

Provisions: Other for additional eligibility standards that apply to uses of funds for capital expenditures.

2. *Emergency housing assistance.* The interim final rule included an enumerated eligible use for rent, mortgage, or utility assistance and counseling and legal aid to prevent eviction or homelessness.

Public Comment: Several commenters supported the inclusion of eviction prevention activities as an eligible use given the high number of households behind on rent and potentially at risk of eviction. Following release of the interim final rule, Treasury had also received requests for elaboration on the types of eligible services in this category. Some commenters also recommended including assistance to households for delinquent property taxes, for example to prevent tax foreclosures on homes, as an enumerated eligible use.

Treasury Response: In response to requests for elaboration on the types of eligible services for eviction prevention, Treasury has provided further guidance that these services include “housing stability services that enable eligible households to maintain or obtain housing, such as housing counseling, fair housing counseling, case management related to housing stability, outreach to households at risk of eviction or promotion of housing support programs, housing related services for survivors of domestic abuse or human trafficking, and specialized services for individuals with disabilities or seniors that support their ability to access or maintain housing,” as well as “legal aid such as legal services or attorney’s fees related to eviction proceedings and maintaining housing stability, court-based eviction prevention or eviction diversion programs, and other legal services that help households maintain or obtain housing.”¹¹³ Treasury also emphasized that recipients may work with court systems, nonprofits, and a wide range of other organizations to implement strategies to support housing stability and prevent evictions.

In the final rule, Treasury is maintaining these enumerated eligible uses, including those described in the interim final rule and later guidance, in line with commenters’ recommendations. To enhance clarity, Treasury is also elaborating on some types of services included under this eligible use category; this remains a

non-exhaustive list of eligible services. For example, eligible services under this use category include: Rent, rental arrears, utility costs or arrears (e.g., electricity, gas, water and sewer, trash removal, and energy costs, such as fuel oil), reasonable accrued late fees (if not included in rental or utility arrears), mortgage payment assistance, financial assistance to allow a homeowner to reinstate a mortgage or to pay other housing-related costs related to a period of forbearance, delinquency, or default, mortgage principal reduction, facilitating mortgage interest rate reductions, counseling to prevent foreclosure or displacement, relocation expenses following eviction or foreclosure (e.g., rental security deposits, application or screening fees). Treasury is clarifying that assistance to households for delinquent property taxes, for example to prevent tax foreclosures on homes, was permissible under the interim final rule and continues to be so under the final rule. In addition, Treasury is also clarifying that recipients may administer utility assistance or address arrears on behalf of households through direct or bulk payments to utility providers to facilitate utility assistance to multiple consumers at once, so long as the payments offset customer balances and therefore provide assistance to households.

This eligible use category also includes emergency assistance for individuals experiencing homelessness, either individual-level assistance (e.g., rapid rehousing services) or assistance for groups of individuals (e.g., master leases of hotels, motels, or similar facilities to expand available shelter).

Further, Treasury is clarifying that transitional shelters (e.g., temporary residences for people experiencing homelessness) are eligible capital expenditures. Recipients seeking to use funds for capital expenditures should refer to the section Capital Expenditures in General Provisions: Other for additional eligibility standards that apply to uses of funds for capital expenditures.

Note that this enumerated eligible use describes “emergency housing assistance,” or assistance for responses to the immediate or near-term negative economic impacts of the pandemic. The final rule also clarifies and expands the ability of recipients to use SLFRF funds to address the general lack of affordable housing and housing challenges underscored by the pandemic. For discussion of affordable housing eligible uses, including services that primarily increase access to affordable, high-quality housing and support stable

housing and homeownership over the long term, see the eligible use for “promoting long-term housing security: Affordable housing and homelessness.”

3. *Emergency assistance for pressing needs: Burials, home repairs, weatherization, or other needs.* The interim final rule included an enumerated eligible use for emergency assistance for burials, home repairs, weatherization, and other needs; these types of programs may provide emergency assistance for pressing and unavoidable household needs. Treasury did not receive comments on this eligible use and is maintaining it in the final rule.

Background on Home Repairs and Weatherization: The economic downturn has meant fewer households had the resources needed to make necessary home repairs and improvements. In May 2021, 28 percent of landlords reported deferring maintenance and 27 percent of tenants reported maintenance requests going unanswered.¹¹⁴ While small and cosmetic repairs can often wait, deferring major repairs, such as plumbing needs, can result in unsafe and unhealthy living environments and, eventually, the need for more expensive repairs and fixes.

In addition to repairs, many homes are in need of weatherization. Weatherization assistance helps low- and moderate-income Americans save energy, reduce their utility bills, and keeps them and their homes safe. One in three households is energy insecure,¹¹⁵ meaning they do not have the ability to meet their energy needs.¹¹⁶ Weatherization efforts are particularly important for low- and moderate-income households. Households of color, renters, and households with low or moderate incomes are all more likely to report energy insecurity.¹¹⁷ These

¹¹⁴ Jung Hyun Choi, Laurie Goodman, and Daniel Pang, *The Pandemic Is Making It Difficult for Mom-and-Pop Landlords to Maintain Their Properties*, Urban Institute (July 23, 2021), <https://www.urban.org/urban-wire/pandemic-making-it-difficult-mom-and-pop-landlords-maintain-their-properties>.

¹¹⁵ U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Residential Energy Consumption Survey (2017)*, Retrieved from <https://www.eia.gov/consumption/residential/data/2015/hc/php/hc11.1.php>.

D. Hernández, *Understanding ‘energy insecurity’ and why it matters to health*, *Social Science & Medicine*, 167, 1–10 (2016), <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.socscimed.2016.08.029>.

¹¹⁶ Hernández, D. (2016). *Understanding ‘energy insecurity’ and why it matters to health*. *Social Science & Medicine*, 167, 1–10. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.socscimed.2016.08.029>.

¹¹⁷ U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS)* <https://www.eia.gov/consumption/residential/data/2015/hc/php/hc11.1.php>. (last visited November 9, 2021)

¹¹³ See FAQ 2.21. *Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds, Frequently Asked Questions*, as of July 19, 2021; <https://home.treasury.gov/system/files/136/SLFRPFAQ.pdf>.