

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

State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds July 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 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 U.S. Department of the Treasury (Treasury), through June 30, 2024, quarterly 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 95% of their total SLFRF funds to specific projects, with the total number of reported projects growing 7% 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 June 30, 2024, SLFRF recipients reported nearly \$353 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 22,200 participating governments reported that they are budgeting nearly \$136 billion in SLFRF funds to help replace this lost revenue, funding more than 83,000 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 publish SLFRF reporting data received from recipients on a rolling basis. This includes the most recent data submitted by quarterly reporters in July 2024, representing obligations and expenditures through June 30, 2024, which is available on Treasury’s SLFRF dashboard. The summary statistics in this blog post reflect the quarterly data, as well as the data from annual reporters submitted in April 2024, representing those reporters’ obligations and expenditures 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 June 30, 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 | \$19.5 Billion | 994 | 3,463 |
| Infrastructure: Water, Sewer, and Broadband | \$35.4 Billion | 3,597 | 17,958 |
| COVID-19 Public Health Response** | \$11.5 Billion | 1,745 | 6,919 |
| Worker Support: Unemployment Aid, Job Training, Public Sector Workforce, Essential Worker Premium Pay | \$13.5 Billion | 2,088 | 4,512 |
| Small Business Assistance | \$5 Billion | 740 | 1,751 |
| Childcare and Early Learning | \$1.3 Billion | 278 | 525 |

**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 Treasury and the Biden-Harris Administration. Governments across the country are using 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. Compared to data from July 2022, SLFRF funds budgeted for long-term affordable housing stability, preservation, and construction increased by 69% to a total of \$7.6 billion, and this funding is supporting more than 31,000 units of affordable

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 June 30, 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 June 30, 2024. Recipients file either annually or quarterly based on population and allocation size.

housing. 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.

Cumberland County, Maine is utilizing over \$9 million for a variety of affordable housing efforts. For example, the county is using \$2.5 million to preserve existing affordable housing and \$2 million for their Rural Affordable Rental Housing Program. This program is being created to incentivize the creation of new rental units and to maintain the affordability of existing units.

The **State of Connecticut** is utilizing \$5 million for their Opportunity Village project. This project is designed to address the need for affordable, accessible, and supportive residential housing and emergency placement for people with disabilities.

Evansville, Indiana is using \$2.5 million for the creation and renovation of apartments. A total of 59 units will be available to new residents and will serve only those individuals with maximum incomes of 65% of the area median income.

The **State of Maine** is obligating \$50 million to expand affordable housing options to low- and moderate-income workers and their families to own or rent. \$10 million will be made available to subsidize the creation of modest single-family homes. The purchase price of these new homes will be capped, and affordability covenants will be in place. \$40 million will be made available to increase affordable rental opportunities for low-income households in Maine with incomes up to 80% of area median income.

Maricopa County, Arizona is obligating over \$19.5 million to acquire and construct a new multifamily rental community consisting of 45 units. Supportive services will also be provided to the tenants. The project will benefit low- income families with an annual household income at or below 60% of the area median income.

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.

Bristol, Connecticut is awarding \$2.4 million for their Bristol In Demand project. The goal is to create a local workforce development facility that will provide opportunities for industry recognized trainings designed to meet the in demand economic and workforce needs of the region. Trainings will be within the four pathways of information technology, health occupations, manufacturing, and early childhood education. The programs offered are designed to allow residents to continue working while participating in a new career pathway training program.

The **State of Colorado** is using over \$3.5 million for their Coaching Collaborative program. This project will provide career navigation and coaching services. The intended outcome of the state's workforce spending is to improve the career readiness of all Coloradans, and to increase the number of Coloradans achieving post-secondary education.

The **State of Connecticut** is obligating nearly \$67 million for the Governor's Workforce Initiative, known as CareerConneCT. This program invests in fostering collaborative partnerships to deliver statewide, short-term training solutions aimed at getting thousands of individuals back to work or upskilled onto high-quality career pathways.

Perris City, California is using approximately \$1 million to construct a 13,722 square foot building on city-owned property in downtown Perris. The center will house hands-on skills training on the ground floor, and classroom, computer lab, and office space on the second floor, all intended to facilitate the full workforce development pipeline into trades-related industries.

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 June 30, 2024, governments have budgeted more than \$5 billion for more than 1,700 projects to support small businesses and small business development.

Cook County, Illinois is obligating over \$20 million for their Small Business Assistance program. The program provides direct business advising services or technical assistance, at no cost, to small businesses in Cook County and offers one-on-one business advising to Chicago and Cook County small businesses to help address their unique needs, use new tools, and navigate resources.

The **State of Illinois** is utilizing over \$29 million for grants to businesses and non-profits to accelerate their economic recovery.

