
State of Washington

Recovery Plan Performance Report

Coronavirus State Fiscal
Recovery Funds:
Fifth Annual Report

July 2025



Publication and contact information

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State of Washington Recovery Plan Performance Report

Executive summary

Washington state's comprehensive COVID-19 recovery strategy continues to address pandemic-related challenges and advance a dynamic public health system, sustainable economic growth, environmental stewardship, and equitable opportunities. Federal recovery funds have been instrumental in helping Washington confront overlapping challenges — from strained health systems and housing insecurity to economic volatility, infrastructure gaps, and the digital divide.

Our commitment to building a stronger and more equitable Washington is reflected in our targeted allocation of the federal Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Fund (CSFRF). Many CSFRF appropriations focused on reducing the disproportionate impacts of the pandemic on historically marginalized populations. These efforts include:

- **Public Health:** We expanded access to COVID-19 testing, vaccinations, and health care services for underserved communities, prioritizing equitable distribution of resources and support.
- **Economic Assistance:** Programs for cash assistance, grocery-store-accepted food benefits, food security grants to food banks, and targeted rental and utility aid provided financial support to those disproportionately affected by the economic impacts of the pandemic.
- **Support for Vulnerable Workers:** [Pandemic Paid Leave Assistance](#) and other unemployment benefits provided financial relief to low-income and migratory workers, helping them manage living expenses during periods of unemployment or reduced income.
- **Community Health Access:** Investments in community health centers and behavioral health services made necessary mental and physical health support available, at no cost or low cost, to uninsured and underinsured people.
- **Youth Educational Support:** Enhanced funding for the [Learning Assistance Program](#), increased mental health resources, and other educational supports helped reduce pandemic impacts on the educational gap for low-income students in grades K-12.
- **Small Business Assistance:** Small businesses that were particularly vulnerable due to limited cash reserves received essential grants, technical support, and credit repair services to mitigate financial hardship and transition to safe delivery models.

- **Housing Security:** Initiatives like the [Right-of-Way Transitions to Housing](#), hotel vouchers for the homeless, increased funding for rental assistance, and affordable long-term housing projects focused on providing stable housing for homeless and low-income families and individuals.
- **Broadband Expansion:** Expansion of affordable high-speed broadband to unserved and underserved communities helped to reduce the digital divide and connect rural and remote communities with online opportunities and resources.

Thanks to these targeted investments, Washington narrowed disparities that would have otherwise been exponentially widened by the health and economic impacts of the global pandemic. Yet these gains remain fragile. As the state contends with diminished revenues, persistent inflation, and shifting federal priorities, new pressures are mounting. Recent federal funding reductions and policy changes threaten to unravel hard-won progress, particularly for historically marginalized and under-resourced people, businesses, and communities.

For example, the federal government recently attempted to rescind obligated COVID-era funds from Washington state agencies and institutions, including the Health Care Authority (HCA), the Department of Health (DOH), and the University of Washington (UW). The UW was nationally recognized for its early leadership in COVID-19 testing and disease modeling that helped shape the public health response across the country. Meanwhile, state agencies delivered vital services, including vaccine distribution, mobile clinics for homebound residents, behavioral health expansion, and Medicaid innovation, to support low-income patients and safety-net providers.

The loss of obligated pandemic-related funds — which were intended to sustain long-term recovery — undermines the very systems that enabled Washington to respond swiftly, equitably, and effectively to public health demands and health care provider needs. Although a federal lawsuit has, for now, delayed the most immediate funding clawbacks, the long-term outcome remains uncertain. Without sustained and equitable federal investment, Washington’s recovery could stall or, worse, lose hard-won ground.

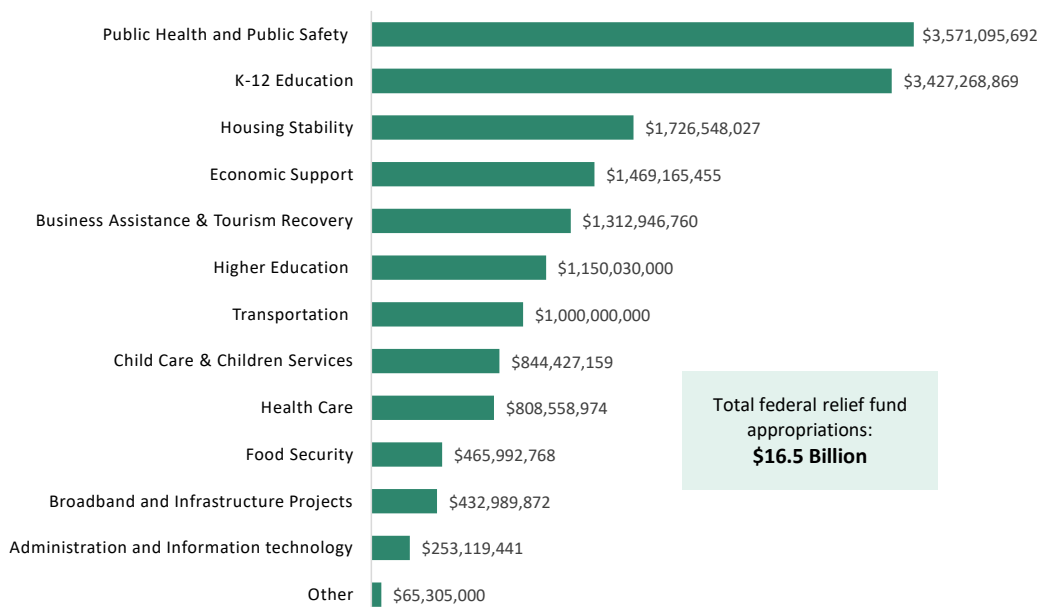
Overview of pandemic relief funds

Washington state distributed nearly \$16.5 billion in federal relief funds received in the first 1.5 years of the public health emergency. These funds came from a series of congressional relief packages, including:

- Coronavirus Preparedness and Response Supplemental Appropriations Act
- Families First Coronavirus Response Act
- Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES)
- American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA)

The figure below reflects Washington state's appropriation of these federal pandemic relief funds through June 2025.

Figure 1: Where Washington invested federal COVID-19 relief funds



The amounts in Figure 1 exclude federal pandemic relief funds allocated directly to non-state government entities (such as cities/counties) or non-entitlement units (local governments serving populations of less than 50,000).

Following the crisis phase of the pandemic, a new set of federal laws marked a shift toward long-term economic recovery and infrastructure modernization. Between late 2021 and mid-2022, Congress passed the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA), the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA), and the Creating Helpful Incentives to Produce Semiconductors (CHIPS) and Science Act. Together, these laws aimed to rebuild the economy by investing in public infrastructure, clean energy, domestic manufacturing, and workforce development, especially in economically distressed regions.

