (notably in the scientific/technological category) we are left with approximately 100 programs. These include training programs, personnel and citizen exchanges, cooperative programs, and technical assistance programs that include international exchange and training components.

The sheer volume of professional exchanges and training programs reported -- along with the varied topics they address, targeted countries and populations, program approaches, and intended results -- makes assessing duplication among these programs a challenge. As with the other program subsets, sponsoring organizations tend to focus program activities on the organization's mission and areas of expertise, which limits, to some degree, the possibility for duplication. For example, personnel exchanges or training programs limited strictly to representatives of foreign counterpart organizations are not duplicative because they are unique to each participating organization.

Topically and geographically specific programs are also less likely to duplicate other programs because of their narrow focus. A program's specific subject matter and target audience limit the number of other organizations that would potentially engage in similar programming and also provide other organizations with enough information to avoid developing duplicative initiatives. Multi-themed programs or program groupings that contain a wide variety of initiatives, such as the State Department's Post-Generated

Exchange and Training Programs, are harder to assess and may yield a greater potential for duplication of other federal initiatives.

Professional exchange and training programs that have not been addressed in previous sections can, for the most part, be divided among four primary categories:[29]

(1) Trade and Economic Development
(2) Law Enforcement and Security
(3) Democracy and Human Rights
(4) Multi-Themed Programming

Trade and Economic Development

Numerous federal agencies sponsor or participate in programs designed to facilitate trade and promote economic development abroad. The vast majority of these are either topically or geographically focused. Topically specialized programs, such as those sponsored by the Department of Commerce's Patent and Trademark Office, represent a low risk of duplication. Geographic targeting, as seen in several of the country-specific trade enhancement and management training programs listed below, does not eliminate the risk of duplication, but it does make avoiding duplicative programs easier by facilitating country-level coordination and oversight.

Department of Agriculture	Foreign Agricultural Service	Cochran Middle Income Fellowship Program
		Faculty Exchange Programs
Department of Commerce	Bureau of Economic Analysis	BEA Overseas Training and Presentations
	Bureau of Industry and Security	BIS International Cooperation Programs

[29] There may be a limited degree of overlap among these areas and identifiable subcategories within them. Please note that not all professional exchange and training programs reported to the IAWG are included in these four categories.

	International Trade Administration	Special American Business Internship Training Program
	National Institute of Standards and Technology	Standards in Trade Program
	Office of the General Counsel	Commercial Law Development Program
	United States Patent and Trademark Office	Technical Assistance Programs
Department of Labor	Bureau of International Labor Affairs	Office of Trade Agreement Implementation
African Development Foundation		Grassroots Development Projects
Commodity Futures Trading Commission		Technical Assistance Program
Consumer Product Safety Commission		CPSC International Exchange and Training Activities
Federal Trade Commission		International Programs
Government Accountability Office		International Auditor Fellowship Program
U.S. Agency for International Development		Economic Growth and Agricultural Development
U.S. Trade and Development Agency		Trade-Related Training

Law Enforcement and Security

Four organizations conduct the majority of all federal law enforcement, security-related, professional exchange and training programs: the Departments of Defense, Homeland Security, Justice, and State. One program from the Department of Transportation is also included.

Like many other professional exchange and training programs, program sponsors tend to focus training narrowly toward their own areas of expertise, making the risk of duplication fairly low. Some of the programs listed also include trade and economic development activities.[30]

Also, U.S. Coast Guard Programs, which include significant law enforcement- and security-related activities, are listed under Multi-Themed Programming.

Department of Defense	Defense Security Cooperation Agency	International Military Education and Training Program
		Foreign Military Financing Program
		Foreign Military Sales Program
		Professional Military Education Exchanges
	Office of the Undersecretary of Defense for Policy	Regional Defense Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program
Department of Homeland Security	Federal Emergency Management Agency	Disaster Management Support Project
		Federal Emergency Management Institute Programs
		National Fire Academy

[30] Programs in the law enforcement and security category that are marked by an asterisk (*) also include trade and economic development activities.

	Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	Digital Evidence Acquisition Specialist Training Program
		International Individual Students Program
		Law Enforcement Instructor Development Workshop
		Law Enforcement Instructor Training Program
		Law Enforcement Instructor Train-the-Trainer Program
		Money Laundering and Asset Forfeiture Seminar
		Officer Safety and Survival Train-the-Trainer Program
		Wildland Fire Origin and Cause Determination Training Program
	Immigration and Customs Enforcement	Bulk Cash Smuggling International Training Program
		Export and Border Related Security Program

		Forensic Document Laboratory Training
		International Law Enforcement Academies Training Program
	U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services	USCIS Office of Refugee, Asylum, and International Operations Training Program
	United States Secret Service	USSS International Training Program
Department of Justice	Antitrust Division	Antitrust Division International Technical Assistance Programs*
	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives	ATF International Training
	Criminal Division	International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program
		Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance, and Training Program
	Drug Enforcement Administration	International Narcotics Control Training Program
	Federal Bureau of Investigation	Federal Bureau of Investigation International Training Programs
	Office of Justice Programs	National Institute of Justice International Activities

Department of Transportation	Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration	Drug Interdiction Assistance Program*
Department of State	Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	International Demand Reduction Training and Technical Assistance

Democracy and Human Rights

Numerous federal organizations sponsor programs designed to promote democratic systems of governance and global respect for human rights and the rule of law. In addition to the programs listed below, many of the programs listed under Multi-Themed Programming, notably those sponsored by the Department of State, have activities that focus on the promotion of democracy and human rights.

Themes represented in the programs in this category are very diverse and include, but are not limited to, conflict resolution, promotion of free and independent media, NGO development, fair labor practices, citizen participation in government, and the strengthening of governing institutions. Program sponsors should be mindful that many of these themes appear in numerous federal programs. While these programs may not directly duplicate each other, sharing best practices and benchmarking among program sponsors could serve to improve overall program efficiency and effectiveness.

Department of Defense	Defense Security Cooperation Agency	International Military Education and Training[31]
Department of Homeland Security	Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	Human Trafficking Seminar
Department of Labor	Bureau of International Labor Affairs	Child Labor, Forced Labor, and Human Trafficking Program

[31] While some courses under the International Military Education and Training Program do address democracy and human rights issues, the majority of the courses are categorized under law enforcement and security.

