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State of Washington

# Recovery Plan Performance Report

Coronavirus State Fiscal  
Recovery Funds: Fourth  
Annual Report

July 2024



# Publication and contact information

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## Executive summary

Washington state's multifaceted COVID-19 recovery strategy has effectively addressed pandemic-induced challenges while laying the foundation for a dynamic public health system, sustainable economic growth and environmental stewardship. Federal support has enabled Washington to proactively tackle challenges in public health, public safety, affordable housing, economic stability, infrastructure and the digital divide during a time of reduced state revenue and increased inflation rates.

Our commitment to building a stronger and more equitable Washington is evident in our targeted allocation of federal Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Fund (CSFRF). Many CSFRF appropriations focused on reducing the disproportionate impacts of COVID-19 on historically marginalized populations. These efforts included:

- **Public Health:** We expanded access to COVID-19 testing, vaccinations and health care services for underrepresented communities, ensuring equitable distribution of resources and support.
- **Economic Assistance:** Programs for cash assistance, food benefits accepted by grocery stores, and targeted rental and utility assistance provided financial support to those disproportionately affected by 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 ensured that marginalized populations received necessary mental and physical health support at no cost or low cost to individuals.
- **Educational Support:** Enhanced funding for the [Learning Assistance Program](#), increased mental health resources, and other educational supports helped close the educational gap exacerbated by the pandemic for low-income students.
- **Small Business Assistance:** Small businesses that are 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 to homeless and low-income families and individuals.
- **Broadband Expansion:** We expanded affordable high-speed broadband access to unserved and underserved communities, ensuring rural and remote communities can bridge the digital divide.

- **Food Security:** Emergency food assistance programs and the state [Farmers to Families](#) boxes specifically targeted food insecurity in historically underserved communities.
- **Prevention in Congregate Settings:** We improved COVID-19 prevention measures by increasing quarantine capacity and health care access in correctional institutions, state psychiatric hospitals and nursing homes.

Without substantial federal support, our ability to provide essential services, maintain public health, support economic recovery and address the needs of vulnerable Washingtonians would have been severely limited. We extend our sincere gratitude to the federal government for its extensive efforts and timely disbursement of funds. Looking ahead, we remain committed to building a prosperous and more inclusive future for all Washingtonians.

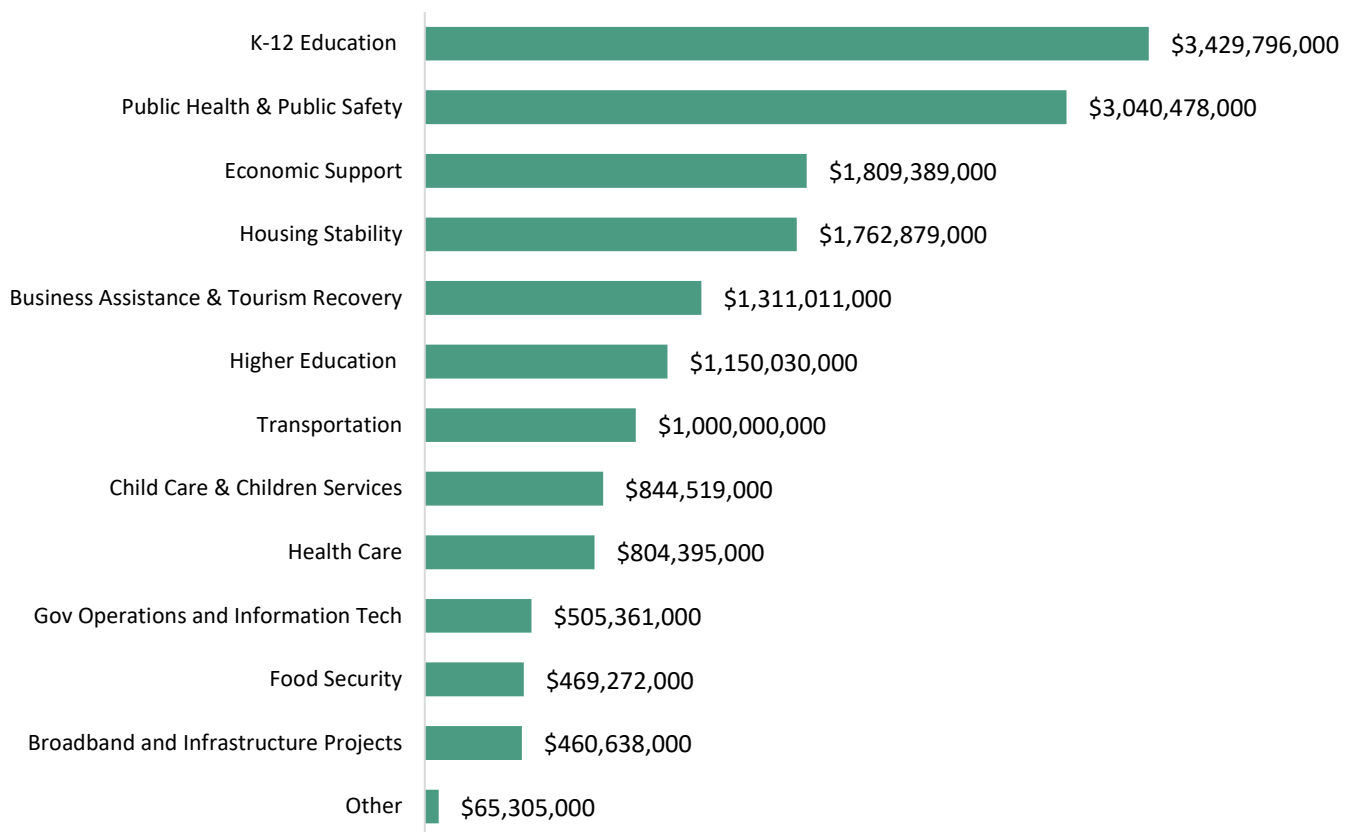
# Overview of pandemic relief funds

Washington state distributed nearly \$16.5 billion in federal relief funds throughout the pandemic. We received federal pandemic relief funds from the following congressional acts:

- 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 federal pandemic relief funds through 2024.

**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, including townships, unincorporated areas and villages).

Additionally, Figure 1 does not include post-pandemic federal funds authorized by the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA), the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA), or the CHIPS and Science Act. Many of

these funds are competitive grants that have not yet been awarded. However, we highlight several IJJA and IRA awards received to date that illustrate our continued commitment to leveraging federal resources for our post-pandemic goals of economic growth, environmental sustainability and equitable outcomes.