At their inception, the IIJA and IRA were estimated to bring more than **\$14 billion from competitive grants** to Washington state over the next decade.¹ These grants were expected to drive transformative changes across Washington, including:

- **Transportation network modernization:** Improving roads, bridges, tunnels, intersections, and public transit systems to make travel safer, more resilient, and better able to serve growing communities.
- **Water and sewer system upgrades:** Replacing outdated infrastructure to protect public health, reduce environmental risks, and expand services to support new housing and industry growth.
- **Local power grid increases:** Adding clean energy sources like hydropower, wind, and solar to expand local grids, support economic growth, and reduce vulnerability to international cyberattacks.
- **Universal broadband:** Enabling equitable access to online education, healthcare, and job opportunities by expanding services and increasing speeds that will attract new employers in struggling communities across the state.
- **Modern workforce development:** Preparing workers for 21st-century careers in advanced technology, infrastructure, clean energy, and other fast-growing fields such as aerospace.
- **Domestic production increases:** Reducing reliance on foreign suppliers and strengthening national security by expanding advanced manufacturing in Washington, including production of chips and semiconductors for cargo, flight, and transportation systems.
- **Support for transitions to electric vehicles:** Building a statewide charging network to provide cleaner transportation options and help communities of all sizes keep pace with the industry-wide shift toward electrification.
- **Disaster preparedness and public safety:** Reducing risks from floods, wildfires, and extreme weather by reinforcing levees, improving evacuation routes, undergrounding power lines, and creating wildfire safe zones through controlled burns and vegetation management.

These investments were part of Washington's broader strategy for much-needed economic revitalization, particularly in areas that have experienced decades of economic decline. Many industries

¹ <https://governor.wa.gov/2023/WAFederalFundingRoadmapProjectFinalReport.pdf>

that once anchored Washington’s economy, such as logging, coal mining, milling, metal fabrication, ship construction, and cargo operations, have slowed, disappeared, or become automated. As a result, many communities across the state have faced outsized challenges rebounding from the pandemic.

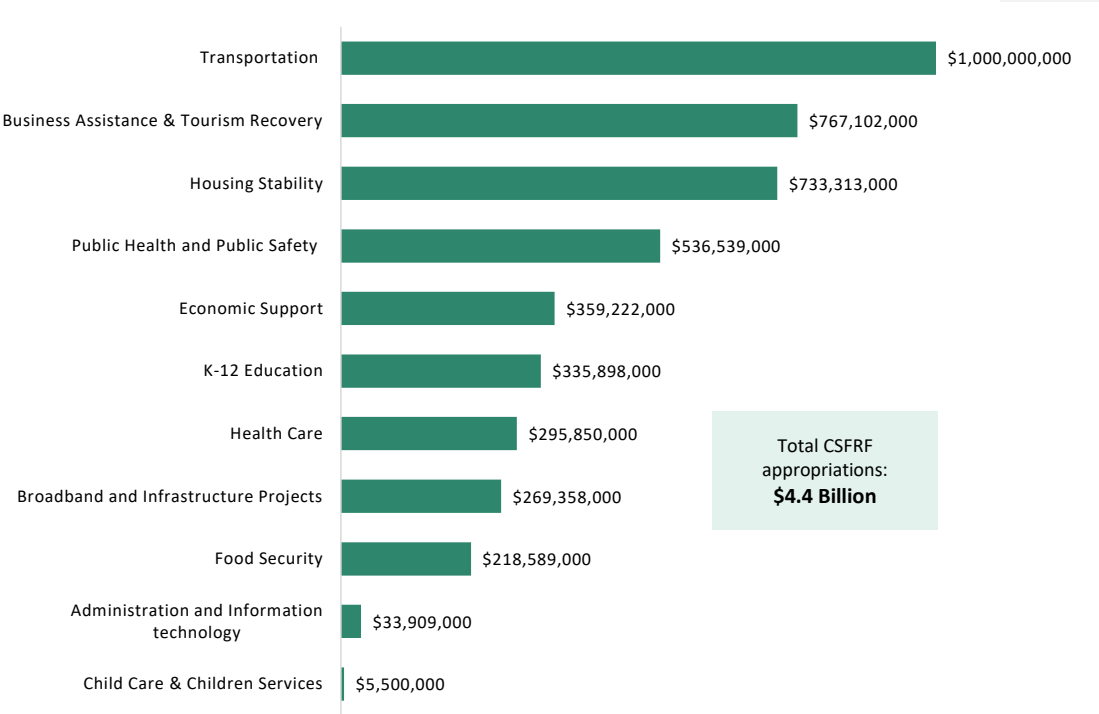
This disproportionate impact has been particularly severe in rural counties and coastal regions, where communities have lost key industries, leading to higher unemployment rates and reduced local tax revenue. Many lack the resources needed to repair aging roads, upgrade outdated drinking water and sewer systems, expand reliable internet access, and strengthen local energy grids — all of which are necessary to attract businesses in our modern economy.

The IIJA and IRA played a central role in Washington’s long-term strategy to expand opportunity and support communities that have few pathways to stable employment. However, just as federal pandemic relief funds face clawbacks, a second wave of cuts to long-term economic recovery programs now also jeopardizes future progress. Signed into law on July 4, 2025, [H.R. 1](#) includes sweeping reductions to IIJA and IRA programs. It rolls back the very investments that were meant to rebuild economic resilience, expand opportunity, and fuel the industries of the future. If left unaddressed, these cuts risk setting back the communities that bore the brunt of the pandemic and have had the steepest road to recovery.

Overview of Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Funds

The American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 authorized the U.S. Treasury to award \$4.4 billion CSFRF to Washington. The Washington State Legislature appropriated the full award over a five-year period. Figure 2 summarizes these appropriations.

Figure 2: 2021-2025 Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Fund Appropriations



Past [Recovery and Performance Reports](#) provide detailed information on prior CSFRF appropriations, project descriptions, and project outcomes.

What this report is about

This is the fifth in a series of annual reports tracking Washington’s use of its \$4.4 billion Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Fund award under the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021. Past [Recovery and Performance Reports](#) have detailed prior appropriations, project descriptions, and performance outcomes.

This year’s report focuses on how Washington met the federal obligation deadline of December 31, 2024. “Obligation” refers to entering into legally binding agreements, such as contracts or subawards, that commit funds to specific purposes. These agreements ensure the funds are fully committed in time to be spent by the final expenditure deadline of December 31, 2026.

This report outlines the legislative and administrative actions Washington took to meet the obligation deadline and to redirect underspend to eligible uses. It also highlights how CSFRF investments continue to reach individuals and communities disproportionately affected by COVID-19 and by pre-existing barriers to services and economic opportunities. Organized by agency and project, the report includes a full inventory of CSFRF obligations and expenditures through June 2025, along with performance goals and outcomes where required.

How Washington met the obligation deadline

States were required to obligate all CSFRF funds by December 31, 2024. This [obligation deadline](#) ensured that federal funds were committed to eligible purposes in time to be spent by December 31, 2026. Funds not obligated by the deadline risked being returned to the federal government.

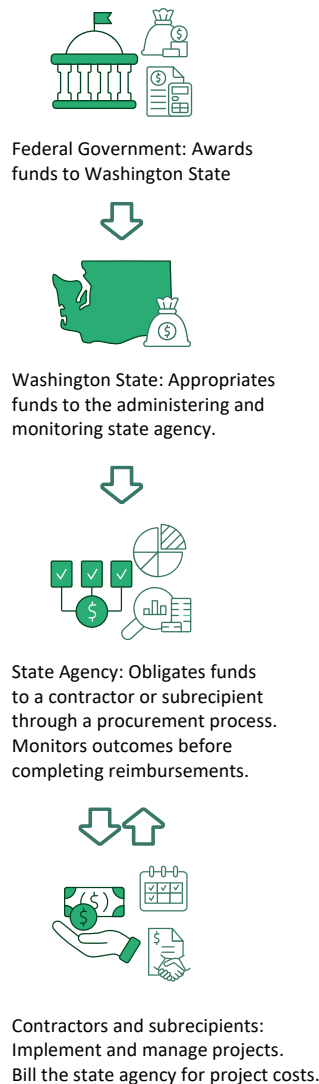
While some state agencies directly deliver pandemic relief services, such as financial aid, food benefits, or unemployment compensation, many CSFRF projects rely on external partners that operate preexisting systems and have the experience, infrastructure, and technical capacity to carry out the project efficiently.