Broadcasting Board of Governors	International Media Training Center Program
Federal Executive Boards	Leaders for Tomorrow Program
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service	International Labor Conflict Management Program
Library of Congress	Global Legal Information Network
National Endowment for Democracy	Reagan-Fascell Democracy Fellows Program
	Visiting Fellows Program
Office of Government Ethics	International Technical Assistance and Cooperation
Office of Personnel Management	Federal Executive Institute "Leadership for a Democratic Society" Program
U.S. Agency for International Development	Democracy and Governance Programs
	Humanitarian Assistance
U.S. Institute of Peace	Center for Post-Conflict Peace and Stability Operations
	Education and Training Center Domestic Programs
	Education and Training Center International Programs

	Jennings Randolph Program for International Peace
	Religion and Peacemaking
	Rule of Law Program

Multi-Themed Programming

A large number of professional exchange and training programs reported to the IAWG address a wide array of themes, topics, and audiences. Because of their diversity and scope, they may be the most prone to duplicate other programs and should be carefully monitored. Close coordination among the Department of State, the U.S. Agency for International Development, and the Peace Corps is necessary to ensure that their programs complement and build on each other to collectively achieve the foreign policy goals of the U.S. Government.

As noted in previous sections, geographically specific programs such as those sponsored by the Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission and thematically specific programs such as those sponsored by the U.S. Coast Guard (which specializes in maritime law enforcement, search and rescue, marine environmental protection, waterways management, and other Coast Guard operational areas) have a low potential for duplicating other programs. IAWG also notes that the U.S. Coast Guard includes trade and economic development activities in their programming.

Department of Homeland Security	U.S. Coast Guard	U.S. Coast Guard Exportable Training
		U.S. Coast Guard Resident Training Programs
Department of State	Bureau of African Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs
	Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs

	Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs	Citizen Exchange Programs
		Economic Support Fund Programs
		Special Professional and Cultural Exchange Programs
		Support for East European Democracy Exchanges
	Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs
	Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs
	Bureau of South Asian Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs
	Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs	Post-Generated Exchange and Training Programs
	Office of International Information Programs	U.S. Speakers and Specialists Programs
Department of Transportation	Maritime Administration	Global Maritime and Transportation School
Japan-United States Friendship Commission		Education and Training Programs
National Capital Planning Commission		Capitals Alliance Program

Peace Corps	Peace Corps Volunteer Services Program
U.S. Agency for International Development	Education and Training
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars	Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars Programs

CONCLUSION

The number and scope of the federal government's international exchange and training programs make assessing duplication among them difficult. Several larger programming agencies aggregate information on various discrete activities before providing it to the IAWG, so specific detail on topics, audiences, methodologies, and intended results is not always available. However, based on the information we do have, the IAWG is able to develop overarching duplication assessments that identify areas with higher levels of risk and areas where coordination is crucial to avoid duplication.

As noted earlier, programs that are specific in their theme, geographic focus, and target audience are at very low risk of duplication. As a general rule, highly specialized sponsoring organizations implement or participate in highly specialized exchange and training programs. For example, it is unlikely that any other organization would duplicate the exchange and training programs of the U.S. Postal Service.

Federal organizations with broader mandates and numerous programming initiatives are at a greater risk of duplicating the initiatives of another federal organization. When you couple the size and scope of an organization with the aggregation of program information, which makes program initiatives less transparent to other federal administrators, the risk becomes even greater.

Congress, in providing for specific exchange and training activities, often incorporates coordination requirements into the authorizing legislation. For example, the "No Child Left Behind Act of 2001" requires that in the implementation of the Department of Education's cooperative civic and economic education exchange programs, the Departments of Education and State work together to "ensure that the activities carried out under the programs assisted under this section are not duplicative of other activities conducted in eligible countries…"[32]

Interagency funding transfers typically involve additional reporting requirements that promote program transparency and enhance coordination. In FY 2007, the IAWG

[32] No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 (PL 107-110), Title II, Subpart 3, Section 2345 (f)(1).

reported that more than an estimated $302 million was transferred among federal agencies to fund international exchange and training activities.

A variety of formal and informal arrangements, such as interagency working groups, policy coordinating committees (run through the National Security Council), and senior coordinators, have existed to provide mechanisms for policy and program coordination. These bodies have provided a means to share program information, enhance transparency, and break down barriers to communication. However, these mechanisms are not present across the board and do not take a uniform approach in coordinating the implementation of international exchange and training programs.

The data reveals that a significant portion of federal exchange and training programming is sponsored by the Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development. State and USAID work with other federal agencies through the National Security Councils Policy Coordination Committee process to coordinate activities. With the institution of the State/USAID Strategic Plan for 2007-2012, federal coordination continues to take shape as we use foreign assistance to achieve the goals of transformational diplomacy.

Overseas, U.S. embassies are in the best position to ensure that duplicative programming is avoided because overseas personnel can make informed needs assessments that can be adjusted based on political priorities and changing host-country environments. The majority of USAID projects and all Peace Corps local programming is developed and implemented in-country. Therefore, limiting coordination efforts to a Washington-based mechanism is neither completely reliable nor efficient. Many posts overseas have working groups and committees dedicated to specific areas of programming. Regular country team meetings provide opportunities to discuss initiatives and share general information.

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Agencies can ensure the effectiveness of these and more ad hoc approaches to coordination by sharing program information from the planning stages through implementation and results assessments. Agencies need to commit to working together domestically and overseas to ensure that they are aware of the full range of U.S. Government and private sector exchange and training initiatives and then adjust programming to ensure that the wide range of U.S. Government activities form a coherent and complementary effort to achieve U.S. foreign policy goals.

APPENDIX A: IAWG MANDATE – SECTION 112(G) OF THE MUTUAL EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE ACT OF 1961 (P.L. 87-256), AS AMENDED (22 U.S.C. 2460(G))

(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.

