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State of Washington

# Recovery Plan Performance Report

Coronavirus State Fiscal  
Recovery Funds

August 2021



## Publication and contact information

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## Executive summary

Washington was the first state in America to confront the COVID-19 virus in 2020.

On Feb. 29, 2020, the state experienced the first confirmed COVID-19 related death in the country. Gov. Jay Inslee immediately went into action by declaring a state of emergency ([Proclamation 20-05](#)). On that same day, multiple states had 66 confirmed cases of the virus. With its long incubation period and airborne transmission that experts were still studying, the virus was poised to spread, and to spread quickly.

States were forced to grapple with the same question: Whether to put lives first or the state's economy first. Inslee chose to save lives.

In mid-March 2020, Inslee closed schools and institutions of higher education. Restaurants, bars, entertainment venues and recreational facilities soon followed. In-person gatherings of 50-plus people were prohibited. The governor transitioned state employees to remote work wherever possible. He encouraged other governments and the private sector to do the same.

Then, on March 23, after 110 confirmed COVID-19 related deaths in the state, Inslee issued the [Stay Home, Stay Healthy](#) order to slow the person-to-person spread of the virus (Proclamation 20-25). It required Washingtonians to stay home unless they were engaged in an essential activity. It banned gatherings for social, spiritual, and recreational purposes regardless of group size, and it closed all nonessential businesses.

Vacations and leisure activities were canceled. Social and religious events moved to online platforms. Washingtonians stayed home unless they had to work, go to a medical appointment, or buy food and supplies. Unemployment hit an all-time high. Across communities and neighborhoods, the state largely stood still and waited.

In June 2020, Inslee introduced a plan to reopen the state using a county-by-county phased approach with a science-based model that considered hospitalizations and case data.

With COVID-19 cases down and vaccine rates up, all counties in the state moved into Phase 3 of the reopening plan on March 22, 2021. In April 2021, more than 84% of the state's roughly 5.5 million COVID-19 vaccine doses had been administered to Washingtonians<sup>1</sup>. Finally, the state reopened — almost one year later.

As of August 23, 2021, the state has experienced 6,417 confirmed COVID-19 related deaths<sup>2</sup> and it has administered over 8.4 million life-saving vaccines to residents across the state. However, not all Washingtonians are getting vaccinated, even as the highly contagious delta variant sweeps across the state.

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<sup>1</sup> [April 2021 COVID-19 Vaccination Progress Dashboard and Data: Washington State Department of Health](#)

<sup>2</sup> [August 23, 2021 COVID-19 Data Dashboard: Washington State Department of Health](#)

The number of positive COVID-19 tests climbed from 2% in June 2021 to 5.5% in August 2021, with a 20% increase in hospitalizations the last week of July.<sup>3</sup> We can attribute more than 92% of hospitalizations and deaths in Washington to people who have not been fully vaccinated<sup>4</sup>.

Increasing vaccination rates is currently the most effective tool to decrease the number of COVID-19 cases that lead to hospitalization and death. In August 2021, Inslee issued [Proclamation 21-14](#) that required most state workers, on-site contractors and volunteers to be vaccinated against COVID-19 as a condition of employment. Health care workers, long-term care providers and many state employees who work with the public have a duty to protect the public and be protected themselves. State employees and workers in private health care and long-term care settings must be fully vaccinated by Oct. 18. Washington also recently reinstated face mask requirements for indoor public places regardless of vaccination status.

The state has never experienced such an economic and public health upheaval. More than a year and a half later, Washingtonians still live in the shadow of an ongoing pandemic while they strive to recover — despite setbacks. The pandemic has highlighted equal access issues across the state in areas such as safety net services for food, public transportation, technology, housing, and concrete goods.

While the state's actions have saved lives and will continue to protect Washingtonians, the state's recovery now requires joint focus and dedication from its governments, private sector, and its people. To safely rebuild the state, our work is not done until we come together to defeat this virus and redesign our economy to be more versatile and equity centered.

This report outlines where and how Washington plans to use Coronavirus State Fiscal Relief Funds (CSFRF) to support this response and recovery effort. Backed by data and facts, this report demonstrates how these funds will make the largest difference in the lives of Washingtonians as we seek relief, recovery and – above all – stay resilient.

## Financial relief funding overview

During the yearlong upheaval, the federal government provided states, tribes and local governments with unprecedented financial relief from various sources of existing funds and new fund sources. To support the state's COVID-19 pandemic response, relief and recovery efforts, Washington state government received approximately \$10.9 billion from the following federal relief funds:

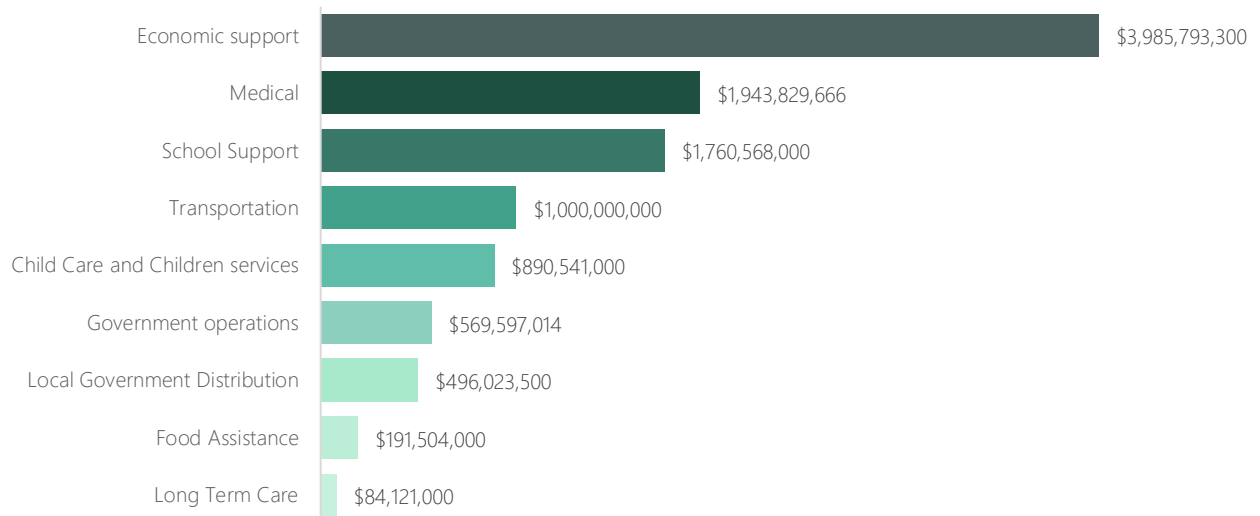
- Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security (CARES) Act
- American Rescue Plan Act
- Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act
- Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Fund

<sup>3</sup> [Delta variant drives sharp increase in COVID-19 cases, hospitalizations > Washington State Department of Health](#)

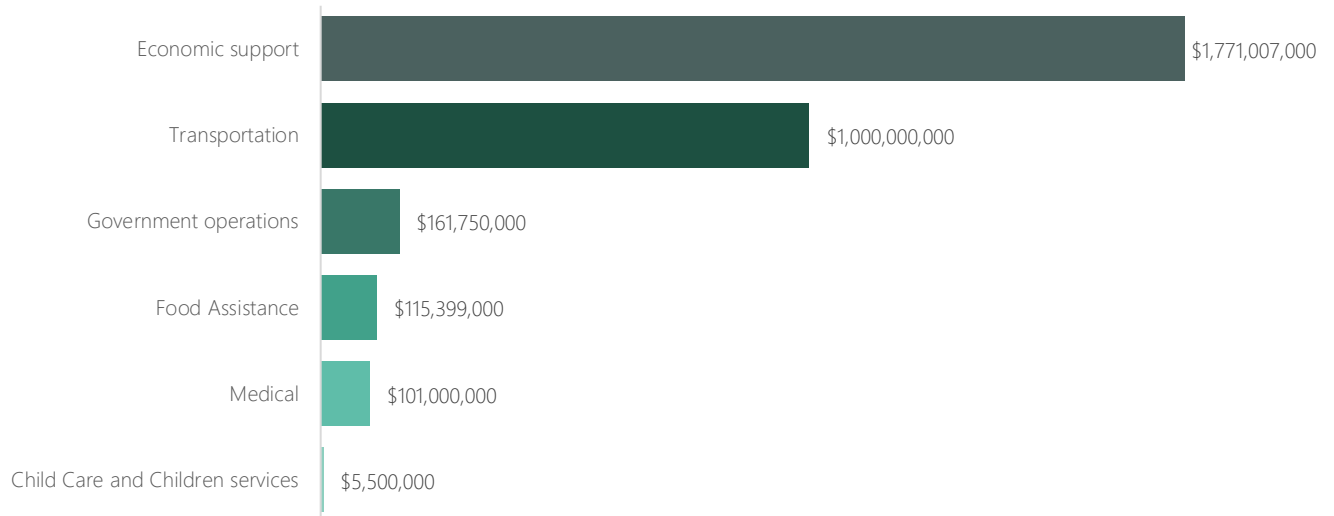
<sup>4</sup> [COVID-19 Cases, Hospitalizations, and Deaths in Persons Who Are Not Fully Vaccinated \(doh.wa.gov\)](#)

The first figure below shows Washington’s *COVID-related federal funds*, to date, and organizes the funds by category. The second figure shows how the state allocated the *CSFRF funds* to date. The funds have either been allocated by the Washington State Office of Financial Management (OFM) or appropriated by the state Legislature.

**Figure 1: Federal funds for pandemic relief by state expenditure category**



**Figure 2: CSFRF for pandemic relief by state expenditure category**



The U.S. Treasury recently awarded Washington **\$4.4 billion from the CSFRF**. This resource will help the state meet pandemic response needs and rebuild a stronger and more equitable economy. Recipients can use these funds to address negative economic impacts caused by the COVID-19 public health emergency. This includes economic harms to workers, households, small

businesses, impacted industries, governments, and the public sector. Following U.S. Treasury guidelines, the state Legislature appropriated approximately **\$3.2 billion** of that amount to qualifying federal expenditure categories.

The state has not yet appropriated the remaining **\$1.3 billion from CSFRF**. In December, the governor will provide a spending proposal to the state Legislature for this amount. The plan will consider additional recovery needs and the impacts of the delta variant that threaten recent public health and economic gains.

The governor's proposal might also include the unmet demand of all federal relief funds, identify gaps in service needs, focus on new business and infrastructure needs, and create new strategies to reach underserved and underrepresented communities. It will consider additional federal funding on the horizon, such as the potential U.S. Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act. Finally, the process will include community engagement on these decisions with new virtual platforms that provide safe outreach services and feedback portals.

