

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

State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds January 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 quarterly data submitted to the Treasury Department, through December 31, 2023, 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 92% of their total SLFRF funds to specific projects, with the total number of reported projects growing 8% since the previous quarter, 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 December 31, 2023, SLFRF recipients reported \$510 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 19,000 participating governments reported that they are budgeting nearly \$122 billion in SLFRF funds to help replace this lost revenue, funding more than 59,000 projects to provide fiscal stability in their jurisdictions.

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 January 2024, representing spending through December 31, 2023, 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 2023, representing spending through March 31, 2023. 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](#)

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.

Key SLFRF Investments through December 31, 2023, 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 Billion | 968 | 3,197 |
| Infrastructure: Water, Sewer, and Broadband | \$33.2 Billion | 3,398 | 15,073 |
| COVID-19 Public Health Response** | \$11.7 Billion | 1,731 | 6,592 |
| Worker Support: Unemployment Aid, Job Training, Public Sector Workforce, Essential Worker Premium Pay | \$13.1 Billion | 2,139 | 4,445 |
| Small Business Assistance | \$5 Billion | 724 | 1,653 |
| Childcare and Early Learning | \$1.5 Billion | 275 | 493 |

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

³ This chart includes the most recent project and expenditure reporting received by Treasury for quarterly 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 December 31, 2023, 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, 2023.

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 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 \$7.4 billion, and this funding is supporting more than 25,000 units of affordable housing. Since [last quarter](#), communities have increased their SLFRF budgets for housing investment by 4%. And in early March, 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.

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

Adams County, Colorado is allocating approximately \$3 million for its Affordable Housing Land Bank program. Eligible entities, such as local housing authorities or non-profit developers, can apply for funds to acquire land for the future development of affordable housing. Projects funded under this program will remain affordable for a minimum of 40 years for rental properties and permanently affordable for sale units under a land trust model.

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 quarterly Project and Expenditure reports covering the period ending December 31, 2023. Recipients file either annually or quarterly based on population and allocation size.

Athens-Clarke County, Georgia is investing more than \$4 million to build 20 affordable single-family owner-occupied homes for low- and moderate-income homebuyers.

The **City of Detroit, Michigan** is utilizing an additional \$13 million for 353 new affordable housing units in different areas of the city. An additional 16 units of affordable housing will be preserved.

Maricopa County, Arizona is utilizing \$2 million to rehabilitate and repair approximately 68 owner-occupied homes for eligible income households.

The **City of Grand Rapids, Michigan** is leveraging nearly \$5 million to improve an existing 10-unit affordable rental development for seniors and to add an additional 10 units of housing at the site.

The **City of Longmont, Colorado** is allocating \$1.3 million to purchase land for the future construction of affordable apartments. The development will eventually include 187 units of affordable housing.

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.

Mahoning County, Ohio is budgeting \$150,000 to add six units of affordable housing for nontraditional students, young professionals, and small families.

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:

Bay City, Michigan is budgeting \$500,000 for a program to provide youth in the city with work experience. Services will include assessment, tutoring, school services, work experience, skill training, adult mentorship, and more.

The **State of Nebraska** is investing \$41.7 million into 11 programs aimed at bolstering the workforce. The various facilities and programs will feature trainings focused on a variety of skills such as: powerline construction and maintenance, welding, construction, automotive, advanced robotics and automation, as well as training nurses and paramedics.

Niagara County, New York is utilizing nearly \$1.8 million for Niagara County Community College to construct a welding and metal working laboratory environment of approximately 4,000 square feet.

The **State of Ohio** is allocating more than \$2.3 million to create a workforce training center and training services in Salineville, Ohio. The project is part of the Appalachian Community Grant Program to create transformational change in Appalachian counties of Ohio.

Portage County, Wisconsin is allocating nearly \$700,000 to purchase state-of-the-art laser welding training equipment. Welding is a key component of the County's manufacturing environment and laser welding represents an advancement in available technology. The equipment will be deployed in a training center lab.

The **City of Grant Traverse, Michigan** is budgeting \$500,000 to provide educational training for skilled employees in the aviation mechanics industry.

The **County of Riverside, California** is budgeting \$2.5 million to create a K-16 workforce education center at Mount San Jacinto College's Temecula Campus. The center will provide training in a variety of fields including next generation automotive maintenance, healthcare, advanced manufacturing, utilities, and bio-tech.

The **City of St. Louis, Missouri** is using more than \$4.2 million to expand the pipeline of contractors and developers by establishing a training facility and associated programming, subsidizing contractor insurance and bonding costs, providing capital for capacity building, and subsidizing construction apprenticeships.

The **Mescalero Apache Tribe** is aligning staffing needs with skills required to fill critical positions. The Tribe is implementing a workforce development program focusing on vocational education. The program will provide scholarships to citizens and current employees to obtain certificates and further education in welding, carpentry, plumbing, electrical, and more – all critical and in-demand jobs to carry out the Tribe’s COVID-19 recovery plan.

Snohomish County, Washington is allocating more than \$400,000 to support high-school youth and young adults via a subsidized employment program that builds skills in natural resources, construction, and maintenance, which are common occupations in the rural area.