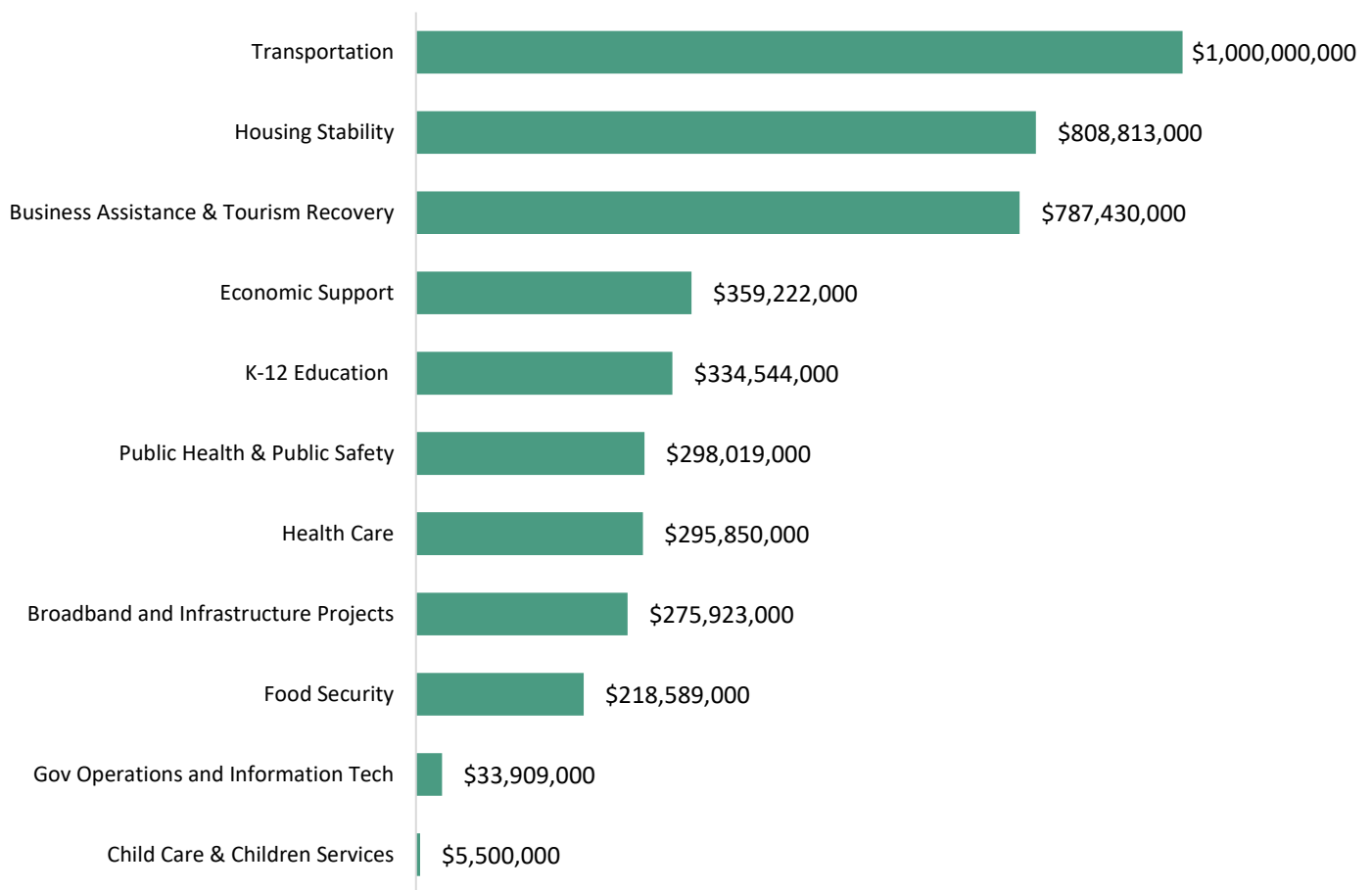
- **\$1.23 billion:** Expand high-speed broadband to unserved and underserved communities by funding planning, infrastructure deployment and digital literacy projects.
- **\$220 million:** Manage flood risks, increase municipal and industrial water supplies, and reopen miles of salmon and steelhead habitat linked to the Howard Hanson Dam.
- **\$166 million:** Provide Washington households with home energy rebates for energy-efficient home improvements.
- **\$131 million:** Repair and replace state highway bridges and qualifying off-system bridges (bridges that are not part of the national highway system).
- **\$88 million:** Support Washington's passenger ferry systems as they transition to climate-friendly technologies.
- **\$67 million:** Improve the state's water infrastructure, ensuring all Washingtonians can access clean, reliable and safe water.
- **\$58 million:** Expand clean energy and energy efficiency projects for public-owned facilities, including weatherization and the state [Energy Assistance Program](#).
- **\$25 million:** Mitigate wildfires and restore forests as part of 14 wildfire defense projects throughout the state.



# Overview of Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Funds

The American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 authorized the U.S. Treasury to award Washington \$4.4 billion from the CSFRF. The Legislature appropriated \$3.2 billion in the 2021 legislative session, \$1.1 billion in the 2022 legislative session, and \$168 million in the 2023 legislative session. Figure 2 summarizes these past appropriations.

**Figure 2: Prior 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

We are now four years into utilizing the CSFRF award. As of June 2024, the state has spent over **\$3.6 million CSFRF**, representing 83% of the total award. This year marks the first major CSFRF award deadline for states.

Our fourth annual CSFRF report details how Washington is preparing to meet the upcoming award deadline by using three key strategies from the state's 2024 legislative session:

- **Budget adjustments and reappropriations:** How the state budgets reduced and reappropriated CSFRF, ensuring funds are used to meet the upcoming obligation deadline.
- **New CSFRF investments:** How reappropriated CSFRF will support new projects that promote ongoing economic recovery while meeting the upcoming obligation deadline.
- **Additional CSFRF to cover increased project costs:** How reappropriated CSFRF will cover unanticipated cost overruns for current CSFRF projects.

The report also demonstrates how CSFRF investments continue to support historically marginalized communities and reduce disparities across the state. Organized by state agency and project, it inventories Washington's CSFRF appropriations and expenditures through June 2024. Lastly, the report provides performance goals and outcomes for CSFRF projects where required.