We will provide a supplemental update to this plan once the governor releases his budget proposal.

## Use of funds: Revenue replacement

We provided the 2020 state revenue loss calculation this August to the federal government in the Washington State Interim Report. The calculation shows a \$2.18 billion revenue loss.

The amount makes the state eligible to spend CSFRF on revenue replacement (under federal rule, 31 CFR Part 35). It is important to note that the required state revenue loss calculation does not determine where states can use CSFRF to backfill revenue loss, as long as the revenue replacement is for a "provision of government services."

## Why the state replaced revenue in transportation accounts

Washington appropriated **\$600 million CSFRF** to transportation accounts and operating expenses because travel-related revenue decreased during the pandemic.

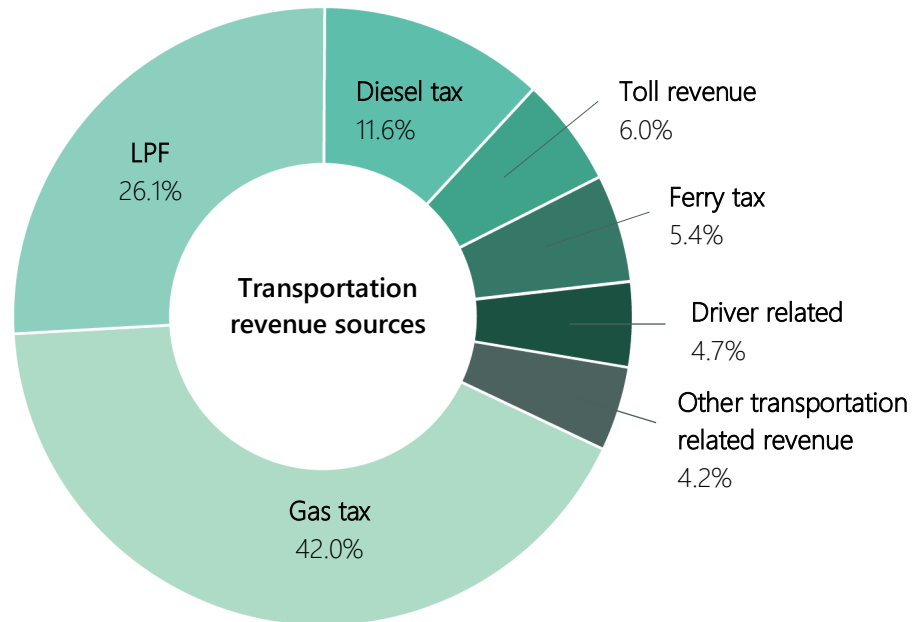
The state generates transportation revenue from a variety of sources. This includes but is not limited to the following:

- Taxes, such as gas and diesel
- Registration-based licensing, permits and fees (LPF)
- Toll charges
- Ferry fares
- Driver related charges, such as driver's license fees
- Other transportation related revenue, such as fines and civil penalties



The pie chart below shows how much money the state acquired from each revenue source in the 2019-21 biennium out of \$6.1 billion (June forecast).<sup>5</sup>

**Figure 3: Revenue by source 2019-21 biennium**



The state will reinvest transportation revenue into projects and operating costs. These include but are not limited to the following:

- Operate and maintain state transportation infrastructure.
- Provide public safety for state public highways.
- Administer licensing services to the public.
- Operate public transit, ferries, and passenger rail.
- Improve fish passage and water quality and reconnect streams.
- Manage grant and loan programs to local governments.

After Inslee declared a State of Emergency, motor vehicle travel, public transit usage and local freight movement rapidly declined. Canada and the United States jointly closed the border to non-essential travel. Washington state parks closed, and the Trump administration issued several international travel restrictions. People stopped traveling unless they needed to meet an essential need.

Travel changes in passenger rail, ferries, and transit ridership, highway traffic, and toll collections are reflected in the following figure.

<sup>5</sup> Transportation Revenue Forecast Council June 2021 Transportation Economic and Revenue Reforecasts Volume I: Summary, Revised 07/14/2021, page 4.

**Figure 4: Changes in ridership during the pandemic**

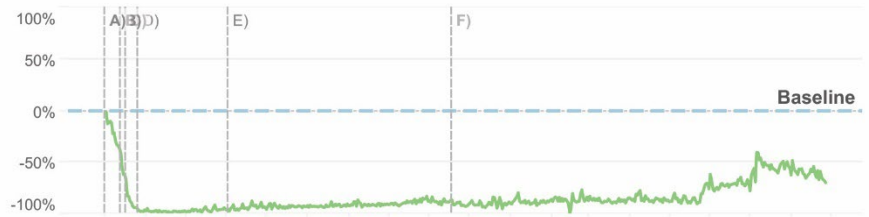
- (A) 02/29/2020 – State of Emergency declared
- (B) 03/12/2020 – Schools closed
- (C) 03/26/2020 – Gatherings of 50-plus people are banned
- (D) 03/25/2020 – Stay Home, Stay Healthy order goes into effect
- (E) 06/01/2020 – Stay Home, Stay Healthy transitions to Safe Start, Stay Healthy
- (F) 12/14/2020 – State receives COVID-19 vaccines

### Passenger rail

Data from Amtrack Cascades

**-69%**

Compared to baseline year\*

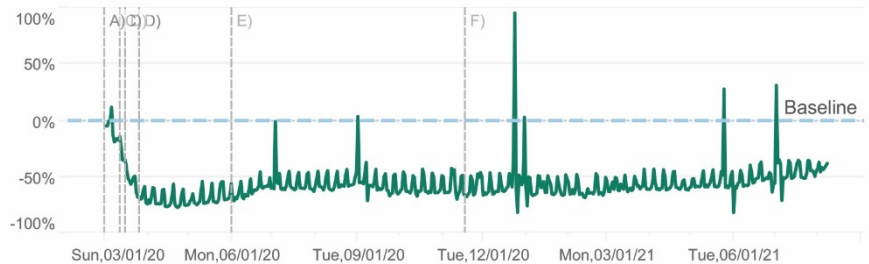


### Transit ridership

Data from largest transit agencies

**-38%**

Compared to baseline year\*

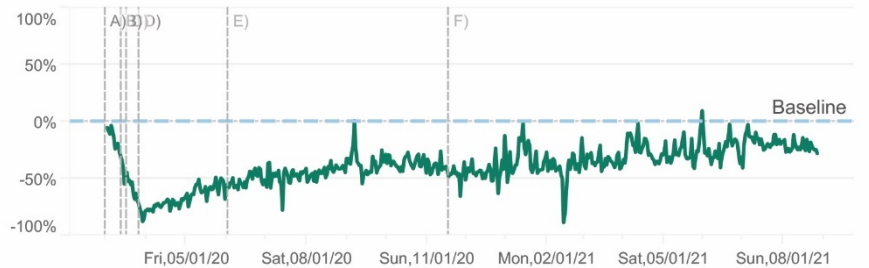


### Ferries ridership

Data from all currently operating WSF routes

**-27%**

Compared to baseline year\*

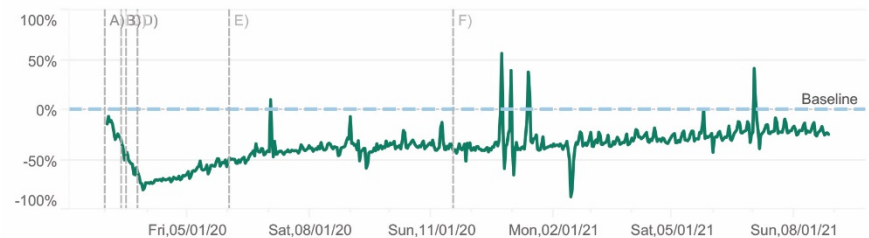


### Toll facilities

Data from all five tolled highways and bridges

**-24%**

Compared to baseline year\*

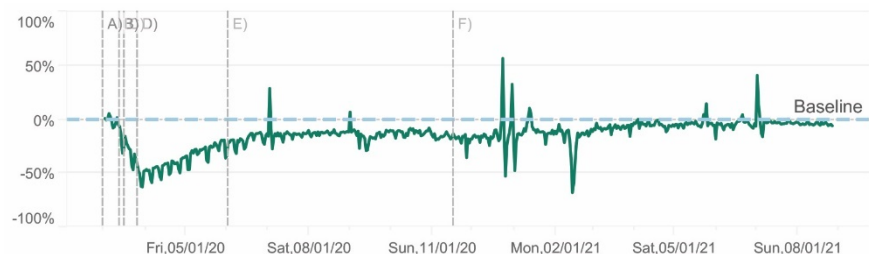


### Highway traffic

Data from 32 locations statewide

**-6%**

Compared to baseline year\*



\*Baseline year is March 2019 – Feb 2020

Transportation revenue is directly tied to transportation usage. So, the state's transportation revenue declined as travel declined during the pandemic. The statewide average of 'vehicle miles traveled' dropped 8.1% from 62,231,922,300 in 2019 to 57,217,206,862 in 2020. As the state reopened, the travel trend increased. However, the trend did not return to the pre-COVID baseline.<sup>6</sup> With the rapid spread of the delta variant, the state is experiencing another dip in travel.

The transportation revenue shortfall will get smaller over the years as travel gets back to pre-pandemic levels. However, the revenue reduction is substantial enough *now* to cause an economic outfall that threatens all transportation-related projects and operations. These transportation expenditures pay for jobs, the maintenance of various transportation infrastructure, and operating costs of public transportation and highway safety systems. They also advance environmental initiatives and climate change goals.

A serious reduction in transportation spending jeopardizes the economic and social well-being of each region across the state, as well as compromises safety and security. To prevent this, the state will allocate **\$600 million CSFRF** to replace transportation revenue loss. The table below provides an itemized look at the accounts that will receive CSFRF.

