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House Democrats introduced a massive new coronavirus relief plan this week. The sweeping bill covers a wide variety of policies, including key data-related provisions, highlighted below.

The package includes supplemental appropriations for key agencies including the Census Bureau and Inspectors General. There is also \$1 billion for technology modernization at the General Services Administration. The bill includes instructions for Health and Human Services and the Centers for Disease Control on testing and data reporting requirements, including establishing publicly available websites with open, searchable data. A bipartisan bill related to collections of hate crime data was also included.

[Division A - Supplemental Appropriations](#)

[Title II - CJS](#)

[Title III Financial Services](#)

[Title V Interior](#)

[Title VI LHHS](#)

[Title VII Leg Brach](#)

[Division C - Health Provisions](#)

[Title V Public Health](#)

[Subtitle C - Testing and Testing Infrastructure Improvements](#)

[Subtitle D - COVID-19 National Testing and Contact Tracing \(CONTACT\) Initiative](#)

[Subtitle E—Demographic Data and Supply Reporting Related to COVID–19](#)

[DIVISION G – Accountability and Government Operations](#)

[Title I - Accountability](#)

[Title II – Census Matters](#)

[Division K - COVID-19 Hero Act](#)

[Title IX – Providing Oversight and Protecting Taxpayers](#)

[Division X](#)

[Title II - Victims of Crime Act Amendments](#)

Division A - Supplemental Appropriations

Title II - CJS

Census Bureau, Periodic Censuses and Programs – \$400 million for expenses due to delays in the 2020 Decennial Census in response to the coronavirus. Census Bureau, Current Surveys and Programs – \$10 million for expenses incurred as a result of the coronavirus.

Department of Commerce, Office of Inspector General – \$1 million for auditing and oversight of supplemental funds provided to the Commerce Department in the earlier CARES Act and this Act.

Pandemic Justice Response Act Grants – \$600 million, including: (1) \$500 million to prevent, detect, and stop the presence of COVID-19 in correctional institutions, and for pre-trial citation and release grants, (2) \$25 million for Rapid COVID-19 Testing at correctional institutions, and (3) \$75 million for Juvenile Specific Services.

Department of Justice, Office of Inspector General – \$3 million to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus, including by providing auditing and oversight of supplemental funds provided to the Justice Department.

Title III Financial Services

Local Relief \$915.7 bill to state local and tribal governments (including DC)

Treasury Inspector Generals – \$35 million for the Treasury Inspector General for oversight of Coronavirus Fiscal Relief Fund payments to state and local governments, and \$2.5 million for the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration for oversight of IRS payments.

Office of Personnel Management Inspector General Office (OPM IG) – \$1 million for the OPM IG to combat healthcare fraud associated with COVID-19.

General Services Administration Technology Modernization Fund – \$1 billion in funding for technology-related modernization activities to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus

Title V Interior

Department of the Interior – \$5 million to perform oversight, accountability, and evaluation of programs, projects, or activities in the Department of the Interior pandemic response.

Environmental Protection Agency – \$50 million for environmental justice grants, including investigating links between pollution exposure and the transmission and health outcomes of coronavirus in environmental justice communities

Title VI LHHS

Department of Labor \$2 billion to support worker training; \$5 million for the Office of the Inspector General.

Health and Human Services Administration

Office of Inspector General – \$75 million to provide necessary oversight and enforcement related to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Centers for Disease Control \$130 million for public health data surveillance and analytics infrastructure modernization.

Title VII Leg Brach

Government Accountability Office (GAO) – \$30 million for GAO to conduct oversight of funding provided to federal departments and agencies for coronavirus response and recovery efforts.

Division C - Health Provisions

Title V Public Health

Subtitle C - Testing and Testing Infrastructure Improvements

Section XX. Centralized testing information website. Requires the Secretary of HHS to establish and maintain a public, searchable website that lists all in vitro diagnostic and serological tests used in the United States to analyze critical specimens for detection of COVID19 or antibodies for the virus. The website will also list relevant information about the tests, including the sensitivity and specificity of the test and the numbers of tests available.

Section XX. Reporting of COVID–19 testing results. Requires every laboratory that performs or analyzes COVID-19 tests to submit daily reports to the Secretary of HHS. This information would then be required to be made available to the public in a searchable, electronic format.

Section XX. Public health data system transformation. Requires HHS to expand, enhance, and improve public health data systems used by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). This includes: grants to State, local, Tribal, or territorial public health departments for the modernization of public health data systems in order to assist public health departments in

assessing current data infrastructure capabilities and gaps; to improve secure public health data collection, transmission, exchange, maintenance, and analysis; to enhance the interoperability of public health data systems; to support and train related personnel; to support earlier disease and health condition detection; and to develop and disseminate related information and improved electronic case reporting.

