

requested further clarification on their role.¹⁸⁷ Treasury is maintaining this eligible use in the final rule.

b. Remediation of lead paint or other lead hazards. The interim final rule included remediation of lead paint or other lead hazards as an enumerated eligible use to address health disparities.

Public Comment: Treasury received several comments asking for clarification on the eligibility of a particular use that would indirectly address lead pollution. For example, a commenter requested the ability to fund remedial actions, such as filtration and plumbing procedures to help address lead pollution. One commenter requested that private wells be eligible for funding to address contamination with substances such as lead. Other commenters requested that Treasury allow replacement of lead pipes as an eligible use of funds.

Treasury Response: Recipients may make a broad range of water infrastructure investments under section 602(c)(1)(d) and 603(c)(1)(d), which can include lead service line replacement and other activities to identify and remediate lead in water. These uses are discussed in greater detail in section Water and Sewer Infrastructure of this Supplemental Information.

Treasury has further determined that several of the services identified by commenters are appropriate responses to address health disparities in disproportionately impacted households. These services were eligible under the interim final rule and continue to be so under the final rule. These services include remediation to address lead-based public health risk factors, outside of lead in water, including evaluation and remediation of lead paint, dust, or soil hazards; testing for blood lead levels; public outreach and education; and emergency protection measures, like bottled water and water filters, in areas with an action level exceedance for lead in water in accordance with the Environmental Protection Agency's Lead and Copper Rule.¹⁸⁸

Further, Treasury had determined that certain capital expenditures, including improvements to existing facilities to remediate lead contaminants (e.g., removal of lead paint), are eligible responses, although this does not

include construction of new facilities for the purpose of lead remediation. Recipients should make sure that all capital expenditures adhere to the standards and presumptions detailed in section Capital Expenditures in General Provisions: Other.

c. Medical facilities. Treasury received a few comments from recipients seeking to use SLFRF funds to build new medical facilities, such as hospitals or public health clinics, to serve disproportionately impacted communities. Given the central role of access to high-quality medical care in reducing health disparities and addressing the root causes that led to disproportionate impact COVID-19 health impacts in certain communities, the final rule recognizes that medical equipment and facilities designed to address disparities in public health outcomes are eligible capital expenditures. This includes primary care clinics, hospitals, or integrations of health services into other settings. Recipients should make sure that all capital expenditures adhere to the standards and presumptions detailed in section Capital Expenditures in General Provisions: Other.

2. Housing vouchers and assistance relocating. In addition to other housing services, the interim final rule permitted a variety of rental assistance approaches to support low-income households in securing stable, long-term housing, including housing vouchers, residential counseling, or housing navigation assistance to facilitate household moves to neighborhoods with high levels of economic opportunity and mobility for low-income residents. Examples could include SLFRF-funded analogues to Section 8 Housing Choice vouchers; other kinds of rent subsidies, including shallow subsidies; and programs to help residents move to areas with higher levels of economic mobility.¹⁸⁹ Treasury did not receive public comments on these enumerated eligible uses.

Treasury Response: Treasury maintains the eligibility of vouchers and relocation assistance in the final rule.

3. Building strong, healthy communities through investments in neighborhoods. While the interim final rule included a category of enumerated eligible uses for “building stronger communities through investments in housing and neighborhoods,” the examples of services provided generally focused on housing uses. In response to questions following release of the interim final rule, Treasury issued

further guidance clarifying that “investments in parks, public plazas, and other public outdoor recreation spaces may be responsive to the needs of disproportionately impacted communities by promoting healthier living environments.”

Public Comment: General: A significant theme across many public comments was the importance of neighborhood environment to health and economic outcomes and the potential connections between residence in an underserved neighborhood and disproportionate impacts from the pandemic. Many commenters highlighted the connection between neighborhoods and health outcomes, including citing public health research linking neighborhood traits to health outcomes. For example, the CDC states that “neighborhoods people live in have a major impact on their health and well-being.”¹⁹⁰ As such, CDC identifies “neighborhoods and built environment” as one of five key social determinants of health¹⁹¹ and includes “creat[ing] neighborhoods and environments that promote health and safety” as one of the agency’s goals for social determinants of health outcomes.

a. Neighborhood features that promote improved health and safety outcomes.