APPENDIX B: U.S. GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS SPONSORING AND REPORTING INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE AND TRAINING PROGRAMS

	Administers Int'l Exchanges & Training			Reports Data to IAWG		Comments
	Yes	No	Unknown	Yes	No	
EXECUTIVE BRANCH						
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT						
Council of Economic Advisors		X			X	
Council on Environmental Quality		X			X	
National Security Council		X			X	
Office of Administration		X			X	
Office of Management and Budget		X			X	
Office of National Drug Control Policy		X			X	
Office of Policy Development		X			X	
Office of Science and Technology Policy		X			X	
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative		X			X	
Office of the Vice President of the United States		X			X	
The White House Office		X			X	
EXECUTIVE AGENCIES						
Cabinet-Level Departments						
Agriculture	X			X		
Commerce	X			X		
Defense	X			X		
Education	X			X		
Energy	X			X		
Health and Human Services	X			X		
Homeland Security	X			X		
Housing and Urban Development	X			X		
Interior	X			X		
Justice	X			X		
Labor	X			X		
State	X			X		
Transportation	X			X		
Treasury	X			X		
Veterans Affairs	X			X		No data in FY07
Independent Establishments and Government Corporations						
African Development Foundation	X			X		
Central Intelligence Agency			X		X	IAWG does not collect classified information
Commodity Futures Trading Commission	X			X		
Consumer Product Safety Commission	X			X		
Corporation for National and Community Service		X			X	

	Administers Int'l Exchanges & Training			Reports Data to IAWG		Comments
	Yes	No	Unknown	Yes	No	
Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board		X			X	
Environmental Protection Agency	X			X		
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	X				X	
Export-Import Bank of the United States		X			X	
Farm Credit Administration		X			X	
Federal Communications Commission	X			X		
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	X			X		
Federal Election Commission	X			X		
Federal Housing Finance Board		X			X	
Federal Labor Relations Authority		X			X	
Federal Maritime Commission	X			X		
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service	X			X		
Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission		X			X	
Federal Reserve System	X				X	
Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board	X			X		
Federal Trade Commission	X			X		
General Services Administration	X			X		
Institute of Museum and Library Services		X			X	
Inter-American Foundation	X			X		No data in FY07
Merit Systems Protection Board	X			X		
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	X			X		
National Archives and Records Administration	X			X		
National Capital Planning Commission	X			X		
National Credit Union Administration	X			X		No data in FY07
National Endowment for the Arts	X			X		
National Endowment for Democracy	X			X		
National Endowment for the Humanities	X			X		
National Labor Relations Board		X			X	
National Mediation Board		X			X	
National Railroad Passenger Corporation (AMTRAK)	X			X		
National Science Foundation	X			X		
National Transportation Safety Board	X			X		
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	X			X		
Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board	X			X		No data in FY07
Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission		X			X	
Office of Government Ethics	X			X		
Office of Personnel Management	X			X		
Office of Special Counsel	X			X		No data in FY07
Overseas Private Investment Corporation		X			X	

	Administers Int'l Exchanges & Training			Reports Data to IAWG		Comments
	Yes	No	Unknown	Yes	No	
Peace Corps	X			X		
Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation	X			X		No data in FY07
Postal Rate Commission	X				X	
Railroad Retirement Board		X			X	
Securities and Exchange Commission	X			X		
Selective Service System		X			X	
Small Business Administration	X			X		
Social Security Administration	X			X		
Tennessee Valley Authority	X			X		
U.S. Agency for International Development	X			X		
U.S. Commission on Civil Rights	X			X		
U.S. International Trade Commission			X		X	
U.S. Postal Service	X			X		
U.S. Trade and Development Agency	X			X		
Vietnam Education Foundation	X				X	Outreach for FY09
Boards, Committees, and Commissions						
Administrative Committee of the Federal Register			X		X	Part of National Archives and Records Admin.
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation		X			X	
American Battle Monuments Commission		X			X	
Appalachian Regional Commission	X				X	
Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board	X			X		
Arctic Research Commission		X			X	
Arthritis and Musculoskeletal Interagency Coordinating Committee		X			X	Part of Health & Human Services/NIH
The Asia Foundation	X			X		Submits data under DOS
Barry M. Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation		X			X	
Broadcasting Board of Governors	X			X		
Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board		X			X	
Citizen's Stamp Advisory Committee		X			X	
Commission on Fine Arts	X				X	
Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States			X		X	Part of Treasury
Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements		X			X	Part of Commerce
Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled		X			X	
Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention		X			X	Part of Justice

	Administers Int'l Exchanges & Training			Reports Data to IAWG		Comments
	Yes	No	Unknown	Yes	No	
Delaware River Basin Commission	X			X		
Endangered Species Committee		X			X	Part of Interior
Export Administration Review Board		X			X	
Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council		X			X	
Federal Financing Bank		X			X	Part of Treasury
Federal Interagency Committee on Education		X			X	Part of Education
Federal Laboratory Consortium on Technology Transfer		X			X	
Federal Library and Information Center Committee		X			X	Part of Library of Congress
Harry S. Truman Scholarship Foundation		X			X	
Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor Commission		X			X	
Indian Arts and Crafts Board			X		X	Part of Interior
Interagency Committee on Employment of People with Disabilities			X		X	Part of Equal Employment Opportunity Commission
Interagency Savings Bond Committee		X			X	
J. William Fulbright Foreign Scholarship Board	X			X		Data submitted via State/ECA
James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation		X			X	
Japan-United States Friendship Commission	X			X		
Joint Board for the Enrollment of Actuaries			X		X	Part of Treasury
Marine Mammal Commission	X			X		
Medicare Payment Advisory Commission		X			X	
Migratory Bird Conservation Commission		X			X	
Mississippi River Conservation Commission		X			X	Part of Defense/ACE
Morris K. Udall Scholarship and Excellence in National Environmental Policy Foundation		X			X	
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science		X			X	
National Council on Disability		X			X	
National Park Foundation		X			X	
Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation, Office of		X			X	
Northwest Power Planning Council		X			X	
Panama Canal Commission		X			X	Dissolved
Permanent Committee on the Oliver Wendall Holmes Device		X			X	Part of Library of Congress
President's Committee on Employment of People with Disabilities			X		X	Part of Dept. of Labor
President's Council on Integrity and Efficiency		X			X	Part of Office of Management and Budget
President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board		X			X	

