Operating Expenses, U.S. Agency for International Development

State, Foreign Operations Appropriations Bill
U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)
Title III

What are USAID Operating Expenses?
The USAID Operating Expenses account supports USAID’s global operations and workforce, including salaries and benefits, costs of mission operations, staff training, physical security, and information technology. This account also supports the Global Development Partnership Initiative which aims to revitalize the workforce of USAID, provide it with the necessary support to advance critical and effective foreign assistance programs, and ensure prudent oversight and accountability of taxpayer dollars.

“The work of USAID every day provides a powerful return on investment to the American taxpayers for our national security, our economic growth—this generosity is simply in our DNA as a country.”
- Former USAID Administrator Mark Green (2017-2020)

Diplomatic Programs, U.S. Department of State

State, Foreign Operations Appropriations Bill
Department of State (DoS)
Title I

What are Diplomatic Programs?
The Diplomatic Programs account is the principal operating account of the DoS and is a key tool for executing U.S. foreign policy objectives and sustaining the Department’s essential strategic and managerial functions. The account supports 41 bureaus and offices and 276 embassies, consulates, and other diplomatic posts across 195 countries. Funding through this account provides services to U.S. citizens abroad, works to advance American interests, and promotes international peace and security. This account is key to linking America to the rest of the world by relaying on-the-ground political and economic analysis back to the U.S., and by representing U.S. national interests at both the personal and governmental levels.

*This account received supplemental resources in recent years. See “About Choose to Invest” for more info.
U.S. International Development Finance Corporation

State, Foreign Operations Appropriations Bill
Title VII

What is the U.S. International Development Finance Corporation?

The U.S. International Development Finance Corporation (DFC) partners with the private sector to finance solutions to some of the world’s most pressing global needs. Signed into law in 2018 to serve as is the successor agency to the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) and USAID’s Development Credit Authority (DCA), the DFC invests in key global sectors including energy, food security and agriculture, global health and health security, and financial inclusion, plus strategic priorities including gender equity and climate. As America’s international development finance institution, the agency is committed to providing sustainable and financially sound funding sources through debt financing, equity investments, investment funds, feasibility studies, political risk insurance, and technical assistance. Investing in both for-profit and non-profit initiatives, the DFC is designed to generate a return that is either reinvested in new projects or returned to the U.S. Treasury.

Millenium Challenge Corporation

State, Foreign Operations Appropriations Bill
Title VII

What is the Millenium Challenge Corporation?

The Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) uses multi-year agreements to invest in country-lead projects that create jobs, expand markets, promote growth, and lay the groundwork for healthy communities in some of the world’s poorest countries. Through investments in compact and threshold programs, MCC supports projects in areas including agriculture, anti-corruption, health, transportation infrastructure, and more. In addition, the MCC partners with developing countries that share U.S. values and are “committed to good governance, economic freedom and investing in their citizens”. Through a competitive selection process, country-led program implementation, and evidence-based approaches, MCC ensures the responsible use of American taxpayer dollars.

U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s Global Health Center

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Bill
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
Title II

What is the CDC’s Global Health Center?

The Global Health Center’s work around the world protects Americans from public health threats including vaccine-preventable diseases, HIV, TB, malaria, and COVID-19; programs
address more than **400 diseases, health threats, and conditions** that are major causes of death, disease, and disability. The Global Health Center helps other countries build capacity to prevent, detect, and respond to their health threats, which supports the interests of the American people and often serves as entry points for broader diplomatic engagement. Through this engagement, the CDC acts as a global health leader, utilizing the agency’s resources and expertise to address the world’s most pressing health challenges.

**Bureau for International Labor Affairs**

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Bill
Department of Labor
Title I

**What is the Bureau of International Labor Affairs?**
The Bureau of International Labor Affairs (ILAB) strengthens global labor standards and safeguards dignity at work by helping to ensure that other countries meet those standards. ILAB protects workers through partnerships with governments, employers, and workers that carry out programs, technical assistance, and research. In addition, ILAB works to reduce child labor, forced labor, and human trafficking worldwide, and to ensure that trade agreements are fair for American and foreign workers alike. To combat exploitative practices and ensure workers compete on a level playing field, ILAB uses all available tools to monitor compliance to trade agreements and preference programs, publish cutting-edge research, provide technical assistance, and engage strategically with foreign governments, businesses, and worker organizations.

**Conflict and Stabilization Operations**

State, Foreign Operations Appropriations Bill
Department of State
Funded through Title III
Title VII

**What are Conflict and Stabilization Operations?**
The Department of State's Bureau of Conflict and Stabilization Operations (CSO) is charged with leading the formulation and implementation of conflict prevention and stabilization strategies, policies, and programs of the U.S. government. The CSO is dedicated to anticipating, preventing, and responding to conflicts that undermine U.S. national interests. CSO programs support diplomatic conflict prevention and stabilization efforts. Short-term, targeted programs work to counter violent extremism, address political instability, and promote security sector stabilization.
National Center for Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Bill
Centers for Disease Control
Title II

What is the National Center for Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases?
The CDC’s National Center for Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases (NCEZID) works to protect people from domestic and global public health threats including antibiotic-resistant infections, foodborne outbreaks, emerging infectious diseases, and zoonotic infectious diseases—diseases that spread between animals and people—such as Ebola, salmonella, Zika, and SARS-CoV-2. The NCEZID is the first reference point when there is an infectious disease outbreak with staff ranging from scientists to first responders. The Center supports the development of diagnostic tools and the investigation of, and response to, disease outbreaks, which includes surveillance, infection control, vaccine delivery, and health care worker training.

“As Chairman of the State and Foreign Operations Appropriations Subcommittee, I’m proud to have helped secure billions for international development agencies like the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), and I’ll continue to prioritize bipartisan legislation...to ensure the U.S. is doing its part to address humanitarian crises and food insecurity across the world.”

- Sen. Chris Coons (D-Del.)