**Table 1: Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Funds – Where we allocated the money for transportation**

Code	State funded account Title	CSFRF obligated	
		Total	Percent of total
<a href="#">039</a>	Aeronautics Account	\$ 777,000	0.1%
<a href="#">20H</a>	Connecting Washington Account	\$ 67,663,000	11.3%
<a href="#">186</a>	County Arterial Preservation Account	\$ 1,939,000	0.3%
<a href="#">106</a>	Highway Safety Account	\$ 8,219,000	1.4%
<a href="#">595</a>	Toll Lanes Account	\$ 32,893,000	5.5%
<a href="#">108</a>	Motor Vehicle Account	\$ 99,416,000	16.6%
<a href="#">082</a>	Motorcycle Safety Education Account	\$ 18,000	0.0%
<a href="#">218</a>	Multimodal Transportation Account	\$ 115,611,000	19.3%
<a href="#">099</a>	Puget Sound Capital Construction Account	\$ 2,892,000	0.5%
<a href="#">109</a>	Puget Sound Ferry Operations Account	\$ 85,966,000	14.3%
<a href="#">102</a>	Rural Arterial Trust Account	\$ 3,092,000	0.5%
<a href="#">780</a>	School Zone Safety Account	\$ 393,000	0.1%

<sup>6</sup> COVID-19 Multimodal Transportation System Performance Dashboard

Code	State funded account Title	CSFRF obligated	
		Total	Percent of total
<a href="#">215</a>	Special Category C Account	\$ 3,975,000	0.7%
<a href="#">081</a>	State Patrol Highway Account	\$ 12,358,000	2.1%
<a href="#">17P</a>	State Route Number 520 Civil Penalties Account	\$ 5,442,000	0.9%
<a href="#">16J</a>	State Route Number 520 Corridor Account	\$ 59,567,000	9.9%
<a href="#">511</a>	Tacoma Narrows Toll Bridge Account	\$ 15,707,000	2.6%
<a href="#">550</a>	Transportation 2003 Account (Nickel Account)	\$ 28,681,000	4.8%
<a href="#">144</a>	Transportation Improvement Account	\$ 15,844,000	2.6%
<a href="#">09H</a>	Transportation Partnership Account	\$ 39,547,000	6.6%
<b>Grand total</b>		<b>\$ 600,000,000</b>	<b>100%</b>

### How these funds promote equity efforts

A healthy transportation infrastructure allows the average person to meet their day-to-day needs, such as getting to work, school, medical appointments and grocery stores. To support the public, Washington consistently provides high-quality public transportation. In fact, the annual Best States Ranking of U.S. States by US News ranked Washington's infrastructure as No. 3 of 50 states in 2019.<sup>7</sup> The state works to promote opportunity for people in low-income communities and communities of color by improving mobility through public transportation. Investing CSFRF in the transportation revenue shortfall will help the state maintain its commitment to reducing gaps in transportation access for low-income people, people of color and other historically marginalized populations.

### Use of Funds: Public health

The state put approximately **\$143 million CSFRF** toward four critical COVID-19 related public health needs. We included full descriptions of the items on the following pages.

#### University of Washington Medical Center

By mid-March 2020, there were 2,221 confirmed cases of COVID-19 in Washington and 110 deaths associated with the virus. Shortly after, the governor announced new restrictions on non-urgent medical procedures to reserve critical equipment for COVID-19 patients and personal protective equipment for health care workers ([Proclamation 20-24](#)).

<sup>7</sup> Overall Best States Ranking, US News; <https://www.usnews.com/news/best-states/rankings>

The University of Washington Medical Center complied with the order and lost tens of millions in revenue because non-emergent and elective medical procedures were cancelled, coupled with a marked decline in overall higher revenue generating patient services. After the hospital received provider relief funds through the CARES Act, it still had \$35 million in expenditures for communications, contracted services, goods, insurance and utilities. The state appropriated **\$35 million CSFRF** to the UW Medical Center to replace this institution's COVID-19 costs.

## Uninsured and underinsured care

COVID-19 infected Washingtonians regardless of citizenship status or income level. However, the financial impact of recovering from the virus has hit individuals differently. Many people in certain demographics find themselves uninsured or underinsured. Individuals with income greater than 133% of the federal poverty level (FPL) are not eligible for Medicaid benefits. Also, people over 20 years of age without documented U.S. citizenship status are ineligible for the state's medical assistance program. This leaves some Washingtonians uninsured or insured with high deductible plans.

Uninsured and underinsured individuals treated for the virus accumulated debt from unpaid medical bills. Medical providers serving these patients can't absorb the unpaid costs. That's why the state dedicated **\$35 million CSFRF** to the Washington State Health Care Authority (HCA) for grants to medical providers. The grants will reimburse the providers for outstanding COVID-19 related medical bills from uninsured or underinsured patients with income under 200% FPL (regardless of citizenship status).

Eligible medical providers include rural health centers, federally qualified health centers, free clinics, public hospital districts, behavioral health providers or facilities, behavioral health administrative service organizations and community-based organizations.

### How these funds promote equity efforts

These grants will prevent eligible patients from accumulating medical debt. Although this will not decrease the wealth gap for these individuals, it will prevent additional economic hardships for people who contract the virus. This will help providers get reimbursed for COVID-19 medical expenses or other medical needs.

## Opioids: Healthcare provider curriculum

The COVID-19 public health crises negatively impacted the rates of substance misuse and overdose deaths. The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) reported that the nationwide highest number of overdose deaths in recorded history happened between May 2019 – May 2020<sup>8</sup>. Overdose rates broke records in Washington as well<sup>9</sup>.

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<sup>8</sup> [Overdose Deaths Accelerating During COVID-19 | CDC Online Newsroom | CDC](#)

<sup>9</sup> [Overdose rates > Washington State Department of Health](#)

The state is experiencing an opioid misuse and overdose epidemic involving prescription opioids, heroin and other manufactured synthetic opioids (such as fentanyl). The Washington State Department of Health (DOH) joined with partners across the state to complete the [2021-2022 Washington State Opioid and Overdose Response Plan](#) and provide a coordinated response to this persistent and ever-evolving crisis.

To help with opioid prevention efforts, the state will provide **\$250,000 CSFRF** to its Workforce Training and Education Coordinating Board. This investment will fund an accredited osteopathic medical school to develop and implement a curriculum on opioid misuse and addiction for healthcare providers and the healthcare workforce.

### Behavioral health provider relief funds

The pandemic caused service disruptions and economic hardship for many of the state's behavioral health providers. The cost of business went up. Behavioral health providers had to purchase personal protective equipment and make infrastructure changes to comply with social distancing regulations, while also funding new telehealth service options. But while costs were going up, revenue decreased due to a temporary, state-directed closure.

The Department of the Treasury notes that COVID-19 negatively impacted substance misuse and mental health with a disproportionate impact to demographic groups with preexisting economic and health access inequities. Washington is no exception. To help the behavioral health treatment field remain functional, and to secure treatment access for low-income patients, the state will provide **\$31 million CSFRF** to behavioral health providers throughout the 2021-23 biennium.

#### How these funds promote equity efforts

To best prioritize how the state allocates this funding, the HCA will consider the geographic location of the service provider and whether the provider serves members of historically disadvantaged communities. To be eligible for this financial assistance, the behavioral health provider must be serving six Medicaid recipients or recipients of a state-medical assistance program. Providers must also demonstrate a decrease in revenue or increase in costs related to the pandemic.

### Department of Corrections: COVID-19 Response

The Washington State Department of Corrections (DOC) manages a statewide correctional system that includes 12 prisons, 12 work and training release facilities, and 86 community corrections offices, as well as numerous administrative offices and training centers.

Incarcerated individuals and DOC workers in congregate care settings are at a greater risk of contracting COVID-19 than the public. The virus can be unknowingly brought into a building.

Once this happens, the virus spreads easily from person-to-person due to the close quarters, communal spaces and shared ventilation systems within correctional facilities.

To date, the department has confirmed 7,867 cases of COVID-19 that unfortunately resulted in 16 deaths. Of that, 80% of the cases were incarcerated individuals (with 13 deaths) and 20% were department staff (with three deaths). The department began implementing its emergency response to the virus on March 1, 2020. By July 31, DOC had incurred more than \$68 million in unanticipated costs for prevention and treatment services. The largest costs came from the following areas:

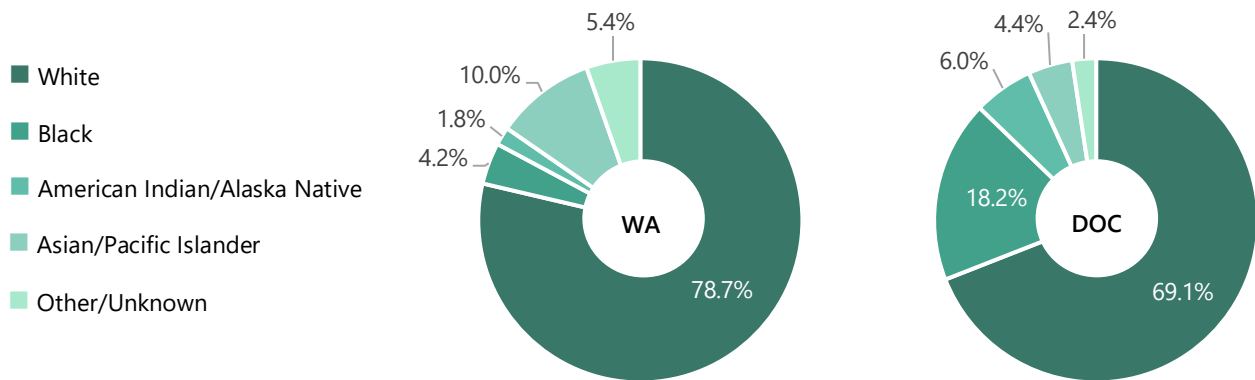
- Custody staff and overtime
- Medical personnel and overtime
- Reconfiguring large, nontraditional living spaces, such as gymnasiums
- Reconfiguring smaller spaces for quarantining and medical treatment
- Screening and testing
- Increased sanitation supplies and services
- Personal protective equipment
- Health care equipment and goods and services

The federal government acknowledged the increased risk to incarcerated individuals and correctional staff by letting states use CARES Act funding — and offering Federal Emergency Management Agency reimbursement — for prevention and recovery efforts in correctional facilities. Approximately \$26 million of other federal funding covered these DOC expenses. This left a gap of approximately \$42 million. The state provided DOC with a little over **\$42 million CSFRF** to pay for the remaining COVID-19 related costs.

### **How these funds promote equity efforts**

The lifesaving measures DOC has implemented supports a disproportionate number of people from historically disadvantaged communities. Incarcerated individuals and people serving community supervision sentences in our state have higher levels of infectious diseases, as well as higher levels of chronic physical, mental and substance use disorders. They also come from overwhelmingly poor communities and communities of color. The two figures below illustrate the disproportional rates of incarceration for people of color in our state. For example, it shows that out of a total statewide population of roughly 4% black people, the total incarcerated population is made up of roughly 18% black people.

