

Health Provisions of S. 3548 Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act

DIVISION A – KEEPING WORKERS PAID AND EMPLOYED, HEALTH CARE SYSTEM ENHANCEMENTS, AND ECONOMIC STABILIZATION

TITLE III—SUPPORTING AMERICA’S HEALTH CARE SYSTEM IN THE FIGHT AGAINST THE CORONAVIRUS

Subtitle A—Health Provisions

Section 3001. Short title

PART I—ADDRESSING SUPPLY SHORTAGES

SUBPART A—MEDICAL PRODUCT SUPPLIES

Section 3101. National Academies report on America’s medical product supply chain security

Directs the National Academies to study the manufacturing supply chain of drugs and medical devices and provide Congress with recommendations to strengthen the U.S. manufacturing supply chain.

Section 3102. Requiring the strategic national stockpile to include certain types of medical supplies

Clarifies that the Strategic National Stockpile can stockpile medical supplies, such as the swabs necessary for diagnostic testing for COVID-19.

Section 3103. Treatment of respiratory protective devices as covered countermeasures

Provides permanent liability protection for manufacturers of personal respiratory protective equipment, such as masks and respirators, in the event of a public health emergency, to incentivize production and distribution.

SUBPART B—MITIGATING EMERGENCY DRUG SHORTAGES

Section 3111. Prioritize reviews of drug applications; incentives

Requires the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to prioritize and expedite the review of drug applications and inspections to prevent or mitigate a drug shortage.

Section 3112. Additional manufacturer reporting requirements in response to drug shortages

Requires drug manufacturers to submit more information when there is an interruption in supply, including information about active pharmaceutical ingredients, when active pharmaceutical ingredients are the cause of the interruption. Requires manufacturers to maintain contingency plans to ensure back up supply of products. Requires manufacturers to provide information about drug volume.

SUBPART C—PREVENTING MEDICAL DEVICE SHORTAGES

Sec. 3121. Discontinuance or interruption in the production of medical devices

Clarifies that during a public health emergency, a medical device manufacturer is required to submit information about a device shortage or device component shortage upon request of the FDA.

PART II—ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE FOR COVID-19 PATIENTS

SUBPART A—COVERAGE OF TESTING AND PREVENTIVE SERVICES

Section 3201. Coverage of diagnostic testing for COVID-19

Clarifies that all testing for COVID-19 is to be covered by private insurance plans without cost sharing, including those tests without an EUA by the FDA.

Section 3202. Pricing of diagnostic testing.

For COVID-19 testing covered with no cost to patients, requires an insurer to pay either the rate specified in a contract between the provider and the insurer, or, if there is no contract, a cash price posted by the provider.

Section 3203. Rapid coverage of preventive services and vaccines for coronavirus. Provides free coverage without cost-sharing of a vaccine within 15 days for COVID-19 that has in effect a rating of “A” or “B” in the current recommendations of the United States Preventive Services Task Force or a recommendation from the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP).

SUBPART B—SUPPORT FOR HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS

Section 3211. Supplemental awards for health centers.

Provides \$1.32 billion in supplemental funding to community health centers on the front lines of testing and treating patients for COVID-19.

Section 3212. Telehealth network and telehealth resource centers grant programs.

Reauthorizes Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) grant programs that promote the use of telehealth technologies for health care delivery, education, and health information services. Telehealth offers flexibility for patients with, or at risk of contracting, COVID-19 to access screening or monitoring care while avoiding exposure to others.

Section 3213. Rural health care services outreach, rural health network development, and small health care provider quality improvement grant programs. Reauthorizes HRSA grant programs to strengthen rural community health by focusing on quality improvement, increasing health care access, coordination of care, and integration of services. Rural residents are disproportionately older and more likely to have a chronic disease, which could increase their risk for more severe illness if they contract COVID- 19.

Section 3214. United States Public Health Service Modernization.

Establishes a Ready Reserve Corps to ensure we have enough trained doctors and nurses to respond to COVID-19 and other public health emergencies.