	Administers Int'l Exchanges & Training			Reports Data to IAWG		Comments
	Yes	No	Unknown	Yes	No	
Presidio Trust			X		X	Part of Interior - Activities would be submitted by Nat'l Park Service
Social Security Advisory Board		X			X	
Susquehanna River Basin Commission	X			X		No data in FY07
Textile Trade Policy Group		X			X	Part of U.S. Trade Representative
Trade Policy Staff Committee		X			X	Part of U.S. Trade Representative
U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum	X			X		
Veterans Day National Committee		X			X	Part of Veterans Affairs
White House Commission on Presidential Scholars		X			X	Part of Education
QUASI-OFFICIAL AGENCIES						
Legal Services Corporation		X			X	
Smithsonian Institution	X				X	
State Justice Institute	X			X		No data in FY07
U.S. Institute of Peace	X			X		
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars	X			X		
MISCELLANEOUS						
Civil Air Patrol	X			X		Civilian Auxiliary of U.S. Air Force
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	X			X		Independent org. within Energy
Federal Executive Boards	X			X		Interagency orgs. under oversight of Office of Personnel Management
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH						
Architect of the Capitol		X			X	
Congress			X		X	
Congressional Budget Office		X			X	
Government Accountability Office	X			X		
Government Printing Office		X			X	
Library of Congress	X			X		
Open World Leadership Center	X			X		
U.S. Botanic Gardens			X		X	Operates under auspices of Architect of the Capitol
JUDICIAL BRANCH						

	Administers Int'l Exchanges & Training			Reports Data to IAWG		Comments
	Yes	No	Unknown	Yes	No	
Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts			X		X	
Federal Judicial Center			X		X	
Lower Courts			X		X	
Special Courts			X		X	
Supreme Court of the United States			X		X	
U.S. Sentencing Commission		X			X	

APPENDIX C: FY 2007 INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE AND TRAINING PARTICIPANTS BY COUNTRY

FY 2007 Participants by Country

East Asia and Pacific - EAP

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Australia	355	3,067	3,422
Brunei	4	282	286
Cambodia	99	53,005	53,104
China	2,019	52,193	54,212
Cook Islands	4	11	15
East Asia and Pacific Regional	43	647	690
East Asia and Pacific Unspecified	84	8,474	8,558
East Timor	4	131	135
Fiji	55	41	96
French Polynesia	0	2	2
Hong Kong (Special Administrative Region)	227	2,986	3,213
Indonesia	228	25,285	25,513
Japan	949	5,996	6,945
Kiribati	18	10	28
Korea (North)	10	72	82
Korea (South)	529	3,594	4,123
Laos	21	808	829
Macau	3	3	6
Malaysia	152	1,593	1,745
Marshall Islands	30	44	74
Micronesia, Federated States of	83	28	111
Mongolia	323	3,763	4,086
Myanmar (Burma)	29	962	991
New Caledonia	8	0	8
New Zealand	116	449	565
Niue	0	7	7
Palau	30	35	65
Papua New Guinea	5	149	154
Philippines	331	45,873	46,204
Samoa (Formerly Western Samoa)	54	121	175
Singapore	244	5,097	5,341
Solomon Islands	0	56	56
Taiwan	278	2,860	3,138
Thailand	449	5,802	6,251
Tonga	31	76	107
Tuvalu	0	9	9
Vanuatu	109	47	156
Vietnam	327	4,357	4,684
TOTAL	**7,251**	**227,935**	**235,186**

FY 2007 Participants by Country

Eurasia - EA

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Armenia	196	2,885	3,081
Azerbaijan	219	13,659	13,878
Belarus	22	594	616
Eurasia Regional	11	123	134
Eurasia Unspecified	156	16	172
Georgia	207	2,963	3,170
Kazakhstan	299	1,502	1,801
Kyrgyzstan	282	2,534	2,816
Moldova	252	4,810	5,062
Russia	1,236	34,604	35,840
Tajikistan	85	1,905	1,990
Turkmenistan	152	2,088	2,240
Ukraine	540	2,916	3,456
Uzbekistan	48	2,227	2,275
TOTAL	**3,705**	**72,826**	**76,531**

FY 2007 Participants by Country

Europe - EUR

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Albania	140	2,224	2,364
Andorra	4	2	6
Austria	677	1,582	2,259
Belgium	304	868	1,172
Bosnia-Herzegovina	91	1,955	2,046
Bulgaria	272	5,255	5,527
Croatia	202	1,298	1,500
Cyprus	86	13,846	13,932
Czech Republic	309	2,949	3,258
Denmark	143	576	719
Eastern Europe Regional	66	5,272	5,338
Estonia	92	569	661
Europe Unspecified	125	1,294	1,419
European Union	195	360	555
Finland	165	414	579
France	1,127	2,099	3,226
Germany	10,946	15,817	26,763
Greece	91	966	1,057
Greenland	3	1	4
Guernsey	0	2	2
Hungary	175	693	868
Iceland	25	97	122
Ireland	83	334	417
Isle of Man	0	3	3
Italy	658	1,540	2,198
Jersey	0	1	1
Kosovo	71	2,505	2,576
Latvia	72	413	485
Lithuania	141	1,650	1,791
Luxembourg	25	77	102
Macedonia (Former Yugoslav Republic of)	266	9,968	10,234
Malta	38	344	382
Man, Isle of	0	2	2
Monaco	0	1	1
NATO	18	319	337
Netherlands	379	1,261	1,640
Northern Ireland	13	41	54
Norway	181	1,129	1,310
Poland	364	2,781	3,145
Portugal	116	504	620
Romania	348	8,427	8,775
Serbia and Montenegro	254	16,135	16,389
Slovakia	64	2,500	2,564
Slovenia	106	1,611	1,717
Spain	352	1,287	1,639
Sweden	148	579	727

Switzerland	465	917	1,382
Turkey	671	8,374	9,045
United Kingdom	1,290	2,145	3,435
Vatican (Holy See)	3	0	3
Western Europe Regional	0	400	400
TOTAL	**21,364**	**123,387**	**144,751**

FY 2007 Participants by Country

Near East - NEA

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Algeria	26	430	456
Bahrain	59	390	449
Egypt	512	47,371	47,883
Iran	45	405	450
Iraq	230	51,993	52,223
Israel	166	1,340	1,506
Jordan	374	1,413	1,787
Kuwait	26	829	855
Lebanon	30	534	564
Libya	20	77	97
Morocco	515	9,580	10,095
Near East Regional	29	844	873
Near East Unspecified	8	5	13
Oman	68	434	502
Qatar	63	1,926	1,989
Saudi Arabia	76	1,909	1,985
Syria	40	603	643
Tunisia	99	304	403
United Arab Emirates	105	851	956
West Bank and Gaza	64	1,763	1,827
Yemen	240	1,030	1,270
TOTAL	**2,795**	**124,031**	**126,826**