In these cases, the state enters into formal contracts or subawards with local governments, public utilities, nonprofit service providers, or other organizations. Figure 3 illustrates how federal funds are obligated through these agreements. Because these entities operate independently, the state does not fully control the procurement and project timelines.

The contracting process involves multiple phases, including planning, feasibility analysis, proposal development, competitive bidding, evaluation, and final execution. Each step requires detailed documentation, adherence to procurement rules, and coordination among agencies, vendors, and legal reviewers. In some cases, the state does not receive successful bids during the first round of solicitation, causing unanticipated delays. As a result, funds dependent on contracts and subawards were at higher risk of missing the December 2024 obligation deadline and reverting to the federal government.

To ensure our state could maximize the impacts of the award, the obligation deadline became the primary focus for CSFRF changes made since the last performance report.

Figure 3: How Washington obligates federal funds through contracts and subawards



In coordination with the Office of Financial Management (OFM), the state Legislature identified CSFRF projects that were unlikely to meet the obligation deadline due to procurement challenges. Together, the two branches also identified project underspending and reallocated those funds to other eligible projects in time to meet the federal deadline.

To ensure flexibility in the months leading up to the obligation deadline, the Legislature authorized OFM to reallocate unspent CSFRF funds to state agencies for eligible uses. Because the Legislature would not reconvene until 2025, this authority allowed OFM to legally redirect CSFRF funds before the December 31, 2024 deadline. This authority was granted through the following budget proviso, as enacted in [Chapter 376, Laws of 2024](#):

“The entire coronavirus state fiscal recovery fund—federal appropriation is provided solely to the office of financial management for allocation to state agencies for costs eligible to be paid from the coronavirus state fiscal recovery fund, and where funding is provided elsewhere in this act or the capital omnibus appropriations act for those costs using a funding source other than the coronavirus state fiscal recovery fund.

For any agency receiving an allocation under this section, the office must place an equal amount of the agency's state or other source appropriation authority in unallotted reserve status, and those amounts may not be expended.

In determining the use of amounts appropriated in this section, the office of financial management shall prioritize the preservation of state general fund moneys.

The office must report on the use of the amounts appropriated in this section to the fiscal committees of the legislature when all coronavirus state fiscal recovery fund moneys are expended or by June 30, 2025, whichever is earlier.”

OFM conferred with the Legislature in December 2024 before completing the CSFRF reallocation process and submitting the final obligation report to the U.S. Treasury. The enacted 2025 state operating budget reflected those allocations, ensuring that appropriations were consistent with the federal submission. This forward-thinking strategy ensured the timely obligation of all available CSFRF funds, and it mitigated the risk of returning funds to the federal government.

Approach to CSFRF reallocations

Washington used a three-pronged approach to adjust CSFRF allocations appropriated in earlier budgets and to meet the 2024 obligation deadline. This approach:

- **Replaced at-risk funds:** For projects with procurement delays or pending an audit review, CSFRF funds were replaced with state dollars or bonds. This freed up federal funds for reallocation to projects that were ready to obligate and had clear federal eligibility guidelines with limited audit complexities.
- **Accelerated delayed contracts:** Projects facing delays with contract execution were prioritized and state agencies were given additional procurement support, including technical assistance from the Legal & Contract Services Division at OFM.
- **Reallocated underspend:** Remaining funds from completed or under-budget projects were reallocated to new or existing efforts administered directly by state agencies, eliminating the need for contracts or subawards and allowing for faster obligation.

These efforts prevented Washington from reverting **\$336,575,000 in CSFRF** (approximately 7.7% of the total award) to the federal government in 2025. By identifying at-risk projects, reallocating funds, and accelerating procurements, the state preserved critical federal resources to continue supporting COVID-19 recovery and addressing long-term impacts.

New and additional CSFRF investments

The most effective way to meet the 2024 obligation deadline was to remove the need for a contract or subaward entirely. Utilizing CSFRF to administer established government services allowed state agencies to deliver services directly, avoiding third-party procurement processes and minimizing audit complexity.

Under federal rules ([31 CFR Part 35](#)), states that experienced significant revenue loss during the pandemic were allowed to use CSFRF funds for government services. Washington's certified revenue loss calculation, submitted to the U.S. Treasury in 2021, showed a loss of **\$2.18 billion**, making our state eligible to use a portion of CSFRF as revenue replacement for established government services.

This allowed Washington to reallocate CSFRF to high priority administrative functions. These functions support program delivery to populations disproportionately impacted by the pandemic and facing long-standing barriers to opportunity. To ensure timely obligation, approximately \$336.6 million in reallocated CSFRF was directed to the two projects described below.

Supporting humanistic reforms in state correctional institutions

Washington reallocated **\$329 million CSFRF** to support operations at state correctional institutions and community facilities. Not only did this ensure compliance with the 2024 obligation deadline, but it also allowed the Legislature to redirect state funds toward more human-centered system reforms and public safety improvements shaped by lessons learned during the pandemic.

The COVID-19 crisis magnified long-standing challenges within Washington's correctional system — while also revealing opportunities to transform correctional culture. Shared trauma led to shared resilience among incarcerated individuals and staff.

Tragically, between March 2020 and May 2023, the Department of Corrections (DOC) reported more than 15,000 confirmed COVID-19 cases and 25 deaths across its facilities, including 17 incarcerated individuals and eight staff. Yet amid the disruption and isolation, DOC recorded a decline in suicide rates, an unexpected trend given that such conditions typically elevate suicide risk in correctional settings.

Immediately after the public-health emergency began, daily routines were upended, spaces were reconfigured, and visits were paused. A collective effort quickly became critical to preventing the spread of COVID-19. From testing and isolation protocols to cleaning and care, staff and incarcerated individuals took part in ongoing prevention efforts that fostered mutual accountability. Coordination between both groups marked a notable shift in institutional norms. It unveiled the potential for safer, trust-based, and more respectful approaches in correctional environments — approaches that could outlast the crisis and improve safety, morale, and outcomes for everyone.

This period left a lasting imprint on correctional culture and reinforced the need for evidence-based system reform rooted in transparency, trust, and shared responsibility to reduce the rapid-return recidivism cycle and improve outcomes for both incarcerated individuals and staff. Efforts currently underway include:

- Fostering inclusive decision-making and positive relationships between incarcerated individuals and staff
- Reducing the use of solitary confinement
- Improving safety initiatives for both incarcerated individuals and staff
- Enhancing community healthcare discharge planning services
- Expanding access to opioid treatment medications
- Addressing the mental and physical health needs of both incarcerated individuals and staff
- Expanding reentry services that improve recidivism outcomes
- Advancing gender-affirming policies and practices
- Supporting implementation of the [2024 Tribal Warrants Act](#)
- Increasing access to sex offense treatment and monitoring services

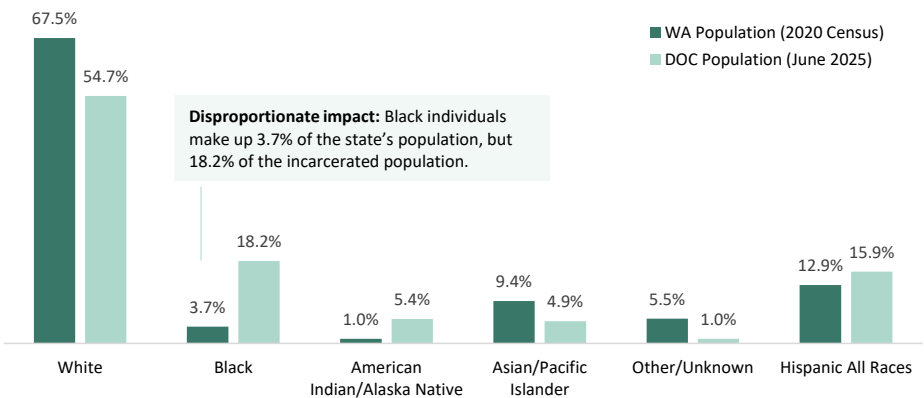
- Reducing strip searches by using body scanners
- Completing corrective action plans and audit responses tied to unexpected fatality reviews
- Phasing in 45 corrections officers to support community supervision for individuals convicted of violent crimes
- Delivering dental treatment to incarcerated forestry workers in correctional camps.