## Preparing for the first award deadline

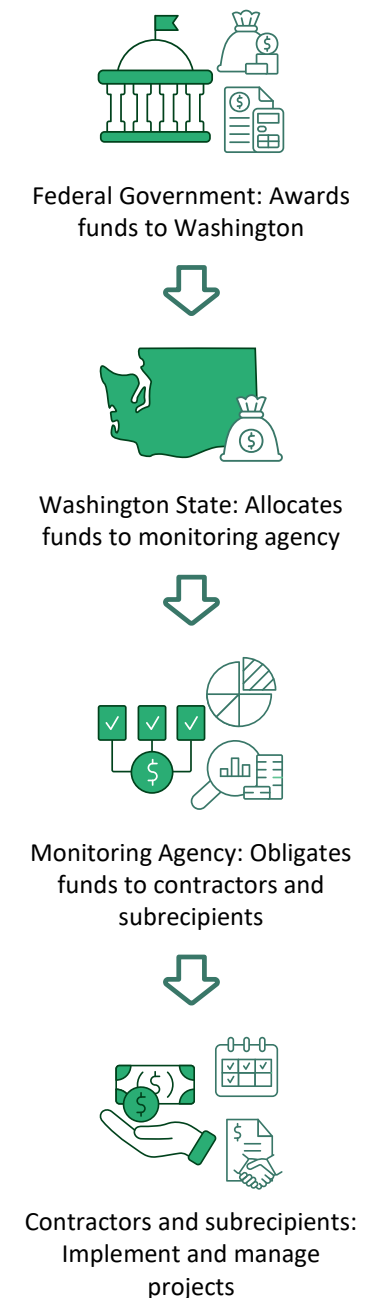
States have until the end of 2024 to commit CSFRF, including signing contracts or subaward agreements. This is referred to as the CSFRF [obligation deadline](#). States must have formal agreements in place that legally bind the funds to the state, a contractor or a subrecipient to deliver goods or services. These agreements ensure that CSFRF is dedicated to its intended purpose and will be spent within the given timeframe. Figure 3 illustrates the process of obligating federal funds through contracts and subawards.

Although several state agencies provide pandemic relief services and benefits directly to the public (such as financial aid, food benefits and unemployment compensation), it is often more efficient to utilize preexisting systems operated by providers and businesses with experience, proficiency, infrastructure and technical capacity to carry out the work. For example, the state does not operate energy utilities or build telecommunication infrastructure.

To extend broadband services to unserved and underserved communities across Washington, the state Department of Commerce (Commerce) administered subawards totaling \$151 million CSFRF to public entities for broadband construction costs. Public entities such as [port districts](#), [public utility districts](#) and electrical cooperatives have the expertise needed to expand the state's broadband framework. Commerce then tracks and monitors the timeline, cost, quality and performance of each subrecipient throughout the project.

For contracts and subawards, the legal process involves several complex phases: comprehensive planning, feasibility studies, development of detailed proposals and bids, meticulous evaluation, and successful outcome delivery. Each phase requires rigorous documentation, adherence to regulatory standards, and coordination among multiple stakeholders to ensure transparency and accountability. This procurement process takes time, and the state does not always receive successful bidders in the first award cycle, which can further delay contract or subaward obligations.

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



Most prior CSFRF appropriations went to state agencies to administer contracts and subawards. The obligation deadline generally prevents states from entering into new contracts, amending existing contracts or reallocating CSFRF underspend after 2024. **Unobligated CSFRF is at risk** of being returned to the federal government, potentially resulting in a significant loss of federal funding to states.

Washington prevented this by taking action during the 2024 legislative session.

To ensure the state maximizes the award, the looming obligation deadline became the primary focus for CSFRF changes made through the 2024 supplemental operating and capital budgets. The Legislature took decisive actions to prevent a potential funding lapse by:

- Coordinating with the state Office of Financial Management (OFM) to identify CSFRF projects that might not meet the 2024 obligation deadline due to underspending or challenges with the procurement process. To guarantee those projects continue undisrupted, CSFRF was replaced with state funds. Reallocating these projects to state funds allowed the CSFRF to be redirected toward other eligible projects and expenses that do not require contracts or subawards.
- Authorizing OFM to reallocate unspent CSFRF to state agencies for eligible purposes. This strategy ensures the state can redirect CSFRF from projects with additional underspend between March 2024 and the December 2024 obligation deadline.

By redirecting CSFRF and allowing OFM to reallocate funds, the state gained the flexibility needed to manage CSFRF before the next legislative session begins in January 2025. This forward-thinking strategy ensures that all available CSFRF is utilized and mitigates the risk of returning funds to the federal government.

## CSFRF adjustments and reappropriations

The Washington State Legislature implemented a three-pronged approach to adjust CSFRF appropriations from prior budgets. First, for projects at risk of missing the 2024 obligation deadline, the unspent CSFRF was replaced with state funds, thereby freeing up CSFRF for reappropriation. Second, for projects that have met the 2024 obligation deadline but face delays, funds were reappropriated to extend these projects for another year. Lastly, underspending from completed projects was identified for reappropriation to new or existing projects.

To date, the Legislature has appropriated the total CSFRF award, of which approximately \$900 million CSFRF was reappropriated over four legislative sessions. When CSFRF is reappropriated, the original appropriation (past law) remains. This means that the total CSFRF appropriation currently exceeds the total \$4.4 million CSFRF award from the U.S. Treasury. This will be revised through the accounting reconciliation process at the end of the award period.

## Continuing CSFRF projects with state funds

The Legislature adjusted **\$111 million in prior CSFRF appropriations** for five operating projects and five capital projects at risk of missing the 2024 obligation deadline. Updated cost estimates were used to continue these projects with state funds, which are not subject to the 2024 obligation deadline. See below for details on the projects now funded with state resources:

- **\$55.5 million** for new emergency housing stock, increasing shelter capacity and continuing housing support services.
- **\$2.1 million** for homeless service provider stipends to address high workforce turnover in the homeless services sector.
- **\$20 million** for rental assistance to support low-income households at risk of eviction or utility disconnections.
- **\$18.7 million** for COVID-19 vaccinations and other related public health care needs through the state Department of Health.
- **\$5.1 million** for the [Statewide Medical Logistics Center](#) to coordinate the distribution of medical supplies and equipment across the state.
- **\$2.7 million** for drinking water and wastewater treatment and infrastructure improvement projects.
- **\$6.6 million** for expanding three youth shelters and homeless housing programs.
- **\$225,000** for building affordable high-speed broadband infrastructure in the rural community of Point Roberts.

By replacing CSFRF with state funds, the Legislature has ensured these projects can be completed and made \$111 million CSFRF available for reappropriation to projects that can meet the 2024 obligation deadline.

## Tracking underspend to maximize CSFRF reappropriations

The [2023 Recovery and Performance Reports](#) detail the state forecasting tools used to develop budget cost estimates for CSFRF appropriations and how these estimates are tracked for annual adjustments. When original appropriations are not fully utilized by the end of the state fiscal year (July–June), the underspend can be reappropriated.

Underspend can be identified after a project closes and all reimbursements are complete. For instance, the Legislature allocated \$428 million CSFRF for three years of rental assistance, which ended with a

small balance of \$915. The balance from all closed CSFRF projects adds up to \$147 million CSFRF (3.4% of the original three-year appropriations).

Underspend can also be identified during a project's progression, where funds are obligated, but unexpected delays arise. This situation frequently occurs in capital, infrastructure and transportation projects, which commonly face permitting issues, supply chain shortages, weather delays, etc. To address this, the Legislature **reappropriated \$31.6 million CSFRF** to the 2023–25 biennium for capital grants to acquire, rent, build, preserve or renovate shelters and affordable housing. The reappropriation is from an original appropriation of \$96.1 million CSFRF for the 2021–23 biennium. This decisive action ensures the project can be completed despite the delays.

