



HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS

Congresswoman Nita Lowey | Chairwoman

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H.R. 6074, CORONAVIRUS PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2020

Title-By-Title Summary

This \$8.3 billion package will fully fund a robust response to coronavirus, including vaccine development, support for state and local governments, and assistance for affected small businesses.

DIVISION A – Coronavirus Preparedness and Response Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2020

Prepared by the Democratic staff of the House Appropriations Committee

Title I – Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies

Food and Drug Administration – \$61 million to facilitate the development and review, both pre-market and post-market, of medical countermeasures, devices, therapies, and vaccines to combat the coronavirus. This funding will help FDA maintain our national drug and device product inventory through extensive outreach to medical product manufacturers to identify and mitigate potential supply chain interruptions. Funds will also assist FDA’s enforcement work against counterfeit and misbranded products and its review of emergency use authorizations for medical products, such as diagnostics. Additionally, these resources will enable FDA to build on its efforts to strengthen the U.S. medical product manufacturing sector by supporting efforts to foster more investment and innovation in advanced manufacturing methods for drugs, devices, vaccines, and other therapies.

Title II – Financial Services and General Government

Small Business Disaster Loans – Allows \$1 billion in loan subsidies to be made available to help small businesses, small agricultural cooperatives, small aquaculture producers, and non-profit organizations which have been impacted by financial losses as a result of the coronavirus outbreak. This funding could enable the Small Business Administration to provide an estimated \$7 billion in loans to these entities. In addition, provides \$20 million to administer these loans.

Title III – Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention – \$2.2 billion to support federal, state, and local public health agencies to prevent, prepare for, and respond to the coronavirus, including:

- \$950 million, of which \$475 million must be allocated within 30 days, to support States, locals, territories, and tribes to conduct public health activities such as:
 - surveillance for coronavirus;
 - laboratory testing to detect positive cases;
 - contact tracing to identify additional positive cases;
 - infection control at the local level to prevent additional cases;
 - migration in areas with person-to-person transmission to prevent additional cases; and
 - other public health preparedness and response activities
- \$300 million to replenish the Infectious Diseases Rapid Response Reserve Fund, which supports immediate response activities during outbreaks.
- At least \$300 million for global disease detection and emergency response.

In addition –

- The supplemental supports CDC's repatriation and quarantine efforts, laboratory testing, emergency operations, epidemiological investigations, public information, and surveillance and data analysis.

Furthermore, the supplemental includes –

- A general provision to reimburse State or local costs incurred for coronavirus preparedness and response activities between January 20 and the date of enactment of this emergency supplemental.
- A proviso to allow funds to be used for construction or renovation of facilities to improve preparedness and response capabilities at the State and local level.

Vaccines, Therapeutics, and Diagnostics – More than \$3 billion for research and development of vaccines, therapeutics, and diagnostics to prevent or treat the effects of coronavirus, including:

- More than \$2 billion for the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA) to support advanced research and development of vaccines, therapeutics, and diagnostics, prioritizing platform-based technologies with U.S.-based manufacturing capabilities.
- \$826 million for the National Institutes of Health to support basic research and development of vaccines, therapeutics, and diagnostics.
- \$300 million in contingency funding for procurement of vaccines, therapeutics, and diagnostics.

In addition –

- Requires that vaccines, therapeutics, and diagnostics developed using taxpayer funds must be available for purchase by the Federal government at a fair and reasonable price.
- Allows the Secretary of Health and Human Services to ensure that vaccines, therapeutics, and diagnostics developed using taxpayer funds be affordable in the commercial market.

Healthcare Preparedness, Pharmaceuticals and Medical Supplies, Community Health Centers – Nearly \$1 billion for procurement of pharmaceuticals and medical supplies, to support healthcare preparedness and Community Health Centers, and to improve medical surge capacity:

- Approximately \$500 million for procurement of pharmaceuticals, masks, personal protective equipment, and other medical supplies, which can be distributed to state and local health agencies in areas with a shortage of medical supplies.
- \$100 million for health services through Community Health Centers, which will support smaller health clinics across the country in under-served urban and rural areas.
- Continues support for healthcare preparedness, including the National Ebola and Special Pathogens Training and Education Center (NETEC), regional, State and local special pathogens treatment centers, and hospital preparedness cooperative agreements.
- In addition, the bill allows funding for medical surge capacity, which will increase the supply of biocontainment beds at additional health facilities.

Additional Items

- Requirement to reimburse \$136 million to programs across the Department of Health and Human Services that were temporarily transferred to support emergency preparedness and response activities at the CDC and the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response.
- \$10 million for worker-based training through the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences to prevent and reduce exposure of hospital employees, emergency first responders, and other workers who are at risk of exposure to coronavirus through their work duties.
- \$2 million for the HHS Office of Inspector General to conduct oversight of activities related to coronavirus preparedness and response.
- Authority for HHS to hire public health experts, as expeditiously as necessary, to perform critical work relating to coronavirus.

Title IV – State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs

State Operations – \$264 million for consular operations, emergency evacuations of State Department staff and dependents, and other emergency preparedness needs at embassies around the world. Increases transfer threshold for emergency evacuations from \$10 million to \$100 million.

Global Health Response – \$435 million to support health systems overseas to prevent, prepare and respond to the coronavirus, of which \$200 million is for the Emergency Reserve Fund.

Humanitarian Assistance – \$300 million to respond to humanitarian needs arising in countries coping with a coronavirus disease outbreak.

Economic and Security Stabilization – \$250 million to protect against the effects of an outbreak including economic, security, and stabilization requirements.

Oversight – \$1 million for the USAID Inspector General to perform oversight of coronavirus response activities.

In addition –

- Allows for increased flexibility to transfer funds to respond to the coronavirus.
- Requires a comprehensive strategy to respond to the coronavirus outbreak and regular reporting on the use of funding.

Title V – Bill-Wide

Technical budgetary provisions.

In addition –

- Ensures that the President cannot use funds appropriated in this bill for any other purpose, except for repayment of transfers within the Department of Health and Human Services.
- Requires enhanced Government Accountability Office oversight of funds appropriated in this bill.
- Defines coronavirus.

DIVISION B – Telehealth Services During Certain Emergency Periods *Prepared by the Committee on Energy and Commerce*

Emergency Telehealth Waiver: Allows the Secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS) to waive certain Medicare telehealth restrictions during the coronavirus public health emergency. These waivers would allow Medicare providers to furnish telehealth services to Medicare beneficiaries regardless of whether the beneficiary is in a rural community. This provision would also allow beneficiaries to receive care from physicians and other practitioners in their homes. This provision is estimated to cost \$500 million.