Section 3215. Limitation on liability for volunteer health care professionals during COVID-19 emergency response.

Makes clear that doctors who provide volunteer medical services during the public health emergency related to COVID-19 have liability protections.

Section 3216. Flexibility for members of National Health Service Corps during emergency period.

Allows the Secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS) to reassign members of the National Health Service Corps to sites close to the one to which they were originally assigned, with the member's agreement, in order to respond to the COVID-19 public health emergency.

SUBPART C—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Section 3221. Confidentiality and disclosure of records relating to substance use disorder.

Allows for additional care coordination by aligning the 42 CFR Part 2 regulations, which govern the confidentiality and sharing of substance use disorder treatment records, with Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA), with initial patient consent.

Section 3222. Nutrition services.

Waives nutrition requirements for Older Americans Act (OAA) meal programs during the public health emergency related to COVID-19 to ensure seniors can get meals in case certain food options are not available.

Section 3223. Continuity of service and opportunities for participants in community service activities under title V of the Older Americans Act of 1965

Allows the Secretary of Labor to extend older adults' participation in community service projects under OAA and make administrative adjustments to facilitate their continued employment under the program.

Section 3224. Guidance on protected health information.

Requires the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to issue guidance on what is allowed to be shared of patient record during the public health emergency related to COVID-19.

Section 3225. Reauthorization of healthy start program.

Reauthorizes Healthy Start, which is a program that provides grants to improve access to services for women and their families, who may need additional support during the public health emergency related to COVID-19.

Section 3226. Importance of the blood supply.

Directs the Secretary of HHS to carry out an initiative to improve awareness of the importance and safety of blood donation and the continued need for blood donations during the COVID-19 public health emergency.

PART III—INNOVATION

Section 3301. Removing the cap on OTA for public health emergencies.

Allows the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA) to more easily partner with private sector on research and development, which includes helping to scale up

manufacturing as appropriate, by removing the cap on other transaction authority (OTA) during a public health emergency.

Section 3302. Priority zoonotic animal drugs.

Provides Breakthrough Therapy designations for animal drugs that can prevent human diseases – i.e. speed up the development of drugs to treat animals to help prevent animal-to-human transmission, which is suspected to have occurred with outbreak of novel coronavirus, leading to the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic.

PART IV—HEALTH CARE WORKFORCE

Section 3401. Reauthorization of health professions workforce programs.

Section 3402. Health workforce coordination.

Section 3403. Education and training relating to geriatrics.

Reauthorizes and updates Title VII of the Public Health Service Act (PHSA), which pertains to programs to support clinician training and faculty development, including the training of practitioners in family medicine, general internal medicine, geriatrics, pediatrics, and other medical specialties.

Directs the Secretary of HHS to develop a comprehensive and coordinated plan for health workforce programs, which may include performance measures and the identification of gaps between the outcomes of such programs and relevant workforce projection needs.

Title VII programs strengthen the health professions workforce to better meet the health care needs of certain populations, such as older individuals and those with chronic diseases, who could be at increased risk of contracting COVID-19.

Section 3404. Nursing workforce development.

Reauthorizes and updates Title VIII of the PHSA, which pertains to nurse workforce training programs. Updates reporting requirements to include information on the extent to which Title VIII programs meet the goals and performance measures for such activities, and the extent to which HHS coordinates with other Federal departments on related programs. Permits Nurse Corps loan repayment beneficiaries to serve at private institutions under certain circumstances. Title VIII programs help to address current and emerging health care challenges by supporting the development of a robust nursing workforce, as nurses are critical in responding to the COVID-19 pandemic and future public health emergencies.

Subtitle D—Finance Committee

Section 3701. Health Savings Accounts for Telehealth Services

This section would allow a high-deductible health plan (HDHP) with a health savings account (HSA) to cover telehealth services prior to a patient reaching the deductible, increasing access for patients who may have the COVID-19 virus and protecting other patients from potential exposure.