The **State of Virginia** is utilizing \$2.7 million to develop a Commercial Driver’s License (CDL) training program and driving range at Blue Ridge Community College.

Fortifying 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 December 31, 2023, governments have budgeted more than \$5 billion for more than 1,600 projects to support small businesses and small business development.

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

Fairfax County, Virginia is allocating \$7 million for their Fairfax THRIVE Technical Assistance Grant program. The THRIVE program will provide business counseling and other technical assistance services to help small businesses address economic and consumer shifts brought on by the pandemic and support future business planning to increase their resiliency, weather the financial hardship, mitigate financial insecurity, and improve operations. It is estimated that approximately 600 businesses will have the opportunity to receive consulting services.

The **Blackfeet Nation** utilized SLFRF to host an agricultural summit for Tribal citizen-owned farms and producers. A combination of market conditions, severe weather, and the pandemic hit farm families hard. The summit provided education on services and federal programs to assist in economic recovery.

Johnson County, Iowa is budgeting \$75,000 for their Starting Strong Program. This program will recruit new child development home providers and make training and support available to increase the number of affordable, accessible, and quality childcare providers in the County.

The State of Nebraska is utilizing \$750,000 to create a Business 101 Training program that will be mirrored after a program deployed in Metro Omaha by the GROW Nebraska Women's Business Center.

Washington County, Oregon is leveraging more than \$1 million in SLFRF funds to provide small businesses and entrepreneurs access to resources and professional development. A key focus of this program is building capacity within community-based organizations to expand services provided to small businesses. This includes technical assistance, access to capital, and professional development opportunities for service providers throughout the County's geography, notably in unincorporated areas not served by city programs.

Will County, Illinois is allocating \$900,000 to engage and collaborate with small business owners, enhance microbusiness support, and provide assistance for business incubation, startups, and expansion.

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 December 31, 2023, SLFRF recipients budgeted more than \$8.2 billion in SLFRF funds for more than 1,300 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:

Carrol County, Maryland is budgeting nearly \$7 million to provide last mile connections to small, rural, and unserved areas so that households will have access to remote work, telehealth, and educational opportunities.

Madera County, California is utilizing \$1.5 million to deploy fiber internet into unincorporated communities where no broadband service of any speed is currently available to residents.

The **State of Montana** is leveraging \$27.5 million to deploy 431 miles of fiber to more than 4,000 homes, businesses, and community institutions.

Taney County, Missouri is budgeting \$4 million to extend fiber broadband to more than 14,400 end-users.

Loudon County, Virginia is allocating more than \$2 million to bring fiber internet to approximately 8,600 unserved residents and businesses in rural portions of the county.

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 to lower income areas in the county, including underserved households and businesses that have never had access to broadband.

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 \$4.1 billion in more than 2,300 projects to meet their water, wastewater, and stormwater goals.

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

The **Bay City, Michigan** is utilizing \$4 million to replace lead water lines.

Luzerne County, Pennsylvania is utilizing \$8 million to maintain and improve the Wyoming Valley Stormwater System. Climate change has resulted in an increase in the frequency and severity of storms – increasing the risk of flooding along the

Susquehanna River. The stormwater system protects approximately 100,000 residents and 14,000 structures from flooding. The funding will be used to enhance the stormwater systems integrity, longevity, and reliability.

The **Ohkay Owingeh Tribe** committed SLFRF for two major wastewater projects to address deteriorating pipes and corrosion of the current treatment facility. The failure of the existing plant would likely cause 175,000 gallons of raw sewage and untreated runoff to spill, which could result in catastrophic flooding and a severe health hazard.

The **Seneca-Cayuga Nation** is upgrading antiquated technology systems within its water and wastewater treatment plant with SLFRF. The system updates include cybersecurity and hardware and software to ensure pumps, motors, and other equipment run effectively and efficiently.

The **State of Mississippi** is using \$739 million for 677 water and sewer projects. For example, \$2.5 million is being used to improve the Old Union Water System by installing a new 400 gallon per minute well, new 100,000 gallon elevated storage tank, and more than a mile of new water mains.

The **State of Montana** is budgeting more than \$371 million across 423 water and sewer projects throughout the state. For example, \$4.4 million is being used for water main replacement in the City of Billings. The project will provide clean and dependable drinking water by replacing old water mains, reducing operating and maintenance costs, and improving safety by removing lead pipes.

The **State of Oklahoma** is budgeting \$2 million to construct sewer and water lines, manholes, and other appurtenances on 160 acres of land owned by Habitat for Humanity. The Central Oklahoma Habitat for Humanity will build affordable housing on the site.

The **State of South Dakota** is leveraging \$604 million across nearly 249 water and sewer projects. For example, nearly \$19 million is allocated to increase the capacity of the City of Aberdeen's wastewater treatment facility. Another project is utilizing approximately \$14.5 million to install 50 miles of clean water piping along with a metering and control station.

The **State of West Virginia** is budgeting nearly \$1.4 million to improve the efficient removal of grit and debris from water, which will help improve other operations in the treatment process and reduce future maintenance requirements.

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.