



## THE STATE OF PLAY

### **How have global children and youth issues fared in the U.S. government's Fiscal Year 2018 appropriations process?**

September 29, 2017

The federal appropriations process has been a dynamic one this year. The Trump Administration proposed significant cuts to taxpayer-supported programs for international assistance, significantly reducing funding for global children and youth issues. Congress and advocates have pushed back, drawing a line in the sand for programs that support some of the world's most vulnerable young people. The process is not over. Congress passed a short-term Continuing Resolution that funds government programs through December 8<sup>th</sup>. Both sides of the aisle recognize that a budget deal must be reached in the next several months to properly fund the government in Fiscal Year 2018.

This document sheds some light on where funding discussions currently stand with regard to U.S. government programs for global children and youth issues. The information is presented according to relevant funding accounts within various appropriations bills. Some issues, such as trafficking, are addressed in multiple funding accounts through various U.S. government departments, agencies, and offices. Other issues, such as early childhood development and protection from violence are referenced under certain accounts without specific appropriations. U.S. government assistance for vulnerable children and youth in developing countries remains generous but fragmented, with little coordination between siloed legislative, funding, and programmatic responses.

### The History

The U.S. government has historically been an important partner in addressing young people's vulnerability worldwide, providing notable investment in international development, technical expertise, research, and

diplomatic outreach. Less than one percent of the federal budget has been designated for foreign aid and only a small fraction of this amount has been appropriated – with bipartisan support – to support global children and youth issues.

Even with this limited investment, impressive results have been achieved. This has been and should always be a source of American pride. A few examples are worth citing:

- U.S. government support for global health has contributed to child deaths falling dramatically from 12 million in 1990 to 5.9 million in 2015.
- Thanks to the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), an initiative of the George W. Bush Administration that has received continued bipartisan support, new HIV infections among children have declined by 58 percent since 2000.
- Since 2000, the Department of Labor has helped to reduce the number of children in child labor by one-third, with children engaged in hazardous work reduced by half.
- The Department of State has spurred foreign governments to take meaningful action to protect children from trafficking.
- In just one year, USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance responded to 49 humanitarian emergencies in 45 countries, assisting tens of millions of disaster-affected individuals around the world, at least half of whom are children.
- Basic education programs have reached more than 30 million learners in over 40 countries since 2011, including 1.1 million children who would have otherwise been out of school as the result of conflict and crisis.
- The McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition program, run through the Department of Agriculture, has benefitted 12.3 million children in just the last three years, resulting in a 46 percent increase in girls' enrollment in school.

The list goes on.

This year, the Trump Administration released a [budget proposal for Fiscal Year 2018](#) that sought to cut the international affairs budget by 32 percent – a level not seen since 9/11. Per the President's budget request, significant cuts were to be made to U.S. government programs that have worked for many years to improve the lives of the world's most vulnerable children and youth.

Fortunately, Congress has final say over the budget and has pushed back against the Administration's proposed cuts. In the end, Congressional support for continued investments in U.S. government foreign assistance programs came out on top, though some cuts still remain compared to Fiscal Year 2017 funding levels. The table below highlights how specific programs relevant to global children and youth issues have fared throughout the appropriations process thus far. Numbers in **red** show where significant funding cuts have been suggested. **Orange** indicates funding recommendations below current levels. **Green** signifies funding levels have been maintained or increased.

The full text of the relevant bills and corresponding report language are available at the end of this document.

## The Numbers

[USD in whole thousands]

