

Helping Communities Recover and Rebound from the Pandemic: State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds June 2022 Reporting Data Analysis

The [State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds](#) (SLFRF) provided under President Biden’s American Rescue Plan Act continue to play a crucial role in allowing state, local, Tribal, and territorial governments to stabilize their budgets, respond to the pandemic, and invest in their communities.

An analysis of annual [Recovery Plan Performance Reports](#) by the National Association of State Budget Officers [found](#) that the median **percentage of SLFRF funds allocated by state governments was 95%** as of June 30, 2022 and that more than 80% of state SLFRF resources had been budgeted overall.

Local governments also [continue](#) to make rapid use of funds to address needs in their communities. As of June 30, the largest metro cities and counties¹ had cumulatively budgeted² all of their first tranche of funds and had already allocated 20% of their remaining second tranche funds, which they could not receive until mid-May. SLFRF resources must be obligated by the end of 2024 and spent by the end of 2026.

Building on previously released reporting data for the periods ending on [December 31, 2021](#) and [March 31, 2022](#) as well [previously highlighted projects](#), Treasury continues to regularly release SLFRF reporting data received from recipients³; data reported through June 30, 2022 can be accessed through Treasury’s [dashboard](#) or by [downloading this spreadsheet](#). In addition to helping shore up state and local finances—maintaining and rebuilding crucial public services while avoiding deeper or continued cuts in employment—the following examples⁴ provide a snapshot of the types of projects that recipients are implementing across key categories using SLFRF funds.⁵

¹ Metro cities and counties with populations greater than 250,000 residents

² Metro cities and counties with populations over 250,000 were required to report adopted budget for each project.

³ Tribally reported information is included in aggregate statistics about the program (e.g., the total number of governments using funds for a specific eligible use, total projects reported, etc.); however due to privacy considerations, Treasury does not release complete information on all Tribal projects.

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

⁵ This analysis includes quarterly Project and Expenditure reporting covering the period ending June 30, 2022 from the largest SLFRF recipients: states, territories, and metro cities and counties with a population over 250,000 or an allocation over \$10 million, non-entitlement units of local government allocated more than \$10 million, and Tribal governments allocated over \$30 million. In addition, to provide the full picture of SLFRF investments, the figures highlighted in this analysis include previously reported data from smaller SLFRF recipients who report their

Responding to the Public Health Needs

More than 1,400 governments report having budgeted over \$11 billion for more than 4,700 projects addressing public health needs including COVID-19 testing, vaccinations, staffing, and outreach to underserved communities. For local governments, the provision of COVID-19 public health services is one of the top programmatic expenditure categories, likely due in part to SLFRF being the first time that most local governments received direct, dedicated Federal support to respond to the pandemic and its impacts. State governments, who had received other COVID specific funds, also dedicated significant funds to pandemic-related public health projects; many reported using SLFRF funding to supplement other COVID related funds as well as offset their use of other sources of funding to cover public health related emergency spending at the pandemic's outset.

- The **State of Alaska** budgeted \$40 million to address the state's most critical COVID public health needs that are not covered by other available funding sources, including providing testing equipment and consultation services to address the ongoing needs of the pandemic. The state originally appropriated \$20 million towards these efforts, but it was necessary to increase this appropriation to \$40 million due to a rising number of COVID infections.
- **Hidalgo County, TX** budgeted \$2 million for COVID-19 testing in the county, including for disproportionately impacted community members. The testing allows county officials to efficiently track COVID-19 cases, update safety protocols, and mitigate the spread of the virus.
- **Milwaukee, WI** obligated over \$13 million for COVID-19 public health services including testing, vaccinations, isolation, a COVID-19 hotline, and medical respite care. These services are targeted to disproportionately impacted low-income and minority communities as these were identified as the most vulnerable populations based on socioeconomic status, housing type, and transportation access.
- The **State of New Hampshire** spent more than \$11 million to purchase COVID-19 tests to increase access to testing in order to reduce the spread of disease throughout New Hampshire, limit the strain on the medical care system, and keep schools and businesses open.
- **Union County, NJ** spent over \$4 million to support the county's vaccination campaign, including staffing, acquisition of equipment or supplies, facilities costs, and mobile vaccine clinics. The county launched a campaign to reach its most vulnerable populations

spending activity annually in April. These annual reporters include metro cities and counties with populations less than 250,000 and an allocation less than \$10 million, Tribal governments with an allocation less than \$30 million, and non-entitlement units of local government allocated less than \$10 million. These recipients are required to file Project and Expenditure Reports annually by April 30. In 2022, these Project and Expenditure reports covered the period from March 3, 2021 to March 31, 2022.

to spread awareness about the vaccine, assist the community in locating vaccinations, and clarify misinformation about the vaccine.