In addition to the above-mentioned \$31.6 million CSFRF in the capital budget, underspend was reappropriated to new projects or added to existing projects to cover cost increases. The remaining reappropriations are described in detail below.

## New and additional CSFRF investments

Through the 2024 operating and capital budgets, the Legislature appropriated CSFRF from the following sources:

- **\$9.9 million** new appropriation from the CSFRF award balance
- **\$111 million** reappropriation made available by replacing CSFRF with state funds
- **\$147.2 million** reappropriation made available from underspend

A total of \$268.1 million CSFRF went toward six new projects and two existing projects with increased costs. These new investments maximize CSFRF by directing funds toward projects the state can ensure will meet the upcoming obligation deadline. Find details for the seven projects below.

## Improving access to clean, reliable and safe water

The 2024 supplemental capital budget provides over \$2.6 million CSFRF for two new water and sewer infrastructure projects and one existing project with cost overruns.

The new projects were chosen because they meet U.S. Environmental Protection Agency guidelines and align with the local jurisdiction's [growth management plan](#). The projects have pending procurements, and Commerce can enter into a subaward agreement by the 2024 obligation deadline now that it has funding.

The two new projects include:

- **\$1,030,000 CSFRF** for constructing a new 250,000-gallon water storage tank and ancillary features to replace a smaller leaking tank in Skamania County.
- **\$618,000 CSFRF** for installing a new storage tank, pump system and standby generator to supply adequate and reliable drinking water to the Port of Mattawa's industrial parks.
- The 2021–23 capital budget appropriated \$6.5 million CSFRF to develop a new Fall City wastewater treatment facility, eliminating septic tank drainage into the Snoqualmie River. Cost projections were based on a 2022 plan that did not account for record inflationary increases for labor, transportation and raw materials. To cover cost increases for the project, the Legislature provides an additional **\$1,036,000 CSFRF** to complete the project this year.

These water and sewer infrastructure investments provide clean and reliable water to Washington residential and business communities while reducing environmental hazards.

## Championing equitable post-pandemic recovery strategies

The [Equitable Recovery and Reconciliation Alliance](#) (ERRA) was launched in 2020 by a collective of over 90 Black, Indigenous and people of color (BIPOC) leaders in King County. Its primary goal is advancing racial equity in workforce development, small business support services and policy frameworks guiding post-pandemic recovery efforts. The nonprofit organization recently received \$750,000 from the U.S. Small Business Association to support its mission. The 2024 operating budget matched this with **\$750,000 CSFRF** for ERRA to provide additional culturally relevant small business assistance.

### How these funds continue promoting equity efforts

The ERRA advocates for racially equitable policy changes, helps BIPOC entrepreneurs, advances training and job opportunities for BIPOC workers, and addresses systemic barriers to inclusive hiring practices. These efforts create lasting change by developing pathways out of poverty, building intergenerational wealth, reducing disproportionate incarceration rates and increasing educational attainment. By amplifying BIPOC voices and lived experiences, the ERRA promotes community empowerment, thereby holistically strengthening BIPOC communities and organizations.

## Improving air quality for vulnerable populations

COVID-19 can spread rapidly in facilities with shared heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) systems, including nursing homes where patients are particularly vulnerable due to age and preexisting health conditions. Proper ventilation with outside air helps reduce airborne contaminant concentration

levels, including heavy droplets of the COVID-19 virus, which can settle on surfaces for an average of 5.89 days.<sup>1</sup>

In 2022, the Legislature appropriated \$2,335,000 CSFRF to upgrade the HVAC system at the [Transitional Care Center of Seattle](#), a 150-bed residential nursing facility. The 2024 capital budget provides an additional \$20,000 CSFRF to complete the HVAC upgrades by the end of the year.

### How these funds continue promoting equity efforts

The Transitional Care Center of Seattle is a Medicare- and Medicaid-certified skilled nursing facility providing care and rehabilitation services to elderly and low-income patients. While it offers various services, it primarily delivers post-acute care, long-term care and memory support for conditions such as Alzheimer's disease and dementia.

Funding HVAC upgrades at this facility ensures that vulnerable populations, including those with limited financial resources, can access safe health care and rehabilitation services. This investment supports efforts to reduce health disparities and improve outcomes for patients who rely on care from facilities that accept Medicare and Medicaid.

## Supporting non-public schools that enroll low-income students

Parents and caregivers in Washington have access to various educational opportunities beyond the public school system, including private, parochial and independent schools. These alternatives are often financially out of reach for students of low-income families unless the schools provide scholarships that reduce the financial burden on the families.

The U.S. Office of Elementary and Secondary Education found that non-public schools that enroll a significant percentage (40% or more) of students from low-income families often have less revenue for emergency use.<sup>2</sup> Consequently, they were disproportionately impacted by increased health-related costs and the expenses of transitioning to virtual services during the pandemic.

The 2024 operating budget allocated **\$1,354,000 CSFRF** to the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction to reimburse 29 non-public schools for increased pandemic-related costs incurred while maintaining 40% or more low-income students. Eligible costs include new instructional technology equipment and fees, cleaning supplies, and changes to meet the CDC-recommended social distancing and health guidelines.

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<sup>1</sup> [Estimated Surface Decay of SARS-CoV-2 | Homeland Security \(dhs.gov\)](#)

<sup>2</sup> [Final-EANS-FAQ-Update-9.17.21.pdf \(ed.gov\)](#)



## How these funds continue promoting equity efforts

Attending a non-public school offers several advantages for children from low-income families. These schools often provide smaller class sizes, individualized attention, extra academic support, a curriculum that supports social-emotional development, and various extracurricular educational activities that public schools may not offer. These institutions help bridge the educational gaps for low-income students, resulting in higher graduation rates and better overall academic outcomes.

Students from low-income families contribute positively to the school community by bringing diverse perspectives and experiences. This enriches the learning environment for all students, fostering a more vibrant and dynamic school culture where different viewpoints are valued and respected.

Providing CSFRF to these institutions allows the schools to maintain their commitment to enrolling 40% or more students from low-income families.

## Supporting humanistic reforms in state correctional institutions

The most effective way to meet the 2024 obligation deadline is by removing the need for a contract or subaward entirely. Utilizing CSFRF to administer established government duties allows agencies to deliver services directly, thus eliminating the third-party procurement process. This approach is exemplified by the Legislature's appropriation of **\$262,300,000 CSFRF** for state correctional institutions and community facilities operations, ensuring compliance with the 2024 obligation deadline and mitigating the risk of returning unspent funds to the federal government.