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Section XX. Core public health infrastructure for State, local, and Tribal health departments. Authorizes \$6 billion for public health departments to expand workforce, improve laboratory systems, health information systems, disease surveillance, and contact tracing capacity to account for the unprecedented spread of COVID-19.

Subtitle D - COVID-19 National Testing and Contact Tracing (CONTACT) Initiative

Section XX. COVID-19 testing, contact tracing, surveillance, containment, and mitigation grants. Requires CDC to award grants to State, local, Tribal, and territorial health departments to carry out evidence-based systems for testing, contact tracing, surveillance, containment and mitigation of COVID-19. CDC shall provide a minimum level of funding for all State, local, Tribal, and territorial health departments, and prioritize additional funding for areas with high number of cases of COVID-19, areas with a surge in cases of COVID-19, and those proposing to serve high numbers of low-income and uninsured populations, including underserved populations. Funding shall be used to leverage or modernize existing systems, identify specific strategies for testing in medically underserved populations, establish culturally competent and multilingual strategies for contact tracing, hire and compensate a locally-sourced workforce, and support individuals who have been infected with or exposed to COVID-19.

Subtitle E—Demographic Data and Supply Reporting Related to COVID–19

Section XX. COVID-19 reporting portal. Requires the Secretary of HHS, within 15 days, to establish and maintain an online portal for health entities to track and transmit data regarding their inventory and capacity related to COVID-19. This portal will enable hospitals and longterm care facilities to report their inventory related to PPE, medical supplies (like available ventilators and beds), and facility capacity (like number of needed doctors, nurses, and lab personnel). Facilities should be required to report these figures on a biweekly basis.

Section XX. Regular CDC reporting on demographic data. Requires the Secretary of HHS, no later than 14 days following enactment, to update and make publicly available the report to Congress required by the Paycheck Protection and Health Care Enhancement Act on the collection of data on race, ethnicity, age, sex, and gender of individuals diagnosed with COVID19. The updated report must include how the Secretary will provide technical assistance to State, local, and territorial health departments to improve collection and reporting of demographic data, and requirements for the report to be updated every 30 days and to identify any barriers for such health departments in collecting such data.

Section XX. Federal modernization for health inequities data. Authorizes funding to AHRQ, CDC, CMS, FDA, the Office of the National Coordinator for Health Information Technology, and NIH to modernize their data collection methods and infrastructure in order to increase data collection related health inequities.

Section XX. Modernization of state and local health inequities data. Authorizes grants to state, local, and territorial health departments in order to support the modernization of data collection methods and infrastructure in order to increase data collection related health inequities.

Section XX. Tribal funding to research health inequities, including COVID-19. Requires the Indian Health Service (IHS), in coordination with CDC and NIH, to conduct research and field studies to improve understanding of tribal health inequities.

Section XX. CDC field studies pertaining to specific health inequities. Requires CDC to establish field studies to better understand health inequities that are not currently tracked by the Secretary of HHS.

Section XX. Additional reporting to Congress on the race and ethnicity rates of COVID-19 testing, hospitalization, and mortalities. Requires the Secretary of HHS, by August 1, to 20 expand on the report to Congress as required by the Paycheck Protection Program and Health Care Enhancement Act describing the testing, positive diagnoses, hospitalization, intensive care admissions, mortality rates, associated with COVID-19, disaggregated by race, ethnicity, age, sex, and gender. The Secretary of HHS must also now propose evidence-based response strategies to reduce disparities related to COVID-19 and a final report in 2024.

DIVISION G – Accountability and Government Operations

Title I - Accountability

Sec. 70101 - Membership of PRAC

Membership of the Pandemic Response Accountability Committee. This section would provide the Chair of the Council of the Inspectors General for Accountability and Efficiency greater

flexibility in choosing a Chair of the Committee by expanding the Inspectors General eligible to be named Chair of the Committee to all Inspectors General on the Committee.

Title II – Census Matters

Sec. 70201. Modification of 2020 Census Deadlines and Tabulation of Population

This section would implement an Administration request to allow a delay of the publication of apportionment and state redistricting data by 120 days. The delay is necessary due to the postponement of major census operations caused by the coronavirus. The section also requires the Census Bureau to use the same data quality standards used for the 2010 Census.

Sec. 70202. Reporting Requirement for the 2020 Census.

This section would require monthly reporting by the Census Bureau to the House Committee on Oversight and Reform, the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, the Appropriations Committees of the House and Senate of detailed operational information about the 2020 Census.