Investing in Housing Affordability

Expanding access to affordable housing is a top [priority](#) for Treasury and the Administration. Treasury is playing a key role in this work by [encouraging](#) jurisdictions to consider using SLFRF for affordable housing or to supplement other American Rescue Plan programs aiding renters and homeowners, such as the Emergency Rental Assistance program and the Homeowners Assistance Fund. SLFRF recipients have responded by budgeting \$13.5 billion through June of 2022 on nearly 1,600 housing affordability related projects that focus on short-term assistance and long-term development, an increase of 20% in the number of projects since the last reporting period in March. Additionally, in July of 2022, Treasury announced new [flexibilities](#) and [tools](#) to make support for housing affordability investments even easier, including increasing flexibility to fully finance long-term affordable housing loans.

- **Denver, CO** budgeted \$28 million for the development and preservation of affordable housing. Priorities include rental projects that have deeply affordable units with supportive services or large units for families. Planned projects that may be supported by this fund include 400 newly constructed rental units, 200 preserved rental units, 50 newly constructed homeowner units, and 1-2 projects to acquire existing unsubsidized affordable and hotel buildings.
- The **State of Idaho** has budgeted \$50 million for gap financing to eligible low- and moderate-income-targeted multifamily housing developments and down payment/closing cost assistance for low- and moderate-income homebuyers. This will ensure that those who were the most economically impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic and the directly resulting affordable housing crisis have access to long-term, high-quality, affordable housing.
- **Greenville County, SC** allocated \$10 million for the production of multi-family and single-family affordable housing units; preservation of current affordable housing units; and a signature project in a qualified census tract that would include new infrastructure as well as new multi-family units.
- The **State of Illinois** has allocated \$75 million to the Illinois Housing Development Authority to provide gap funding for qualified developments eligible for federal low-income housing tax credits. The grant funds will help developers overcome increased construction costs related to the COVID-19 pandemic-created supply shortages.
- **Mobile, AL** has budgeted more than \$4 million to work with housing developers and the local Public Housing Authority to revitalize neighborhoods with affordable housing for unhoused and first-time homebuyers.

- **Pensacola, FL** has allocated \$3 million to improve access to stable, affordable housing for unhoused individuals as well as programs to assist the unhoused.
- **Rochester, NY** is dedicating over \$13 million focused on the creation of home-ownership opportunities for low-income residents in neighborhoods that have faced challenges even before the COVID-19 pandemic. This includes constructing new single-family houses on previously vacant city-owned land in targeted neighborhoods and incorporating sustainability and energy efficiency in construction.
- **Tarrant County, TX** has put more than \$32 million into expanding permanent supportive housing as the COVID-19 pandemic highlighted the need for additional housing to serve its most vulnerable populations. The project includes grant awards to nonprofits that focus on housing and was facilitated through an application process run by the Tarrant County Housing Finance Corporation.

Supporting Workers

In response to the negative economic impacts of the pandemic on communities, SLFRF recipients have budgeted over \$10 billion in SLFRF funds for more than 3,000 projects to support and expand the workforce. A focus on helping more Americans secure good-paying jobs is critical and many [SLFRF projects](#) are using their funds to help impacted workers enter in-demand careers, with a particular focus on assisting people that have barriers to employment and preparing for industries of the future. This can help prepare more Americans for the critical jobs being created by the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law as well as the CHIPS and Science Act, Inflation Reduction Act, and American Rescue Plan.

- **Arapahoe County, CO** has allocated \$5 million to provide short term certifications, work-based learning, incumbent worker training, and supportive services for individuals experiencing unemployment or under employment due to the pandemic. The Re-Train Arapahoe program will provide up to \$10,000 per individual to provide training, certifications, and a laptop to improve digital access and literacy.
- **Detroit, MI** budgeted nearly \$59 million for Detroiters for Skills for Life, a training and career readiness program for residents that continue to face economic hardships exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic. The program provides employment and skill- and career-building activities and assists in removing barriers to employment by offering disconnected workers on-ramps so that they may earn income while building critical skills to improve long-term employment and job retention prospects.
- The **State of Maine** budgeted \$1.5 million for the Maine Apprenticeship Program that is specifically focused on building high quality pre-apprenticeship and apprenticeship programs for the clean energy sector in partnership with businesses, industry associations, unions, education and training providers, and community-based organizations.