Not only did this appropriation maximize the remaining CSFRF, but it also allowed the Legislature to reinvest the state funds toward humanistic system reform and public safety measures, such as:

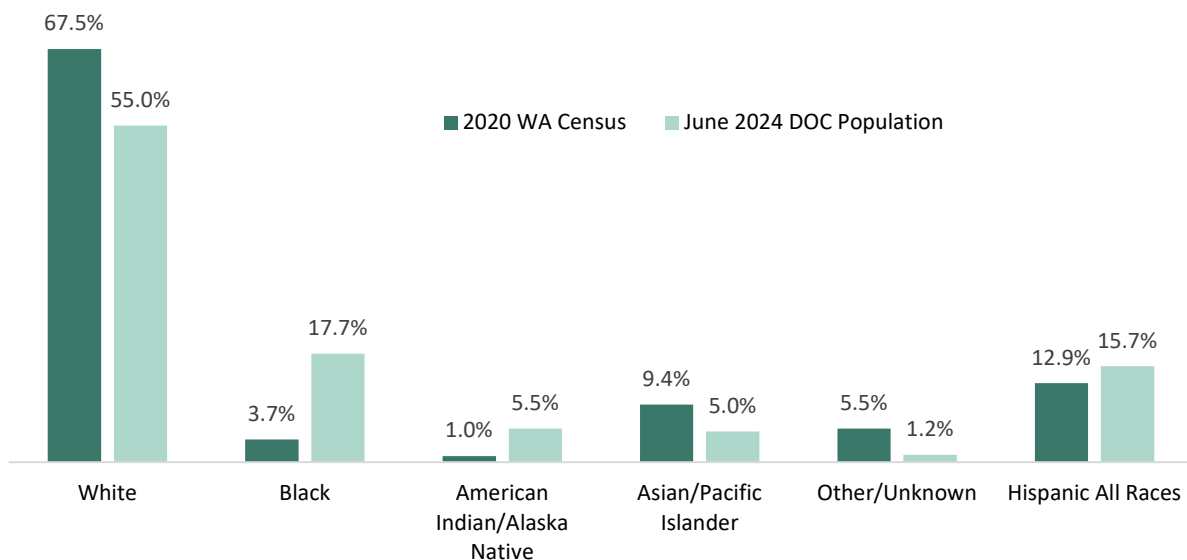
- Reducing the use of solitary confinement
- Providing opioid treatment medication options to more incarcerated individuals
- Addressing mental and physical health concerns of both incarcerated individuals and staff
- Advancing gender-affirming policies and practices
- Supporting the 2024 [Tribal Warrants Act](#)
- Fostering positive relationships and inclusive decision-making between incarcerated individuals and staff
- Expanding successful reentry services that improve recidivism rates
- Assessing more incarcerated individuals for [sex offense treatment and monitoring services](#)
- Improving safety initiatives for incarcerated individuals and staff
- Reducing the use of strip searches for guests and incarcerated individuals by using body scanners

- Completing corrective action plans and ongoing audits to comply with [unexpected fatality reviews](#)
- Bringing dental treatment to incarcerated forestry workers in correctional camps
- Increasing community health care discharge planning services
- Phasing in 45 corrections officers for [community supervision](#) of individuals convicted of violent crimes

### How these funds continue promoting equity efforts

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. 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 17.7% of the incarcerated population.

**Figure 4: Washington 2020 census information compared to the Department of Corrections June 2024 incarcerated population by race**



## Promoting tourist attractions across the state

The tourism industry is vital to Washington's economy. Nearly eight jobs are associated with every \$1 million spent on travel goods and services in Washington.<sup>3</sup> These jobs support various tourist attractions and hospitality services, including food, lodging and transportation.

In 2026, Seattle will host six matches for the Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA) Men's World Cup. FIFA reported that the last Men's World Cup tournament garnered five billion viewers from various media outlets worldwide.<sup>4</sup> In addition to significant international media exposure, the Seattle City Council expects up to 750,000 people to visit the city during the games.<sup>5</sup> This will be Seattle's most extensive international spotlight and tourist event since the 1962 World's Fair.

This global exposure, combined with the influx of visitors, presents a remarkable opportunity to showcase Washington and encourage exploration of attractions outside Seattle, such as its stunning national parks, rainforests, stratovolcanoes, 157 miles of beaches, vibrant arts and cultural scenes, renowned wineries, and diverse outdoor recreational activities. Advanced marketing strategies and travel planning resources will be vital to capitalizing on this opportunity. To facilitate these efforts, the Legislature appropriated **\$1,000,000 CSFRF** for grants to [Destination Marketing Organizations](#) for activities that promote and support increased tourism across the state.

Drawing visitors to other destinations spreads the economic benefits from the 2026 FIFA World Cup to tourism and hospitality businesses across the state, enhancing local economies and stimulating overall economic growth. Showcasing Washington attractions through worldwide media coverage can also increase ongoing international tourism rates.

## Summary of changes and projects

As described above, we changed CSFRF appropriations in the 2024 legislative session by reducing funding for some projects and reinvesting it into new and ongoing projects. We also appropriated the \$9.9 million CSFRF balance from the 2023 legislative session.

Our state's total CSFRF award from the U.S. Treasury is \$4.4 billion. The state has dedicated more than this amount by reappropriating unspent funds. At the end of the award period, project appropriations will be matched to expenditures through the accounting reconciliation process. For now, the total appropriation is 20% over the award. Figure 5 shows the current appropriations by category.