The **State of Missouri** is allotting approximately \$375,000 to the Ozarks Small Business Incubator, which has been helping small businesses grow across seven rural persistent poverty counties in southern Missouri. The purpose of this project is to increase the capacity of the organization to meet the increased demand for business mentoring service by reestablishing their Mentor Network, adding a Mentor Training Coordinator, holding business startup workshops,

collaborating with resource partners, and designing and launching a series of Marketing Resilience Workshops

The **State of Nebraska** is allocating \$750,000 to engage in a Placemaking Project for COVID-19 recovery focused on revitalizing and supporting public spaces, including farmers' markets and community gardens, as well as providing additional quality of life improvements through advising on food and craft art production, mini-grants, and small business training. Examples include community gardens, youth nutrition and financial education workshops, traditional harvesting and foraging classes, and beekeeping classes.

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 June 30, 2024, SLFRF recipients budgeted more than \$8.4 billion in SLFRF funds for more than 1,600 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.

Dunbar, West Virginia is using \$500,000 to install a fiber-to-the-home network across the city, including four dark fiber lines with the installed bundle that will be owned by the city for exclusively public use. The city has established an all-volunteer collaborative of citizens who will focus on broad-based initiatives, including infrastructure enhancements for public safety and internet-inclusive strategies for special-needs populations.

The **State of Oklahoma** is using over \$7 million for broadband investments in southeastern Oklahoma. The region's challenging terrain, including a low population density and dense vegetation, presents obstacles to traditional broadband expansion. By using existing assets and streamlining resources, this project will minimize environmental and financial impact while delivering high-speed internet access to residents and businesses.

Pierce County, Washington is allocating over \$7 million for broadband expansion in the South Key Peninsula and Nisqually Broadband Incentive Districts. This incentive program will encourage the development of broadband service in areas of the county designated as Broadband Development Districts, where broadband internet access service is not currently available or is limited. The project is estimated to offer broadband internet access service to at least 3,213 homes.

Putnam County, West Virginia is utilizing nearly \$11 million for the Putnam County Fiber Project. This project will construct a fiberoptic broadband network designed to provide reliable, high-speed internet to all residents and business in Putnam County.

The **State of West Virginia** is obligating nearly \$70 million for the West Virginia State Broadband Initiative. The initiative comprises three award programs. The first program is the Line Extension Advancement and Development, which will award competitive grants to internet service providers to expand existing fiber and cable networks. The second program is the GigReady Initiative. Local governments in West Virginia have also chosen to allocate a significant portion of their own SLFRF funds to invest in local broadband expansion. The GigReady Initiative will provide matching state funds for local governments that develop projects to pool their broadband investments. The third program is Major Broadband Project Strategies, which will focus on large-scale multicounty projects that require additional resources.

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 \$5 billion in more than 2,900 projects to meet their water, wastewater, and stormwater goals.

The Colony, Texas is awarding nearly \$5 million to increase the treatment capacity at Stewart Creek Waste Water Treatment Plant from 4.5 million gallons per day to 6.3 million gallons per day. Facilities include an influent pump station with coarse screens, grit removal and fine screens, activated sludge aeration basins, an aeration blower facility, clarifiers with associated sludge and scum pumping, cloth media filters, UV disinfection, a new administration building, electrical building and power distribution, and all associated piping, utilities, paving, and sitework.

Elgin, Illinois is utilizing approximately \$4.5 million for their 2024 Lead Service Line Replacement Program, which will consist of replacement of residential and commercial water service lines that were constructed with lead-based material. The project also includes approximately 5,300 linear feet of water main replacement. The service line replacements will include disconnection of the old service line from the city's water distribution system and installation of a new copper service line running from the water main in the street or parkway to the private meter located inside of the resident's or business location, and providing water filters for residential use following construction.

The **State of Mississippi** is allotting over \$14.5 million for a stormwater project in Rankin County. The project includes bank stabilization and armoring in areas with erosive velocities, erosion mitigation, restoration of hydraulic capacity, removing vegetation and excess sediment from detention ponds, improving roadside ditches, restoration of open channels, drainage structure improvements, replacing degraded culverts, adding roadway pipes, replacing hydraulically inadequate drainage structures, installation of an upgraded conveyance system, replacement of

a stream crossing, floodplain restoration, stormwater detention basin improvements, and other activities.

The **State of Utah** is obligating nearly \$213 million for the Secondary Water Meter Grant Program. Utah conducted research and analysis showing that secondary water metering will yield material improvements in water conservation and piloted this program in local communities. This funding will be used to expand Utah's water efficiency initiative and stretches water supplies in several ways. First, by installing secondary meters, it will reduce outdoor water use through water use awareness. Second, the statewide "Rip your Strip" program encourages the conversion of grass park strips to water-wise park strips. Third, the program encourages institutions to convert large and underused turf areas to waterwise landscaping.

Utah County, Utah is using \$10 million for their North Utah County Regional Aquifer Storage and Recovery project. This project involves a regional plan for implementation of an aquifer storage and recovery project to help improve and increase the groundwater supply in Utah County. It will establish several aquifer recharge sites that will facilitate groundwater recharge and act to preserve and shore up the groundwater supply.

These opportunities are possible because the economy is in a stronger place today as a result of the American Rescue Plan. Looking forward, Treasury 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.