- **Pima County, AZ** budgeted over \$5 million for a ‘Micro-Pathways’ program to provide participants with financial support to access short-term programs that lead directly into in-demand jobs with family-sustaining wages. The county will also support apprenticeships and other workforce programs focused on high growth career fields.
- **Racine, WI** budgeted \$2 million for the city to expand its youth summer jobs program to help at risk youth to get real world job experience. Funding provides stipends for at least 50 summer youth jobs, starting in summer of 2022.
- **Roanoke, VA** obligated \$3 million to the Star City Works program devoted to identifying the needs of employers in high-growth, high-potential sectors and to filling any gaps that may exist in the local workforce. The program includes training, work-based learning opportunities, and wrap-around supportive services (transportation, childcare, food assistance, utility/mortgage assistance).
- **Salt Lake City, UT** obligated \$1.5 million to cover payroll and benefits to hire positions that were unfilled due to the negative economic impact of the pandemic on public sector employment.

Stimulating Local Economic Growth through Small Businesses

To ensure sustainable growth for the future, many governments have invested in a wide variety of support programs that recognize small businesses’ important role as key employers and drivers of the local economy. Through June 30, governments had budgeted nearly \$6 billion for over 850 projects to support small businesses and small business development; this complements other Administration investments including the American Rescue Plan’s [State Small Business Credit Initiative](#).

- **Cincinnati, OH** spent \$1 million to deliver operational grants and training to new and established women-owned businesses to create job opportunities for residents and entrepreneurship opportunities for women - including women in business that have carried a disproportionately high burden in managing the social challenges of the pandemic.
- **Cook County, IL** allocated more than \$10 million to provide no cost technical assistance to small businesses to help them address their unique needs, use new tools, and navigate resources to address their business needs with a COVID-19 recovery lens.
- **McHenry County, IL** obligated over \$1 million for the Advance McHenry County Manufacturing Initiative, which provides manufacturers with customizable technical assistance and training solutions to rebound from the pandemic, be more globally competitive, and increase resilience to future economic shocks. The program is a partnership between the county’s college system and workforce network board that offers ten categories of technical assistance aligned with the US Department of Commerce’s Baldrige Performance Excellence Framework.

- **Lee County, FL** obligated \$250,000 to assist small businesses disproportionately affected by COVID-19 by targeting businesses in Qualified Census Tracts and low- and moderate-income designated areas who had substantial declines in gross receipts and have less access to credit. The project will provide technical assistance, counseling, or business planning services to provide individualized and group training in business planning and improvement.
- The **State of Maryland** budgeted \$70 million to provide financial support to new or expanding businesses, including by designating funds for the Maryland Small, Minority, and Women-Owned Businesses Account, which gives grants to eligible fund managers to provide investment capital and loans to small, minority, and women-owned businesses.
- **Sacramento County, CA** budgeted nearly \$3 million to provide assistance to small businesses that were negatively impacted by COVID-19 through outreach, technical assistance, training, and one-on-one consulting in various languages to engage hard-to-reach businesses using culturally appropriate methods.

Making Transformative Investments in Key Infrastructure

SLFRF is allowing state, local, Tribal, and territorial governments to make key investments in infrastructure projects that respond to needs that were highlighted by the pandemic and that will support future economic growth. Overall, more than 2,500 governments have budgeted more than \$20 billion, an increase of nearly 25% since the last reporting period, for over 6,000 critical infrastructure projects that support expanded access to high-speed internet and clean water. SLFRF is helping states and localities to further supercharge the historic federal investments in infrastructure delivered by the Biden-Harris Administration through the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law and complementing the American Rescue Plan investment in expanded affordable highspeed internet access through Treasury's [Capital Projects Fund](#).

- The **State of Alabama** budgeted \$51 million to develop a statewide middle-mile fiber network that will support, catalyze, and facilitate future last-mile projects.
- **American Samoa** budgeted \$10 million for broadband development as the pandemic made clear that remote work, distance learning, and telehealth are essential services. The territory will work with local internet service providers to support the delivery of internet service that reliably meets or exceeds symmetrical upload and download speeds of 100 mbps.
- **Bay City, MI** obligated \$2 million to remove lead pipes in the city by hiring a crew of 4 new Water Department employees that will be solely dedicated to lead service line replacement.
- **Box Elder County, UT** has spent \$1.5 million to provide engineering, permitting and construction resources for last-mile infrastructure investments to bring high-speed internet service to underserved rural communities in the county. This will help stabilize

rural access to remote education, health care, and economic opportunity where privately-funded expansion is not feasible due to distances and low density.