**Figure 5: Washington and Department of Corrections 2020 census information by race**



## Use of Funds: Negative economic impacts

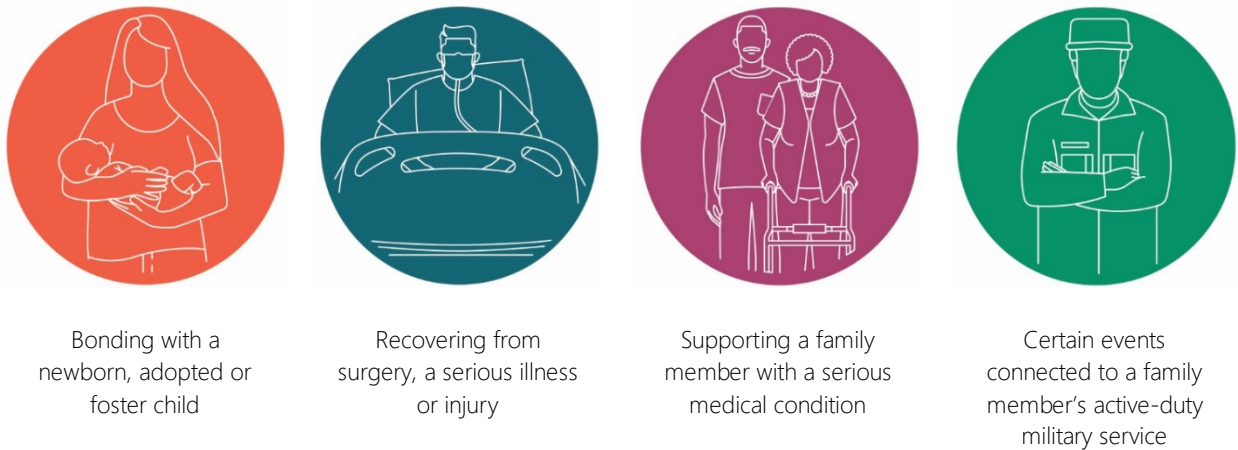
The state put approximately **\$1.6 billion CSFRF** toward programs and services that help reduce the negative economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the state’s most vulnerable populations and businesses. A full description of these efforts is below.

### Pandemic Paid Leave Assistance

In 2015, the governor secured a federal grant to design a paid family leave program. In 2017, he signed [Senate Bill 5975 \(Chapter 5, 2017 Laws 3rd Special Session\)](#) that created the Paid Family and Medical Leave (PFML) program. The program provides partial wage replacement to employees on leave for specified family and medical reasons. It is funded through premiums that employers and employees pay. The new law went into effect October 2017. Washington workers are eligible for these benefits after they work at least 820 hours in the previous year.

The state Employment Security Department (ESD) administers the program. The figure below illustrates what employees can use PFML benefits for. Additional information can be found online through the [ESD fact sheet](#).



**Figure 6: Life events that qualify for paid time off**

After the pandemic caused state and global shutdowns across various sectors, many Washington workers who paid into the PFML insurance program couldn't access their benefits, through no fault of their own. That's because businesses in Washington closed or reduced overhead with lay-offs, furloughs and reduced hours. Workers were also required to take time off work because of quarantining, school closures, and other pandemic impacts. That meant many workers who experienced periods of unemployment and/or fewer work hours in 2020 or 2021 did not meet the 820-hour eligibility threshold for PFML.

In April, Inslee signed [E2SHB 1073 \(Chapter 109, 2021 Laws\)](#) to expand coverage of the Paid Family Medical Leave program. The expansion provides financial support equivalent to PFML benefits to Washington workers who cannot meet the 820-hour eligibility criteria because of pandemic-related reductions in working hours, but who did meet the threshold in 2019 and the first quarter of 2020. The new eligibility criteria creates a safety net program to those experiencing a serious medical or family event.

The bill also provides pandemic leave assistance grants to employers. The grants help offset small business employers' costs when an employee takes leave through PFML.

Washington dedicated approximately **\$169 million CSFRF** to expand the program throughout the 2021-23 biennium. The Employment Security Department estimates that 30,000 previously denied claims will now be eligible for paid leave. At this time, both pandemic-related enhancements to the PFML program will expire June 30, 2023.

### How these funds promote equity efforts

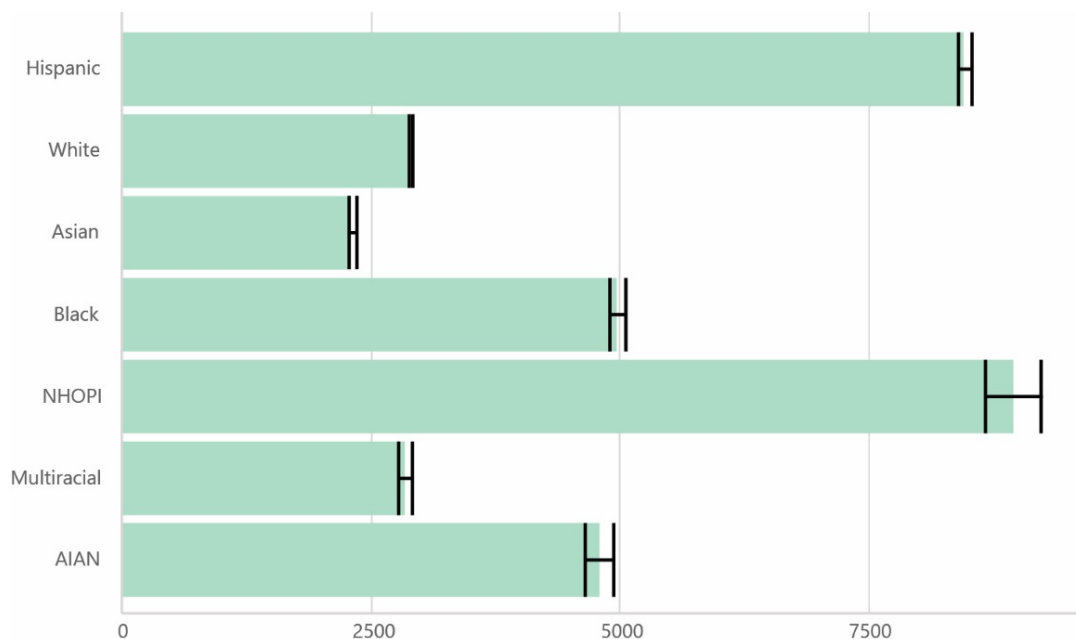
Low-wage jobs that cannot be performed remotely or in industries most affected by the pandemic were disproportionately eliminated or the hours were reduced (restaurants, child care centers, gyms, hotels, movie theaters, etc.). People who are low wage earners are generally more economically vulnerable and racially diverse than higher-paid workers. This is one reason why the pandemic brought about inequities in those who qualified for the PFML program. This

benefit expansion promotes racial and economic equity by filling this gap, ensuring these workers do not lose access to paid family and medical leave benefits through no fault of their own.

## Immigrant relief funding

The figure below from the DOH shows that Hispanic, and Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islanders (NHOPI), have COVID-19 rates that are 3.5 times higher than their Asian and White counterparts.<sup>10</sup>

**Figure 7: Age-adjusted COVID-19 case rate by race per 100,000 population**



Note: Age-adjusted rates are necessary because age information is missing for a small percentage of confirmed or probable cases (about 0.1%), so these cases are not included.

Data from the same report shows that Hispanic Washingtonians are 29% of the COVID-19 cases while only representing 13% of the total state population. It also shows they are four times more likely to be hospitalized than white populations.

Of the 1.1 million immigrants in Washington, approximately 240,000 were estimated to have an unauthorized immigration status in 2010.<sup>11</sup> The state Legislature estimates the number has grown to approximately 330,000. An immigrant with an unauthorized status is ineligible for federal economic impact payments or unemployment insurance. At the same time, this population is at greater risk of contracting the virus.

<sup>10</sup> [COVID-19 morbidity and mortality by race, ethnicity and spoken language in Washington state](#)

<sup>11</sup> [State Tool: Center for Migration Studies \(cmsny.org\)](#)

High rates of infection for many immigrant populations in the state, coupled with minimal financial support, exacerbates the current health and economic inequities among this population. To counter this, the state has provided **\$340 million CSFRF** for one-time cash grants of \$1,000 for each qualifying individual. Ten percent of the funding is for local community-based organizations to administer the program.

An immigrant affected by the pandemic must meet the following eligibility criteria to receive the cash grant:

- Live in Washington
- Must be at least 18 years old
- Must not be eligible to receive federal stimulus funds or unemployment insurance because of immigration status
- Household income is at or below 250% FPL

This continues emergency immigrant relief funds that the state provided last fiscal year. We invested \$128 million of CARES Act funding for 120,000 immigrants who did not qualify for a federal economic impact payment or unemployment insurance. However, the funding was not sufficient for the number of applications we received.

### How these funds promote equity efforts

These cash grants will allow immigrants with an unauthorized status to obtain financial relief. This is similar to the economic impact payments that their peers who had an authorized immigration status or U.S. citizenship received. The state prioritized the grants for immigrants at or below 250% FPL to reduce the disproportionate economic strain the pandemic had on low-income immigrant households.

## Overview of household assistance: Food programs

The nation is currently battling food insecurity. The [COVID-19 Impact Survey](#) conducted by the Data Foundation shows the number of U.S. households affected by food insecurity has doubled since the pandemic started. Once again, Washington state is no exception.

Chronic, poor nutrition undermines physical health and increases a person's susceptibility to the effects of COVID-19. Food insecurity is greatest among households with low or no-income, single mothers, seniors and communities of color<sup>12</sup>. To counter food access inequities, the state set aside approximately **\$104 million CSFRF** to provide Washington's most vulnerable populations with access to food.

Food programs funded with CSFRF are listed on the following pages.

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<sup>12</sup> [USDA ERS - Identifying the Risk Factors of Food Insecurity](#) and [USDA ERS - Key Statistics & Graphics](#)

## How these funds promote equity efforts

Each food program below promotes racial and economic equity by targeting a vulnerable population or community. We address how each topic promotes equity efforts in the program descriptions below.

### *State Food Assistance program*

Of the more than 1.1 million immigrants in Washington, approximately 63,000 are receiving food benefits through the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). SNAP is a federal program that provides nutrition benefits to low-income individuals and families who can use them at stores to purchase food. The state provides a similar program called the Food Assistance Program (FAP). It currently provides food benefits to 15,000 immigrants who are ineligible for SNAP due to their unauthorized status.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) began issuing additional monthly benefits to SNAP eligible households at the start of the pandemic. Increases include an additional \$95 per month for households already receiving the maximum benefit amount. To keep pace with SNAP benefit levels, the state has provided approximately **\$10.8 million CSFRF** for FAP to match the increased monthly SNAP award.

