

State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds: Supporting Equitable Recovery and Building Resilience for Stronger Communities

State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds April 2024 Reporting Data Analysis

President Biden’s American Rescue Plan is helping communities across the country recover from the COVID-19 pandemic and grow their economies. The State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (SLFRF) program, a major facet of the American Rescue Plan, provides funding to states, territories, Tribes, and local governments to support economic recovery, job creation, workforce expansion, and access to healthy, safe, and affordable housing. Today, the SLFRF program is making a difference in nearly every community across the country.

In the latest data submitted to the Treasury Department, through March 31, 2024, recipients continue to report progress in executing on their planned uses of SLFRF award funds. States and the largest cities and counties have reported budgeting 94% of their total SLFRF funds to specific projects, with the total number of reported projects growing 23% since the previous reporting period, demonstrating continued steady progress in recipients’ planning for the use of these funds.¹

The data continue to show that by helping state and local governments replace lost revenue, the SLFRF program has helped local leaders avoid steep budget cuts. Using their SLFRF award funds, governments maintain key services and infrastructure, such as public transportation connecting workers to jobs and emergency services.² As of March 31, 2024, SLFRF recipients reported nearly \$320 billion in lost revenue resulting from the pandemic. A significant portion of this revenue shortfall is being made up for with SLFRF funds. More than 21,000 participating governments reported that they are budgeting nearly \$131 billion in SLFRF funds to help replace this lost revenue, funding more than 80,000 projects to provide fiscal stability in their jurisdictions.

The data illustrate that the American Rescue Plan prevented severe cuts to public services and helped state, territorial, Tribal, and local governments swiftly resume normal operations. In addition to responding to the immediate aftermath of the pandemic, governments are investing SLFRF funds to address long-standing structural challenges in the economy that the pandemic surfaced and exacerbated, especially the need to increase the availability of affordable housing and invest in their workforces.

¹ The U.S. Department of the Treasury continues to regularly release SLFRF reporting data received from recipients. This includes the most recent data submitted by quarterly reporters in April 2024, representing spending through March 31, 2024, which is available on Treasury’s SLFRF dashboard. The summary statistics in this blog post reflect these data, as well as the data from annual reporters submitted in April 2024, representing spending through March 31, 2024. Tribally reported information is included in aggregate statistics about the SLFRF program (e.g., the total number of governments using funds for a specific eligible use, total projects reported); however due to privacy considerations, Treasury does not release complete information on all Tribal projects.

² State and local governments were forced to cut budgets due to the 2008 Great Recession resulting in reductions in services and slowing the economic recovery. [Remarks by Secretary of the Treasury Janet L. Yellen at National Association of Counties 2023 Legislative Conference | U.S. Department of the Treasury](#)

Key SLFRF Investments through March 31, 2024, for State, Local, Territorial, and Tribal Governments³

Category	Reported Funds Budgeted	Number of Governments Pursuing	Number of Projects Reported
Housing: Emergency Aid, Affordable Housing, Homelessness	\$19.6 Billion	975	3,342
Infrastructure: Water, Sewer, and Broadband	\$34.6 Billion	3,503	16,718
COVID-19 Public Health Response**	\$11.6 Billion	1,709	6,740
Worker Support: Unemployment Aid, Job Training, Public Sector Workforce, Essential Worker Premium Pay	\$13.1 Billion	2,054	4,423
Small Business Assistance	\$5 Billion	734	1,713
Childcare and Early Learning	\$1.5 Billion	283	513

**Includes vaccinations, testing, contact tracing, personal protective equipment, prevention in congregate facilities, medical expenses, and other public health measures.

The following examples come from data reported by SLFRF recipients to the Treasury Department.⁴ These examples provide a snapshot of the types of projects that recipients are implementing across key eligible use categories of SLFRF funds.⁵

Increasing the Number of Affordable Homes

Investing in and expanding access to affordable homes is a key goal of the Treasury Department and the Biden-Harris Administration. Governments across the country are leveraging SLFRF award funds to construct new homes and rehabilitate or repair existing ones. Treasury encourages jurisdictions to consider using their SLFRF funds to support [housing stability](#), the construction and preservation of new affordable homes, or to supplement other American

³ This chart includes the most recent project and expenditure reporting received by Treasury for quarterly and annual reporters. Specifically, it includes data reported by quarterly reporters (states, territories, and metro cities and counties with a population over 250,000 or an allocation more than \$10 million; Tribal governments with an allocation more than \$30 million; and non-entitlement units of local government allocated more than \$10 million) through March 31, 2024, and data received from annual reporters (metro cities, counties, and non-entitlement units of local government with populations less than 250,000 and an allocation less than \$10 million, and Tribal governments with an allocation less than \$30 million) through March 31, 2024.