### State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs

Budget Line	FY 2017 President Obama's Request  (Base + OCO)	Total FY 2017 Appropriations  (Continuing Resolution, Omnibus, including OCO)	FY 2018 President Trump's Request  (Base + OCO)	FY 2018 House	FY 2018 Senate
<b>STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS TOTAL</b>	50,074,928	57,529,900	37,610,525	47,400,000	51,353,900
<b>GLOBAL HEALTH (USAID + State)</b>	8,724,950	10,074,950	6,480,500	8,321,000	8,590,000
<b>Global Health (USAID)</b>	2,910,000	3,054,950	1,505,500	2,651,000	2,920,000
• Maternal and Child Health	814,500	814,500	749,600	814,500	829,500
• Family Planning	620,000	607,500	0	461,000	623,000
• Nutrition	108,500	125,000	78,500	125,000	125,000
• Vulnerable Children	14,500	23,000	0	23,000	23,000
• Malaria	745,000	755,000	674,000	755,000	755,000
• TB	191,000	241,000	178,000	241,000	261,000
• Neglected Tropical Diseases	86,500	100,000	75,000	59,000	100,000
• HIV/AIDS (USAID)	330,000	330,000	0	330,000	330,000
• UNICEF				132,500	
<b>Global Health (State)</b>	5,670,000	5,670,000	4,975,000	5,670,000	5,670,000
• PEPFAR	4,320,000	4,320,000	3,850,000	4,320,000	4,320,000
• Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB & Malaria	1,350,000	1,350,000	1,125,000	1,350,000	1,350,000
<b>DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE</b>	2,959,573	2,995,465	0	2,780,971	2,890,000
• Basic Education	561,000	800,000	377,901	800,000	500,000
• Global Partnership for Education	70,000	75,000	0	87,500	75,000

<b>ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND</b>	6,080,607	4,681,558	0	3,395,433	3,959,696
Economic Support and Development Fund	0	0	4,938,150	0	0
Office to Combat Trafficking in Persons		14,430	13,822	13,822	12,500
<b>INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS</b>	3,932,061	339,000	0	188,000	363,000 (including 137,500 for UNICEF)
<b>INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE</b>	2,910,200	4,427,786	2,508,200	2,821,686	3,133,210
<b>MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE</b>	3,059,000	3,359,000	2,746,141	3,109,000	3,110,287
<b>EMERGENCY MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE</b>	50,000	50,000	0	0	50,000

**Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies**

Budget Line	FY 2017 President Obama's Request	Total FY 2017 Appropriations	FY 2018 President Trump's Request	FY 2018 House	FY 2018 Senate
Department of Labor: Bureau of International Labor Affairs	101,000	86,125	19,000	26,500	86,125
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: Global Health	442,000	435,121	350,000	435,121	433,621

**Agriculture**

Budget Line	FY 2017 President Obama's Request	Total FY 2017 Appropriations	FY 2018 President Trump's Request	FY 2018 House	FY 2018 Senate
Department of Agriculture: McGovern Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition	182,045	201,626	0	185,126	206,626

## The Intent

In addition to the proposed budget figures, the appropriations report language offers deeper insight into legislators' funding priorities.

### **STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS AND RELATED PROGRAMS**

**GLOBAL HEALTH:** Both the House and the Senate protect Global Health funding from the Administration's proposed 22 percent cut. The Administration proposed cutting funding for **maternal and child health** by 8 percent. The House has proposed maintaining funding levels, while the Senate has bumped funding for maternal and child health above current levels. Both the House and Senate support an increase of \$15 million for **GAVI**, the Vaccine Alliance, bringing contributions to \$290 million in FY 2018. The House and Senate Committees both recommend \$59 million for the eradication of **polio**, noting that funding for this effort is also provided through the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Funding for **malaria** is maintained at \$755 million, staving off a proposed cut from the Administration. House report language recognizes "that vaccines are key to decreasing the number of children who die before age five." It also states that "The Committee agrees that developing a vaccine is essential to the fight against malaria and HIV and encourages USAID to continue funding to support their advancement as part of a comprehensive prevention, diagnostic, and treatment strategy to reduce malaria and HIV worldwide." The House Committee "continues its commitment to maintain an emphasis on expanding access to programs that have proven effective in reducing maternal and child mortality. From funds provided under this heading, the Committee directs USAID to increase funding for programs to prevent and treat obstetric fistula. Within the funds provided, the Committee also encourages USAID to continue supporting programs for maternal and neonatal tetanus... Subject to the consultation requirements of the Committees on Appropriations, USAID shall consider the need and cost-effectiveness of supporting programs that focus on the following health issues: children with hydrocephalus; children with autism; programs for children with disabling burn injuries; non-communicable diseases; and neurological disorders, including Alzheimer's disease and dementia." (House report, pp. 40-42)