How these funds continue promoting equity

Funding the operational costs of state correctional institutions and community facilities with CSFRF enabled the Legislature to reinvest state funds into system reforms that significantly benefit historically disadvantaged populations.

People in the correctional system are more likely to live with unmanaged chronic illnesses, experience serious behavioral health challenges, and face systemic barriers to both health and dental care — before, during, and after incarceration. Incarcerated individuals and those with community supervision sentences predominantly come from low-income and minority communities. Figure 4 highlights the disproportionate incarceration rates for people of color in our state. For instance, while Black individuals make up only 3.7% of the statewide population, they represent 18.2% of the incarcerated population.

Figure 4: Washington 2020 census information compared to the Department of Corrections June 2025 incarcerated population by race



Supporting post-pandemic infrastructure in psychiatric hospitals

The state operates three inpatient psychiatric hospitals accredited by [The Joint Commission](#) (TJC), an independent nonprofit that sets national standards for health care quality and safety. TJC conducts unannounced on-site reviews every 18–39 months to ensure adherence to care and safety standards. Washington’s state-operated psychiatric hospitals include:

- **Child Study and Treatment Center** – a 70-bed campus serving children and youth ages 5–17 with complex psychological and safety needs.
- **Eastern State Hospital (ESH)** – a 367-bed adult inpatient psychiatric hospital.
- **Western State Hospital (WSH)** – an 800-bed adult psychiatric hospital with more than 2,500 staff.

Both ESH and WSH provide treatment for adults with serious mental illness referred by behavioral health organizations, civil court orders, or the criminal justice system.

Like correctional facilities and nursing homes, inpatient psychiatric hospitals faced heightened risks during the COVID-19 pandemic due to close quarters, shared heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) systems, and high foot traffic from staff and visitors. Additionally, psychiatric hospitals faced challenges unique to their patient populations. Many psychiatric patients experience cognitive or behavioral health conditions that make it difficult to self-report symptoms or consistently follow prevention guidance, such as mask-wearing, handwashing, and physical distancing. In response, the state focused on environmental management through capital upgrades, increased staff-to-patient ratios, additional nursing stations, and adapted infection control protocols to safeguard therapeutic care and safely meet patients’ day-to-day residential needs.

In its most recent survey, TJC identified infrastructure and staffing improvements needed at ESH to build upon changes initiated during the pandemic. In 2024, Washington reallocated **\$7.58 million CSFRF** to support psychiatric hospital operations and facility needs. This investment ensured compliance with the federal CSFRF obligation deadline, and it allowed our Legislature to redirect state funds to enhance infrastructure, staffing, and infection-control strategies as ESH prepares to open eight additional forensic beds this summer.

How these funds continue promoting equity

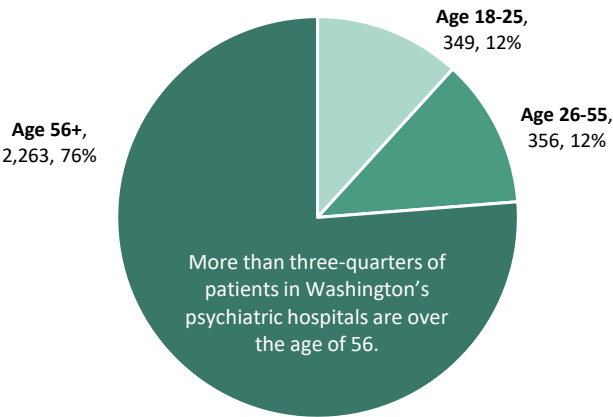
Individuals with serious mental illness face disproportionately higher rates of physical illness and premature mortality compared to the general population. The American Heart Association reports that individuals diagnosed with bipolar disorder, schizophrenia, or schizoaffective disorder have more than

double the rate of cardiovascular disease, 25% compared to 11%, and are more likely to experience chronic conditions such as hypertension and diabetes.²

Compounding this disparity is the fact that many psychiatric inpatients are older adults. Figure 5 shows that more than three-quarters of patients in Washington’s psychiatric hospitals are over the age of 56. Advanced age further increases the risk of poor outcomes from both chronic disease and infectious illness.

Together, the overlapping vulnerabilities of serious mental illness, chronic physical illness, and advanced age make this population especially dependent on stable, well-equipped, and well-staffed therapeutic residential care. By improving upgrades made during the pandemic and expanding access to psychiatric hospital beds, the state continues to prioritize health equity for individuals facing persistent barriers to wellness and recovery.

Figure 5: 2024 adult psychiatric hospital patient population by age



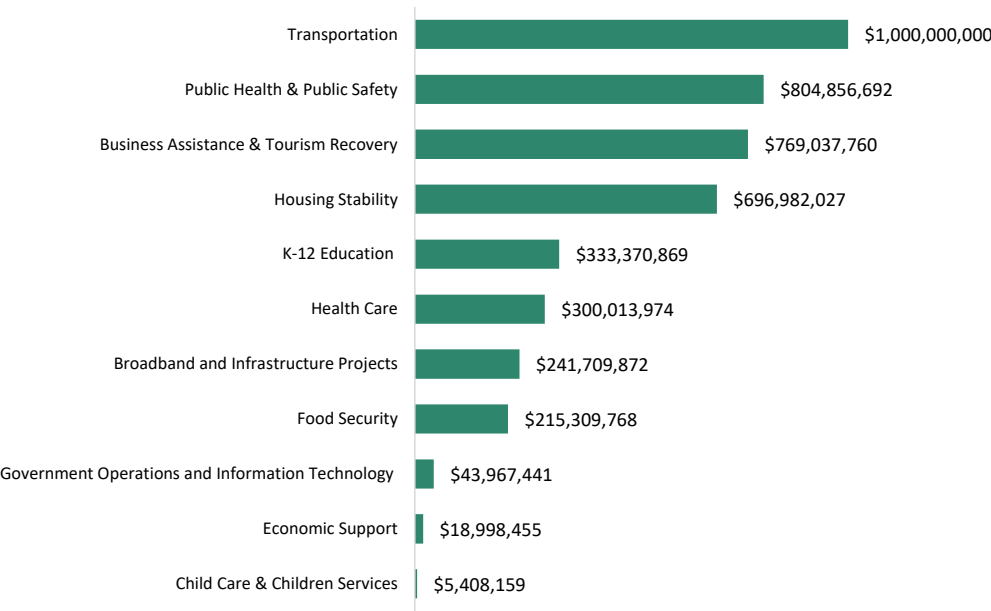
² <https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2022/03/220309090709.htm>

Overview of 2025 changes

As described above, we changed CSFRF appropriations in the 2025 legislative session to mirror the allocations made by OFM.