Sec. 70203. Providing the Bureau of the Census Access to Information from Institutions of Higher Education.

This section would clarify that colleges and universities are permitted to provide the Census Bureau information about students living on campus for purposes of responding to the 2020 Census. With many colleges closed due to the coronavirus outbreak, this section would ensure that the Census Bureau will still be able to get an accurate count of students by receiving information directly from schools. This section would require schools to provide ten days public notice and an opportunity for students to opt-out before transmitting this information. This section would apply only to the 2020 Census.

Sec. 70204. Limitation on Producing Non-Census Data in Connection with 2020 Census.

This section would prohibit the compiling or production of any data products in connection with the 2020 Census based on data that is not collected during the 2020 Census, except for data products that are required by 13 U.S.C. 141(b) and (c), use the same methodology as a tabulation produced by the Census Bureau prior to January 1, 2019, or use a methodology finalized and made public prior to January 1, 2018.

Division K - COVID-19 Hero Act

Title IX – Providing Oversight and Protecting Taxpayers

Sec. 901. Mandatory Reports to Congress.

This section would amend the Act by requiring the Treasury Secretary to provide the same reports to Congress for its programs that the Federal Reserve submits for Federal Reserve programs under Section 13(3)(C) of the Federal Reserve Act and to submit to Congress and the

Special Inspector General for Pandemic Recovery monthly summaries of Treasury's CARES Act and related activities.

Sec. 902. Discretionary reports to Congress. This section would amend the Act by authorizing the Congressional Oversight Commission to share additional information with the Financial Services Committee beyond the existing specifications listed under "Regular Reports" (Section 4020(b)(2)).

Sec. 903. Definition of appropriate congressional committees. This section would amend the Act by adding the Financial Services Committee to the list of appropriate congressional committees that receive reports from (1) the Pandemic Response Accountability Committee and (2) the GAO.

Sec. 904. Reporting by inspectors general. • This section would (1) require inspectors general at certain federal agencies to include in their semiannual reports information about their respective agencies' COVID related rulemaking, supervisory, and oversight activities and (2) in addition to reporting such information in their semiannual report, Inspectors General must also provide such information to the Special Inspector General for Pandemic Recovery, the Pandemic Response Accountability Committee, and the Congressional Oversight Commission.

Division X

Title II - Victims of Crime Act Amendments

Sec 6. Information Collection by States and Units of Local Government. Section 6 of the bill authorizes the Attorney General to give grants to local law enforcement agencies to conduct law enforcement activities or crime reduction programs to prevent, address, or otherwise respond to hate crimes, particularly related to reporting hate crimes. This includes (1) adopting a policy on identifying, investigating, and reporting hate crimes, **(2) developing a standardized system of collecting analyzing, and reporting the incidence of hate crimes**, (3) establishing a unit specialized in identifying, investigating, and reporting hate crimes, and (4) engaging in community relations functions related to hate crime prevention and education (e.g., establishing a liaison to community-based organizations; conducting public meetings or education forums; providing hate crime trainings for agency personnel). States that receive grants may award subgrants to local governments. Each year that a grant is received, a State and local government grantees must collect information summarizing activities or programs conducted to prevent, address, or otherwise respond to hate crimes. This information must be submitted to the Attorney General. **Section 6 also requires that law enforcement agencies submit a semiannual report that includes a summary of activities and programs conducted by the agency to prevent, address, or otherwise respond to hate crimes. Such semiannual reports should also include (1) whether the agency has adopted a policy on identifying, investigating, and reporting hate crimes, (2) whether the agency has developed a standardized system of**

collecting, analyzing, and reporting hate crime incidents, (3) whether the agency has established a specialized unit, (4) whether the agency has engaged in community relations, and (5) the number of trainings that have been conducted for agency personnel.

Sec 7. Requirements of the Attorney General. **Section 7 requires the Attorney General to collect and analyze information submitted by States and local governments for the purposes of developing policies related to the provision of accurate data.** Each calendar year, the Attorney General must publish and submit a report to Congress based on the information collected and analyzed. The report should include (1) an analysis of the number of hate crimes reported and law enforcement activities done to address hate crimes, and (2) an analysis of the number of law enforcement agencies that have (a) adopted a policy on identifying, investigating, and reporting hate crimes, (b) developed a standardized system of collecting analyzing, and reporting the incidence of hate crimes, (c) established a unit specialized in identifying, investigating, and reporting hate crimes, (d) engaged in community relations functions, and (e) conducted hate crime trainings for agency personnel