



The U.S. Department of Education Programs

The Department of Education and its partners will focus resources toward educating students, teachers and government workers in critical-need foreign languages, such as Arabic, Chinese, Japanese and Korean, and increasing the number of advanced-level speakers in those and other languages. The Department of Education's Fiscal Year (FY) 2008 budget proposal included \$57 million for this initiative.

The Foreign Language Assistance Program

The Foreign Language Assistance Program provides three-year discretionary grants to local and state education agencies to establish, improve or expand innovative foreign language programs for elementary and secondary school students. The program provides grants to:

- Local education agencies for foreign language instruction, immersion programs, curriculum development, professional development and distance learning; and
- State education agencies to promote systemic approaches for improving foreign language learning, including the development of standards and assessments, professional development and distance learning.

Visit: http://www.nclae.gwu.edu/oela/OELAprograms/4_FLAP.htm

Advancing America Through Foreign Language Partnerships

The Department of Education has proposed \$24 million to create partnership programs with school districts, colleges and universities to build continuous programs of study from kindergarten through university. The program would develop models for a fully articulated program of language study for K-16 programs in critical-need languages.

Language Teacher Corps

The Department of Education has proposed \$5 million to create the Language Teacher Corps with the goal of having 1,000 new foreign language teachers in U.S. schools before the end of the decade. The program would offer Americans with proficiencies in critical languages opportunities to serve the nation by teaching in its classrooms. A grant competition would be held to award funds to provide training and teacher certification to citizens with skill in critical-need languages.

E-Learning Language Clearinghouse

A proposed \$1 million nationwide Department of Education E-Learning Language Clearinghouse would deliver foreign language education resources to teachers and students across the country. This clearinghouse would provide a central repository for schools, teachers and the public of materials and web-based programs in critical-need languages developed by national resource centers, K-12 instructional programs, institutions of higher education and agencies of the federal government.

Teacher-to-Teacher Initiative

The Department of Education would expand Teacher-to-Teacher seminars through a proposed \$3 million effort to reach thousands of foreign language teachers. The program would seek to improve the quality of foreign language instruction in middle and high schools by featuring accomplished classroom teachers and language specialists who would provide instruction in research-based strategies and promising practices.

Visit: <http://www.ed.gov/teachers/how/tools/initiative/index.html>



The Office of the Director of National Intelligence

The ODNI's Foreign Language Program Office was established to increase the number of intelligence community professionals with critical foreign language skills. The President's FY 2008 request includes \$10 million to support the learning of less-commonly taught languages before entry into the workforce.

STARTALK - A New National Initiative in Summer Language Education

STARTALK will provide summer student and teacher experiences, academic courses, curricula and other resources for foreign language education in less commonly taught languages in K-16 education institutions.

The emphasis of the program in its first year is on Arabic and Chinese; in future years, it will be expanded to other less commonly taught languages such as Russian, Korean, Hindi and Farsi.

In 2007, STARTALK will offer summer programs and workshops for as many as 240 high school students of Arabic and 944 students of Chinese, as well as for over 600 high school and college teachers of these languages in 21 states and the District of Columbia.

By 2011, STARTALK will evolve to encompass all grades and offer programs in all 50 states.

Visit: http://www.nflc.org/projects/current_projects/startalk/



The U.S. Department of Defense Programs

The Department of Defense will focus its effort on a continuing expansion of the National Flagship Language Program and the establishment of the Pilot Language Corps. These efforts are overseen by the National Security Education Program (NSEP). The flagship effort will continue to focus on developing and institutionalizing an educational infrastructure that produces university graduates with professional level competencies in critical languages. The Language Corps will represent the nation's first fully civilian organization devoted to providing language expertise during times of crisis or national need. The Department of Defense's Fiscal year (FY) 2008 budget proposal included \$20.7 million for this initiative.

Expanding the National Flagship Language Initiative (NSLI)

National Flagship Programs, administered by the National Security Education Program (NSEP) in the Department of Defense, are designed as strategic partnerships between the federal government and U.S. institutions of higher education focusing on the implementation of advanced instruction in critical languages.