Our state’s total CSFRF award from the U.S. Treasury is \$4.4 billion. The state has obligated the full award. Figure 6 shows the current CSFRF obligation by category.

Figure 6: Current Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Fund appropriations



CSFRF inventory and spending

As of June 2025, the state has spent 94% of the award totaling **\$4,185,575,377 CSFRF**. The [chart table](#) below provides the federal expenditure category, name of the managing state agency, total appropriations, total expenditures, and amount spent between July 2024 and June 2025 for each CSFRF project.

Project spending through June 2025

Table 1: Public health

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ID	Federal expenditure category	Project title, authored by state	State agency direct appropriation	Total obligated CSFRF funds	Cumulative expenditures through June 31, 2023	Amount reported since last recovery plan July 2024 – June 2025
1.1	COVID-19 vaccinations	Continue COVID-19 vaccinations	Department of Health	\$60,613,155	\$60,613,155	\$25,780,821
1.3	COVID-19 contact tracing	Contain the spread of COVID-19	Department of Health	\$54,049,750	\$54,049,750	N/A
1.4	Prevention in congregate settings	Corrections: COVID-19 response	Department of Corrections	\$64,482,000	\$64,482,000	\$4,409,425
1.4	Prevention in congregate settings	Corrections: HVAC replacement	Department of Corrections	\$4,646,000	\$4,646,000	\$2,246,837
1.4	Prevention in congregate settings	Transitional Care Center HVAC	Department of Social and Health Services	\$2,335,000	\$2,335,000	\$2,246,837
1.4	Prevention in congregate settings	Specialized Nurse Prevention Coordinator	Department of Social and Health Services	\$2,133,200	\$2,133,200	N/A
1.4	Prevention in congregate settings	Psychiatric isolation and quarantine wards	Department of Social and Health Services	\$3,214,065	\$3,214,065	N/A
1.4	Prevention in congregate settings	Psychiatric hospital screening stations	Department of Social and Health Services	\$613,735	\$613,735	N/A
1.6	Medical expenses	UW Medical Center revenue replacement	University of Washington	\$105,000,000	\$105,000,000	\$20,000,000
1.6	Medical expenses	Uninsured and underinsured care	Health Care Authority	\$34,154,403	\$34,154,403	N/A

ID	Federal expenditure category	Project title, authored by state	State agency direct appropriation	Total obligated CSFRF funds	Cumulative expenditures through June 31, 2023	Amount reported since last recovery plan July 2024 – June 2025
1.6	Medical expenses	Stabilizing Community Health Centers	Health Care Authority	\$24,285,249	\$24,285,249	N/A
1.7	Other COVID-19 public health expenses	Public health data	Department of Health	\$11,771,521	\$11,771,521	\$11,771,521
1.8	COVID-19 assistance to non-profits	Nonprofit information technology grant	Department of Commerce	\$78,520	\$78,520	N/A
1.10	COVID-19 aid to impacted industries	Arts safety and testing	Department of Commerce	\$4,984,145	\$4,981,893	N/A
1.14	Other public health services	Statewide medical logistics center	Department of Health	\$1,912,028	\$1,912,028	\$1,912,028
1.14	Other public health services	Science labs HVAC upgrade	The Evergreen State College	\$3,838,672	\$3,830,856	\$2,472,735
1.14	Other public health services	HVAC upgrades at DOH	Department of Health	\$1,689,997	\$1,689,997	\$1,533,141
1.14	Other public health services	Opioids healthcare provider assistance	Workforce and Education Coordinating Board	\$242,704	\$242,704	\$242,704
1.14	Other public health services	Behavioral health provider relief funds	Health Care Authority	\$130,984,352	\$130,984,352	\$144,363

Table 2: Negative economic impacts

ID	Federal expenditure category	Project title, authored by state	State agency direct appropriation	Total obligated CSFRF funds	Cumulative expenditures through June 31, 2023	Amount reported since last recovery plan July 2024 – June 2025
2.1	Household assistance: Food programs	State Food Assistance Program	Department of Social and Health Services	\$21,269,000	\$21,269,000	N/A
2.1	Household assistance: Food programs	Farm-to-School program	Department of Agriculture	\$8,644,181	\$1,098,348	N/A

ID	Federal expenditure category	Project title, authored by state	State agency direct appropriation	Total obligated CSFRF funds	Cumulative expenditures through June 31, 2023	Amount reported since last recovery plan July 2024 – June 2025
2.1	Household assistance: Food programs	Emergency Food Assistance program	Department of Agriculture	\$64,525,000	\$64,393,882	\$28,570,393
2.1	Household assistance: Food programs	Farmers to Families food boxes	Department of Agriculture	\$103,045,000	\$101,362,292	\$13,151,731
2.2	Household assistance: Rent, mortgage, and utilities aid	Rental assistance	Department of Commerce	\$377,017,529	\$377,017,529	\$41,897,277
2.2	Household assistance: Rent, mortgage, and utilities aid	Utility arrearages	Department of Commerce	\$98,594,011	\$98,594,011	N/A
2.5	Unemployment benefits or cash assistance to unemployed workers	Pandemic Paid Leave Assistance	Employment Security Department	\$18,998,455	\$18,998,455	N/A
2.13	Healthy childhood environments: Other	Improving healthy childhood environments	Department of Children, Youth and Families	\$5,408,159	\$5,250,654	\$157,505
2.16	Long-term housing security: Services for unhoused persons	Right-of-way transitions to housing	Department of Commerce	\$34,221,583	\$34,221,583	\$8,927,251
2.17	Housing support: Housing vouchers and relocation assistance for disproportionately impacted communities	Housing and Essential Needs program	Department of Commerce	\$2,514,596	\$2,514,596	N/A
2.18	Housing support: Other housing assistance	Increase supply of affordable housing (Housing Trust Fund)	Department of Commerce	\$73,606,000	\$62,830,723	N/A
2.18	Housing support: Other housing assistance	Rapid capital housing acquisition grants	Department of Commerce	\$37,597,000	\$33,985,927	\$20,811,579
2.28	Contributions to UI trust funds	Unemployment Insurance Relief Account	Employment Security Department	\$499,969,715	\$499,969,715	N/A
2.29	Loans or grants to mitigate financial hardship	Small business assistance	Department of Commerce	\$76,122,313	\$76,122,313	\$1,707,391

ID	Federal expenditure category	Project title, authored by state	State agency direct appropriation	Total obligated CSFRF funds	Cumulative expenditures through June 31, 2023	Amount reported since last recovery plan July 2024 – June 2025
2.30	Technical assistance, counseling, or business planning	Small Business Resiliency Network and Credit Repair Pilot	Department of Commerce	\$15,000,000	\$14,130,667	\$13,028,823
2.34	Assistance to impacted nonprofit organizations	Communities of Concern Commission	Department of Commerce	\$300,000	\$158,230	\$158,230
2.35	Aid to tourism, travel, or hospitality	Clallam County Ferry project	Department of Commerce	\$4,997,536	\$4,997,536	N/A
2.35	Aid to tourism, travel, or hospitality	Statewide tourism recovery	Department of Commerce	\$99,417,271	\$99,417,271	\$2,426,941
2.36	Aid to other impacted industries	Food supply chain, food infrastructure and market access	Department of Agriculture	\$17,826,587	\$17,686,490	\$7,725,433
2.36	Aid to other impacted industries	Art and Science industry grants	Department of Commerce	\$45,271,478	\$45,271,478	\$44,567,154
2.36	Aid to other impacted industries	Automotive museum assistance	Department of Commerce	\$388,516	\$194,516	\$194,516
2.36	Aid to other impacted industries	Convention center COVID support	Department of Commerce	\$19,976,586	\$19,976,586	\$19,976,586
2.36	Aid to other impacted industries	Assistance to convention center dependent businesses	Department of Commerce	\$4,693,345	\$4,693,345	\$194,000
2.37	Economic impact assistance: Other	Equitable Recovery and Reconciliation Alliance*	Department of Commerce	\$750,000	N/A	N/A