- **Carroll County, MD** budgeted \$15 million to make investments in broadband infrastructure in response to COVID-19 when households and businesses lacking reliable high speed service were at a significant disadvantage in areas such as educational, economic, and health opportunities. Carroll County will increase access to the 12% of Carroll households and businesses currently unserved by a high-speed connection by providing 100/100 mbps service that will include an option for low-income customers.
- **Erie County, NY** allocated \$34 million to address the broadband needs of unserved areas, improve services in underserved areas of the community, and enable broadband deployment county-wide. The fiber optic backbone will be owned by the county but managed and controlled by ErieNet, a not-for-profit local development corporation. ErieNet will be open for any viable entity to use or provide services to support broadband technologies and services.
- **Janesville, WI** budgeted over \$2 million in order to improve drinking water quality by replacing publicly owned lead pipes.
- **Rankin County, MS** budgeted \$26 million for 45 projects that are improving water quality protection, floodplain management, environmental restoration, and wetlands restoration.
- The **State of Vermont** budgeted nearly \$36 million to support and accelerate the State's goal of achieving universal access to reliable, high-quality, affordable broadband by providing service to unserved or underserved households and businesses through symmetrical 100 Mbps download speed and upload speeds.

Stabilizing Government Finances

In the Great Recession, spending cuts by state and local governments were a drag on the economy for years and caused elevated rates of unemployment.⁶ However, thanks to the Biden-Harris Administration's economic recovery programs, these same governments have had the resources to avert painful cuts to spending that otherwise might have persisted throughout the recovery from the pandemic. SLFRF has been a key vehicle to provide governments with fiscal stability to ensure that they do not have to cut their budgets.

Over 13,000 governments reported to Treasury that they experienced \$263 billion in revenue losses resulting from the pandemic⁷, a figure that will likely grow as the fiscal impact of the

⁶ [The Great Recession's Lessons on State and Local Aid's Importance in Combating an Economic Downturn and Supporting Children | Urban Institute](#)

⁷ Includes total revenue losses for the years 2020, 2021, and 2022 reported to Treasury as of June 30, 2022. As of that date, governments had reported allocating over \$79 billion of SLFRF on the provision of government services to the extent of reduction in revenue.

pandemic continues to negatively affect some governments' revenue. Without fiscal recovery funds, there would have been devastating cuts to public services (like police, fire, emergency medical services, and education) as a national [survey](#) of mayors before the passage of the American Rescue Plan Act found that 70% anticipated making dramatic service cuts. Instead, these governments' strong fiscal health meant that they were able to deliver vital services to their residents during the most intense periods of the pandemic. Moreover, using SLFRF, governments have also been able to boost economic growth in their communities, advance equity, and increase affordability for households. Examples of how governments used SLFRF to avert fiscal distress include:

- **Pittsburgh, PA** spent \$52 million to avoid layoffs across all city departments that would otherwise have been necessary due the negative impact of COVID on the city's revenue.
- **San Antonio, TX** expended \$47 million to replace lost city revenue, stabilize the city budget, and address community needs exacerbated by the pandemic including mental health, domestic violence, housing assistance, customer service, and community navigators.
- **Syracuse, NY** spent nearly \$22 million to support the city's operations at pre-pandemic levels. Due to an estimated revenue loss of \$141 million from the COVID-19 pandemic, the city would have had to reduce staffing levels across all departments, including police and fire, without these revenue replacement funds.
- The **Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands** has expended \$43 million to replace revenue lost due to the COVID-19 public health emergency by restoring reduction of hours for government employees, reinstating furloughed employees, and supporting all operations to continue to provide vital services to the general public.

In sum, the latest project and expenditure data, including the information reported for the period ending June 30, 2022, reflects the important and transformative effect of State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds on the fiscal health of state, local, Tribal, and territorial governments as well as the degree to which these funds are addressing the immediate impacts of the pandemic while also helping the country be better prepared for any future crises.

Key Investments through June 30, 2022 for State, Local, Territorial, and Tribal Governments*

Category	Reported Funds Budgeted	Number of Governments Pursuing	Number of Projects Reported
Housing: Emergency Aid, Affordable Housing, Homelessness	\$13.5 billion	685	1,573
Infrastructure: Water, Sewer, and Broadband	\$20.1 billion	2,512	6,059
COVID-19 Public Health Response**	\$11.2 billion	1,437	4,747
Worker Support: Unemployment Aid, Job Training, Public Sector Workforce, Essential Worker Premium Pay	\$10.2 billion	1,787	3,030
Small Business Assistance	\$5.8 billion	471	851
Childcare and Early Learning	\$600.7 million	171	248

* This chart includes all the most recent project and expenditure reporting received by Treasury for all recipients. Specifically, it includes data reported by quarterly reporters (states, territories, and metro cities and counties with a population over 250,000 or an allocation over \$10 million; Tribal governments with an allocation over \$30 million; and non-entitlement units of local government allocated more than \$10 million) through June 30, 2022 and data from annual reporters (metro cities, counties, and non-entitlement units of local with populations less than 250,000 and an allocation less than \$10 million, Tribal governments with an allocation less than \$30 million) through March 31, 2022.

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