Coronavirus Emergency Supplemental

Provides $7.8 billion in emergency supplemental appropriations for the U.S. response to coronavirus

Republicans on the House Appropriations Committee led the charge to create reserve funds to ensure that our nation is prepared for a disease outbreak and emerging health threats abroad. Because of our work, the Administration was able to immediately respond to the coronavirus outbreak that originated in China. This bill provides the next installment of funds to replenish these reserve funds and continue to address the virus at home and abroad, including expediting vaccine development, purchasing essential equipment and supplies, and assisting state and local health departments.

WHAT’S IN THE BILL?

- More than $4 billion to make diagnostic tests more broadly available; to support treatments to ease the symptoms of those infected with the virus; and to invest in vaccine development and to procure vaccines when they are available. Funds are also made available for the Food and Drug Administration to protect the integrity of medical products manufactured overseas and identify and prevent potential shortages.

- $2.2 billion for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) for a robust response, including:
  - Nearly $1 billion exclusively for state and local response efforts; and
  - $300 million for CDC’s Infectious Diseases Rapid Response Reserve Fund to prevent, prepare for, and respond to diseases – keeping our nation prepared and positioned for any health threat.

- $20 million to administer disaster assistance loans for small businesses impacted by the virus.

- $1.25 billion for the State Department and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) to protect Americans abroad and prevent the spread of the virus worldwide, including:
  - $264 million to evacuate Americans and maintain consular operations overseas; and
  - $200 million for USAID’s Emergency Response Fund to prepare for and respond to emerging health threats – working to prevent the spread of illness and infection before it reaches U.S. soil.