

to parents. Parents, especially mothers, may face challenges reentering or remaining in the workforce if early learning services are unavailable.

Treasury Response: Childcare and Early Learning Services: Treasury agrees with commenters' analysis that challenges accessing or affording childcare have been widespread during the pandemic, affecting many jurisdictions and populations across the country. Disruptions to early care and learning services similarly have had broad impact and likely result in negative impacts for young children and their parents. As such, these enumerated eligible uses are generally responsive to the negative economic impacts of the pandemic in all communities, not just in disproportionately impacted communities. Under the final rule, childcare and early learning services are available to impacted households or classes of households, not just those disproportionately impacted. These eligible uses can include new or expanded services, increasing access to services, efforts to bolster, support, or preserve existing providers and services, and similar activities.

Further, Treasury is clarifying that improvements to or new construction of childcare, daycare, and early learning facilities 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.

Public Comment: Home Visiting: Treasury has also received questions about whether the provision of home visiting services would be responsive to the health and mental health needs of impacted new mothers, citing the positive mental health impacts shown on the mother as well as improved outcomes for children.

Background: Home Visiting: Pregnant and recently pregnant individuals are at an increased risk for serious illness from COVID-19.¹³⁹ Furthermore, pregnant individuals with COVID-19 are more likely to experience preterm birth (delivering the baby earlier than 37

among early-grade public school students, Brookings Institution (February 22, 2021), <https://www.brookings.edu/blog/brown-center-chalkboard/2021/02/22/understanding-covid-19-era-enrollment-drops-among-early-grade-public-school-students/>.

¹³⁹ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Pregnant and Recently Pregnant People, <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/need-extra-precautions/pregnant-people.html> (last visited November 9, 2021).

weeks).¹⁴⁰ In addition to heightened health risks from COVID-19, pregnant individuals may have experienced significant changes to their prenatal care during the pandemic¹⁴¹ or may also have experienced increased mental health challenges, including high levels of depression, anxiety, loneliness, and post-traumatic stress during the pandemic.¹⁴²

Home visiting services provided to families, particularly new mothers and newborns, feature regular home visits from trained nurses, social workers, and/or counselors who provide health care, mental health resources, positive parenting support, support in making personal health decisions, and awareness of other potentially helpful services. These functions have become even more essential at mitigating negative factors associated with the pandemic. Home visits give professionals a chance to flag potential domestic violence, which has risen worldwide over the course of the pandemic.¹⁴³ Racial health disparities can also be driven down by home visits. For example, Black women are more likely to avoid hospitals during the pandemic, and home visitors can help either assuage concerns around hospitals or give effective advice for alternative methods of childbirth.¹⁴⁴ Given the disproportionate effect of the pandemic on people of color, home visits are an essential equity tool that tackle major negative effects of the pandemic. These are just a few selections from the evidence that suggests many home visiting models can have a positive effect on maternal physical and mental health.¹⁴⁵

Treasury Response: Home Visiting: Given the widespread impact of

¹⁴⁰ *Id.*

¹⁴¹ Sarah Javaid, Sarah Barringer, Sarah D Compton, Elizabeth Kaselitz, Maria Muzik, Cheryl A. Moyer, The impact of COVID-19 on prenatal care in the United States: Qualitative analysis from a survey of 2519 pregnant women, *Midwifery*, Volume 98, 2021, 102991, ISSN 0266-6138, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.midw.2021.102991>.

¹⁴² A Basu, HH Kim, R Basaldua, KW Choi, L Charron, et al., A cross-national study of factors associated with women's perinatal mental health and wellbeing during the COVID-19 pandemic, *PLOS ONE* 16(4): e0249780, (2021), <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0249780>.

¹⁴³ Amanda Taub, A New Covid-19 Crisis: Domestic Abuse Rises Worldwide, *New York Times* (April 6, 2020), <https://www.nytimes.com/2020/04/06/world/coronavirus-domestic-violence.html>.

¹⁴⁴ Xenia Shih Bion, Efforts to Reduce Black Maternal Mortality Complicated by COVID-19, California Health Care Foundation (April 20, 2020), <https://www.chcf.org/blog/efforts-reduce-black-maternal-mortality-complicated-covid-19/>.

¹⁴⁵ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Home Visiting Evidence of Effectiveness, <https://homvee.acf.hhs.gov/outcomes/maternal%20health/In%20Brief>.

COVID-19 on pregnant and recently pregnant individuals, Treasury is re-categorizing home visiting services as an eligible use for impacted communities, not just disproportionately impacted communities. Under the final rule, these eligible uses are available to impacted households or classes of households.

Public Comment: Child Welfare: While the interim final rule noted that certain types of assistance, particularly around child development and parenting, were eligible for child welfare-involved families, Treasury has received some recipient questions asking whether financial, educational, housing, or other supports and services are eligible uses for foster youth, including those aging out of the system, and child welfare-involved families. Other commenters asked about whether funding for kinship care would be eligible.

Background: Child Welfare: The COVID-19 pandemic placed meaningful strain on the child welfare and foster care system. Court hearings were delayed,¹⁴⁶ essential mental health care was shifted to a virtual environment, and attendance and performance in school among foster children dropped sharply.¹⁴⁷ Additionally, there was a nationwide rise of new children entering the foster care system and many states placed temporary moratoria on children aging out of the foster care system.¹⁴⁸ As these temporary moratoria expire, additional support will be needed to assist children exiting the system.

Additionally, financial and material hardship are causal factors in the increase of new children entering the foster care system, whether through loss of a caregiver, domestic violence,¹⁴⁹ or other associated costs of the pandemic. Therefore, support to decrease these hardships will support families and increase positive outcomes for youth

¹⁴⁶ National Conference of State Legislatures, Criminal Justice System Responses to COVID-19 (November 16, 2020), <https://www.ncsl.org/research/civil-and-criminal-justice/criminal-justice-and-covid-19.aspx>.

¹⁴⁷ John Burton Advocates for Youth, The Cumulative Impact of the Pandemic on Youth Who Have Been in Foster Care or Homeless (May 2020) <https://jbay.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/JBAY-COVID-19-Impact.pdf>.

¹⁴⁸ John Kelly, Next Week, Thousands of Foster Youth Will Age Out on the Same Day (September 21, 2021), <https://imprintnews.org/subscriber-content/thousands-of-foster-youth-will-age-out-on-the-same-day/59006>.

¹⁴⁹ Conrad-Hiebner, Aislinn, and Elizabeth Byram, The Temporal Impact of Economic Insecurity on Child Maltreatment: A Systematic Review. Trauma, Violence, & Abuse, vol. 21, no. 1, Jan. 2020, pp. 157-178, doi:10.1177/1524838018756122.