⁴ The examples included throughout this post are based on recipients' reports, and their inclusion in this document does not constitute approval of these projects by Treasury.

⁵ This analysis includes data from Project and Expenditure reports covering the period ending March 31, 2024. Recipients file either annually or quarterly based on population and allocation size.

Rescue Plan programs aiding renters and homeowners, such as the [Emergency Rental Assistance program](#) and the [Homeowner Assistance Fund](#). In the summer of 2022, Treasury [expanded the flexibility](#) for recipients to use their SLFRF funds to invest in making homes more affordable. Since then, spending on affordable housing continues to accelerate. Compared to data from July 2022, SLFRF funds budgeted for long-term affordable housing stability, preservation, and construction increased by 65% to a total of \$7.5 billion, and this funding is supporting more than 27,000 units of affordable housing. Since [last quarter](#), communities have increased their SLFRF budgets for housing investment by 3%. In March 2024, Treasury [announced](#) new guidance to substantially expand the universe of affordable housing projects presumptively eligible to be funded through SLFRF. As Deputy Secretary Wally Adeyemo noted in a [blog post](#), this includes housing that meets the needs of teachers, firefighters, nurses, and other workers increasingly priced out of certain markets. And in June 2024, Treasury updated its [Affordable Housing How-To Guide](#) explaining how recipients can apply this new guidance in their projects.

The following are a sample of activities being undertaken by SLFRF recipients to increase the supply of affordable homes:

The **City of Grand Rapids, Michigan** is using approximately \$5 million to improve an existing 10-unit affordable rental development for seniors and to construct 10 additional units. The 10 existing units are available to households with income at or below 50% of the Area Median Income (AMI), and the 10 new units will be available to households with income at or below 60% of AMI.

Harris County, Texas is budgeting nearly \$11 million for the Harris County Treasury ARPA Single Family Reconstruction Program. This program has been designed to preserve up to 40 affordable single-family housing units owned by low-to-moderate income households residing in Harris County by providing funds for reconstruction of owner-occupied single-family homes.

The **Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Ojibwe** estimates that there is a housing shortage of nearly 500 homes in the community. In addition to addressing overcrowding, the housing shortage makes attracting workers such as teachers, healthcare workers, and other professionals a challenge. The Tribe invested SLFRF funds to build a 40-unit apartment building with one and two-bedroom units.

Maricopa County, Arizona is investing nearly \$11 million to develop a high-density, mixed-income and mixed-use urban development. The project will require a minimum of 50% affordable housing as a way to help the community meet its affordable housing strategy and the goals of its Hometown For All initiative.

The **State of Ohio** is leveraging \$15 million for a Habitat for Humanity workforce housing development grant program. A maximum of \$50,000 can be used on the construction or rehabilitation of an individual house. Once completed, homes will be sold to a household that has an income below 80% of AMI.

The **Commonwealth of Pennsylvania** is utilizing \$100 million to help continue affordable housing production in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania including, but not limited to, building new

units, rehabbing existing properties to make them affordable housing units, or preserving existing affordable units.

The **State of Rhode Island** is allocating \$27 million to provide zero interest, long-term loans of at least 20-years to finance the production and preservation of housing affordable to households earning less than 50% of AMI.

The **Rosebud Sioux Tribe** is investing SLFRF funds in several substantial housing projects on its reservation, which spans 922,759 acres in South Dakota. The Tribe is tackling housing shortages and overcrowding by becoming its own builder. The Tribe is utilizing a Tribal business to manufacture homes, which is also creating jobs for the community. The 33,600 square foot manufactured home facility has the capacity to build as many as 48 homes for low-income families each year.

St. Johns County, Florida is using \$1 million for a 92-unit new construction affordable housing apartment community called Village of New Augustine. The complex will also include a community center with a computer lab, library, and space for workshops and training. The total project cost is \$25 million. SLFRF funding will be used for land acquisition and infrastructure costs.