FY 2007 Participants by Country

Region Unattributable

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Unattributable	93	11,933	12,026
TOTAL	**93**	**11,933**	**12,026**

FY 2007 Participants by Country

South Asia - SA

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Afghanistan	121	2,404	2,525
Bangladesh	101	51,407	51,508
Bhutan	1	31	32
India	670	233,174	233,844
Maldives	2	35	37
Nepal	92	14,242	14,334
Pakistan	251	8,469	8,720
South Asia Regional	21	353	374
South Asia Unspecified	0	3,776	3,776
Sri Lanka	79	999	1,078
TOTAL	**1,338**	**314,890**	**316,228**

FY 2007 Participants by Country

Sub-Saharan Africa - AF

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Angola	25	4,913	4,938
Benin	118	5,458	5,576
Botswana	123	538	661
Burkina Faso	97	407	504
Burundi	0	85	85
Cameroon	186	176	362
Cape Verde	57	51	108
Central African Republic	0	13	13
Chad	7	90	97
Comoros	0	36	36
Congo (Brazzaville)	2	294	296
Cote d'Ivoire	20	5,102	5,122
Democratic Republic of the Congo	12	151	163
Djibouti	8	108	116
Equitorial Guinea	2	17	19
Eritrea	0	224	224
Ethiopia	80	363	443
Gabon	8	59	67
Gambia,The	122	27	149
Ghana	306	44,693	44,999
Guinea	40	177	217
Guinea-Bissau	0	15	15
Kenya	294	808	1,102
Lesotho	109	1,690	1,799
Liberia	18	126	144
Madagascar	222	3,015	3,237
Malawi	171	1,042	1,213
Mali	183	13,396	13,579
Mauritania	128	206	334
Mauritius	53	5,031	5,084
Mozambique	193	1,315	1,508
Namibia	137	469	606
Niger	139	181	320
Nigeria	102	12,481	12,583
Rwanda	19	446	465
Sao Tome and Principe	0	43	43
Senegal	477	631	1,108
Seychelles	4	81	85
Sierra Leone	12	101	113
Somalia	0	81	81
South Africa	530	21,010	21,540
Sub-Saharan Africa Regional	31	327	358
Sub-Saharan Africa Unspecified	12	43	55
Sudan	8	169	177
Swaziland	78	1,817	1,895
Tanzania	299	3,818	4,117

Togo	148	84	232
Uganda	201	868	1,069
Western Sahara	0	6	6
Zambia	198	637	835
Zimbabwe	7	50	57
TOTAL	**4,986**	**132,969**	**137,955**

FY 2007 Participants by Country

Western Hemisphere - WHA

Country	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Anguilla	6	8	14
Antigua and Barbuda	4	50	54
Argentina	552	5,661	6,213
Aruba	10	28	38
Bahamas	30	241	271
Barbados	23	194	217
Belize	74	144	218
Bermuda	2	25	27
Bolivia	362	17,290	17,652
Brazil	719	5,038	5,757
British West Indies	1	12	13
Canada	879	4,164	5,043
Caribbean Regional	140	121	261
Cayman Islands	0	25	25
Chile	286	1,856	2,142
Colombia	1,766	51,718	53,484
Costa Rica	326	5,056	5,382
Cuba	3	7	10
Dominica	5	45	50
Dominican Republic	340	3,461	3,801
Ecuador	281	8,715	8,996
El Salvador	347	64,322	64,669
French Antilles (Martinique, Guadeloupe, French Guiana)	0	4	4
Grenada	0	44	44
Guatemala	303	10,357	10,660
Guyana	56	239	295
Haiti	27	908	935
Honduras	296	2,138	2,434
Jamaica	133	681	814
Mexico	1,851	84,062	85,913
Montserrat	0	2	2
Netherlands Antilles	3	19	22
Nicaragua	269	26,231	26,500
Panama	280	628	908
Paraguay	246	962	1,208
Peru	426	3,442	3,868
St. Kitts and Nevis	0	20	20
St. Lucia	4	37	41
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	0	22	22
Suriname	53	98	151
Trinidad and Tobago	33	275	308
Turks and Caicos Islands	0	56	56
Uruguay	136	25,152	25,288
Venezuela	105	6,317	6,422
Virgin Islands,British	0	23	23

Western Hemisphere Regional	316	650	966
Western Hemisphere Unspecified	127	8,069	8,196
TOTAL	**10,820**	**338,617**	**349,437**

APPENDIX D: GLOSSARY

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AAG - Assistant Attorney General
AASHTO - American Association of State Highway Transportation Officials
ADA - Americans with Disabilities Act
ADF - African Development Foundation
AE - Administration Enforcement
AF - Sub-Saharan Africa
AIDS - Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AMBIT - American Management and Business Internship Training Program
AOBTC - Asylum Officer Basic Training Course
AORC - American Overseas Research Centers
APCSS - Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies
APEC - Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
ASEAN - Association of South East Asian Nations
ATA - Antiterrorism Assistance Program
ATBCB - Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board (Access Board)
ATF - Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives
AUSA - Assistant U.S. Attorney
BBG - Broadcasting Board of Governors
BEA - Bureau of Economic Analysis
BIS - Bureau of Industry and Security
BLS - Bureau of Labor Statistics
BORSTAR - Border Patrol Search, Trauma, and Rescue Unit
BORTAC - Border Patrol Tactical Unit
BTS - Bureau of Transportation Statistics
CAP - Civil Air Patrol
CBP - Customs and Border Protection
CDC - Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CFTC - Commodity Futures Trading Commission
CHDS - Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies
CIAT - Inter-American Center for Tax Administration
CISS - College of International Security Studies
CIT - Commodity Identification Training
CITES - Convention of International Trade in Endangered Species
CIV - Councils for International Visitors
CIVITAS - Civic Education Exchange Program
CLA - CIVITAS Latin American Consortium
CLDP - Commercial Law Development Program
CPSC - Consumer Product Safety Commission
CRSP - Chernobyl Research and Service Program
CTFP - Combating Terrorism Fellowship Program
DAAG - Deputy Assistant Attorney General
D&D - Decontamination and Decommissioning
DDRA - Fulbright-Hays Doctoral Dissertation Research Abroad
DEA - Drug Enforcement Administration
DHS - Department of Homeland Security
DIAP - Drug Interdiction Assistance Program
DID - Deliberating in a Democracy
DNN - Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation
DOC - Department of Commerce
DOD - Department of Defense
DOE - Department of Energy
DOI - Department of the Interior
DOJ - Department of Justice
DOL - Department of Labor
DOS - Department of State
DOT - Department of Transportation
DP - Defense Programs
DPRM - Defense Planning and Resource Management
DRBC - Delaware River Basin Commission
DSS - Diplomatic Security Sevice
DTRA - Defense Threat Reduction Agency
DVD - Digital Video Device
EA - Eurasia
EAP - East Asia and Pacific
ECA - Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs
ECA/EC - Office of Exchange Coordination and Designation
ECA/A/S - Educational Information and Resources Branch
ECFMG - Educational Commission for Foreign Medical Graduates
EEF - Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships

GLOSSARY

EERE - Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy
EHLS - English for Heritage Language Speakers
EIA - Energy Information Administration
EMI - Emergency Management Institute
EPA - Environmental Protection Agency
ESF - Economic Support Fund
ESFP - Embassy Science Fellows Program
EUR - Europe
EXBS - Export Control and Border Security
EZRO - EZ Reusable Objects
FAA - Federal Aviation Administration
FAS - Foreign Agricultural Service
FATF - Financial Action Task Force
FBI - Federal Bureau of Investigation
FCC - Federal Communications Commission
FDA - Food and Drug Administration
FDIC - Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
FDL - Forensic Document Laboratory
FEB - Federal Executive Boards
FEC - Federal Election Commission
FEDS - Federal Exchanges Data System
FEI - Federal Executive Institute
FEMA - Federal Emergency Management Agency
FEP - Faculty Exchange Programs
FERC - Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
FGDA - Foreign Gifts and Decorations Act
FHWA - Federal Highway Administration
FIC - Fogarty International Center
FIPSE - Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education
FIU - Financial Intelligence Units
FLETC - Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
FMC - Federal Maritime Commission
FMCS - Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service
FMCSA - Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration
FMF - Foreign Military Financing Program
FMS - Foreign Military Sales Program
FRA - Federal Railroad Administration
FRA - Fulbright-Hays Faculty Research Abroad
FREEDOM - Freedom for Russia and Emerging Eurasian Democracies and Open Markets Act of 1992
FRTIB - Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board
FSA - Freedom Support Act
FTA - Federal Transit Administration
FTA - Free Trade Agreement
FTC - Federal Trade Commission
FY - Fiscal Year
GAO - Government Accountability Office
GBFEB - Greater Boston Federal Executive Board
GIPA - Global Intellectual Property Academy
GLIN - Global Legal Information Network
GMATS - Global Maritime and Transportation School
GOL-IN - Government Online International Network
GPA - Fulbright-Hays Group Projects Abroad Program
GSA - General Services Administration
GTR - Global Threat Reduction
GWOT - Global War on Terror
HEA - Higher Education Act
HEU - Highly Enriched Uranium
HHS - Department of Health and Human Services
HIV - Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HUD - Department of Housing and Urban Development
HYSPLIT- Hybrid Single-Particle Lagrangian Integrated Trajectory
IAF - Inter-American Foundation
IAWG - Interagency Working Group on U.S. Government-Sponsored International Exchanges and Training
ICARR - International Consortium for Applied Radiation Research
ICE - Immigration and Customs Enforcement
ICITAP - International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program
ICP - Internal Control Program
ICRP - International Commission on Radiological Protection
ICT - Information and Communication Technologies
IEPS - International Education Programs Service
IFARHU - Instituto para la Formacion y Aprovechamiento de Recursos Humanos
IIP - Office of International Information Programs
ILAB - Bureau of International Labor Affairs
ILEA - International Law Enforcement Academy
ILO - International Labor Organization
ILO-IPEC - International Labor Organization-International Program on Elimination of Child Labor
ILSC - International Labor Statistics Center
IMET - International Military Education and Training
IMTC - International Media Training Center
INC - International Competition Network
INCEP - International Nonproliferation Export Control Program
INL - Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement
INL - Idaho National Laboratory
INR - Bureau of Intelligence and Research
INS - Immigration and Naturalization Service
IOTA - Intra-European Organization of Tax Administration
IPC - International Programs Center
IPP - Initiative for Proliferation Prevention
IPR - Intellectual Property Rights
IPRI - Intellectual Property Rights Institute
IR - Ionizing Radiation
IRIS - International Resource Information System
IRS - Internal Revenue Service
IRSRR - Incident Reporting System for Research Projects
ITA - International Trade Administration
ITAU - International Training and Assistance Units
ITB - International Branch
ITSC - International Training Services Center Program
IVLP - International Visitor Leadership Program