Section 3702. Over-the-Counter Medical Products without Prescription

This section would allow patients to use funds in HSAs and Flexible Spending Accounts for the purchase of over-the-counter medical products, including those needed in quarantine and social distancing, without a prescription from a physician.

Section 3703. Expanding Medicare Telehealth Flexibilities

This section would eliminate the requirement in Coronavirus Preparedness and Response Supplemental Appropriations Act of 2020 (Public Law 116-123) that limits the Medicare telehealth expansion authority during the COVID-19 emergency period to situations where the physician or other professional has treated the patient in the past three years. This would enable beneficiaries to access telehealth, including in their home, from a broader range of providers, reducing COVID-19 exposure.

Section 3704. Allowing Federally Qualified Health Centers and Rural Health Clinics to Furnish Telehealth in Medicare

This section would allow, during the COVID-19 emergency period, Federally Qualified Health Centers and Rural Health Clinics to serve as a distant site for telehealth consultations. A distant site is where the practitioner is located during the time of the telehealth service. This section would allow FQHCs and RHCs to furnish telehealth services to beneficiaries in their home. Medicare would reimburse for these telehealth services based on payment rates similar to the national average payment rates for comparable telehealth services under the Medicare Physician Fee Schedule. It would also exclude the costs associated with these services from both the FQHC prospective payment system and the RHC all-inclusive rate calculation.

Section 3705. Expanding Medicare Telehealth for Home Dialysis Patients

This section would eliminate a requirement during the COVID-19 emergency period that a nephrologist conduct some of the required periodic evaluations of a patient on home dialysis face-to-face, allowing these vulnerable beneficiaries to get more care in the safety of their home.

Section 3706. Allowing for the Use of Telehealth during the Hospice Care Recertification Process in Medicare

Under current law, hospice physicians and nurse practitioners cannot conduct recertification encounters using telehealth. This section would allow, during the COVID-19 emergency period, qualified providers to use telehealth technologies in order to fulfill the hospice face-to-face recertification requirement.

Section 3707. Encouraging the Use of Telecommunications Systems for Home Health Services in Medicare

This section would require the Health and Human Services (HHS) to issue clarifying guidance encouraging the use of telecommunications systems, including remote patient monitoring, to furnish home health services consistent with the beneficiary care plan during the COVID-19 emergency period.

Section 3708. Enabling Physician Assistants and Nurse Practitioners to Order Medicare Home Health Services

This section would allow physician assistants, nurse practitioners, and other professionals to order home health services for beneficiaries, reducing delays and increasing beneficiary access to care in the safety of their home.

Section 3709. Increasing Provider Funding through Immediate Medicare Sequester Relief

This section would provide prompt economic assistance to health care providers on the front lines fighting the COVID-19 virus, helping them to furnish needed care to affected patients. Specifically, this section would temporarily lift the Medicare sequester, which reduces

payments to providers by 2 percent, from May 1 through December 31, 2020, boosting payments for hospital, physician, nursing home, home health, and other care. The Medicare sequester would be extended by one-year beyond current law to provide immediate relief without worsening Medicare's long-term financial outlook.

Section 3710. Medicare Add-on for Inpatient Hospital COVID-19 Patients

This section would increase the payment that would otherwise be made to a hospital for treating a patient admitted with COVID-19 by 20 percent. It would build on the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) decision to expedite use of a COVID-19 diagnosis to enable better surveillance as well as trigger appropriate payment for these complex patients. This add-on payment would be available through the duration of the COVID-19 emergency period.

Section 3711. Increasing Medicare Access to Post-Acute Care

This section would provide acute care hospitals flexibility, during the COVID-19 emergency period, to transfer patients out of their facilities and into alternative care settings in order to prioritize resources needed to treat COVID-19 cases. Specifically, this section would waive the Inpatient Rehabilitation Facility (IRF) 3-hour rule, which requires that a beneficiary be expected to participate in at least 3 hours of intensive rehabilitation at least 5 days per week to be admitted to an IRF. It would allow a Long Term Care Hospital (LTCH) to maintain its designation even if more than 50 percent of its cases are less intensive. It would also temporarily pause the current LTCH site-neutral payment methodology.