Enhancing the American Workforce

Another area of investment of SLFRF funds is [supporting and expanding the workforce](#) in response to the negative economic impacts of the pandemic in communities across the country. Primary areas of workforce investment include helping impacted workers enter in-demand careers, with a particular focus on assisting people who face barriers to employment. In addition, these investments are providing communities with tools and resources to ensure that Americans can get the skills they need to take advantage of the jobs created by President Biden's Investing in America agenda. The Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, the CHIPS and Science Act, and the Inflation Reduction Act are expanding economic opportunity to urban and rural communities in every corner of the United States, and the SLFRF program's investments in workforce development are making sure that those opportunities are available to American workers – regardless of having a college degree.

The following are a sample of workforce projects reported by SLFRF recipients:

The **State of Colorado** is budgeting \$3 million for two programs: the Training & Up-skilling Relief Grant Program, and the New Hires Training Grant Program. The Training and Up-Skilling grant program distributes funding directly to employers via the Community College system who were unable to provide their employees with the opportunity to gain the skills necessary to perform the basic skills in their roles and/or advance in their careers. The New Hires Training Grant Program targets businesses to train new hires who were either unemployed prior to the

pandemic or lost employment during the pandemic and provide them skills-based training and hiring opportunities.

Lincoln City, Nebraska is allocating \$400,000 for their Greater Workforce Development Program to provide a comprehensive Tractor-Trailer Commercial Driver's License (CDL) training program.

The **State of Nebraska** is leveraging nearly \$800,000 for the Alliance Powerline Classroom Project. This project consists of two new classrooms that will allow for expansion of the Powerline Construction and Maintenance Technology program that will address the anticipated need for linemen in the State's Panhandle. This project addresses key industry needs in a high wage, high skill, and high demand occupation while also addressing effects of an aging workforce and nonretirement attritions, exacerbated by conditions created by the pandemic and the demands placed on the industry and in the Panhandle.

Niagara County, New York is utilizing over \$1.7 million for Niagara County Community College to construct a welding and metal working laboratory environment of approximately 4,000 square feet in order to facilitate degree and non-degree learning opportunities.

Oklahoma County, Oklahoma is using \$100,000 to design, develop, and implement a business incubator/accelerator hub that nurtures the entrepreneurial ambitions of individuals with disabilities in Oklahoma County. The Hub will initially focus on reaching the 350,000 individuals with disabilities in Oklahoma, Canadian, Cleveland, and McClain counties. The incubator will utilize Oklahoma County's unique workforce environment to incorporate remote work, supply chain collaboration, and community integration with feasible work accommodations fostering self-advocacy and self-employment for individuals with disabilities.

Snohomish County, Washington is budgeting \$439,000 for students and young adults to build skills in natural resources, construction, and maintenance, which are the primary occupations in the rural area. The program partners with the U.S. Forest Service and other organizations to perform trail work, restoration activities, forest and wildlife monitoring, and maintenance and renovation of Forest Service-owned buildings while receiving on-the-job training that will help qualify participants for employment with these agencies and organizations, as well as other local employers.

Strengthening Small Businesses

SLFRF recipients have invested in a wide variety of programs that [support small businesses'](#) role as key employers and drivers of local economies, utilizing federal funds to sustain the continued record growth in small business creation. Through March 31, 2024, governments have budgeted more than \$5 billion for more than 1,700 projects to support small businesses and small business development.

Examples of small business projects reported by SLFRF recipients include the following:

The **State of Delaware** is using \$200,000 to establish an incubator in the Fin Tech Innovation Hub at the University of Delaware's STAR Campus. The mission is to support underserved or emerging entrepreneurs working on solutions to improve financial health and equity for lower to middle income populations and communities. This population was most severely impacted by Covid. By the end of the program, the Hub expects to be working with 15 companies and to have created approximately 50 new jobs.

The **Douglas Indian Association** developed a Tribal Fisherman Grant to assist small business owners who have maintained a historic Tribal presence in the commercial fishing and seafood industry. Demand for fresh seafood plummeted as restaurants, hotels, and catering businesses shuttered during the pandemic. The grants, funded by SLFRF, intend to offset the escalating fuel costs, transportation restrictions, and a decrease in salmon catches to help Tribal citizens economically recover.

The **City of El Cajon, California** is leveraging over \$2.7 million to start a small business incubator program by offering office space for \$1 per year, not including utilities and other maintenance costs. The service will assist a minimum of five businesses annually through the incubator. The City aims for it to be a supportive environment for a wide range of startups and early-stage businesses, helping them to grow and locate in El Cajon or neighboring communities.