### *Farm-to-School program*

The Washington State Department of Agriculture (WSDA) administers the Farm-to-School program that provides grants to school districts to purchase local foods from farmers to distribute to schools, food service institutions, child care facilities and other school settings. The program promotes children's nutrition and health. It also helps link Washington farmers to new markets, and that helps stabilize the food distribution industry during COVID-19.

At the start of the pandemic, the USDA waived the high poverty threshold that it required for schools to receive federal funding for providing free breakfast and lunch to students. It provided additional funding for schools to offer all school children free lunch and breakfast, no matter their household income.

Distance learning in school settings eliminated the ability for schools to provide breakfast and lunch to students in a cafeteria setting. So, school districts provided parents with the option to pick up school meals at locations throughout the community. Unable to freeze, cook and store large quantities of food at multiple venues, schools had to adapt by purchasing more local fresh food. That's the main reason why the Farm-to-School program saw a large increase in requests for assistance. To help meet the new demand and to prepare for the upcoming school year, the state has provided **\$5 million CSFRF** to the Farm-to-School program.

### *The Emergency Food Assistance program*

WSDA manages The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP) in our state. TEFAP receives food and operational funding from the USDA to distribute to 19 lead contractors statewide. These contractors provide food to over 500 food banks, food pantries, shelters and meal services.

With the rise of food insecurity, the state's emergency food system has seen a significant increase in demand. Hunger relief organizations are faced with overwhelming odds as they shift their food delivery methods to maintain state mandates and health and safety guidelines. They have also experienced a loss of volunteers, loss of donations, and food supply chain disruptions during such a dramatic increase for services.

In addition to an annual appropriation of \$6.1 million state funds, the state will dedicate **\$43 million CSFRF** to emergency food assistance programs beyond the federal TEFAP funding. The funding increase will help organizations hire more staff, pay for new operational costs, help organizations update physical space and delivery models to maintain health and safety reequipments, and purchase more food supplies.

### *Farmers to Families food boxes*

In response to the pandemic, the USDA developed the [Farmers to Family Food Box program](#). The program helped deliver food boxes of fresh produce, milk, dairy and cooked meats to food banks and other nonprofits serving disadvantaged people across the country. The program ran from May 2020 – May 2021, during the greatest food shortage months in the pandemic.

Washington will adopt a state-administered program like this to help hunger relief organizations that give priority to black, Indigenous, people of color, and other socially disadvantaged communities such as low-income, rural communities. The state provided **\$45 million CSFRF** for this purpose with a focus on filling food boxes with Washington agricultural products. It will help address persistent gaps in the state's current emergency food system that doesn't fully meet the nutritional needs of these historically underserved populations.

### **Food supply chain, and food infrastructure and market access**

Market conditions and labor challenges significantly impaired the state's food supply and distribution system. Demand was reduced when major purchasers of food supplies, such as vendors procuring for colleges, restaurants, hotels, and stadiums closed during the pandemic. At the same time, it became evident that COVID-19 spread rapidly through farms and food processing plants because people often work side-by-side. Making things more unsafe, seasonal farmworkers often sleep in overcrowded temporary housing units built on the farm.

This greatly impacts food operations across the state and the safety of workers. It also drives up food prices. Farms, food processing plants, and food distributors had to make significant changes to keep workers safe, make new consumer connections that prevented food waste, help prevent the spread of the virus, and help prevent inflation.

To help the state's food service industry expand their markets, change their business practices, build a more resilient food infrastructure system, and keep food prices down, the state has provided **\$17 million CSFRF** to WSDA for grants and technical assistance.

### How these funds promote equity efforts

The state is keenly aware that none of the food assistance programs noted above will help people if the food industry cannot get food from the farm to a public access point. While a healthy food distribution system helps all Washingtonians access food, we must promote other state investments in food programs to help as many low-income and disproportionately impacted communities as possible.

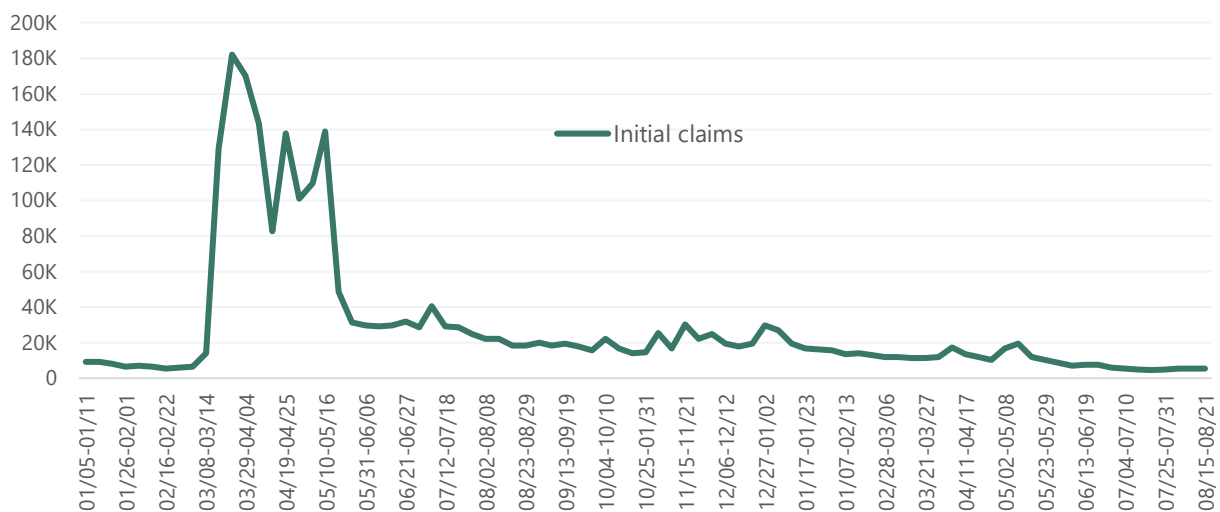
Women, minorities, and small-business owners will receive priority for these grants to help these historically marginalized business owners advance during the pandemic.

### Unemployment Insurance Relief Account

Unemployment insurance (UI) is primarily funded by employers. Employers pay a federal and state unemployment rate. The Washington state unemployment tax rate is based primarily on the employer’s four-year history of layoffs – lay-offs that resulted in a UI claim. So, the more layoffs a business has, the higher the employer’s future unemployment rate will be. The UI claims get charged against the employer’s experience rating account and the revenue goes into the Unemployment Compensation Account. It’s then used for unemployment compensation payments to workers they have laid off.

In April 2020, Washington lost a staggering 340,000 jobs because of pandemic impacts<sup>13</sup>. That same month, unemployment insurance claims climbed to 180,000. The month with the most UI claims in 2019 was a little over 12,000. It shot up to over 180,000 claims in March 2020<sup>14</sup>. The figures below show the weekly UI claims for 2020 and the weekly claims to date for 2021.

**Figure 8: Washington’s initial claims by week, 2020-21**



<sup>13</sup> ESDWAGOV - April 2020 Monthly Employment Report

<sup>14</sup> [Initial Claims applications for Unemployment Insurance-WA | Tableau Public](#)

The unemployment rate soared because of COVID-19 restrictions and the sudden and significant revenue loss forced businesses to downsize or temporarily close, which brought about unavoidable layoffs. The layoffs, paid from the employer's experience rating account, increased the employer's immediate contribution. And, as a result, it increased their future unemployment contribution rates. This makes it more challenging for businesses to remain open and it prolongs their recovery.

High state unemployment rates can also damage the state's high credit ratings and national scorecard that currently rates Washington as No. 1 in gross domestic product.

The governor took swift action at the start of the 2020 legislative session by proposing unemployment rate relief to Washington businesses through [House Bill 2965 \(Chapter 7, 2020 Laws\)](#), which he signed March 2020. Among other things, the bill provided funding to forgive unemployment insurance benefits for employers when their employees received benefits as a direct or indirect result of the pandemic. Unfortunately, the funding was only sufficient to cover 24% of eligible UI claims.

To continue helping businesses in the state recover from the economic crises, the state continued this effort through the 2021-23 biennium. Inslee signed [Senate Bill 5478 \(Chapter 292, 2021 Laws\)](#) that created the Unemployment Insurance Relief Account (UIRA).

The state set aside **\$500 million CSFRF** for this account. A review of eligibility for a federal expenditure category is now underway. This funding may allow the state to continue paying unemployment insurance benefits on behalf of certain small businesses, and to meet greater demand than was possible in the 2019–21 biennium. Rather than charging UI claims against the employer's experience rating account, the claims would be funded through the UIRA. The state gives priority to certain businesses that have 20 employees or less, and that have experienced a significant experience rate increase.

### **How these funds promote equity efforts**

Small businesses have been hit the hardest by the "double whammy" of reduced revenue and higher future rates. Compared to their larger counterparts, small businesses have lower cash reserves or other resources to rely on in times of economic hardship. With the most recent four years determining each business' unemployment compensation rates, small businesses may be affected for years to come. And businesses owned by marginalized groups such as women, minority populations, and immigrants are at greater risk of permanently closing their doors because these populations have historically less access to financial capital, assets, and the accumulation of intergenerational wealth. Businesses owned by these historically disadvantaged populations will be given priority as the state implements its first phase of funding.



## Rental assistance

The CDC issued a national ban on evictions beginning March 2020 and ending in July. In March 2020, the governor issued [Proclamation 20-19](#) that prohibited residential evictions. It stops certain judicial eviction-related actions by residential landlords and legal actions by local law enforcement.

In April, Inslee signed [House Bill 5160 \(Chapter 115, 2021 Laws PV\)](#) providing tenant protections consistent with Proclamation 20-19 for the remainder of the COVID-10 public health emergency. Before Proclamation 20-19 ended in June, Inslee issued a housing stability eviction [moratorium bridge](#). The order filled the operational gap between his eviction moratorium and the protections and programs implemented in the bill that do not take effect until this September.

Since the pandemic began, the state has given \$500 million from the CARES Act and state funding to the Washington State Department of Commerce (Commerce) to help keep residential landlords financially solvent and prevent low-income renters from accumulating massive debt in back rent during the eviction moratorium. The funding supported a maximum of 12 months of rental assistance to landlords renting to low-income households.

The funding proved to be supportive, but the state needs ongoing funding while the economy slowly recovers. The state will provide additional funding to the program in the form of **\$430 million CSFRF**, and \$255 million in other federal funds to continue the program and fund new tenant support programs. The new tenant support programs include legal representation in eviction cases and an eviction resolution program.