Section 3712. Preventing Medicare Durable Medical Equipment Payment Reduction

This section would prevent scheduled reductions in Medicare payments for durable medical equipment, which helps patients transition from hospital to home and remain in their home, through the length of COVID-19 emergency period.

Section 3713. Eliminating Medicare Part B Cost-Sharing for the COVID-19 Vaccine

This section would enable beneficiaries to receive a COVID-19 vaccine in Medicare Part B with no cost-sharing.

Section 3714. Allowing Up to 3-Month Fills and Refills of Covered Medicare Part D Drugs

This section would require that Medicare Part D plans provide up to a 90-day supply of a prescription medication if requested by a beneficiary during the COVID-19 emergency period.

Section 3715. Providing Home and Community-based Support Services during Hospital Stays

This section would allow state Medicaid programs to pay for direct support professionals, caregivers trained to help with activities of daily living, to assist disabled individuals in the hospital to reduce length of stay and free up beds.

Section 3716. Clarification Regarding Uninsured Individuals

This section would clarify a section of the Families First Coronavirus Response Act of 2020 (Public Law 116-127) by ensuring that uninsured individuals can receive a COVID-19 test and related service with no cost-sharing in any state Medicaid program that elects to offer such enrollment option.

Section 3717. Clarification Regarding Coverage of Tests

This section would clarify a section of the Families First Coronavirus Response Act of 2020 (Public Law 116-127) by ensuring that beneficiaries can receive all tests for COVID-19 in Medicare Part B with no cost-sharing.

Section 3718. Preventing Medicare Clinical Laboratory Test Payment Reduction This section would prevent scheduled reductions in Medicare payments for clinical diagnostic laboratory tests furnished to beneficiaries in 2021. It would also delay by one year the upcoming reporting period during which laboratories are required to report private payer data.

Section 3719. Providing Hospitals Medicare Advance Payments

This section would expand, for the duration of the COVID-19 emergency period, an existing Medicare accelerated payment program. Hospitals, especially those facilities in rural and frontier areas, need reliable and stable cash flow to help them maintain an adequate workforce, buy essential supplies, create additional infrastructure, and keep their doors open to care for patients. Specifically, qualified facilities would be able to request up to a six month advanced lump sum or periodic payment. This advanced payment would be based on net reimbursement represented by unbilled discharges or unpaid bills. Most hospital types could elect to receive up to 100 percent of the prior period payments, with Critical Access Hospitals able to receive up to 125 percent.

Finally, a qualifying hospital would not be required to start paying down the loan for four months, and would also have at least 12 months to complete repayment without a requirement to pay interest.

Sec. 3720. Providing State Access to Enhanced Medicaid FMAP

This section would amend a section of the Families First Coronavirus Response Act of 2020 (Public Law 116-127) to ensure that states are able to receive the Medicaid 6.2 percent FMAP increase.

Subtitle E—Health and Human Services Extenders

PART I—MEDICARE PROVISIONS

Section. 3801. Extension of Physician Work Geographic Index Floor

This section would increase payments for the work component of physician fees in areas where labor cost is determined to be lower than the national average through December 1, 2020.

Section 3802. Extension of Funding for Quality Measure Endorsement and Selection

This section would provide funding for HHS to contract with a consensus-based entity, e.g., the National Quality Forum (NQF), to carry out duties related to quality measurement and performance improvement through November 30, 2020.

Section 3803. Extension of Funding Outreach and Assistance for Low-Income Programs

This section would extend funding for beneficiary outreach and counseling related to low-

income programs through November 30, 2020.

PART II—MEDICAID PROVISIONS

Section 3811. Extension of Money Follows the Person Demonstration Program

This section would extend the Medicaid Money Follows the Person demonstration that helps patients transition from the nursing home to the home setting through November 30, 2020.