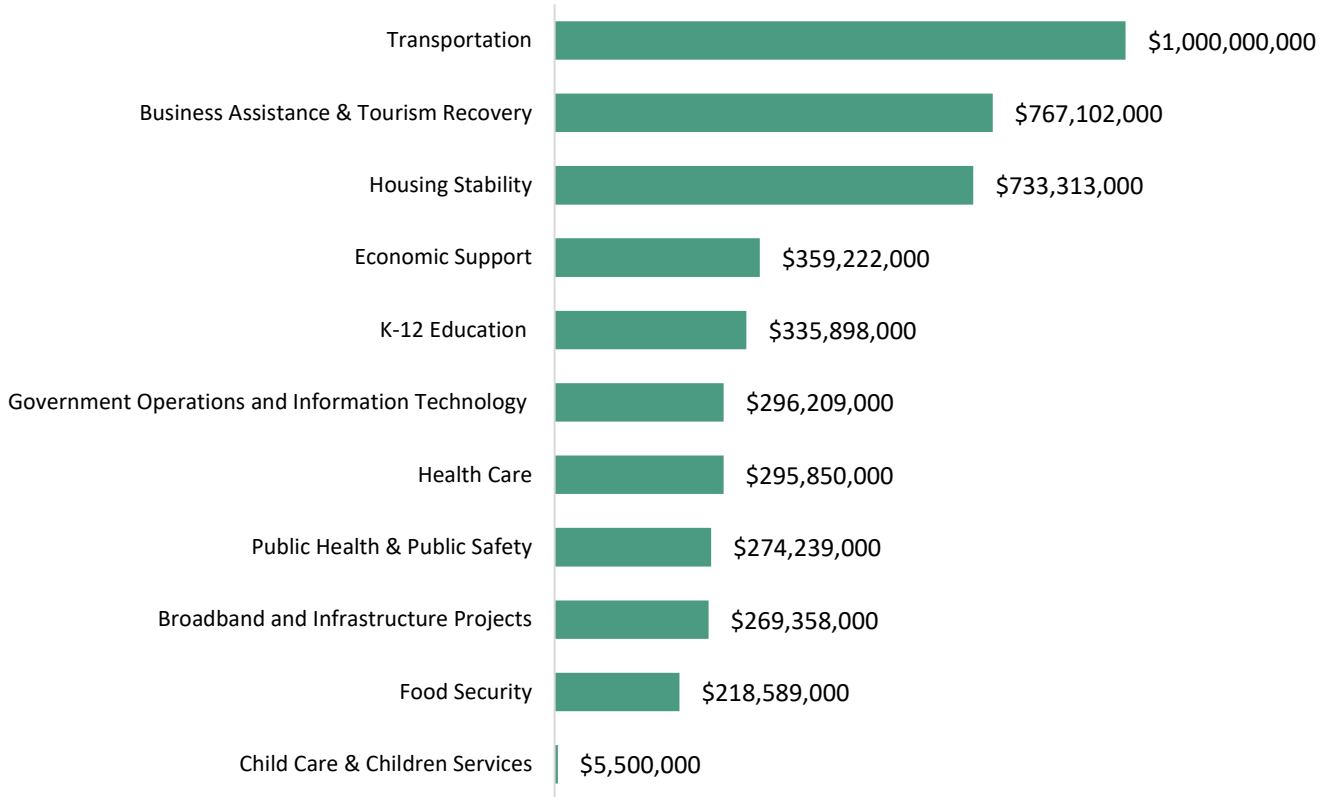
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<sup>3</sup> [US-Travel-and-Tourism-Overview.pdf \(ustravel.org\)](#)

<sup>4</sup> [FIFA World Cup Qatar 2022™ in numbers | FIFA Publications](#)

<sup>5</sup> [Seattle City Council 2026 FIFA World Cup plan - Seattle City Council](#)

**Figure 5: Current Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Fund appropriations**



# CSFRF inventory and spending

As of June 2024, the state has spent 83% of the total award totaling **\$3,675,491,591 CSFRF**. The chart below provides the federal expenditure category, name of the managing state agency, total appropriations, total expenditures and amount spent between June 2023 and June 2024 for each CSFRF project.

## Project spending through June 2024

Category		Project title	State Agency	Total dedicated funds	Cumulative expenditures	Amount spent since last recovery plan
Federal expenditure category		Authored by state	Direct appropriation	Amount of CSFRF set aside by state	Through June 31, 2023 Projects with no expenditures or changes will be noted with "N/A."	
<b>1: Public health</b>						
1.1	COVID-19 vaccinations	Continue COVID-19 vaccinations***	Department of Health	\$106,776,000	\$60,330,688	\$34,832,334
1.3	COVID-19 contact tracing	Contain the spread of COVID-19	Department of Health	\$58,320,000	\$58,187,861	\$58,187,861
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	\$202,842	\$114,679
1.4	Prevention in congregate settings	Transitional Care Center HVAC**	Department of Social and Health Services	\$2,355,000	\$1,156,586	\$1,136,548
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

**Note:** Our total expenditures may be greater than the appropriated amount because these values do not reflect our final accounting reconciliation process. For the same reason, they do not reflect the full amount spent in the 2023 SFY.

**Updates for this Reporting cycle:**

\*New project

\*\*Increased funding

\*\*\*Decreased funding

Category		Project title	State Agency	Total dedicated funds	Cumulative expenditures	Amount spent since last recovery plan
Federal expenditure category		Authored by state	Direct appropriation	Amount of CSFRF set aside by state	Through June 31, 2023 Projects with no expenditures or changes will be noted with "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	\$35,000,000	\$34,154,403	N/A
1.6	Medical expenses	Stabilizing Community Health Centers	Health Care Authority	\$24,600,000	\$24,285,249	N/A
1.7	Other COVID-19 public health expenses	Public health data	Department of Health	\$19,088,000	\$11,771,521	N/A
1.8	COVID-19 assistance to non-profits	Nonprofit information technology grant	Department of Commerce	\$80,000	\$78,520	N/A
1.10	COVID-19 aid to impacted industries	Arts safety and testing	Department of Commerce	\$5,000,000	\$4,984,145	N/A
1.14	Other public health services	Statewide medical logistics center***	Department of Health	\$1,922,000	\$1,922,000	\$1,922,000
1.14	Other public health services	Science labs HVAC upgrade	The Evergreen State College	\$4,000,000	\$3,604,274	\$2,246,153
1.14	Other public health services	HVAC upgrades at DOH	Department of Health	\$1,894,000	\$1,340,350	\$1,183,494
1.14	Other public health services	Opioids healthcare provider curriculum	Workforce Training and Education Coordinating Board	\$250,000	\$153,862	\$153,862
1.14	Other public health services	Behavioral health provider relief funds	Health Care Authority	\$131,000,000	\$130,984,352	\$144,363
<b>2: Negative economic impacts</b>						
2.1	Household assistance: Food programs	State Food Assistance Program	Department of Social and Health Services	\$21,269,000	\$21,269,000	N/A

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**Updates for this Reporting cycle:**

\*New project

\*\*Increased funding

\*\*\*Decreased funding

Category		Project title	State Agency	Total dedicated funds	Cumulative expenditures	Amount spent since last recovery plan
Federal expenditure category		Authored by state	Direct appropriation	Amount of CSFRF set aside by state	Through June 31, 2023 Projects with no expenditures or changes will be noted with "N/A."	
2.1	Household assistance: Food programs	Farm-to-School program	Department of Agriculture	\$8,750,000	\$4,364,106	\$3,265,758
2.1	Household assistance: Food programs	Emergency Food Assistance program	Department of Agriculture	\$67,525,000	\$56,428,433	\$20,604,944
2.1	Household assistance: Food programs	Farmers to Families food boxes	Department of Agriculture	\$103,045,000	\$99,217,787	\$11,007,227
2.2	Household assistance: Rent, mortgage, and utility aid	Rental assistance***	Department of Commerce	\$428,000,000	\$399,352,634	\$64,232,382
2.2	Household assistance: Rent, mortgage, and utility aid	Utility arrearages	Department of Commerce	\$100,000,000	98,594,011	N/A
2.3	Household assistance: Cash transfers	Immigrant relief funding	Department of Social and Health Services	\$340,000,000	\$329,960,304	N/A
2.5	Unemployment benefits or cash assistance to unemployed workers	Pandemic Paid Leave Assistance	Employment Security Department	\$19,222,000	\$18,998,455	N/A
2.13	Healthy childhood environments: Other	Improving healthy childhood environments	Department of Children, Youth and Families	\$5,500,000	\$5,250,654	N/A
2.16	Long-term housing security: Services for unhoused persons	Right-of-way transitions to housing	Department of Commerce	\$39,000,000	\$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	\$2,610,000	\$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	\$37,213,841	\$24,039,493