Table 3: Public safety, public health, and human services staff

ID	Federal expenditure category	Project title, authored by state	State agency direct appropriation	Total obligated CSFRF funds	Cumulative expenditures through June 31, 2023	Amount reported since last recovery plan July 2024 – June 2025
3.1	Public sector workforce: Payroll and benefits for public health, public safety, or human services	Corrections: Community supervision staff	Department of Corrections	\$6,817,000	\$6,817,000	\$6,817,000

Table 4: Premium pay

ID	Federal expenditure category	Project title, authored by state	State agency direct appropriation	Total obligated CSFRF funds	Cumulative expenditures through June 31, 2023	Amount reported since last recovery plan July 2024 – June 2025
4.2	Private Sector: Grants to other employers	Homeless service provider stipends	Department of Commerce	\$46,003,489	\$46,003,489	\$973,212

Table 5: Infrastructure

ID	Federal expenditure category	Project title, authored by state	State agency direct appropriation	Total obligated CSFRF funds	Cumulative expenditures through June 31, 2023	Amount reported since last recovery plan July 2024 – June 2025
5.1	Clean water: Centralized wastewater treatment	Crusher Canyon sewer line	Department of Commerce	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$30,000
5.1	Clean water: Centralized wastewater treatment	Packwood sewer system	Department of Commerce	\$1,615,388	\$1,608,388	\$1,608,388
5.1	Clean water: Centralized wastewater treatment	Vader wastewater treatment plant improvements	Department of Commerce	\$1,826,530	\$1,826,530	\$889,958
5.1	Clean water: Centralized wastewater treatment	Fall City waste management system	Department of Commerce	\$7,503,494	\$4,615,982	\$4,615,982
5.2	Clean water: Centralized wastewater collection and conveyance	Leach Creek interceptor extension	Department of Commerce	\$2,067,500	\$1,316,491	\$1,316,491
5.2	Clean water: Centralized wastewater collection and conveyance	Chelan – Anderson Road project design	Department of Commerce	\$252,960	\$88,979	\$88,979
5.2	Clean water: Centralized wastewater collection and conveyance	Battle Ground – Pump station and force main	Department of Commerce	\$2,017,500	\$1,087,364	\$1,087,364

ID	Federal expenditure category	Project title, authored by state	State agency direct appropriation	Total obligated CSFRF funds	Cumulative expenditures through June 31, 2023	Amount reported since last recovery plan July 2024 – June 2025
5.2	Clean water: Centralized wastewater collection and conveyance	Port Hadlock wastewater facility	Department of Commerce	\$20,143,500	\$16,212,156	\$16,212,156
5.3	Clean water: Other sewer infrastructure	Shelton reclaimed water project	Department of Commerce	\$2,050,000	\$217,884	\$167,362
5.6	Clean water: Stormwater	Louis Thompson Road tightline	Department of Commerce	\$2,967,500	\$831,719	\$831,719
5.6	Clean water: Stormwater	Fry Creek pump station	Department of Commerce	\$8,975,000	\$8,975,000	N/A
5.8	Clean water: Water conservation	Cheney Purple Pipe project	Department of Commerce	\$11,035,000	\$10,929,959	\$10,186,610
5.8	Clean water: Water conservation	Othello water conservation system	Department of Commerce	\$505,000	N/A	N/A
5.8	Clean water: Water conservation	Boat Haven stormwater improvement	Department of Commerce	\$2,017,500	\$941,651	\$941,651
5.9	Clean water: Nonpoint source	City of Ilwaco – Drinking water source protection	Department of Commerce	\$721,000	\$721,000	\$21,630
5.9	Clean water: Nonpoint source	Lake management plan	Department of Commerce	\$155,000	\$171,000	\$4,650
5.10	Drinking Water: Treatment	Water treatment at City of Dupont	Department of Commerce	\$5,917,000	\$5,902,352	\$5,902,352
5.11	Drinking water: Transmission and distribution	City of Fircrest water meter replacement	Department of Commerce	\$171,000	\$171,000	\$21,717
5.11	Drinking water: Transmission and distribution	Index – phased water line replacement	Department of Commerce	\$1,331,000	\$1,094,287	\$1,094,287
5.13	Drinking water: Source	Airway Heights water resources replacement	Department of Commerce	\$14,917,500	\$10,665,000	\$10,665,000
5.13	Drinking Water: Storage	Skamania County PUD water tank replacement	Department of Commerce	\$1,041,000	N/A	N/A
5.14	Drinking Water: Storage	Shelton: Well One water main	Department of Commerce	\$2,050,000	\$2,028,125	\$1,844,887

ID	Federal expenditure category	Project title, authored by state	State agency direct appropriation	Total obligated CSFRF funds	Cumulative expenditures through June 31, 2023	Amount reported since last recovery plan July 2024 – June 2025
5.15	Drinking water: Other water infrastructure	Port of Mattawa water infrastructure	Department of Commerce	\$606,000	N/A	N/A
5.15	Drinking water: Other water infrastructure	Skamania County well installation	Department of Commerce	\$52,000	\$51,000	\$51,000
5.15	Drinking water: Other water infrastructure	Replace culverts	Department of Transportation	\$400,000,000	\$307,910,169	\$262,921,351
5.18	Water and Sewer: Other	Grants for affordable housing development utility connections	Department of Commerce	\$27,000,000	\$52,185,941	\$50,881,258
5.17	Broadband: Other projects	Competitive broadband grants	Department of Commerce	\$150,771,000	\$1,304,683	\$1,129,438

Table 6: Revenue replacement

ID	Federal expenditure category	Project title, authored by state	State agency direct appropriation	Total obligated CSFRF funds	Cumulative expenditures through June 31, 2023	Amount reported since last recovery plan July 2024 – June 2025
6.1	Provision of government services	Transportation revenue replacement	Department of Transportation	\$600,000,000	\$600,000,000	N/A
6.1	Provision of government services	Basic education enrollment stabilization and Learning Assistance Program	Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction	\$332,036,582	\$332,036,582	\$332,036,582
6.1	Provision of government services	Homeless service provider workforce study	Department of Commerce	\$427,819	\$427,819	\$52,675
6.1	Provision of government services	Horse Racing Commission revenue replacement	Special Appropriations to the Governor	\$1,150,000	\$1,150,000	\$1,150,000
6.1	Provision of government services	Non-public schools providing elementary and secondary education	Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction	\$1,334,287	\$1,334,287	\$1,334,287