The Administration proposed cutting funding for **nutrition** programs by 37 percent. Both the House and Senate commit to maintaining the current funding level of \$125 million. The House Committee directs funding to be used for Vitamin A and iodine deficiency disorder programs and to support "effective nutrition interventions to reduce stunting, increase breastfeeding, promote **early childhood development**, and treat severe malnutrition." (House report, p. 41) The Senate Committee recommends that nutrition programs, including micronutrients, also be funded by the Department of State and USAID within programs to combat HIV/AIDS. The Committee recommends not less than \$2.5 million for the USAID/U.N. Children's Fund [UNICEF] Iodine Deficiency Disorder program to prevent intellectual disability in children. (Senate report, p. 38)

The President's proposed budget recommended canceling the **HIV/AIDS** program at USAID and reducing funding for the President's Plan for Emergency AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) at the Department of State. The House and Senate Committees protect PEPFAR funding at current levels, including regular contributions to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria. The House and Senate Committee recognize that PEPFAR plays a key role in HIV/AIDS prevention, care, and treatment globally and encourage the Office of the U.S. Global Aids Coordinator (OGAC) "to increase efforts to align existing programs for **orphans and vulnerable children** with the goals and objectives of the [U.S. Government Action Plan on](#)

[Children in Adversity](#).” The Committees recommend that OGAC develop a strategy as a follow on to the Accelerating Children’s HIV/AIDS Treatment Initiative that includes specific pediatric treatment targets and focuses on building capacity to ensure HIV diagnostics and antiretroviral treatment for children are scaled-up with a focus on early infant diagnosis, age-appropriate pediatric formulations of antiretroviral drugs, and adherence support. The Committees continue to encourage OGAC to prioritize treatment for HIV-positive pregnant women to prevent mother-to-child transmission, emphasizing that [The United States Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Act of 2003](#) requires 10 percent of total PEPFAR program funds to be allocated for programs focused on **orphans and vulnerable children**. The Senate Committee again urges OGAC to seek civil society and government partners to achieve the goal of decreasing the number of **children living outside of family care** due to HIV/AIDS. (Senate report, pp. 38-39)

The Administration’s budget proposal zeroed out funding for the **vulnerable children** account, which has supported implementation of the U.S. Government Action Plan on Children in Adversity (APCA) and USAID’s Displaced Children and Orphan’s Fund. Both the House and Senate recommend maintaining current levels of funding at \$23 million and continuing support for APCA objectives: building strong beginnings, putting family care first, and protecting children from violence, exploitation, abuse, and neglect. (House report, p. 42) The Senate Committee recognizes that the APCA’s initial 5-year framework will be completed in December 2017 and requests the USAID Administrator to “submit a progress report to the Committee including a detailed description of how the displaced children and orphans funds have been spent, outcomes achieved, and a plan to renew the APCA framework.” (Senate report, p. 37) The Senate Committee added specific language encouraging “investment in technology that identifies and protects vulnerable children, facilitates case management, and reports outcomes, as well as programs that prevent unnecessary parent-child separation and increase the percentage of children living within family care instead of in institutions. The Committee encourages increased engagement with community and faith-based organizations in APCA and related programs, and shall take into account organizations of all sizes that have demonstrated expertise in family-based care.” (Senate report, p. 37) The Senate Committee also recommends support for programs that address **autism** spectrum disorders, including treatment and the training of healthcare workers to better diagnose such disorders, and not less than \$3.5 million for assistance for **blind children**. (Senate report, p. 37)

The Administration’s request eliminated funding for **family planning and reproductive health**. The House report provides \$461 million for these programs while also adopting the Administration’s proposal to expand the [Mexico City Policy](#) (Global Gag Rule), to all global health programs. (House report, pp. 41-42) The Senate Committee rejects the Mexico City Policy and increases funding for family planning programs, including \$544 million for family planning under Global Health, \$41 million under Economic Support Funds, and \$37.5 million for the United Nations Population Fund. The Committee recognizes that “information and assistance for families interested in healthy timing and spacing of pregnancies can enhance maternal and child health and improve the chances of survival of women and children.” (Senate report, p. 38)

