



**Table 1. Discretionary Spending Under Division A, the Coronavirus Preparedness and Response Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2020**

March 4, 2020

**Table 1** displays CBO’s estimate for division A, which would provide supplemental appropriations for federal agencies to respond to coronavirus.<sup>a</sup> The legislation would designate those amounts as emergency requirements in accordance with section 251 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985; the limits on discretionary budget authority established by the Budget Control Act of 2011 (Public Law 112-25), as amended, would be adjusted to accommodate that funding.

By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2020- 2024	2020- 2025	2020- 2029	2020- 2030
<b>Appropriations Subcommittee</b>															
<b>Agriculture</b>															
Food and Drug Administration															
Budget Authority	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	61	61	61	61
Estimated Outlays	10	27	15	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	61	61	61	61
<b>Financial Services and General Government</b>															
Small Business Administration															
Budget Authority	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	20	20	20
Estimated Outlays	25	13	-9	-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	19	19	19
<b>Labor, Health and Human Services, Education</b>															
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund, National Institutes of Health															
Budget Authority	6,436	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,436	6,436	6,436	6,436
Estimated Outlays	882	3,701	1,346	182	122	25	8	0	0	0	0	6,233	6,258	6,266	6,266
<b>State, Foreign Operations</b>															
Department of State, U.S. Agency for International Development, Bilateral Economic Assistance															
Budget Authority	1,250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250
Estimated Outlays	124	419	348	204	70	36	15	6	2	0	0	1,165	1,201	1,224	1,224
<b>Total Changes in Discretionary Spending</b>															
Budget Authority	7,767	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,767	7,767	7,767	7,767
Estimated Outlays	1,041	4,160	1,700	381	196	61	23	6	2	0	0	7,478	7,539	7,570	7,570

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

Assumes enactment in March 2020.

a. The bulk of funding would primarily support activities related to public health, including efforts to develop and manufacture vaccines and other treatments as well as grants to state, local, and tribal organizations, community health centers, and other nonfederal entities to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus. Additional amounts would be used to provide international assistance and to administer loans to small businesses.



**Table 2. Changes in Direct Spending Under Division B, the Telehealth Services During Certain Emergency Periods Act of 2020.**

March 4, 2020

Table 2 displays CBO’s estimate of changes in direct spending under division B, which would allow broader use of and payment for telehealth services for Medicare beneficiaries during the emergency period as defined under the legislation. Consistent with the language in section 103 of division B, and at the direction of the House Committee on the Budget, division B is considered to be authorizing legislation rather than appropriation legislation.<sup>a</sup>

	By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars											2020- 2024	2020- 2025	2020- 2029	2020- 2030
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030				
<b>Increases in Direct Spending</b>															
<b>Secretarial Authority to Temporarily Waive or Modify Application of Certain Medicare Requirements With Respect to Telehealth Services Furnished During Certain Emergency Periods</b>															
Estimated Budget Authority	110	160	220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	490	490	490	490
Estimated Outlays	110	160	220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	490	490	490	490

Source: Congressional Budget Office

Estimates are relative to CBO’s January 2020 baseline; assumes enactment in March 2020.

a. As a result of that direction from the House Budget Committee, the direct spending effects of division B would normally be subject to pay-as-you-go procedures. However, section 103 of that division also would require that the estimated budgetary effects of division B be excluded from the pay-as-you-go scorecards maintained by the U.S. Senate and the Office of Management and Budget.