ID	Federal expenditure category	Project title, authored by state	State agency direct appropriation	Total obligated CSFRF funds	Cumulative expenditures through June 31, 2023	Amount reported since last recovery plan July 2024 – June 2025
6.1	Provision of government services	Correctional facilities operations**	Department of Corrections	\$591,300,000	\$591,300,000	\$591,300,000
6.1	Provision of government services	State psychiatric hospitals*	Department of Social and Health Services	\$7,575,210	N/A	N/A
6.1	Provision of government services	Economic development tourism marketing grants	Department of Commerce	\$1,000,000	\$624,573	\$624,573

Table 7: Administrative and other

ID	Federal expenditure category	Project title, authored by state	State agency direct appropriation	Total obligated CSFRF funds	Cumulative expenditures through June 31, 2023	Amount reported since last recovery plan July 2024 – June 2025
7.1	Administrative expenses	TVW equipment reimbursement	Office of the Secretary of State	\$405,000	\$405,000	N/A
7.1	Administrative expenses	Unemployment Insurance workload and security	Employment Security Department	\$29,995,759	\$29,995,759	\$19,413,828
7.1	Administrative expenses	Administrative and other	Office of Financial Management	\$1,716,641	\$1,716,641	\$637,251

Updates for this Reporting cycle:

*New project

**Increased funding

Our total expenditures may exceed the obligated amount because these values do not reflect our final accounting reconciliation process. For the same reason, they may not reflect the full amount spent in SYF 2025.

Performance outcomes: Who the funding helps

Providing demographic information such as race, ethnicity, gender, and age is voluntary under state law ([RCW 49.60.400](#)), which prohibits the state from discriminating or granting preferential treatment based on these characteristics for public contracting.

However, when the state and its contractors request this voluntary information, they often receive low response rates, particularly regarding racial and gender diversity. For instance, 46.5% of households that received eviction prevention services in 2022 declined to provide their race/ethnicity. Additionally, some CSFRF projects may avoid requesting demographic data if it has created an access barrier in the past.

With lives on the line, many CSFRF projects delivered rapid emergency services through numerous contractors and subrecipients, and in many cases, specific federal performance requirements were not available at that time of deployment. To improve outcome reporting, state agencies are refining contracts, developing technology, and using new data analytics.

Due to these challenges, not all CSFRF projects have comprehensive demographic information or detailed data from service providers. However, most CSFRF programs target disproportionately impacted populations and communities, either through low-income eligibility thresholds or by focusing on areas with high unemployment or poverty rates.

Below is the available performance information on how CSFRF funds have helped people and businesses. Several projects have been obligated but are still receiving reimbursement requests. The outcome data for those projects will be finalized by the award close-out date, sometime after the December 31, 2026 expenditure deadline.

Due to the voluntary nature of some demographic data collection, many project statistics below may not total 100%.

Pandemic paid leave assistance

Negative economic impacts

Category 2.6: Unemployment benefits or cash to unemployed workers

Provides increased support to workers who must stop work because they have contracted or been exposed to COVID-19, or they are caring for a family member with the virus.

The state approved **3,267** claims. We found the following characteristics:

- 2,601 unique claimants
- 1,771 claimants with COVID-19

- 20% recipients with more than one claim
- 1,496 supporting family members with COVID-19
- Average of 8.2 weeks of benefits
- \$6,657 average per recipient
- 65% female
- 34% male
- 1% non-binary
- 56% white
- 41% non-white
- 37% ages 30-37
- 27% ages 18-29
- 20% age 50+
- 15% ages 40-49

State Food Assistance Program

Negative economic impacts

Category 2.1: Household food programs

Provides parity with federal food assistance programs for immigrants receiving monthly state-funded food benefits. We found the following characteristics for July 2021 – February 2023:

- 5,773 total households served in SFY 2021
- 8,131 total households served in SFY 2022
- 14,415 total households served in SFY 2023
- 4,731 average monthly households served
- 18,699 total applications processed
- 2,014 total applications denied
- 15% denials were found ineligible (over income or no qualifying immigrant status)
- 46% denials from failure to complete the application process

Food relief programs provided by the Washington State Department of Agriculture

Negative economic impacts

2.1: Household food programs

Provides support to food relief organizations for increased operational costs and increased demand, and to decrease access barriers. Of the **558** beneficiaries, the following characteristics apply:

- 71% to direct food providers (food banks, shelters, and meal delivery services)
- 29% to small farms, ranches, and fisheries
- 248 total emergency food organizations
- \$41,789 average grant for emergency food organizations
- 148 Farmers to Families food box organizations
- \$50,000 - \$9,000,000 grant range for Farmers to Families food box organizations
- 8% new vendors recruited

- 3.7 million households served
- 35% annual increase in households served by emergency food programs (2019 compared to 2022)

These totals may include duplications because some food relief organizations were eligible for more than one type of grant or service.

Food supply chain, infrastructure, and market access

Negative economic impacts

2.36 Aid to other impacted industries (food supply industry)

Provides grants to food producers, processing plants, and distributors to expand their markets, expand food relief organizations, and build a more resilient food infrastructure system. Of **139** approved grants, the following characteristics were found:

- 85% small farms/ranches
- 54% Black, Indigenous, and people of color (BIPOC) and women-owned businesses
- 7% veteran-owned businesses
- 42% with <10 years of experience before the pandemic
- 34 of 39 counties served
- 14% for washing and packing
- 32% for food distribution
- 37% for food processing
- 19% for food marketing
- 58% for equipment
- 53% for cold and dry food storage

These totals may include duplications because some food relief organizations were eligible for more than one type of grant or service.

Rental assistance

Negative economic impacts

Category 2.5: Household assistance: Eviction prevention

Provides rent payments to prevent eviction on behalf of low-income households at or below 30% Area Median Income.

- 38,349 households served
- 29 average months of assistance
- \$5,027 average grant per household
- \$1.1 million total monthly payments
- 39 of 39 counties served

Arts industry grants

Negative economic impacts

Category 2.12: Aid to other impacted industries

Grants were provided to cultural organizations with 501(c)(3) nonprofit status. Grant characteristics include:

- 250 organizations were awarded 100% of their request
- 138 were funded at 80% of their request
- One organization served multiple tribal governments
- 32 of 39 counties served
- Maximum grant amount of \$10,000
- 98% of grantees remain operating after pandemic

Clallam County Ferry project

Negative economic impacts

Category 2.11: Aid to tourism, travel, or hospitality

Provided funds to maintain approximately 1,017 jobs dependent on international ferry transportation services. Job characteristics include:

- 91 full-time jobs in the water transportation industry
- 926 local tourism and hospitality jobs
- 4 zones with high poverty rates served within Clallam County (federal [Qualified Census Tracts 7, 10, 11 and 13](#))

Uninsured and underinsured care

Public health

Category 1.6: Medical expenses

Provides payments for COVID-19 treatment claims on behalf of uninsured/underinsured individuals. The following characteristics were found:

- 47 providers served
- \$660,000 average provider award
- 100% reimbursement for individuals at/or below 200% of the federal poverty level (FPL)
- No providers closed to date after receiving a grant

Behavioral health provider relief

Public health

Category 1.12: Other public health services

Provides grants to behavioral health providers treating a minimum of six patients with Medicaid or state-funded medical assistance at the time of application. Grant characteristics include:

- 58 providers
- 23 providers serving rural areas
- 4 providers serving non-urban coastal regions
- No providers closed to date after receiving a grant

Corrections: COVID-19 response

Public health

Category 1.4: Prevention in congregate settings

Maintain COVID-19 prevention and treatment methods that reduce case counts and mortality rates for incarcerated individuals and Department of Corrections (DOC) staff. Case counts and death rates decreased over time as follows:

- March 2020 – June 2021
 - Confirmed cases: 7,867
 - Total deaths: 19
 - 13 incarcerated individuals
 - 6 staff members
- July 2021 – June 2022
 - Confirmed cases: 4,001
 - Total deaths: 5
 - 4 incarcerated individuals
 - 1 staff member
- July 2022 – May 2023
 - Confirmed cases: 3,599
 - Total deaths: 1
 - Zero incarcerated individuals
 - 1 staff member

Utility debt payments

Negative economic impacts

Category 2.2: Household assistance: Utility aid

Payments to public and private water, sewer, garbage, electric, and natural gas utility companies on behalf of low-income customers with debts incurred between March 2020 and December 2021.