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**Updates for this Reporting cycle:**

\*New project

\*\*Increased funding

\*\*\*Decreased funding

Category		Project title	State Agency	Total dedicated funds	Cumulative expenditures	Amount spent since last recovery plan
Federal expenditure category		Authored by state	Direct appropriation	Amount of CSFRF set aside by state	Through June 31, 2023 Projects with no expenditures or changes will be noted with "N/A."	
2.18	Housing support: Other housing assistance	Rapid capital housing acquisition grants	Department of Commerce	\$37,597,000	\$5,338,218	\$5,338,218
2.18	Housing support: Other housing assistance	Hotel housing for the homeless	Department of Commerce	\$6,000,000	N/A	N/A
2.28	Contributions to UI trust funds	Unemployment Insurance Relief Account	Employment Security Department	\$500,000,000	\$499,969,715	N/A
2.29	Loans or grants to mitigate financial hardship	Small business assistance***	Department of Commerce	\$79,500,000	\$74,414,922	N/A
2.30	Technical assistance, counseling, or business planning	Small Business Resiliency Network and Credit Repair Pilot	Department of Commerce	\$15,000,000	\$5,690,438	\$4,588,594
2.34	Assistance to impacted nonprofit organizations	Communities of Concern Commission	Department of Commerce	\$300,000	N/A	N/A
2.35	Aid to tourism, travel, or hospitality	Clallam County Ferry project	Department of Commerce	\$5,000,000	\$4,997,536	N/A
2.35	Aid to tourism, travel, or hospitality	Statewide tourism recovery	Department of Commerce	\$112,000,000	\$99,417,271	\$2,426,941
2.36	Aid to other impacted industries	Food supply chain, and food infrastructure and market access	Department of Agriculture	\$18,000,000	\$17,022,051	\$7,060,994
2.36	Aid to other impacted industries	Art and Science industry grants	Department of Commerce	\$49,000,000	\$46,178,537	N/A
2.36	Aid to other impacted industries	Automotive museum assistance	Department of Commerce	\$400,000	\$388,516	\$194,000
2.36	Aid to other impacted industries	Convention center COVID support	Department of Commerce	\$20,000,000	\$19,976,586	\$1,986
2.36	Aid to other impacted industries	Assistance to convention center dependent businesses	Department of Commerce	\$5,000,000	\$4,693,345	\$4,693,345

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**Updates for this Reporting cycle:**

\*New project

\*\*Increased funding

\*\*\*Decreased funding



Category		Project title	State Agency	Total dedicated funds	Cumulative expenditures	Amount spent since last recovery plan
Federal expenditure category		Authorized by state	Direct appropriation	Amount of CSFRF set aside by state	Through June 31, 2023 Projects with no expenditures or changes will be noted with "N/A."	
2.37	Economic impact assistance: Other	Equitable Recovery and Reconciliation Alliance*	Department of Commerce	\$750,000	N/A	N/A
<b>3: Public Safety, Public Health, and Human Services Staff</b>						
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
<b>4: Premium Pay</b>						
4.2	Private Sector: Grants to other employers	Homeless service provider stipends***	Department of Commerce	\$52,422,000	\$46,003,338	\$973,061
<b>5: Infrastructure</b>						
5.1	Clean water: Centralized wastewater treatment	Port Hadlock wastewater facility	Department of Commerce	\$10,088,000	N/A	N/A
5.1	Clean water: Centralized wastewater treatment	Crusher Canyon sewer line	Department of Commerce	\$1,000,000	\$991,142	\$21,142
5.1	Clean water: Centralized wastewater treatment	Packwood sewer system	Department of Commerce	\$4,025,000	N/A	N/A
5.1	Clean water: Centralized wastewater treatment	Vader wastewater treatment plant improvements	Department of Commerce	\$1,850,000	\$1,815,280	N/A
5.1	Clean water: Centralized wastewater treatment	Fall City waste management system**	Department of Commerce	\$7,536,000	\$598,353	\$598,353

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**Updates for this Reporting cycle:**

\*New project

\*\*Increased funding

\*\*\*Decreased funding

Category		Project title	State Agency	Total dedicated funds	Cumulative expenditures	Amount spent since last recovery plan
Federal expenditure category		Authored by state	Direct appropriation	Amount of CSFRF set aside by state	Through June 31, 2023 Projects with no expenditures or changes will be noted with "N/A."	
5.2	Clean water: Centralized wastewater collection and conveyance	Leach Creek interceptor extension	Department of Commerce	\$2,100,000	N/A	N/A
5.2	Clean water: Centralized wastewater collection and conveyance	Chelan – Anderson Road project design	Department of Commerce	\$258,000	\$53,749	\$53,749
5.2	Clean water: Centralized wastewater collection and conveyance	Battle Ground – Pump station and force main	Department of Commerce	\$2,050,000	N/A	N/A
5.2	Clean water: Centralized wastewater collection and conveyance	Port Hadlock wastewater facility	Department of Commerce	\$10,088,000	\$53,749	\$53,749
5.2	Clean water: Centralized wastewater collection and conveyance	Packwood sewer system	Department of Commerce	\$4,025,000	\$918,769	\$918,769
5.3	Clean water: Other sewer infrastructure	Shelton reclaimed water project	Department of Commerce	\$2,050,000	\$98,213	\$47,691
5.6	Clean water: Stormwater	Louis Thompson Road tightline	Department of Commerce	\$3,000,000	N/A	N/A
5.6	Clean water: Stormwater	Fry Creek pump station	Department of Commerce	\$8,975,000	\$8,975,000	\$6,921,094
5.8	Clean water: Water conservation	Cheney Purple Pipe project	Department of Commerce	\$11,050,000	\$7,121,363	\$743,349
5.8	Clean water: Water conservation	Othello water conservation system	Department of Commerce	\$515,000	N/A	N/A
5.8	Clean water: Water conservation	Boat Haven stormwater improvement	Department of Commerce	\$2,050,000	\$174,887	\$174,887
5.9	Clean water: Nonpoint source	City of Ilwaco – Drinking water source protection	Department of Commerce	\$721,000	\$714,618	\$15,248
5.9	Clean water: Nonpoint source	Lake management plan	Department of Commerce	\$155,000	\$153,643	\$3,293

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**Updates for this Reporting cycle:**

