

## **Public Health and Negative Economic Impacts:**

### **Public Health**

#### **❖ COVID-19 MITIGATION AND PREVENTION**

Vaccination programs; medical care; testing; contact tracing; support for isolation or quarantine; supports for vulnerable populations to access medical or public health services; public health surveillance; enhancements to health care capacity; purchase of PPE; support for prevention, mitigation, or other services in congregate living facilities; ventilation improvements in congregate settings, health care settings, or other key locations; enhancement of public health data systems; other public health responses.

Improvements or construction of: COVID-19 testing sites and labs and acquisition of related equipment; vaccination sites; medical facilities generally dedicated to COVID-19 treatment and mitigation (e.g., emergency rooms, ICUs, telemedicine capabilities for COVID-19 related treatment).

Expenses to establish temporary medical facilities; acquisition of equipment to prevent and treat COVID-19 including ventilators, ambulances, and other medical and emergency services equipment; improvements to or construction of emergency operations centers and acquisition of emergency response equipment such as radio systems; adaptations to congregate living facilities, including skilled nursing facilities, other long-term care facilities, incarceration settings, homeless shelters, residential foster care facilities, residential health treatment, and other group living facilities, other public facilities and schools (excludes construction of new facilities for the purpose of mitigating spread of COVID in the facility)

Mitigation measures in small business, nonprofits, and impacted industries, including outdoor patios or ventilation improvements; enhanced cleaning efforts; barriers or partitions; signage to facilitate social distancing; safe reopening plans.

#### **❖ MEDICAL EXPENSES**

Medical care costs provided directly to individuals due to COVID-19 treatment or testing, including costs to uninsured individuals; deductibles, co-pays, or other costs not covered by insurance; costs for uncompensated care at a health provider; EMS costs; excess health insurance costs due to COVID-19 medical care for recipients with self-funded insurance.

#### **❖ BEHAVIORAL HEALTH CARE**

Services for prevention, treatment, recovery and harm reduction for mental health, substance use, and other behavioral health challenges caused or exacerbated by the pandemic, including hotlines,

crisis intervention, overdose prevention, infectious disease prevention and services or outreach to promote access to physical or behavioral health primary care and preventative medicine.

Acute and chronic care, including inpatient treatment, crisis care, diversion programs (e.g., from ERs or criminal justice system agencies), outreach to individuals not yet engage in treatment; long-term recovery programs such as peer support or recovery coaching, housing, transportation, and employment services).

Services for special populations, such as enhanced services in schools to address behavioral health for youth, law enforcement-mental health co-responder programs, services for pregnant women with substance use disorders or infants born with neonatal abstinence syndrome; programs or services to support equitable access to services to reduce racial, ethnic, or socioeconomic disparities in accessing treatment.

Services including peer support groups, support or recovery housing, crisis hotline services; programs to expand access to evidence-based treatment like medications to treat opioid use disorder, naloxone distribution, syringe service programs, outreach, post-overdose follow-up programs, programs for diversion from the criminal justice system, and contingency management interventions.

#### ❖ **PREVENTING AND RESPONDING TO VIOLENCE**

Support for survivors of domestic violence, sexual assault or human trafficking including emergency housing assistance, assistance with food, child care, and other needs.

Community violence intervention programs, including evidence-based practices like focused deterrence, street outreach, violence interrupters, hospital-based violence intervention models, wraparound services such as behavioral therapy, trauma recovery, job training, education, house and relocation services, financial assistance. Capacity-building efforts including the hiring of more intervention workers and increased pay and training. Services that respond to increased gun violence, such as the hiring of law enforcement officials, additional enforcement efforts such as prosecuting gun traffickers and dealers and collaborative efforts