IVP - International Visitors Program
JCCRER - Joint Coordinating Committee for Radiation Effects Research
JCS - Joint Chiefs of Staff
JSRP - Justice Sector Reform Program
JUSFC - Japan-United States Friendship Commission
KNPS - South Korean National Park Service
LEU - Low Enriched Uranium
LOC - Library of Congress
LTC - Lieutenant Colonel
MECEA - Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act
MEPI - Middle East Partnership Initiative
MET - Mobile Education Team
MHLW - Ministry of Health, Labour, and Welfare
MMC - Marine Mammal Commission
MMS - Minerals Management Service
MOU - Memorandum of Understanding
MPC&A - Materials Protection, Control, and Accounting
MPP - Mission Performance Plan
MSD - Mobile Security Detachments
MSPB - Merit Systems Protection Board
MTT - Mobile Training Teams
NAFSA - Association of International Educators
NAFTA - North American Free Trade Agreement
NARA - National Archives and Records Administration
NAS - National Academy of Sciences
NASA - National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NATO - North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NCHRP - National Cooperation Highway Research Program
NCI - National Cancer Institute
NCPC - National Capital Planning Commission
NCUA - National Credit Union Administration
NCUSIF - National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund
NEA - National Endowment for the Arts
NEA - Near East
NED - National Endowment for Democracy
NEH - National Endowment for the Humanities
NESA - Near East-South Asia
NESDIS - National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Services
NFA - National Fire Academy
NFLI - National Flagship Languages Initiative
NGO - Nongovernmental Organization
NHI - National Highway Institute
NHTSA - National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
NIDA - National Institute on Drug Abuse
NIH - National Institutes of Health
NIJ - National Institute of Justice
NINDS - National Institute on Neurological Disorders and Strokes
NIST - National Institute of Standards and Technology
NMFS - National Marine Fisheries Service
NNSA - National Nuclear Security Administration
NOAA - National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration
NORTHCOM - Northern Command
NPS - National Park Service
NRC - National Research Council
NRC - Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NRPC - National Railroad Passenger Corporation (AMTRAK)
NRSA - National Research Service Award
NSEP - National Security Education Program
NSF - National Science Foundation
NSPW - National Security Planning Workshop
NTIA - National Telecommunications and Information Administration
NTSB - National Transportation Safety Board
NVE - NuVision Engineering
NWS - National Weather Service
NWTRB - Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board
OCC - Office of the Comptroller of the Currency
OCFT - Office of Child Labor, Forced Labor, and Human Trafficking
OCRS - Organized Crime and Racketeering Section
OECD - Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OGE - Office of Government Ethics
OIA - Office of International Affairs
OIP - Office of International Programs
OIR - Office of International Relations
OIS - Office of Intergovernmental Solutions
OISE - Office of International Science and Engineering
OJP - Office of Justice Programs
OJT - On-the-Job Training
OPCD - Office of Professional and Corporate Development
OPDAT - Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance, and Training
OPM - Office of Personnel Management
ORAU - Oak Ridge Association Universities
OSC - Office of Special Counsel
OSD - Office of the Secretary of Defense
OSDFS - Office of Safe and Drug-Free Schools
OSM - Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement
OST - Office of the Secretary
OTD - Office of Training and Development
OWLC - Open World Leadership Center
PACA - Office of Public and Congressional Affairs
PASAs - Participating Agency Service Agreements
PASI - Pan American Advanced Studies Institutes
PBGC - Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation
PC - Peace Corps
PIT - Product Identification Tool
PL - Public Law
PME - Professional Military Education Exchanges
PNG - Papua New Guinea
PSC - Professional Services Contractors
RERF - Radiation Effects Research Foundation
RETS - Regional Education Team Seminars
RITA - Research and Innovative Technology Administration
RSO - Regional Security Offices
SA - Fulbright-Hays Seminars Abroad
SA - South Asia
SABIT - Special American Business Internship

Training
SBA - Small Business Administration
SBGS - State Border Guard Service
SDP - Strategy and Defense Policy
SEC - Securities and Exchange Commission
SEED - Support for East European Democracy Act of 1989
SEVIS - Student and Exchange Visitor Information System
SIECA - Secretariat for Central American Integration
SIPO - State Intellectual Property Office
SLD - Second Line of Defense
SOUTHCOM - South Command
SPRPMO - Strategic Petroleum Reserve Project Management Office
SPS - Sanitary and Phytosanitary
SRC - Sub-Regional Conferences
SSA - Social Security Administration
SSTR - Stability, Security, Transition, and Reconstruction
STAR - Support for Trade Acceleration Project
TAAS - Tax Administration Advisory Services
TED - Turtle Excluder Device
TEWG - Technical Experts Working Group
TFHRC - Turner-Fairbank Highway Research Center
TRB - Transportation Research Board
TREAS - Department of the Treasury
TSA - Transportation Security Administration
TSP - Thrift Savings Plan
TVA - Tennessee Valley Authority
UAE - United Arab Emirates
UKNDA - United Kingdom Nuclear Decommissioning Authority
UNECE - United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UPD - University Programs Division
US - United States
USAID - United States Agency for International Development
U.S.C. - United States Code
USCIS - U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services
USCCR - U.S. Commission on Civil Rights
USCG - United States Coast Guard
USCGA - U.S. Coast Guard Academy
USDA - Department of Agriculture
USED - Department of Education
USG - United States Government
USGS - U.S. Geological Survey
USHMM - United States Holocaust Memorial Museum
USIP - United States Institute of Peace
USMMA - United States Merchant Marine Academy
USPS - United States Postal Service
USPTO - U.S. Patent and Trademark Office
USSS - United States Secret Service
USTDA - United States Trade and Development Agency
USTTI - United States Telecommunications Training Institute
VA - Department of Veterans Affairs
VOA - Voice of America
VSO - Visitor Services Offices
WFOCD - Wildlland Fire Origin and Cause Determination
WHA - Western Hemisphere
WIPO - World Intellectual Property Organization
WMD - Weapons of Mass Destruction
WMO - World Meteorological Organization
WTO - World Trade Organization
WWICS - Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars

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

Typical MECEA Section 108A Approval Process

(1) An embassy or a representative of an embassy calls or writes to inquire about obtaining approval of a program. Often, these inquiries go through the respective country desk officer at the U.S. Department of State.

(2) Calls and inquiries are routed to the Office of Exchange Coordination and Designation in the Department of State's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs. Exchange Coordination staff members, who serve as the staff for the IAWG, respond to the call or inquiry, as appropriate. This includes assistance to a representative of the foreign government on the rules and regulations of section 108A MECEA, including guidance on the requirements for approval.

(3) The foreign government submits a formal program request to the Under Secretary for Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs. The request is then routed to the Office of Exchange Coordination and Designation for review and processing by the Exchange Coordination/IAWG staff.

(4) The Exchange Coordination/IAWG staff conducts a thorough review of the request. Proposed activities must be of the type referred to in Sections 101 and 102 (a)(2)(i) of the Fulbright-Hays Act and the request must properly address all the stipulated requirements. If the application is incomplete, additional or clarifying information is requested from the applicant. Applicants may be asked to resubmit their request.

(5) If the application is complete, the Exchange Coordination/IAWG staff develops an official clearance package, which includes an action memorandum (with a recommendation for approval or disapproval) and related attachments (such as background material and a copy of the foreign government's official request). This package is routed through a clearance process and sent to the Under Secretary for Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs for final decision and signature.