Flagship Programs represent a national model for developing a workforce of professionals with superior-level proficiencies in critical languages. The primary goal of these programs is to reach an enrollment of 2,000 students by 2010. NSLI provides important funding to:

- Increase the number of programs in Arabic, Chinese, Eurasian languages, Hindi, Persian (Farsi) and Urdu;
- Expand the K-16 pipeline model to three experimental programs; and
- Increase the national reach of Flagship Programs to additional colleges and universities.

The following programs are now operational:

Arabic: Michigan State University (including K-12 partner; Dearborn Public Schools), University of Maryland, College Park, University of Texas, Austin,

Chinese: Brigham Young University, Ohio State University (including K-12 partnership with Ohio State Education system), University of Mississippi, University of Oregon (including K-12 partnership with Portland Public Schools)

Eurasian: Bryn Mawr; University of Maryland, UCLA Consortium and American, (Russian, Councils on International Education Central Asian)

Hindi/Urdu: University of Texas, Austin

Korean: University of California, Los Angeles, University of Hawaii, Manoa

Persian: University of Maryland, College Park

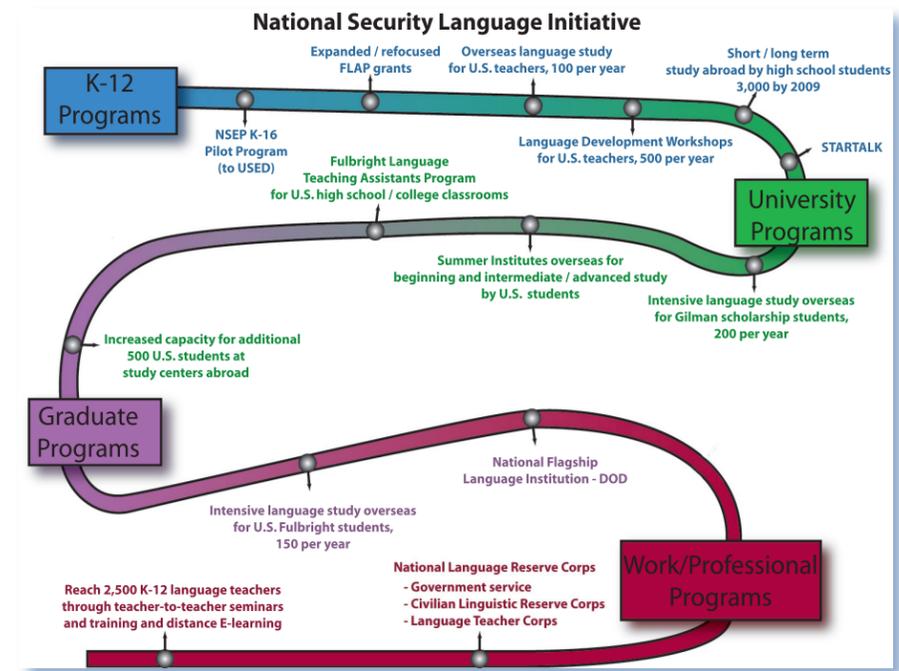
Civilian Linguist Reserve Corps (CLRC)

NSLI established a three-year pilot program, administered by the National Security Education Program (NSEP), for the development and implementation of a Civilian Linguist Reserve Corps now renamed The Language Corps.

The Language Corps pilot was launched in fall 2006 with congressional authorization and funding. It is designed as an integral component of the broader NSLI National Language Service Corps. The mission of The Language Corps is to provide and maintain a readily available civilian corps of certified experts in languages determined to be important to the security of the nation.

The Department of Defense-NSEP has completed a feasibility study, operational plan, implementation plan and branding and marketing study for this pilot.

Working in close coordination with a contractor team composed of experts in branding-marketing, human resource development and policy, language proficiency testing, and operational planning, the pilot effort will conduct a proof of principle, identify and recruit no fewer than 1,000 members and conduct activation exercises with the Department of Defense and non-defense federal partners.