### How these funds promote equity efforts

A [2011 study](#) by the Joint Center for Housing Studies of Harvard University shows that renters are most commonly young adults, minorities and low-income households. This rental assistance program will serve an estimated 80,000 low-income households in our state. The department will require local grantees to provide assistance that is proportionate to the race and ethnicity of eligible people in each community.

### Use of evidence

Many evidence-based rental assistance programs focus on the needs of people with chronic housing insecurity. This is the first time Washington has had an eviction moratorium. It is necessary because of the economic crisis and a health need for people to quarantine. The new demand for rental assistance is coming from a population of households that could otherwise afford housing. This has given the state much to think about in ways to measure health and safety impacts for pandemic-related housing assistance resources, and the state is still developing its approach. Information on performance measures and data for this program can be found on page 43.



## Business assistance

Many business sectors were required to temporarily close, and numerous businesses had to reduce capacity to follow social distancing requirements in Proclamation 20-25.

To help keep small businesses afloat, the state offered \$70 million in business support grants in November 2020. Of that, \$50 million went to the state's [Working Washington Small Businesses Grant program](#) to focus on the hardest-hit industries. The state also waived several state taxes on these types of grants (i.e., business and occupation tax, retail sales tax, and public utility tax) so that the money remained with the business.

The influx of funds appeared to help. Some businesses used the grants to pay rent, utilities and payroll. Others used the grant to make technology improvements, transition to online service delivery or change their business models (such as enhancing takeout/curbside service). Almost all businesses used the grant to purchase safety and sanitation equipment to keep employees and customers safe.

But just as the state reopened and small businesses began to make headway, the delta variant spread throughout the country. It forced Washington to bring back many of the health and safety mandates that businesses expected to abandon with the introduction of the COVID-19 vaccine. Small businesses, particularly those that serve the public may now experience prolonged impacts that they hoped to see waning by now.

To help small businesses navigate the unpredictability of the virus, the state will spend **\$50 million CSFRF** to continue business support grants. Detailed eligibility rules can be found on pages 54-56 of [SB 5092 \(Chapter 334, 2021 Laws PV\)](#), Section 129 (86)(a).

### How these funds promote equity efforts

The state will target underrepresented and underserved small businesses with these grants. Commerce must conduct outreach to these populations and ensure the grant funding is equitably distributed by considering the geographic locations of its overall distribution.

The department will partner with local organizations to conduct webinars and technical support to underrepresented and historically marginalized populations. The grant application asks questions to help Commerce determine if the applicant is from an underrepresented and underserved owner or if the business provides services targeting these populations. The application will be available in 16 languages.

## Art industry grants

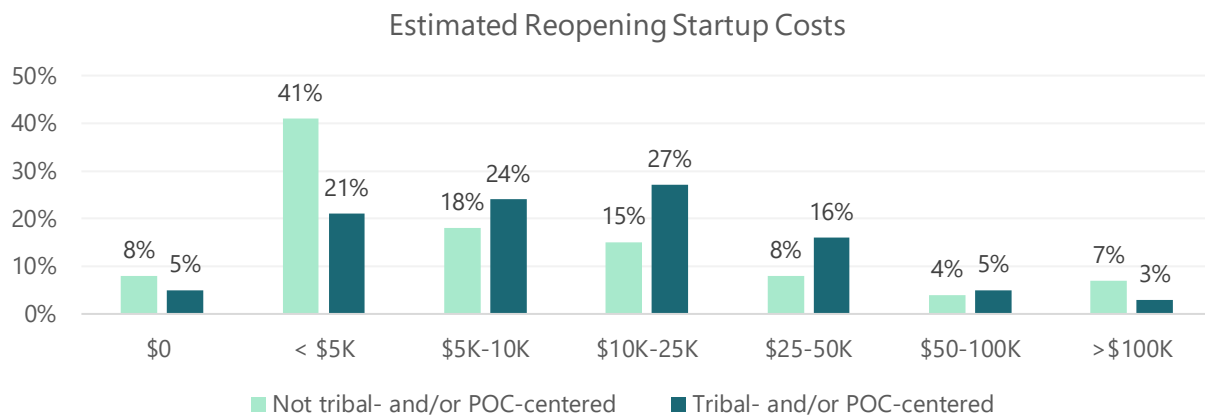
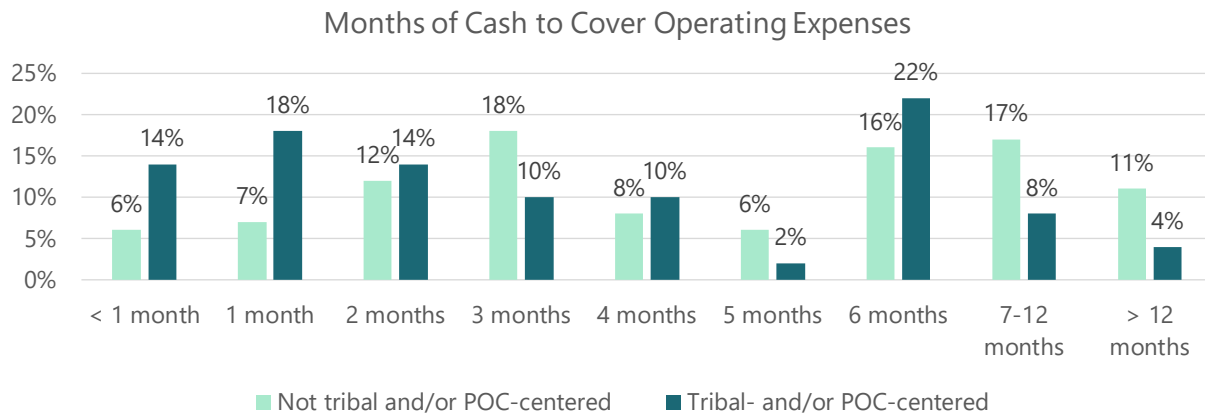
The conservation and development of the state's artistic resources is essential to the social, educational, and economic growth of Washington. Artists, works of art and artistic institutions

contribute to the quality of life and the general welfare of citizens, and are an appropriate concern of state government<sup>15</sup>.

Washington’s arts and culture sector represents 8.7% of our state’s GDP (\$53.2 billion), 185,741 jobs, and 17,642 arts-related businesses<sup>16</sup>. Organizations canceled programming because of school closures, and event and public gathering mandates. Layoffs and permanent job losses surged because organizations simply could not operate without admissions revenue.

A June 2020 survey completed by 483 art and cultural organizations and 753 individual artists showed that 45% of organizations could only cover three months of operating expenses with cash reserves, and that organizations estimated unabsorbable costs with reopening.<sup>17</sup> The graphs below provide a snapshot of these survey results from the [Statewide Cultural and Creative Economic Recovery Survey](#) summary.

**Figure 9: Financial impact of pandemic on art industry**



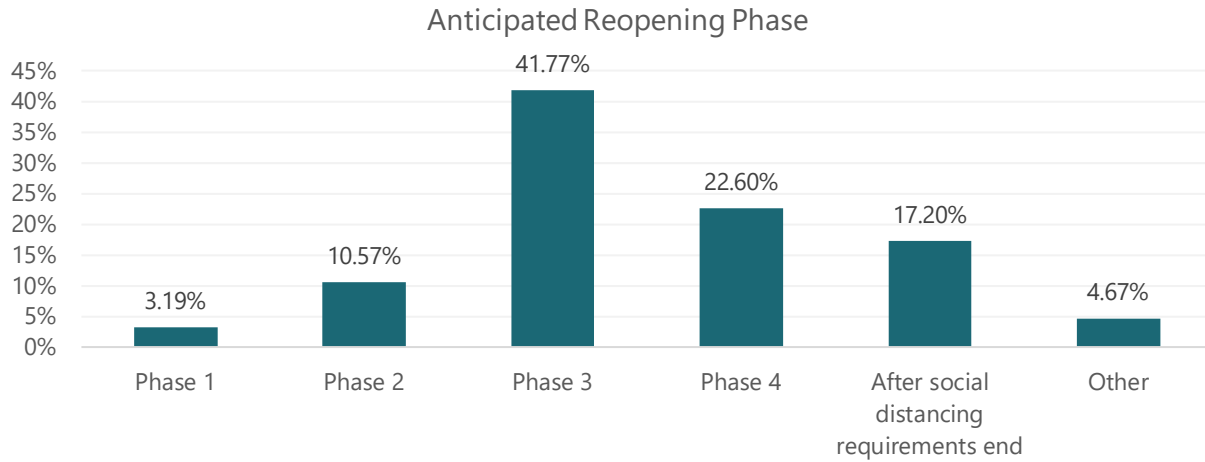
<sup>15</sup> [RCW 43.46.005: Purpose. \(wa.gov\)](#)

<sup>16</sup> [Washington Facts and Figures page](#) and [Washington Facts and Figures page](#)

<sup>17</sup> [Statewide-Survey-handout-FINAL.pdf \(wa.gov\)](#)

The art and culture trades are working to reopen. But, as the figure below illustrates, 17% of respondents do not anticipate being able to reopen until social distancing requirements end. With the delta variant spreading across the state, social distancing remains a state mandate.

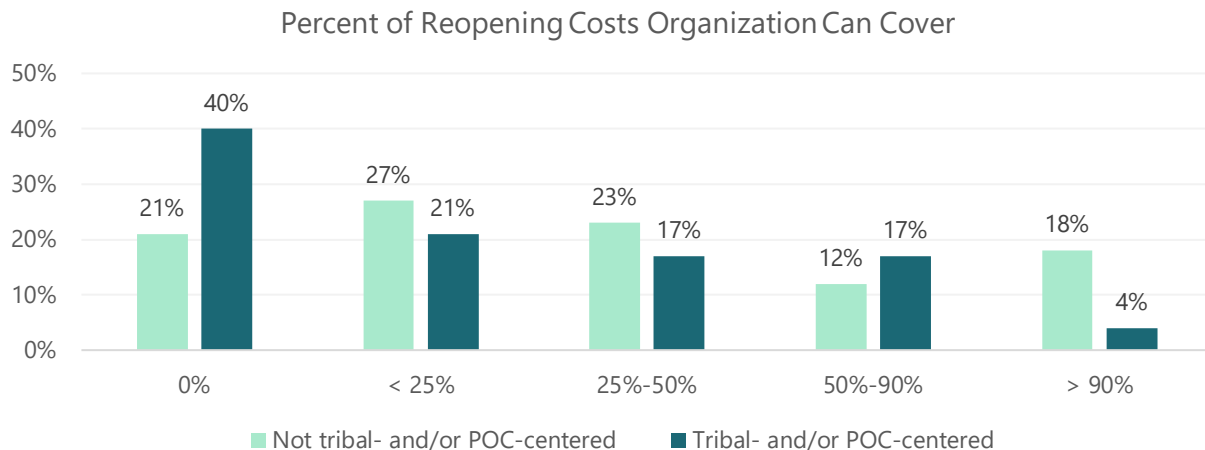
**Figure 10: Art industry reopening plans**



Those choosing to reopen now must adapt their operations to new and enduring business models, such as a hybrid of in-person and online service delivery. Adapting business models will allow the art industry to follow health guidelines while remaining financially secure. A financially secure industry will rehire staff and artists. It will also branch out to hire staff and contract services in construction, communication, and technology sectors. But, after months of closure, many in the arts and culture sector cannot afford the upfront costs associated with adapting business models and physical space.