\*New project

\*\*Increased funding

\*\*\*Decreased funding

Category		Project title	State Agency	Total dedicated funds	Cumulative expenditures	Amount spent since last recovery plan
Federal expenditure category		Authored by state	Direct appropriation	Amount of CSFRF set aside by state	Through June 31, 2023 Projects with no expenditures or changes will be noted with "N/A."	
5:10	Drinking Water: Treatment	Water treatment at City of Dupont	Department of Commerce	\$5,950,000	\$1,956,904	\$1,956,904
5.11	Drinking water: Transmission and distribution	City of Fircrest water meter replacement	Department of Commerce	\$171,000	\$169,140	\$19,857
5.11	Drinking water: Transmission and distribution	Index-phased water line replacement	Department of Commerce	\$1,351,000	\$10,149	\$10,149
5.13	Drinking water: Source	Airway Heights water resources replacement	Department of Commerce	\$14,950,000	N/A	N/A
5.13	Drinking Water: Storage	Skamania County PUD water tank replacement*	Department of Commerce	\$1,061,000	N/A	N/A
5.14	Drinking Water: Storage	Shelton: Well One water main	Department of Commerce	\$2,050,000	\$2,046,663	\$1,863,425
5.15	Drinking water: Other water infrastructure	Port of Mattawa water infrastructure*	Department of Commerce	\$618,000	N/A	N/A
5.15	Drinking water: Other water infrastructure	Skamania County well installation	Department of Commerce	\$52,000	N/A	N/A
5.15	Drinking water: Other water infrastructure	Replace culverts	Department of Transportation	\$400,000,000	\$192,241,156	\$147,252,338
5.18	Water and Sewer: Other	Grants for affordable housing development utility connections	Department of Commerce	\$27,000,000	\$10,055,497	\$9,030,115
5.17	Broadband: Other projects	Competitive broadband grants	Department of Commerce	\$150,771,000	\$16,343,572	\$15,038,889
5.17	Broadband: Other projects	Wanapum Indian Village Broadband project	Department of Commerce	\$155,000	N/A	N/A
<b>6: Revenue replacement</b>						
6.1	Provision of government services	Transportation revenue replacement	Department of Transportation	\$600,000,000	\$600,000,000	N/A

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**Updates for this Reporting cycle:**

\*New project

\*\*Increased funding

\*\*\*Decreased funding

Category		Project title	State Agency	Total dedicated funds	Cumulative expenditures	Amount spent since last recovery plan
Federal expenditure category		Authored by state	Direct appropriation	Amount of CSFRF set aside by state	Through June 31, 2023 Projects with no expenditures or changes will be noted with "N/A."	
6.1	Provision of government services	Basic education enrollment stabilization	Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction	\$297,242,000	\$297,242,000	N/A
6.1	Provision of government services	Homeless service provider workforce study	Department of Commerce	\$500,000	\$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	N/A
6.1	Provision of government services	Learning Assistance Program	Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction	\$37,302,000	\$34,794,582	\$34,794,582
6.1	Provision of government services	Non-public schools providing elementary and secondary education*	Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction	\$1,354,000	\$1,189,465	\$1,189,465
6.1	Provision of government services	Correctional facilities operations*	Department of Corrections	\$262,300,000	N/A	N/A
6.1	Provision of government services	Economic development tourism marketing grants*	Department of Commerce	\$1,000,000	N/A	N/A
<b>7: Administrative and other</b>						
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	\$31,288,000	\$29,995,759	N/A
7.1	Administrative expenses	Administrative and other	Office of Financial Management	\$2,216,000	\$1,587,454	\$508,064

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**Updates for this Reporting cycle:**

\*New project

\*\*Increased funding

\*\*\*Decreased funding

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## 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 against or granting preferential treatment based on these characteristics in 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 could create an access barrier.

Many CSFRF projects delivered rapid emergency services through numerous contractors and subrecipients, often without specific federal performance requirements at the time. To improve outcome reporting, state agencies are refining contracts, developing technology and hiring data analytics experts.

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

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## 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
- 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

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## Immigrant relief funding

Category 2.3: Household assistance: Cash transfers

Provides cash grants to immigrants who are ineligible for federal pandemic cash assistance programs. Here's what we found:

- 101,677 total applicants served
- \$3,075 one-time benefit
- 116,082 applications received
- 14,405 applications denied
- 58% of denials were found ineligible
- 36% denials from failure to complete the application process
- 46 community-based organizations provided outreach and application assistance

---

## 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 WSDA

### Negative economic impacts

#### 2.1: Household food programs

Provides support to food relief organizations for increased operational costs, 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.

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## 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% to small farms/ranches
- 54% BIPOC and women-owned businesses
- 7% veteran-owned businesses
- 42% with <10 years' experience before the pandemic
- 34 out 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
- 

## 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 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 we will provide an update in the next 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 remain open for 12 months
- Number of businesses that close within 12 months



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## 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% AMI.

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

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## 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 what they asked for
- 138 were funded at 80% of what they asked for
- One tribal organization served tribal governments
- 32 of 39 counties served
- Maximum grant amount of \$10,000
- 98% of grantees remain operating

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## 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
- Served four zones within Clallam County with high poverty rates (federal [Qualified Census Tracts 7, 10, 11 and 13](#) )

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## 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% FPL
- No providers closed to date after receiving a grant

---

## Behavioral health provider relief funds

Public health

Category 1.12: Other public health services

Provides grants to behavioral health providers who treat a minimum of six patients with Medicaid or state-funded medical assistance. 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

---

## 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 we will provide an update in the next report.

Outcomes will include:

- Number of small businesses served
- Average grant amount
- Percent BIPOC and women-owned businesses
- Percent 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 remain open for 12 months
- Number of businesses that close within 12 months

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## 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 DOC staff. Case counts and deaths 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

- 0 incarcerated individuals
- 1 staff member

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

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## Improving healthy childhood environments

Services to disproportionately impacted communities

Category 3.9: Healthy childhood environments: Other

Provides low-income families in communities with historically high child welfare service involvement with economic support through 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 highest child neglect referrals

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## Right-of-way transitions to housing

Negative economic impacts

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

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

- January 2023 state provider contracts completed
- 15 participating providers

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

Performance reporting data, due June 30, 2025, 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 onsite mental health services
- Number of providers with onsite substance use disorder services
- Number of meals provided
- Number of safety checks
- Number of transportation services

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## 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 for veterans, persons with a disability or elderly
- 30 for youth exiting the state foster care system
- 81 units for formerly homeless individuals
- 29 units built on Tribal land
- 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
- May – December 2024: \$9 million for low-barrier credit building pilot

Performance reporting data, due at the time of reimbursement, includes the following:

- 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
- Average loan amount

## 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, Washington continues to qualify for revenue replacement because the 2023 net tax revenue is greater than our 2019 baseline revenue.

Calander 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	\$386.1 million	\$336.5 million	\$3.8 billion	Qualified/no reduction in tax revenue