FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES COVID-19 RESPONSE ACT

Senator Warren (D-Mass.), Congresswoman Barragán (D-Calif.), and Senator Booker (D-N.J.)

THE PROBLEM

The coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic is impacting people and families across the United States, including incarcerated people, who have been hit particularly hard by the virus. Preventing the spread of COVID-19 in correctional facilities, which are characterized by overcrowding that makes social distancing nearly impossible, is challenging. Some of the largest COVID-19 outbreaks in the country have been linked to prisons and jails. To date, over 130,000 incarcerated people (including roughly 1,900 in federal facilities) have been infected with COVID-19, and over 1,100 (including 124 in federal facilities) have died. Correctional facility employees—who are at risk of both contracting COVID-19 themselves and bringing the virus in and out of facilities—have also been affected: at least 28,800 prison staff members have caught COVID-19, and over 80 have died. Despite the overwhelming impact of COVID-19 in correctional facilities, the federal government has not invested in the widespread testing, contact tracing, and data collection necessary to keep incarcerated people, correctional facility employees, and their communities safe.

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To address the spread of COVID-19 in federal correctional facilities, the lawmakers are introducing the **Federal Correctional Facilities COVID-19 Response Act.** The bill would:

- Require correctional facilities to conduct free, weekly COVID-19 surveillance testing for
 incarcerated people and employees. Correctional facilities will offer free medical care to
 incarcerated people who test positive for COVID-19 and will provide each employee who tests positive
 or is exposed to COVID-19 with unlimited paid administrative leave for the purpose of recovering from
 the virus.
- Require correctional facilities to submit weekly testing data to the Department of Justice (DOJ), the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and state public health officials. Data reports will include information about the numbers of incarcerated people and employees tested, the type of tests performed, test results, and the outcomes of COVID-19 cases, disaggregated by key demographic characteristics. The privacy of incarcerated people and employees would be protected.
- Deploy CDC officials to correctional facilities to help quell outbreaks in cases where three or more incarcerated people or employees present new COVID-19 cases within 72 hours.
- Require the Bureau of Prisons, in conjunction with the CDC and a group of public health
 experts, to update COVID-19 guidance for correctional facilities to ensure the widespread use of
 surveillance testing, expand contact tracing, promote decarceration, improve the living conditions of
 incarcerated people, and boost the use of personal protective equipment and other COVID-19
 prevention tools.
- Require the DOJ to issue a report to Congress on federal correctional facilities' compliance with the CDC's Interim Guidance on Management of COVID-19 in Correctional and Detention Facilities; efforts to release incarcerated people from prisons; and COVID-19 resource limitations.

ENDORSEMENTS

Partners in Health, The Sentencing Project, National Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers

¹ Equal Justice Initiative, "COVID-19's Impact on People in Prison," August 21, 2020, https://eji.org/news/covid-19s-impact-on-people-in-prison/.

² The Marshall Project, "A State-by-State Look at Coronavirus in Prisons," September 23, 2020, https://www.themarshallproject.org/2020/05/01/a-state-by-state-look-at-coronavirus-in-prisons; Bureau of Prisons, "COVID-19 Cases," https://www.bop.gov/coronavirus/.

³ The Marshall Project, "A State-by-State Look at Coronavirus in Prisons," September 23, 2020, https://www.themarshallproject.org/2020/05/01/a-state-by-state-look-at-coronavirus-in-prisons.