Section 3812. Extension of Spousal Impoverishment Protections

This section would extend the Medicaid spousal impoverishment protections program through November 30, 2020 to help a spouse of an individual who qualifies for nursing home care to live at home in the community.

Section 3813. Delay of Disproportionate Share Hospital Reductions

The section would delay scheduled reductions in Medicaid disproportionate share hospital payments through November 30, 2020.

Section 3814. Extension and Expansion of Community Mental Health Services Demonstration

This section would extend the Medicaid Community Mental Health Services demonstration that provides coordinated care to patients with mental health and substance use disorders, through November 30, 2020. It would also expand the demonstration to two additional states.

PART III—HUMAN SERVICES AND OTHER HEALTH PROGRAMS

Section 3821. Extension of Sexual Risk Avoidance Education

This section extends the Sexual Risk Avoidance Education (SRAE) program through November 30, 2020 at current funding levels. This program provides funds to states to provide education exclusively focused on sexual risk avoidance (meaning voluntarily refraining from sexual activity).

Section 3822. Extension of Personal Responsibility Education

This section extends the Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP) through November 30, 2020 at current funding levels. PREP provides states, community groups, tribes, and tribal organizations with grants to implement evidence-based, or evidence-informed, innovative strategies for teen pregnancy and HIV/STD prevention, youth development, and adulthood preparation for young people.

Section 3823. Extension of Demonstration Projects to Address Health Professions Workforce Needs

This section extends the Health Professions Opportunity Grants (HPOG) program through November 30, 2020 at current funding levels. This program provides funding to help low-income individuals obtain education and training in high-demand, well-paid, health care jobs.

Section 3824. Extension of the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Program and Related Programs

This section extends TANF and related programs through November 30, 2020.

PART IV—PUBLIC HEALTH PROVISIONS

Section 3831. Extension for community health centers, the National Health Services Corps, and teaching health centers that operate GME programs

Extends mandatory funding for community health centers, the National Health Service Corps, and the Teaching Health Center Graduate Medical Education Program at current levels through November 30, 2020.

Section 3832. Diabetes programs

Extends mandatory funding for the Special Diabetes Program for Type I Diabetes and the Special Diabetes Program for Indians at current levels through November 30, 2020.

PART V—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Section 3841. Prevention of duplicate appropriations for fiscal year 2020

Subtitle F—Over-the-Counter Drugs

Part I—OTC DRUG REVIEW

Section 3851.

Reforms the regulatory process for over-the-counter (OTC) drug monographs by allowing the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to approve changes OTC drugs administratively, rather than going through a full notice and comment rulemaking. Currently, FDA can approve all other drugs without going through a full notice and comment rulemaking, and this legislation makes sure OTC medicines receive the same treatment as other drugs. Incentivizes companies to create more innovative products by providing an 18-month market-exclusivity component that rewards a return on investment for new OTC drugs.

Section 3852. Misbranding

Clarifies that an OTC drug that does not comply with the monograph requirements is misbranded.

Section 3853. Drugs excluded from over-the-counter drug review

Clarifies that nothing in this bill will apply to drugs previously excluded by the FDA from the Over-the-Counter Drug Review under a specified Federal Register document.

Section 3854. Treatment of Sunscreen Innovation Act

Clarifies that sponsors of sunscreen ingredients with pending orders have the option to see review in accordance with the Sunscreen Innovation act or to see review under the new monograph review process.

Section 3855. Annual update to Congress on appropriate pediatric indication for certain OTC cough and cold drugs

Requires an annual update to Congress regarding FDA's progress in evaluating certain pediatric indications for certain cough and cold monograph drugs for children under age six.

Section 3856. Technical corrections

Includes technical corrections to the Food and Drug Administration Reauthorization Act of 2017 and existing law.

PART II—USER FEES

Section 3861. Finding

Declares that the fees paid pursuant to this section will be dedicated to FDA review of over-the-counter monograph drugs.

Section 3862. Fees relating to over-the-counter drugs

Establishes a new FDA user fee to allow the agency to hire additional staff members to ensure there is adequate agency oversight to approve changes to OTC drugs.