Both the House and Senate Committees reaffirmed commitment to **malaria** programs and the position of the U.S. Global Malaria Coordinator, recommending maintaining current funding levels of \$755 million. The House Committee encourages USAID to support a pilot trial in Africa for the world’s first malaria vaccine, as well as the development of next-generation vaccines, including those that seek to interrupt malaria transmission. (House report, p. 39)

The Administration proposed reducing funding for **Tuberculosis** and **Neglected Tropical Diseases**, but Congress supports these programs at current levels. The Senate Committee also supports programs that address remediable **birth defects** in order to reduce or eliminate newborn deaths and the long-term disability suffered by those who survive. (Senate report, p. 39)

The House Committee authorizes a \$132.5 million contribution to **UNICEF** through the Global Health account. (House report, p. 40) The Senate Committee authorizes funding for UNICEF under the International Organizations and Programs account (see below).

**DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE:** The Development Assistance account – currently overseen by USAID and focused on long-term development efforts – was zeroed out completely in the President’s request and replaced by a new account, the Economic Support and Development Fund (ESDF), to be led by the U.S. Department of State. The Administration recommended reducing the combined account by 44 percent compared to Fiscal Year 2017. This would have completely cut Development Assistance (DA) to 37 countries. Congress rejected the deep cuts and the proposal to consolidate accounts, though the House and Senate Committees reduce DA by 7 percent and 4 percent, respectively.

**Basic education** funding falls under the DA account. The President’s budget request proposed placing it under ESDF and reducing funding by 53 percent compared to FY 2017 enacted levels. The House Committee offers strong support for basic education, stating that it “should be a key component of the United States Government strategy in developing countries. An educated citizenry will result in sustained economic growth, strengthened democratic institutions, the empowerment of women and girls, and decreased extremism.” The Committee recommendation includes \$800 million for basic education programs in addition to a \$87.5 million contribution to the [Global Partnership for Education](#) (GPE). (House report, p. 46) The Senate Committee recommends less than the House for the GPE – up to \$75 million (Senate report, p. 42) and up to \$500 million for basic education, including **secondary education**. This is in addition to unobligated balances from FY 2016 and 2017, which total more than \$900 million. The Senate Committee supports greater use of funds for secondary education, with a particular emphasis on **adolescent girls**. (Senate report, p. 98)

The House Committee report is explicit in its recommendations, noting concern that USAID has not sufficiently integrated programs for **pre-primary education** into the basic education strategy and directs the USAID Administrator to submit a report on the criteria used to determine where pre-primary education programs are funded, including a list of countries and funding levels for all current pre-primary education programs. The Committee encourages the USAID Administrator “to explore opportunities to promote **early child development** through ongoing activities and programs, including screening for early development delays and training for caregivers about behaviors that promote brain development.” The Committee believes that schools can be centers of learning and development for an entire community and expects programs in other sectors to be integrated with schools and educational programs as much as possible. It also notes that **violence against children** can be pervasive in settings where children are expected to be safe and protected, such as homes and schools, and the negative impact such violence has on education outcomes. The Committee therefore encourages that basic education programs support the objectives and outcomes outlined in the APCA.” (House report, pp. 46-47)

The House report recommends funding at not less than the FY 2017 level for programs that reduce the incidence of **child marriage** and to meet the needs of **married girls**. (House report, p. 48) The Senate Committee recommends not less than \$11 million for programs to reduce the incidence of child marriage and address the needs of married girls consistent with the [Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013](#). (Senate report, p. 97) The Senate report also recommends not less than \$5 million for UNICEF to support the Joint Program on **Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting** (FGM/C). (Senate report, p. 97) The House report makes no mention of FGM/C.

The Senate report also references support for **children with disabilities** as well as **orphans, abandoned and displaced children** under the DA account, though these references do not include funding levels. The report language directs the Secretary of State and USAID Administrator to work with UNICEF and the Special Olympics to expand programs in the poorest countries to protect the rights of, and increase access to services and opportunities for, children with disabilities. It also supports USAID programs to assist foreign governments and NGOs in the poorest countries to increase the percentage of orphans, abandoned, and displaced children living with appropriate, permanent family care; reduce the percentage living in institutions; and improve nutrition, educational opportunities, and protection for such children. (Senate report, p. 45) The House report does not mention children with disabilities, though it does reference orphans, vulnerable and displaced children under the Global Health account.