Public Comment: Commenters argued that neighborhoods impact physical health outcomes in several ways. First, some commenters reasoned that the physical environment and amenities in a community¹⁹² influence a person’s level of physical activity, with features like parks, recreation facilities, and safe sidewalks promoting increased physical activity that improves health outcomes. Conversely, commenters argued that a lack of these features in a neighborhood could dampen physical activity and contribute to health conditions like obesity that are risk factors for more severe COVID-19 health outcomes.

Second, some commenters also suggested that access to healthy food in a neighborhood impacts health outcomes. These commenters reasoned

¹⁹⁰ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Neighborhood and Built Environment, <https://health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data/browse-objectives/neighborhood-and-built-environment#cit1> (last visited November 9, 2021).

¹⁹¹ Social determinants of health are “the conditions in the places where people live, learn, work, and play that affect a wide range of health risks and outcomes.” Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, About Social Determinants of Health (SDOH), <https://www.cdc.gov/social-determinants/about.html> (last visited November 9, 2021).

¹⁹² In public health, this is referred to as “built environment,” or the man-made physical aspects of a community (e.g., homes, buildings, streets, open spaces, and infrastructure).

¹⁸⁷ See, e.g., Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Community Health Worker (CHW) Toolkit, <https://www.cdc.gov/dhdsp/pubs/toolkits/chw-toolkit.htm> (last visited November 9, 2021).

¹⁸⁸ Environmental Protection Agency, 40 CFR 141.80(c)(1), <https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/chapter-1/subchapter-D/part-141/subpart-1/section-141.80>.

¹⁸⁹ See, e.g., Opportunity Insights, Creating Moves To Opportunity (August 2019), <https://opportunityinsights.org/policy/cmto/>.

that lacking adequate access to affordable, healthy food or living in a “food desert” may contribute to disparities in diet that influence health outcomes, including contributing to pre-existing conditions that increased risk for severe COVID–19 outcomes. These commenters cited public health research finding “clear evidence for disparities in food access in the United States by income and race.”¹⁹³

Some commenters also suggested that neighborhood environment is connected to other public health outcomes, like mental health and public safety. For example, some research suggests that living in neighborhoods with green space and tree cover correlates with improved mental health outcomes.¹⁹⁴ Finally, some commenters argued that activities like installing streetlights, greening or cleanup of public spaces or land, and other efforts to revitalize public spaces would support improved public safety.^{195 196}

These commenters recommended that Treasury include as an enumerated eligible use in disproportionately impacted communities projects to develop neighborhood features that promote improved health and safety outcomes, such as parks, green spaces, recreational facilities, sidewalks, pedestrian safety features like crosswalks, projects that increase access to healthy foods, streetlights, neighborhood cleanup, and other projects to revitalize public spaces.

Background: Investments in neighborhood features, including parks, recreation facilities, sidewalks, and healthy food access, can work to improve physical and mental health outcomes. Allowing people access to nature, including parks, has been connected to decreased levels of

mortality and illness and increased well-being.¹⁹⁷ Urban park use during the COVID–19 pandemic may have declined among lower-income individuals.¹⁹⁸ Encouraging physical activity can also play a role in health outcomes, as a sedentary lifestyle is a risk factor for chronic diseases and more severe COVID–19 outcomes.¹⁹⁹ Parks, recreation facilities, and sidewalks can promote healthier living environments by allowing for safe and socially distanced recreation during the COVID–19 pandemic.

Additionally, food insecurity rates, which are higher among lower-income households and households of color, doubled among all households and tripled among households with children during the onset of COVID–19 from February 2020 to May 2020.²⁰⁰ Improving healthy food access supports public health, particularly among lower-income households and households of color that face disproportionate outcomes.

Treasury Response: Treasury recognizes the connection between neighborhood built environment and physical health outcomes as discussed in the research and analysis provided by commenters, including risk factors that may have contributed to disproportionate COVID–19 health impacts in low-income communities. The final rule also recognizes that the public health impacts of the pandemic are broader than just the COVID–19 disease itself and include substantial impacts on mental health and public safety challenges like rates of violent crime, which are correlated with a neighborhood’s built environment and features. As such, neighborhood features that promote improved health and safety outcomes respond to the pre-existing disparities that contributed to COVID–19’s disproportionate impacts on low-income communities.