DIVISION B—EMERGENCY APPROPRIATIONS FOR CORONAVIRUS HEALTH RESPONSE AND AGENCY OPERATIONS**Title I – Department of Agriculture**

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program – The bill includes \$15.5 billion in additional funding for SNAP to ensure all Americans, including seniors and children receive the food they need.

Child Nutrition Programs – The bill includes \$8.8 billion in additional funding for Child Nutrition Programs in order to ensure children receive meals while school is not in session.

Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations – The bill provides \$100 million to guarantee participants of SNAP on Indian Reservations receive must needed food and will ensure the facilities have the capacity to meet increased needs.

Nutrition assistance to Puerto Rico and the territories – The bill provides \$200 million for food assistance is provided to Puerto Rico and the territories to ensure these citizens receive more support during this COVID crisis.

The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP) – The bill provides \$450 million for the TEFAP program. With many communities suffering from job losses, food banks have seen increased needs. These funds are critical so food banks can continue to assist those Americans most in need.

Food and Drug Administration – The bill provides \$80 million for the Food and Drug Administration to continue the agencies important work of responding to COVID-19. Funding will be used to continue efforts related to shortages of critical medicines, enforcement work on counterfeit and misbranded products, emergency use authorizations and pre and post market work on medical countermeasures, therapies, vaccines, and research.

Rural Development – The bill provides \$25 million to support the Distance Learning and Telemedicine program. This increase will help improve distance learning and telemedicine in rural areas of America. Additionally, \$100 million is provided to the ReConnect program to help ensure rural Americans have access to broadband, the need for which is increasingly apparent as millions of Americans work from home across the country.

Title III – Department of Defense

\$1.4 billion for deployments of the National Guard – This level of funding will sustain up to 20,000 members of the National Guard, under the direction of the governors of each state, for the next six months in order to support state and local response efforts.

\$1 billion for the Defense Production Act – This funding allows the Department of Defense to invest in manufacturing capabilities that are key to increasing the production rate of personal protective equipment and medical equipment to meet the demand of healthcare workers all across the nation.

\$415 million for research and development – Military medical research programs have developed promising vaccines and anti-viral pharmaceuticals, which require additional investment for testing.

\$1.5 billion for expansion of military hospitals and expeditionary hospital packages – To alleviate the anticipated strain on both the military and civilian healthcare systems, these funds will nearly triple the 4,300 beds available in military treatment facilities today.

Title VI – Department Of Homeland Security

Disaster Relief Fund– \$45 billion to provide for the immediate needs of state, local, tribal, and territorial governments to protect citizens and help them recovery from the overwhelming effects of COVID-19. Reimbursable activities may include medical response, personal protective equipment, National Guard deployment, coordination of logistics, safety measures, and community services nationwide.

Emergency Food and Shelter Program – \$200 million for shelter, food and supportive services to individuals and families in sudden economic crisis.

Title V – Financial Services And General Government

Federal Communications Commission (FCC) – The bill provides \$200 million for the FCC Connected Care Pilot Program. This program will support efforts of health care providers to address COVID-19 by using telehealth to connect with patients.

Title VIII – Departments OF Labor, Health and Human Services, Education And Related Agencies

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention – \$4.3 billion to support federal, state, and local public health agencies to prevent, prepare for, and respond to the coronavirus, including:

- \$1.5 billion to support States, locals, territories, and tribes in their efforts to conduct public health activities, including:
 - Purchase of personal protective equipment;
 - surveillance for coronavirus;
 - laboratory testing to detect positive cases;
 - contact tracing to identify additional cases;
 - infection control and mitigation at the local level to prevent the spread of the virus; and
 - other public health preparedness and response activities.