(6) If the program request is approved by the Under Secretary for Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs, an official letter, signed by the Under Secretary, is sent to the appropriate representative of that foreign government, typically at their embassy to the United States.

(7) Notification is sent to the appropriate points of contact at the Department of State and to the House and Senate Ethics Committees.
22 CFR Ch. I (4–1–04 Edition)
PART 64—PARTICIPATION BY FEDERAL EMPLOYEES IN CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES
Sec.
64.1 Purpose.
64.2 Definitions.
64.3 Submission of application.
64.4 Contents of application.
64.5 Criteria for approval of program.
64.6 Request for further information.
64.7 Approval of application.
64.8 Obligation of employee to advise agency.
64.9 Termination of approval.
64.10 Grant not to constitute a gift.
AUTHORITY: Sec. 108A (Pub. L. 94–350, 90 Stat. 823) added to the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act, as amended, 75 Stat. 527–28, 22 U.S.C. 2451 et seq.; and under Executive Orders 11034 and 12048, as amended; Pub. L. 105–277, 112 Stat. 2681 et seq.; Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1977 and the Continuity Order (Continuity of Operations) of April 1, 1978 (43 FR 15371).
SOURCE: 44 FR 42247, Sept. 20, 1978, unless otherwise noted. Redesignated at 64 FR 54540, Oct. 7, 1999.
EDITORIAL NOTE: Nomenclature changes to part 64 appear at 64 FR 54540, Oct. 7, 1999.
§ 64.1 Purpose.
This part sets forth the procedures for the application for approval of a cultural exchange program of a foreign government, so that Federal employees may participate in such program; the grant and termination of such approval; and related procedures.
§ 64.2 Definitions.
For the purpose of this part:
(a) Federal employee means: (1) An employee as defined by section 2105 of title 5, United States Code; (2) an individual employed by, or occupying an office or position in, the government of a territory or possession of the United States or the District of Columbia; (3) a member of a uniformed service; (4) the President and Vice President; and (5) a Member of the Senate or the House of Representatives, a Delegate from the District of Columbia in Congress, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico in Congress.
(b) A foreign government means a foreign government and an official agent or representative thereof; a group of governments and an official agent or representative thereof; an international organization composed of governments, and an official agent or representative thereof. (c) A program of the type described in section 102(a)(2)(i) of the Act means a cultural exchange program involving ‘‘visits and interchanges between the United States and other countries of leaders, experts in fields of specialized knowledge or skill, and other influential or distinguished persons.’’
(d) The ‘‘purpose stated in section 101 of the Act’’ is ‘‘to enable the Government of the United States to increase mutual understanding between the people of the United States and the people of the other countries by means of educational and cultural exchange; to strengthen the ties which unite us with other nations by demonstrating the educational and cultural interests, developments, and achievements of the people of the United

States and other nations, and the contributions being made toward a peaceful and more fruitful life for people throughout the world; to promote international cooperation for educational and cultural advancement; and thus to assist in the development of friendly, sympathetic, and peaceful relations between the United States and the other countries of the world.''

(e) Secretary of State means the Secretary of State of the Department of State.

(f) Department of State means the Department of State.

(g) Act means the Mutual Educational Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2451 et seq.).

(h) Member of the family or household of a Federal employee means a relative of the employee by blood, marriage, or adoption or any person who is a resident of the household of the employee.

[44 FR 42247, Sept. 20, 1978, as amended at 51 FR 11016, Apr. 1, 1986. Redesignated at 64 FR 54540, Oct. 7, 1999]

§ 64.3 Submission of application.

A foreign government intending to provide grants or other assistance to facilitate the participation of Federal employees in a program of cultural exchange shall submit to the Department of State an application for approval of the program through its embassy, mission, or office at Washington, D.C. If there is no embassy, mission, or office at Washington, D.C., of the foreign government the application may be submitted by the home office or headquarters of the foreign government. The application shall be addressed to the Secretary of State.

§ 64.4 Contents of application.

The foreign government shall provide information in the application showing that its program meets the criteria set forth in § 516.5, and shall include in such application the following: (a) Name and description of the program and the provisions of legislation or regulation authorizing the program; (b) Number of annual U.S. citizen participants expected, including the number of U.S. Federal employees; (c) Average duration of stay abroad; (d) Department of State of the foreign government responsible for the program; (e) Name and address of contact in the United States with whom communication may be made with respect to the program; in the absence of such a contact in the United States, the name and address of a contact in the home office or headquarters of the foreign government.

§ 64.5 Criteria for approval of program.

To obtain approval of its program of cultural exchanges, a foreign government is required to show that: (a) The cultural exchange program is of the type described in section 102(a)(2)(i) of the Act; (b) The cultural exchange program is conducted for a purpose comparable to the purpose stated in section 101 of the Act; and (c) A grant under such program will not provide assistance with respect to any expenses incurred by or for any member of the family or household of such Federal employee.

§ 64.6 Request for further information.

The Department of State may request the foreign government to supply additional information.

§ 64.7 Approval of application.

The Secretary of State shall review the application and if satisfied that the criteria of § 516.5 are met shall inform the foreign government of the approval of its program.

§ 64.8 Obligation of employee to advise agency.

Any Federal employee receiving any offer of a grant or other assistance under a cultural exchange program approved by the Secretary of State shall advise the employee's agency of such offer and shall not accept such offer unless the employee's agency

states that it has no objection to such acceptance. In the case of the Department, an employee shall advise the DAEO who may, after consultation with appropriate officials of the Department, furnish a ‘‘no objection’’ statement.
[44 FR 42247, Sept. 20, 1978. Redesignated and amended at 64 FR 54540, Oct. 7, 1999]

§ 64.9 Termination of approval.

If at any time it appears to the Secretary of State that the purpose of a program which has been approved has been changed so that it no longer meets the criteria of § 516.5 or that the program is being misused, the Secretary of State may terminate such approval, or suspend such approval pending the supplying of additional information. However, a termination or suspension shall not affect a grant which has been made under a previously approved program.

§ 64.10 Grant not to constitute a gift.

A grant made under an approved program shall not constitute a gift for purposes of 22 CFR 10.735–203 and section 7342 of title 5, United States Code.