

planning for the new training facility are the most modern audiovisual aids to present the best possible instruction the most economically.

7. *Coordination and cooperation*

(a) *Within your bureau, division, or office.*—Within the FBI Training Division the current staff of instructors is used to lecture not only to the National Academy but to new agents and inservice training programs for experienced agents.

(b) *With other units of your department or agency.*—Certain lecturers are called upon in the physical sciences, records, and investigative fields from other divisions of the FBI outside the Training Division.

(c) *With other Federal Government departments or agencies.*—The Secret Service, U.S. Post Office Department, U.S. Army, and other agencies of the Federal Government, when requested, supply instructors to handle specific subjects related to their agencies. As previously mentioned, the Agency for International Development coordinates the processing of candidates from friendly foreign governments for attendance at the National Academy. The Agency for International Development pays a subsistence allowance to these men and \$800 to the FBI for each participant to help defray costs of background investigations and expenses relating to processing of applications for attendance.

(d) *With State governments or their instrumentalities.*—Representatives of State government agencies appear as guest lecturers before the FBI National Academy.

(e) *With local governments or communities.*—Chiefs of police and local government officials are visiting lecturers before the FBI National Academy.

(f) *With foreign governments or international organizations.*—In some instances candidates come from foreign countries which do not have an AID program. Normally, correspondence is held directly between these governments and the FBI.

(g) *With nonprofit organizations or institutions.*—Not applicable.

(h) *With business enterprises.*—Not applicable.

(i) *With others.*—There is, of course, close coordination and cooperation with the law enforcement agencies which send students to the FBI National Academy. The nomination must come from the local government agency before a candidate is considered.

8. *Laws and regulations*

The legal basis for the FBI National Academy and field police training schools (training given to other than FBI employees) originated in title 5, United States Code, section 22, the so-called house-keeping statute. This statute authorizes the head of each department to prescribe regulations for the government of his department, the conduct of its employees, and the performance of its work. Police schools are one of the innumerable functions carried out by the executive departments of the Government under that statute by virtue of judicial interpretation.

PART II. DATA BEARING ON ECONOMIC ASPECTS AND IMPACTS OF THE PROGRAM

9. *Economic effects*

(a) *Effects on personal incomes of persons served or involved and on distribution of personal incomes.*—As noted in question 3, over 28