The U.S. Department of State Programs

State Department programs will provide new opportunities for American high school, undergraduate and graduate students to study critical-need languages abroad, and will strengthen foreign language teaching in the U.S. through exchanges and professional development. The President's FY 2008 request includes \$26.7 million to support programs managed by the Department of State.

U.S. Fulbright Student Program Enhancement

This program provides up to six months of intensive critical-need language training before the regular Fulbright grant period begins. In FY 2006, 40 awards were made for study in Arabic, Indic and Turkic languages. In FY 2007, this program increased to 150 awards and expanded to include Chinese, Korean, Russian and Persian languages. The program is open to Americans applying for the Fulbright student program in selected countries where critical-need languages are spoken.

Visit: <http://us.fulbrightonline.org> or www.iie.org

Intensive Summer Language Institutes

This program awards scholarships to American university-level students to participate in intensive overseas summer language study institutes. In FY 2006, 167 scholarships were awarded for beginning, intermediate and advanced study in Arabic, Indic and Turkic languages. In FY 2007, 364 scholarships were awarded from a pool of 6,000 applicants, and institutes in Chinese, Korean, Russian and Persian were added. This program is open to American undergraduate and graduate students.

Visit: <http://www.caorc.org/language>

Gilman Scholarship Enhancement

This program provides financial support to American undergraduates to pursue overseas study in countries with critical-need languages in semester or one-year programs for college credit. It supports more than 200 students each year and is open to American undergraduates who are Pell Grant recipients (financially needy) and are applying for a Gilman scholarship.

Visit: <http://www.iie.org/programs/gilman/index.html>

Fulbright Foreign Language Teaching Assistants

This program awards scholarships to young foreign teachers from countries with critical-need languages to serve as teaching assistants at U.S. universities, colleges and high schools for one academic year at the beginning of their careers. More than 200 critical-need language teaching assistants were placed in U.S. classrooms in 2006, and 300 teaching assistant placements are expected in 2007.

Visit: <http://www.flta.fulbrightonline.org/home.html>

Teacher Exchange

This program awards scholarships for native-speaking teachers to teach in secondary schools in the United States for one academic year. It sends American critical-need language teachers abroad for intensive summer study. Ten Chinese teachers and two Arabic teachers were placed in U.S. schools during the 2006-07 academic year, and these numbers will increase for the 2007-08 academic year. Eight American teachers of Chinese will participate in intensive summer study abroad in 2007.

Visit: <http://www.exchanges.state.gov>

Youth Exchanges

Summer Language Institutes: This program provides U.S. high school students the opportunity to study foreign languages abroad in intensive six- to eight-week summer institutes. In 2006, 46 American students studied Chinese and Arabic in Beijing, Amman and Cairo. In 2007, this program will expand to 130 American students studying in China, Egypt, Jordan and Morocco.

Academic Semester or Year Abroad: In 2008, this program will provide U.S. high school students the opportunity to spend a high school semester or year abroad studying language in Russia, China, Turkey, India and the Arab world.

Visit: <http://exchanges.state.gov/education/citizens/students>



NATIONAL

SECURITY

LANGUAGE

INITIATIVE
(NSLI)

The National Security Language Initiative is designed to dramatically increase the number of Americans learning critical-need foreign languages such as Arabic, Chinese, Russian, Hindi, Farsi and others through new and expanded programs from kindergarten through university and into the workforce.

An essential component of U.S. national security in the post-Sept. 11 world is the ability to engage foreign governments and peoples, especially in critical regions, to encourage reform, promote understanding, convey respect for other cultures and provide an opportunity to learn more about America and its people. To do this, Americans must be able to communicate in other languages, a challenge for which most of them are totally unprepared.

To address these needs, under the direction of the president of the United States, the secretaries of education, state and defense, and the director of national intelligence have developed a comprehensive national plan to expand U.S. foreign language education beginning in kindergarten and continuing throughout formal schooling and into the workforce with new programs and resources.

The U.S. Department of Education

The U.S. Department of State

The U.S. Department of Defense

The Office of the Director of National Intelligence