The final rule includes enumerated eligible uses in disproportionately impacted communities for developing neighborhood features that promote improved health and safety outcomes, such as parks, green spaces, recreational facilities, sidewalks, pedestrian safety features like crosswalks,²⁰¹ projects that increase access to healthy foods, streetlights, neighborhood cleanup, and other projects to revitalize public spaces. Recipients seeking to use funds for capital expenditures should refer to the section Capital Expenditures in General Provisions: Other, which describes additional eligibility standards that apply to uses of funds for capital expenditures.

b. Vacant or abandoned properties. As discussed above, the interim final rule included enumerated eligible uses for building stronger communities through investments in housing and neighborhoods in disproportionately impacted communities. The interim final rule also posed a question of whether other potential uses in this category, specifically “rehabilitation of blighted properties or demolition of abandoned or vacant properties,” address the public health or economic impacts of the pandemic.

Public Comment: Several commenters argued that programs or services to address vacant or abandoned property would respond to the public health and negative economic impacts of the pandemic in disproportionately impacted communities. Some commenters cited research suggesting that living near such property is correlated with worse physical health and mental health outcomes, noted that such properties pose an environmental hazard, or argued that such properties present a barrier to economic recovery. These commenters suggested that renovation or demolition of vacant or abandoned property could benefit community health and raise property values. Other commenters recommended that Treasury include an enumerated eligible use for the operation of land banks that redevelop or renew vacant properties and land.

Treasury Response: As noted throughout the final rule, the pandemic underscored the importance of safe, affordable housing and healthy

¹⁹³ J Beaulac, E Kristjansson, S Cummins, A systematic review of food deserts, 1966–2007, *Prev Chronic Dis* 2009;6(3):A105, http://www.cdc.gov/pcd/issues/2009/jul/08_0163.htm.

¹⁹⁴ See, e.g., Yijun Zhang et al. The Association between Green Space and Adolescents’ Mental Well-Being: A Systematic Review. *International journal of environmental research and public health* vol. 17,18 6640 (Sep. 11 2020), doi:10.3390/ijerph17186640; EC South, BC Hohl, MC Kondo, JM MacDonald, CC Branas, Effect of Greening Vacant Land on Mental Health of Community-Dwelling Adults: A Cluster Randomized Trial, *JAMA Netw Open*. 2018;1(3):e180298 (2018), available at: doi:10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2018.0298.

¹⁹⁵ See, e.g., Yanqing Xu, Cong Fu, Eugene Kennedy, Shanhe Jiang, Samuel Owusu-Agyemang, The impact of street lights on spatial-temporal patterns of crime in Detroit, Michigan, *Cities*, Volume 79, Pages 45–52, ISSN 0264–2751 (2018), <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cities.2018.02.021>.

¹⁹⁶ A. Chalfin, B. Hansen, J. Lerner et al., Reducing Crime Through Environmental Design: Evidence from a Randomized Experiment of Street Lighting in New York City, *Journal of Quantitative Criminology* (2021), <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10940-020-09490-6>.

¹⁹⁷ See, e.g., American Public Health Association, Improving Health and Wellness through Access to Nature (November 5, 2013), <https://www.apha.org/policies-and-advocacy/public-health-policy-statements/policy-database/2014/07/08/09/18/improving-health-and-wellness-through-access-to-nature>.

¹⁹⁸ LR Larson et al., Urban Park Use During the COVID–19 Pandemic: Are Socially Vulnerable Communities Disproportionately Impacted?, *Front. Sustain. Cities* 3:710243 (2021), <https://doi.org/10.3389/frsc.2021.710243>.

¹⁹⁹ JP Després, Severe COVID–19 outcomes—the role of physical activity. *Nat Rev Endocrinol* 17, 451–452 (2021), <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41574-021-00521-1>.

²⁰⁰ Caroline George and Adie Tomer, Beyond ‘food deserts’: America needs a new approach to mapping food, *Brookings Institution* (August 17, 2021), <https://www.brookings.edu/research/beyond-food-deserts-america-needs-a-new-approach-to-mapping-food-insecurity/>.

²⁰¹ However, Treasury cautions recipients that general infrastructure development, including street or road construction, remains a generally ineligible use of funds under the final rule. Sidewalks and pedestrian safety should be the predominant component of uses of funds in this category. While projects may include ancillary construction needed to execute the predominant component, a project that predominantly involves street construction or repair to benefit vehicular traffic would be ineligible.