The **City of Holyoke, Massachusetts** is budgeting \$75,000 to provide support for business events and membership programs, as well as to provide 1:1 business support and technical assistance at no-cost to local business owners.

The **City of Saint Joseph, Missouri** is using approximately \$1 million to construct a new building to increase the education and training capacity at their Hillyard Technical Center. The facility allows students to cross train on different aspects of manufacturing in current manufacturing environments. This project will enable an expansion of health care programs to address the shortage of students entering the health care professions.

The **Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa** acknowledged that Tribal citizen-owned ranching businesses had been severely impacted since the pandemic's start. The closures, combined with a historical drought, have made ranching a challenge. Farmers and ranchers not only play a critical role in the food supply chain but are also an important factor in the Tribal economy. To assist in recovery, the Tribe enacted a small business grant program using SLFRF that provides hay and economic support to ranchers.

Delivering High-Speed Internet Access

SLFRF funds are being invested to strengthen the country's internet infrastructure by laying fiber backbone, completing last-mile connections, and prioritizing equitable access to broadband. These investments provide residents with access to education, health care, government services, and economic opportunity. As of March 31, 2024, SLFRF recipients budgeted more than \$8.2 billion in SLFRF funds for more than 1,400 broadband internet projects. The SLFRF funds invested in broadband projects complement the American Rescue Plan's expansion of affordable highspeed internet access through Treasury's [Capital Projects Fund](#), as well as the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law.

The following are a sample of broadband projects reported by SLFRF recipients:

The **Southern Ute Indian Tribe** has a territory that expands across three counties in Colorado. The Tribe's "Broadband Band Modernization Project" braids its SLFRF award funds with other sources of broadband funding to provide 95 percent of the reservation's new construction and existing homes with fiber optic internet.

Warren County, Ohio is using \$4.8 million to bring high speed internet access to a broader portion of Warren County. This will include lower-income portions of the County, including underserved households and businesses that have never had access to this important infrastructure before.

Yavapi County, Arizona is utilizing over \$8 million to provide broadband service to 6,460 sites in four rural areas of the County.

Upgrading Water and Sewer Infrastructure

Recipients may use SLFRF funds to invest in critical water and sewer infrastructure to improve access to clean drinking water and to support vital wastewater and stormwater projects. To date, governments have invested \$4.4 billion in more than 2,500 projects to meet their water, wastewater, and stormwater goals.

Examples of water and sewer projects reported by SLFRF recipients include the following:

The **City of Champaign Illinois** is budgeting \$5 million to improve their Garden Hills neighborhood, which has a long history of flooding attributable to inadequate stormwater and flood control infrastructure. One of the primary goals of this project is to reduce flooding through

implementation of large-scale flood control projects. Infrastructure improvements include construction of a stormwater detention basin, complete street reconstruction (streets, sidewalks, lighting, and minor sewage systems), and the construction of a neighborhood park.

The **State of Idaho** is leveraging \$13.8 million to improve the wastewater system in the City of Gooding – including lift stations, wastewater collection, force main piping, and manhole replacements.

The **State of Michigan** is using nearly \$40 million to upgrade the existing wastewater treatment plant on Mackinac Island. Some of the upgrades are: a new headworks facility containing screening and grit removal, three primary clarifiers, three MBBR trains (each containing two reactors), rapid mix and flocculation basins with mixers for chemical feed, four secondary clarifiers, ultraviolet disinfection, effluent pump station, effluent equalization, effluent force main improvements, and sludge handling processes.

Saline County, Arkansas is utilizing \$10 million to purchase land and easements, lay water lines and build a treatment plant to bring water from the Ouachita River to Saline County and the towns/cities within Saline County. This project is over 25 years in the making and will help ensure a long-term increase in the County's water supply.

The **Spokane Tribe of Indians** is taking proactive measures to address water deficiencies for existing homes and new home construction. The Tribe is investing SLFRF funds in several water and sewer projects and will make improvements to expand the water system for future home construction.

The **State of South Dakota** is budgeting \$14.6 million to install 16 miles of 54-inch pipe, 18 miles of 48-inch pipe and 16 miles of 42-inch pipe with a metering and control station.

These opportunities are possible because the economy is in a stronger place today as a result of the American Rescue Plan. Looking forward, the Treasury Department remains focused on ensuring that recipients can leverage their SLFRF award funds to meet the unique needs of their communities in ways that will power inclusive and equitable economic growth for decades to come.