- \$1.5 billion in flexible funding to support CDC’s continuing efforts to contain and combat the virus, including repatriation and quarantine efforts, purchase and distribution of diagnostic test kits (including for state and local public health agencies) and support for laboratory testing, workforce training programs, combating antimicrobial resistance and antibiotic resistant bacteria as a result of secondary infections related to COVID-19, and communicating with and informing public, state, local, and tribal governments and healthcare institutions.
- \$500 million for global disease detection and emergency response;
- \$500 million for public health data surveillance and analytics infrastructure modernization; and
- \$300 million for the Infectious Diseases Rapid Response Reserve Fund, which supports immediate response activities during outbreaks.

National Institutes of Health – The bill includes \$945 million to support research to expand on prior research plans, including developing an improved understanding of the prevalence of COVID-19, its transmission and the natural history of infection, and novel approaches to diagnosing the disease and past infection, and developing countermeasures for the prevention and treatment of its various stages.

Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund (\$127 billion):

- Reimbursement to Hospitals & Healthcare Providers: \$100 billion to ensure healthcare providers continue to receive the support they need for COVID-19 related expenses and lost revenue.
- \$27 billion to the ASPR for:
 - Hospital Preparedness: Not less than \$250 million to improve the capacity of healthcare facilities to respond to medical events
 - Strategic National Stockpile: \$16 billion to procure personal protective equipment, ventilators, and other medical supplies for federal and state response efforts. When combined with the first supplemental, the Committee has provided approximately \$17 billion for the Stockpile.
 - Vaccine, Therapeutics, Diagnostics, and other Medical or Preparedness Needs: \$11 billion. Includes at least \$3.5 billion for BARDA to advance construction, manufacturing, and purchase of vaccines and therapeutic delivery to the American people. This is in addition to the billions already provided for these activities in the first supplemental.
 - Secretary may take such measures authorized under current law to ensure that vaccines, therapeutics, and diagnostics developed from funds provided in this Act will be affordable in the commercial market.
 - Funding for innovations in manufacturing platforms to support a U.S.-sourced supply chain of vaccines, therapeutics, and small molecule active pharmaceutical ingredients;
 - Funding to support U.S.-based next generation manufacturing facilities.
 - Increased medical surge capacity at additional health facilities.
 - Enhancements to the U.S. Commissioned Corps.
 - Funding to support research related to antibiotic resistant secondary infections associated with coronavirus;
 - Workforce modernization and increased telehealth access and infrastructure to increase access to digital healthcare delivery.
 - \$1.5 million for a National Academies report on, the security of the United States medical product supply chain.
- Health Resources and Services Administration: The bill includes \$275 million for HRSA,

including \$90 million for Ryan White HIV/AIDS programs and \$185 to support rural critical access hospitals, rural tribal health and telehealth programs, and poison control centers. Language is also included to allow Community Health Centers to use FY2020 funding to maintain or increase staffing and capacity to address the coronavirus.

- Includes \$4 million for HHS Office of Inspector General for oversight activities.

Administration for Community Living (ACL) – The bill includes \$955 million for ACL to support nutrition programs, home and community based services, support for family caregivers, and expand oversight and protections for seniors and individuals with disabilities.

Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) – The bill includes \$200 million for CMS to assist nursing homes with infection control and support states’ efforts to prevent the spread of coronavirus in nursing homes.

Family Violence Prevention Services – The bill provides \$45 million to support families during this uncertain time, and to prevent and respond to family and domestic violence, including offering shelter and supportive services to those who need it.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration – The bill provides \$425 million for SAMHSA to increase access to mental health services in our communities through Community Behavioral Health Clinics, suicide prevention programs, and emergency response spending that can target support where it is most needed, such as outreach to those experiencing homelessness.

General Provisions –

SEC. 18115. Every laboratory that performs or analyzes a test that is intended to detect SARS–CoV–2 or to diagnose a possible case of COVID–19 shall report the results from each such test, to the Secretary of Health and Human Services in such form and manner, and at such timing and frequency, as the Secretary may prescribe until the end of the Secretary’s Public Health Emergency declaration with respect to COVID–19 or any extension of such declaration. Repeals a provision in the second coronavirus package requiring state and local governments to ensure State Emergency Operations Centers receive reporting on aggregated data on testing from public health departments.