The figure below shows that 44% of survey respondents cannot cover reopening costs.

**Figure 91: Art and culture sectors ability to absorb reopening costs**



The Washington State Arts Commission (ArtsWA) is charged with conserving and developing the state's artistic resources. It supports Washington's creative economy and the work of businesses in the arts and culture sector through capacity building programs, grants, professional development and other resources.

Washington provided **\$2 million CSFRF** to ArtsWA for grants to help stabilize, recover, and preserve the state's art and cultural institutions. More specifically, ArtsWA will provide technical assistance and operating support grants (\$3,000 - \$10,000 each) to approximately 675 organizations and cultural centers to help the art industry develop programs and business models that offer financial sustainability in a transforming economy and social landscape. The primary goal is to help the art industry safely reopen. The more businesses that can reopen — and remain open — before the state eliminates social distancing restrictions, the sooner the industry can recover.

### How these funds promote equity efforts

ArtsWA will give priority to underserved and underrepresented communities. In this case, "underserved" means populations whose opportunities to experience the arts are limited by geography, historical exclusion and marginalization due to race, ethnicity, sexual orientation, gender identity, income, disability, or other social or institutionally imposed barriers.

"Underrepresented" means any group or member(s) of a group who are not commonly represented as audience, artist, lead role, presenter, contracted professional, or other type of participant in the funded work.

## Tourist recovery

The tourism and hospitality trade was devastated by the pandemic as people stayed home to do their part to prevent the spread of the virus. This caused a 33% decrease in food and beverage service employment, 54% reduction in arts, entertainment and recreation, and 51% in accommodations<sup>18</sup>.

The state provided **\$19 million CSFRF** for two critical tourist recovery projects. Details are provided below.

### Statewide tourist recovery

To help tourism-related businesses across the state, the industry must motivate in-state, out-of-state and international tourists to choose Washington destinations. Motivating tourists requires outreach and confidence that their health and safety needs will be met by local establishments.

The state has provided the Washington Tourist Alliance, the state tourism marketing authority ([RCW 43.384.020](#)), with **\$12 million CSFRF** to help tourism-related businesses recover. The non-profit organization specializes in generating tourism. The group will use the funding to collect data and conduct research on regional and local market recovery, to re-establish existing

<sup>18</sup> [Data Dashboard - Washington State Department of Commerce](#)

channels and networks for marketing to domestic travelers and – eventually – to international travelers. It will also help businesses accommodate the health and safety needs of patrons while building capacity for increased tourist traffic.

### **How these funds promote equity efforts**

Although 'tourism and hospitality' is the fourth largest industry overall in the state, it is the number one industry for many parts of Washington, particularly rural, coastal and underserved communities. Businesses in these areas rely on thin margins that can only be sustained by high tourist volumes. As the cornerstone businesses of these communities closed, workers moved away to secure reliable housing and food, and to find other jobs. So, in 2021 when the sector began to recover, it did not do so equally across the state. Tourism businesses also continues to be impacted by social distancing and other COVID-19 impacts. Technical assistance, no-cost toolkits and free marketing from the Washington Tourist Alliance will help rejuvenate these small tourist communities.

### **Clallam County Ferry project**

When Canada and the United States jointly closed the border for non-essential travel, the Black Ball Ferry Line came to a halt. This private marine transportation service provides passage for walk-ons and vehicles, as well as freight transportation, to and from Washington and British Columbia. It is a critical ferry route for tourism and commercial travel. It provides approximately 100 jobs during peak seasons and supports many other businesses in Clallam County.

Without the influx of travelers and tourists from either country, the Black Ball Ferry Line and other local businesses suffered significant economic hardship. Going on more than a year of border closure, this private marine transportation industry cannot remain financially solvent without help.

The Clallam County Ferry project is tasked with stabilizing the Black Ball Ferry Line as well as the tourist and hospitality businesses that rely so heavily on its operation. The state will contribute **\$5 million CSFRF** toward grants to fund payroll, mortgage or rent, utilities, and investments that help prevent the spread of the virus.

### **How these funds promote equity efforts**

Clallam County has four geographic locations that are designated Difficult Development Areas and Qualified Census Tracts by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Grants will help businesses located in these census tracks.

## **Use of funds: Infrastructure**

Washington has set aside approximately **\$1.3 billion CSFRF** to invest in clean water, drinking water, broadband and utility improvements for affordable housing developments in the 2021-23 biennium.

## Overview of broadband projects

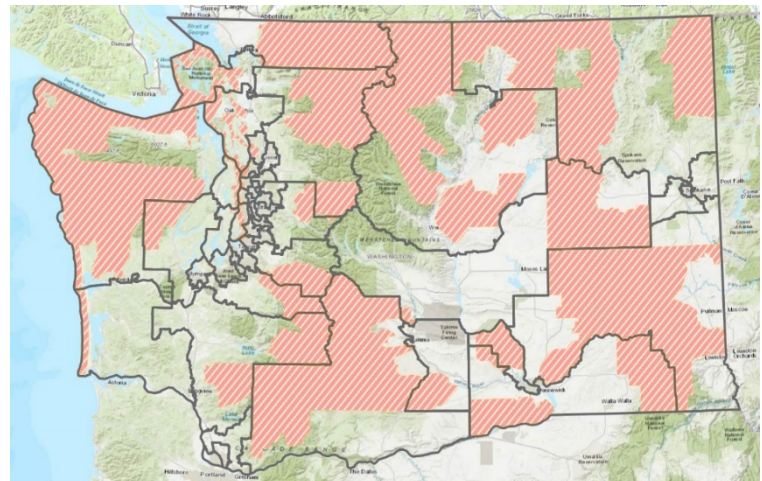
A stable broadband infrastructure provides equitable distance learning opportunities, drives job creation, promotes innovation, improves economic vitality, and expands markets for Washington businesses. In 2019, Inslee signed [Senate Bill 5511 \(Chapter 365, 2019 Laws\)](#), which created the [Washington State Broadband Office](#). The office's goal is to provide affordable and fast broadband service in underserved areas. It soon developed a road map to bring 150 Mbps broadband service to all businesses and residences in the state by 2028. This means the sending and receiving service will each reach 150 Mbps. The pandemic has taught the state that access to quality broadband could not wait until our initial funding plans for 2028.

As schools and higher education institutions moved to distance learning, and many industries transitioned to remote work, digital inequity across the state became more apparent. Workers living in areas with inadequate broadband couldn't work remotely, making them more likely to take jobs outside of the home. Unfortunately, jobs outside of the home still put people at greater risk of contracting the virus.

### How these funds promote equity efforts

Adult students living in areas with inadequate broadband couldn't continue their education. And school children, from preschool to high school, suffered greater learning loss than their peers who lived in communities with adequate broadband service.

This digital divide is more present in rural areas of the state. Broadband service providers in less populated rural areas tend to earn less and have higher construction costs than equivalent networks in densely populated urban areas. Many rural areas get left behind. Locations with fewer than six residents per square mile, as indicated in orange on the map below, indicate the breadth of digital disparities across the state<sup>19</sup>.



**Figure 102: Population density and broadband inequity**

To counter broadband inequity, the state set aside approximately **\$262 million CSFRF** to improve broadband infrastructure today and decrease the digital divide across communities. A description of those projects is listed on the following page.

<sup>19</sup> [Broadband in Washington | Data.WA | State of Washington](#)

### *Competitive broadband grants*

Washington will use approximately **\$260 million CSFRF** to provide grants to eligible applicants for broadband infrastructure projects. To be eligible, broadband projects must follow CSFRF conditions and meet the following criteria:

- Have existing broadband service with speeds at a minimum of 100 megabits per second download and at a minimum 20 megabits per second upload.
- Be in locations where the State Broadband Office, in consultation with the State Equity Office, determines that access to existing broadband service is not affordable or equitable.
- Procure sufficient resources from local governments. This includes ports and public utility districts, federally recognized tribes, public school districts, nonprofit organizations, or entities comprised of public members who will help fund deployment.

Of the \$260 million CSFRF, \$5 million is set aside to provide broadband equity and affordability grants with priority given to “distressed areas” (defined in [RCW 43.168.020](#)).

### *Centralia School District broadband*

Washington will provide schools in this rural community with approximately **\$1.5 million CSFRF** to build private networks on school and library rooftops that will create wi-fi hotspots.

### *Wanapum Indian Village broadband project*

Washington will provide **\$155,000 CSFRF** to purchase and install fiber optics across the Priest Rapids Dam to the remote Wanapum Indian Village. Homes for 70 residents, the Longhouse (used for cultural purposes), and auxiliary buildings will receive reliable, high-speed broadband to serve the community.

## **Water and sewer projects**

The state has set aside approximately **\$111 million CSFRF** for potential investments in water and sewer infrastructure projects that could meet eligibility guidelines under the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency’s Drinking Water and Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF).

Not only will the state make an eligibility determination for each project, but each project must also align with the local jurisdiction’s growth management plan before OFM will approve funding.

A growth management plan is required by the state Growth Management Act (GMA). This act is a series of state statutes that require fast-growing cities and counties to develop a comprehensive plan to manage their population growth ([Chapter 36.70A RCW](#)). It must include protecting basic public health, safety, and the environment.

Water and sewer projects under consideration are listed below by expenditure category.



### **Clean water: Centralized wastewater treatment**

The state identified seven projects across the state that qualify for this category, with a total of approximately **\$25.1 million CSFRF**. The projects are outlined below.

#### *Port Hadlock Wastewater facility*

Construct a municipal wastewater collection, treatment and re-use system to eliminate reliance on existing septic tanks and leach field systems. It will protect water bodies from pollution and help Jefferson County meet future growth rate potential.

#### *Crusher Canyon sewer line*

Make sewer collection system improvements by linking large tracts of residential property within the city limits to facilitate up to 1,174 new dwellings and commercial businesses.