The Senate Committee recommends a total of \$65 million for programs to combat **trafficking in persons** under multiple account headings, including Global Health Programs, Development Assistance, Economic Support Fund, and International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement. (Senate report, p. 45 and p. 56)

**ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND**: The House and Senate Committees both reduced funding for the Economic and Support Fund (ESF), though not as sharply as had been proposed by the Administration. The Senate Committee continues to encourage the Department of State and USAID to implement the USAID's [Counter-Trafficking in Persons Policy](#), particularly adopting an integrated approach to protection and prevention within core programs. (Senate report, p. 49)

The House Committee report does not reference programs to counter trafficking in persons under ESF, though it does reaffirm its commitment to these programs "by maintaining FY 2017 levels for programs to combat **trafficking in persons** and also by fully funding the request for the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons at the Department of State." (House report, p. 7) Support for these programs is also referenced under Diplomatic and Consular Programs, where the House Committee specifies that \$13.8 million is recommended for the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, as authorized by the [Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000](#), as amended. "Funds are provided to ensure the Office can fulfill the statutory mandates, including to support the coordination of the President's Interagency Task Force and Senior Policy Operating Group, deployment of rapid response teams, production of the Trafficking in Persons Report, implementation of child protection compacts, diplomatic engagement and technical assistance, and management and oversight of increased assistance appropriated in this Act to combat trafficking in persons." (House report, p. 15-16)

Under ESF, the Senate report recommends not less than \$7.5 million to address the needs and protect and promote the rights of **persons with disabilities** in developing countries, in addition to funds available for such purposes in other accounts, as noted above. (Senate report, p. 49). The House report does not reference persons with disabilities.

**INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS:** The International Organizations and Programs (IO&P) account, which traditionally provides contributions to UN-affiliated and other international organizations and programs, including **UNICEF**, was cut completely in the President's budget proposal. The Senate Committee notes that the elimination of the IO&P account, as proposed in the President's budget request, has not been justified. The Senate provides more funding for the IO&P account than does the House, including \$137.5 million for UNICEF. (Senate report, p. 40) The House provides funding for UNICEF through the Global Health account (see above).

**INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE:** The Administration's budget proposal cut International Disaster Assistance (IDA) by 44 percent. Both the House and the Senate cut IDA, but not nearly as much as the Administration's request. The House and Senate Committees recommend \$2.8 billion and \$3.1 billion, respectively. House report language specifies that beneficiaries of these funds should include disaster victims, conflict victims, and internally displaced persons. Funds are also provided for the Emergency Food Security Program, as authorized in the Global Food Security Act of 2016, and for famine prevention, relief, and mitigation. (House report, p. 49) The House underscores the importance of **child protection** in disaster assistance, stating, "The House Committee recognizes the need for additional **protection of children in conflict and crisis settings** and encourages the Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance to play an increasing leadership role to protect children in humanitarian crises." (House report, p. 50) The Senate makes no reference to child protection in IDA.

**MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE:** The Administration's budget proposal zeroed out the Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA) account and combined it with the Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) account, which would support ongoing as well as emergency refugee needs with far fewer resources. The House and the Senate both cut MRA by \$250 million (7 percent). The House does not include funds under ERMA. (House report, p. 7) The Senate includes \$50 million for ERMA, noting that "the elimination of the ERMA account, as proposed in the President's budget request, has not been justified." The Senate Committee notes that it supports programs to expand education opportunities, including vocational and technical training, for **children and adolescents in protracted refugee situations**. (Senate report, p. 52)

**PEACEKEEPING:** House Committee report language states that "funds should not be used to support military training or operations that include **child soldiers**." (House report, p. 62) The Senate report references child soldiers in a paragraph on war crimes in Africa, in which not less than \$10 million is recommended to implement the [Lord's Resistance Army Disarmament and Northern Uganda Recovery Act of 2009](#). (Senate report, p. 82-83)

**DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR PROGRAMS:** While no funds are provided (services are funded through consular fees), the House Committee continues to reaffirm its commitment to **intercountry adoption** as a means to offering a permanent family to a child in accordance with the principles of [The Hague Adoption Convention](#). The Committee urges the Department of State "to proactively prioritize, and make funds available for, improving the capacity of foreign government agencies and nongovernmental organizations, through technical assistance that will help to prevent child abandonment and connect orphans, displaced, and abandoned children with permanent homes through family reunification, guardianship, and domestic and intercountry adoption. Furthermore, the Committee encourages the Department of State to better incorporate at the post level, policies that reflect the commitment of the United States Government to

the principle that every child has a right to a permanent family; that advocate for consideration of international placement of children where in-country placement does not serve the child's best interests and does not provide appropriate, protective, and permanent care quickly; and to streamline and strengthen the United States Government intercountry adoption programs and processes." (House report, p. 15) The Senate report does not reference intercountry adoption.

### ***LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION***

**INTERNATIONAL LABOR AFFAIRS:** The Administration recommended eliminating all programmatic funding for the Department of Labor's Bureau of International Labor Affairs, which includes the Office of Child Labor, Forced Labor, and Human Trafficking. The House Committee provides \$26.5 million for International Labor Affairs (ILAB), but includes no funding for ILAB grants in accordance with the Administration's request, and "returns ILAB to its original mission of research, advocacy, and technical assistance." (House report, p. 17) The Senate Committee, on the other hand, restores ILAB funding to current levels, recommending \$86 million. The Senate report states, "ILAB's appropriation is available to help improve working conditions and labor standards for workers around the world by carrying out ILAB's statutory mandates and international responsibilities including in promoting the elimination of **child labor** and forced labor... ILAB will also continue to publish its annual List of Goods Produced by Child or Forced Labor that helps to identify global sectors where **human trafficking** has occurred. Funding for international programming to eliminate the worst forms of child labor should prioritize comprehensive and sustainable initiatives that address the root causes of the problem, including lack of education and vocational training opportunities; household poverty; lack of data and awareness of the scope and impact of the worst forms of child labor; gaps in social protection services; and weak enforcement of labor laws, which increase the vulnerability of households to the worst forms of child labor." (Senate report, pp. 36-37)

**CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION:** The Administration's budget proposed cutting funds for CDC's global health programs by \$76.3 million, with the most significant reductions in funding for its global HIV/AIDS program. The House Committee maintains funding at current levels at \$435 million. (House report, pp. 45-46) The Senate comes in close to current levels at \$433.6 million. (Senate report, p. 76)

### ***AGRICULTURE***

**McGOVERN-DOLE INTERNATIONAL FOOD FOR EDUCATION AND CHILD NUTRITION:** All funding for the McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition program was cut in the President's budget proposal. Congress has rejected the cuts. The House Committee recommends \$185 million for the program noting that it "serves a unique purpose and population." (House report, pp. 61-62) The Senate recommended higher levels of funding at \$206.6 million stating that the program "helps support education, child development, and food security for some of the world's poorest children. The program provides for donations of U.S. agricultural products, as well as financial and technical assistance, for school feeding and maternal and child nutrition projects in low-income, food-deficit countries that are committed to universal education." (Senate report, pp. 85-86)

House:

[FY2018 Agriculture Appropriations Bill, H.R. 3268](#)

[FY2018 Agriculture Appropriations Bill, Report 115-232](#)

[FY2018 Labor HHS Education Appropriations Bill](#)

[FY2018 Labor HHS Education Appropriations, Report](#)

[FY2018 State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs Appropriations Bill](#)

[FY2018 State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs, Report](#)

Senate:

[FY2018 Agriculture Appropriations Bill, S1603](#)

[FY2018 Agriculture Appropriations Bill, Report 115-131](#)

[FY2018 Labor HHS Education Appropriations Bill, S771](#)

[FY2018 Labor HHS Education Appropriations Bill, Report 115-150](#)

[FY2018 State Foreign Operations Appropriations Bill, S1780](#)

[FY2018 State Foreign Operations Appropriations Bill, Report 115-152](#)