



**CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE
COST ESTIMATE**

June 11, 2002

S. 2487

Global Pathogen Surveillance Act of 2002

As ordered reported by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations on May 23, 2002

SUMMARY

S. 2487 would authorize appropriations of \$70 million in 2003 and \$80 million in 2004 to establish a worldwide monitoring and response system against bioterrorism and outbreaks of infectious disease. CBO estimates that implementing S. 2487 would cost \$20 million in 2003 and \$145 million over the 2003-2007 period, assuming appropriation of the authorized amounts. Because the bill would not affect direct spending or receipts, pay-as-you-go procedures would not apply.

S. 2487 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA) and would not affect the budgets of state, local, or tribal governments.

ESTIMATED COST TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

The estimated budgetary impact of S. 2487 is shown in the following table. This estimate assumes that the amounts authorized will be appropriated by the start of each fiscal year and that outlays would follow historical spending patterns. The costs of this legislation fall within budget functions 050 (defense), 150 (international affairs), and 550 (health).

	By Fiscal Year, in Millions of Dollars				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007

CHANGES IN SPENDING SUBJECT TO APPROPRIATION

Spending for Global Pathogen Surveillance under S. 2487					
Authorization Level	70	80	0	0	0
Estimated Outlays	20	56	46	16	7

BASIS OF ESTIMATE

S. 2487 would establish a worldwide monitoring and response system against bioterrorism and outbreaks of infectious disease. It would authorize appropriations of \$70 million in 2003 and \$80 million in 2004 for the U.S. Agency for International Development, the Department of State, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Department of Defense, and other federal agencies. Assuming appropriation of the authorized amounts, CBO estimates that implementing the bill would cost \$20 million in 2003 and by \$145 million over the 2003-2007 period.

Some of the specific programs authorized by the bill include:

- Educational exchange programs;
- Fellowships and training courses for health personnel in developing countries;
- Development assistance for developing countries to purchase and maintain laboratory equipment, information technology, and communications equipment;
- Assigning public health personnel to U.S. missions and international organizations;
- Expansion of personnel, operations, and training activities of U.S. government laboratories abroad;
- Development assistance to improve the surveillance and reporting mechanisms of the World Health Organization and regional health networks; and
- Establishing and expanding epidemiology training programs in developing countries.

PAY-AS-YOU-GO CONSIDERATIONS: None.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL AND PRIVATE-SECTOR IMPACT

S. 2487 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in UMRA and would not affect the budgets of state, local, or tribal governments.

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