Outcomes include:

- 34 utility providers
- \$2.9 million average award
- 47,220 households served
- \$1,800 average amount per household
- Average of 9 months served

Improving healthy childhood environments

Services to disproportionately impacted communities

Category 3.9: Healthy childhood environments: Other

Supports low-income families in communities with historically high child welfare service involvement by providing concrete goods and services. The following characteristics apply:

- 7,393 families served
- Average of 3 children per family
- \$670 average amount per family
- 100% families at/below 200% FPL
- 39 of 39 counties served
- Served 23 out of 23 locales with the historical highest child neglect referrals

Building more affordable housing

Negative economic impacts

Category 2.18: Housing support: Other housing assistance

Provides capital grants to preserve affordable permanent housing units and convert real property to emergency shelters, supportive housing, transitional housing, permanent housing, youth housing, and drop-in overnight centers. The following project characteristics are known to date:

- 10 grants awarded
- 8 contracts executed
- 2 contracts pending
- \$4.5 million average grant amount

Performance data currently includes 419 completed units with the following characteristics:

- 75 units for veterans, people with disabilities, and older adults
- 30 units for youth and young adults exiting the state foster care system
- 81 units for formerly homeless individuals
- 29 units built on Tribal land in partnership with Tribal governments
- 204 affordable housing units for families and individuals

Small business resiliency network and credit repair pilot

Negative economic impacts

Category 2.30: Technical assistance, counseling, or business planning

Provides small businesses with technical assistance, credit repair counseling, and connecting minority and BIPOC entrepreneurs with alternative lending programs. Of the **18 grants** awarded, the following characteristics apply:

- 17 nonprofit organizations provide technical assistance and credit repair counseling
- \$280,000 average grant award for 28 months
- One debt financing and loan pool lending provider
- \$9 million for low-barrier credit building pilot from May–December 2024

Performance reporting data, due at the time of reimbursement, includes the following for CSFRF closeout report:

- Technical assistance (TA) hours by type of TA support service
- Languages of new material
- Aggregate demographics of small businesses served
- Number of outreach and educational events
- Number of referrals made
- Number of loan applications
- Percentage of application denials
- Average loan amount
- Approved loan terms
- Type of loans provided

Aid to tourism and tourism-related businesses

Negative economic impacts

Category 2.35: Aid to tourism, travel, or hospitality & Category 2.36: Aid to other impacted industries (tourism dependent)

Provides grants to maintain the continued operations of tourism and tourism-related businesses and nonprofits, including [public facility districts](#), lodging establishments, museums, and those dependent on economic activity created by conventions and trade shows.

The state continues to analyze aggregate data and will provide updates in the closeout report.

Outcomes will include:

- Number of businesses served
- Average grant amount
- Number of private businesses served
- Number of public businesses served
- Number of nonprofits organizations served
- Range of small – high number of employees per grant recipients
- Number of counties (out of 39 counties) served
- Number of locations designated Difficult Development Areas or Qualified Census Tracts
- Number of businesses that remained open for 12 months
- Number of businesses that closed within 12 months

Business assistance

Negative economic impacts

Category 2.9: Small business economic assistance

Provides grants and technical assistance to small businesses for COVID-19 expenses needed to reopen or remain open.

The state continues to analyze aggregate data and will provide updates in the close-out report.

Outcomes will include:

- Number of small businesses served
- Average grant amount
- Percentage of BIPOC and women-owned businesses
- Percentage of veteran-owned businesses
- Average number of years open prior to the pandemic
- Range of small – high number of employees per grant recipients
- Number of counties (out of 39 counties) served
- Number of locations designated Difficult Development Areas or Qualified Census Tracts
- Number of businesses that remained open for 12 months
- Number of businesses that closed within 12 months

Right-of-way transitions to housing

Negative economic impacts

Category 2.16: Long-term housing security: Services for unhoused persons

Provides grants to help people who reside in a public right-of-way transition to permanent housing. The following project characteristics are known to date:

- State provider contracts completed January 2023
- 15 participating providers

- \$5 million average grant amount
- 60 average people to be served per provider

Performance reporting data, due for the CSFRF closeout report, will include the following:

- Number of individuals served
- Average number of months of services
- Number of individuals exiting to permanent housing
- Number of individuals receiving care coordination and support services
- Number of certified peer support mentors
- Number of providers with on-site mental health services
- Number of providers with on-site substance use disorder services
- Number of meals provided
- Number of safety checks
- Number of transportation services

Fair labor practices and civil rights compliance

States must provide information about fair labor practices and civil rights compliance followed for CSFRF projects. These practices are described below.

- All laborers and mechanics employed through state contractors and subcontractors must follow the laws that govern hourly wages, benefits, overtime, and other related labor practices for public works projects ([Chapter 39.12 RCW](#)).
- The [Washington State Department of Labor and Industries](#) (L&I) reviews contract compliance with statutory requirements in [Chapter 39.12 RCW](#). Industrial statisticians at L&I use collective bargaining agreements or market rate wage data to ensure state contractors provide prevailing wages for their workers. The prevailing wage is defined in [RCW 39.12.010](#).
- The state prioritizes contractors who commit to local hires and small businesses certified by the [Washington State Office of Minority and Women's Business Enterprises](#). This increases equitable employment opportunities for owners and workers.
- All employers are prohibited from discrimination or preferential treatment due to race, creed, color, national origin, citizenship or immigration status, families with children, sex, marital status, sexual orientation, age, honorably discharged veteran or military status, the presence of any sensory, mental, or physical disability, or the use of a trained dog guide or service animal by a person with a disability ([Chapter 49.60 RCW](#)).

Ineligible activities: Tax offset provision

States may not use CSFRF to offset a reduction, directly or indirectly, in tax revenue due to changes in state laws, regulations, or administrative interpretations since March 3, 2021 (under federal rule 31 CFR Part 35). Washington could allocate CSFRF toward revenue replacement in 2021 and 2022 because the policy changes that reduced tax revenue were below the 1% de minimis threshold. For 2023 and ongoing, Washington continues to qualify for revenue replacement because the 2023 net tax revenue is greater than our 2019 baseline revenue.

Table 8: Revenue replacement eligibility tracker

Calendar year	Total state revenue-reducing changes	Annual tax revenue threshold	Net tax revenue compared to 2019	Qualification for revenue replacement
2021	\$6.4 million	\$299.3 million	n/a	Qualified/below de minimis threshold
2022	\$167.7 million	\$323.2 million	n/a	Qualified/below de minimis threshold
2023 and ongoing	\$386.1 million	\$336.5 million	\$3.8 billion	Qualified/no reduction in tax revenue

Note: *Eligibility for revenue replacement shifted from a de minimis threshold in 2021–2022 to a baseline comparison in 2023.*