#### *Dryden Wastewater improvement project*

Complete wastewater treatment plant improvements to enhance water quality in the Wenatchee River by reducing phosphorus. The improvements will also support anticipated economic growth.

#### *Packwood Sewer system*

Build a new municipal sewer system to meet economic development and improve business opportunities.

#### *Port of Mattawa Wastewater infrastructure*

Expand the port's wastewater treatment system to keep up with the growth of the local grape crushing/winemaking sector, which provides over 200 jobs in Mattawa.

#### *Vader Wastewater Treatment Plant improvements*

Upgrade plant to meet the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit compliance recommendations and improve water discharge to Olequa Creek to protect the health of individuals and aquatic environments.

#### *Fall City waste management system*

Develop a new, centralized wastewater treatment facility to provide adequate wastewater infrastructure and stop the use of septic tanks that are draining directly through sandy soils into the Snoqualmie River.

### **Clean water: Centralized wastewater collection and conveyance**

The state identified five projects across the state that qualify for this spending category, with a total of approximately **\$18.5 million CSFRF**. To note, two projects correlate to centralized wastewater treatment projects that we identified above. The other projects are outlined below.

#### *Leach Creek interceptor extension*

Design and construct 2,600 feet of new sewer main, which will provide sanitary sewer service to 20 acres of unsewered properties in the city of University Place.



### *Chelan – Anderson Road project predesign*

Design and plan wastewater infrastructure for an affordable home ownership project in Chelan Valley. The housing project will serve approximately 35-45 low-to-moderate income households.

### *Battle Ground – New pump station and force main*

Provide centralized wastewater services to an area located within the city of Battle Ground with no current services. This will open 595 acres of land that will generate additional state and local tax revenue.

### *Port Hadlock wastewater facility*

Expand the Port Hadlock wastewater treatment system to accommodate the treatment of large amounts of wine manufacturing waste.

### *Packwood sewer system*

Build a new municipal sewer system, which includes off-site collection and transport to meet economic development and improve business opportunities.

## **Clean water: Other sewer infrastructure**

One project, the Shelton Reclaimed Water Project, meets this spending category. The state will use approximately **\$2 million CSFRF** to design and construct a 750,000-gallon, in-ground storage tank at Shelton's satellite wastewater treatment plant. The new storage tank will alleviate demands on two water tables and help restore streamflow in the Goldsborough Creek watershed.

## **Clean water: Stormwater**

Three projects across the state have been identified to meet this spending category, for a total of approximately **\$13.5 million CSFRF**. The projects are outlined below.

### *Louis Thompson Road tightline*

Design and complete stormwater and non-motorized improvements to Louis Thompson Road Northeast to improve the water quality flowing from Zackuse Creek into Lake Sammamish. It will also accommodate increased runoff.

### *Fry Creek pump station*

Reduce flood risk to 1,000 dwelling units and multiple businesses by constructing a new pump station in the city of Aberdeen.

### *Mill Creek flood control channel*

Reduce flood risk to 27,000 dwelling units and historic downtown Walla Walla by repairing the current eight-mile flood control channel. This will safeguard property worth more than \$7 billion.

**Clean water: Water conservation**

The state has identified three projects to meet this spending category, for a total of approximately **\$13.6 million CSFRF**. The projects are outlined below.

*Cheney purple pipe project*

Build a new water re-use system to deliver reclaimed water to city green spaces with greatest irrigation needs while reducing dependency on regional aquifers.

*Othello water conservation system*

Provide a new sustainable water source for irrigation, to decrease the demand on the Wanapum Aquifer by 225 million gallons per year. When it's complete, utility costs will be reduced for Hispanic/Latino ratepayers and low-income ratepayers.

*Boat Haven stormwater improvement*

Construct a chemically-enhanced, sand filtration stormwater treatment system to bring the 30-acre Port Townsend Boat Haven Boat Yard into compliance with Ecology's Boatyard General Stormwater Permit.

**Clean water: Nonpoint source**

The state identified two projects across the state that qualify for this spending category, with a total of **\$876,000 CSFRF**. The projects are outlined below.

*City of Ilwaco – Drinking water source protection*

Secure healthy drinking water for citizens by purchasing 210 acres of forested watershed, including timber rights, from a commercial timber production company.

*Lake management plan*

Monitor water quality and provide remediation services for Lacamas Lake, Round Lake and Fallen Leaf Lake.

**Drinking water: Treatment**

One project, Water Treatment at City of Dupont, meets this spending category. The state will use approximately **\$6 million CSFRF** to provide safe drinking water by constructing a new treatment system to filter per-and polyfluoroalkyl contamination found in water wells.

**Drinking water: Transmission and distribution**

The state has identified five projects to meet this expenditure category, totaling approximately **\$6.4 million CSFRF**. The projects are outlined below.

*City of Fircrest water meter replacement*

Improve water efficiency and conservation by replacing aging water meters with an advanced metering infrastructure in the City of Fircrest. The new system will result in accurate water readings and help identify water leaks.

### *Index-phased water line replacement*

Provide safe drinking water to homes, businesses, and public areas by replacing water mains that are over 50 years old and made of concrete asbestos.

### *Malaga industrial waterline extension*

Supply domestic water and fire protection to a newly developed 72.5-acre industrial park by extending the current watermain  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile and constructing a water storage tank. Utilities to the new industrial park will create jobs and increase the tax base in the county.

### *Bridgeport Reservoir No. 2, water supply and distribution*

Increase fire suppression capacity in the City of Bridgeport with enhancements to the following:

- Water storage
- Back-up power at wells
- Water pressure
- Telemetry
- Water pipelines
- Booster stations
- Steam pressure reducing valve station

### *Water main infrastructure extension project*

Extend the existing Quincy-Columbia Basin Irrigation District water main to meet the needs of future development to north of I-90 near the City of George.

## **Drinking water: Source**

Two projects across the state meet this expenditure category, totaling approximately **\$16 million CSFRF**. The projects are outlined below.

### *Airway Heights water resources replacement*

Develop new water production wells from the Spokane Valley Rathdrum Prairie Aquifer because the current wells are contaminated with concentrated levels of fluorinated organic chemicals.

### *New well for Peshastin*

Build a new well to replace one of the three operable wells in Chalan County that was contaminated with E. coli in 2017.

## **Clean water: Drinking water storage**

One project, the Shelton Well One Water Main project, meets this spending category. The state will use approximately **\$2 million CSFRF** to convert the current open-air, gravity-fed water line to a pressurized line that will eliminate potential environmental impacts to water distribution system.

### Drinking water: Other water infrastructure

The state has identified three projects across Washington to meet this expenditure category, totaling approximately **\$2 million CSFRF**. The projects are outlined below.

#### *Skamania County well installation*

Install a new well at the eight-acre county fairgrounds. The fairgrounds are used for emergency management services such as housing evacuees, firefighters and displaced animals during fire season. The state also uses them as COVID-19 vaccination sites.

#### *Wallula Dodd water system*

Ensure job retention for 450 employees at Packaging Corporation of America, 15 employees at Union Pacific Railroad, and 30 employees at Boise Cascade Trucking by continuing to expand the port's water system.

#### *Omak Water Reservoir*

Establish an interagency fire fighting/emergency response facility at the Omak Airport by building a 300,000-gallon elevated reservoir connected to the existing water system.

### Potential drinking water: Other water infrastructure projects

#### *Infrastructure proposals: Multiple potential expenditure categories*

Washington has set aside **\$747,000 CSFRF** for two potential clean water/drinking water projects. The projects described below are under review to determine if they demonstrate a water quality benefit and meet the eligibility criteria from the Clean Water State Revolving Fund. The projects are also under review for eligibility under *Expenditure Category 3: Services to Disproportionately Impacted Communities* and *Revenue Replacement: Provision of Government Services*.

#### *Belfair water reclamation facility*

Provide rate relief to help stabilize current utility rates, which will retain existing businesses and jobs.

#### *Malden USDA water loan*

Relieve the town of Malden from current loan burdens and allow the town to rebuild, without incurring debt, from damage caused by the September 2020 fire that displaced 80% of homeowners. The town has gone from 102 paying ratepayers to less than 50 paying ratepayers.

#### *Replace culverts*

Washington dedicated over \$326 million of state funds to remove, replace, and restore culverts in the 2021-23 biennium. The state has placed **\$400 million CSFRF** aside for the same use, while the projects are pending review. The review includes project eligibility and connecting with funding proposed in the U.S. Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act specifically for culverts. By state law, only OFM can release the CSFRF for culvert projects<sup>20</sup>. If experts determine that the

<sup>20</sup> 2021-23 Biennium Transportation Budget, [Senate Bill 5165](#) (Chapter 333, 2021 Laws PV); page 64

project(s) meet federal eligibility criteria, then OFM will release the funds. The state will provide additional information in a supplemental update to this report.

## Grants for affordable housing development utility connections

Shelter is a basic human need. Washington is committed to seeing that safe, decent and affordable housing is available across the state for all residents. Over 35 years ago, our state created the Housing Trust Fund, which has invested more than \$1 billion in state dollars to provide affordable housing opportunities for people with incomes less than 80% of the Area Median Income (AMI). Most properties house individuals or families with special needs or incomes below 30% AMI. Affordable housing developments can apply for loans or grants to finance capital projects. The state awards funding through an annual, competitive application cycle.

Even before the pandemic, safe and affordable housing was paramount in Inslee's policy agenda. In December 2019, he announced an aggressive plan to combat homelessness statewide with a funding proposal to reduce homelessness by 50% in two years.

Within three months however, America would enter a worldwide public health crisis unlike anything in modern history. The focus quickly changed to helping people keep the housing they had, and help unsheltered individuals and families find immediate temporary dwellings with adequate utilities and sanitation systems that could help prevent the spread of the virus.

The state began addressing this need in March 2020. Over \$172 million was invested for affordable housing construction and \$6 million was invested to enhance shelter capacity over the 2019-21 biennium.

For the 2021-23 biennium, the state will provide **\$27 million CSFRF** and \$7.6 million in state funds to local governments and public utility districts that have system development charges for utility improvements to new and existing affordable housing projects. These projects must serve low-income households and they must be consistent with the city or county's growth management plan.

### How these funds promote equity efforts

Homeless individuals and families are disproportionately impacted by the virus. They are more likely to have preexisting medical conditions that increase their susceptibility to COVID-19. Unsheltered people experience greater risk of contracting the virus compared to homeless individuals and families who have some form of shelter. Lack of access to hygiene equipment and services makes it especially difficult to stay clean and prevent widespread infections. This can have devastating consequences.

A recent [report](#) published by the nonprofit [National Alliance to End Homelessness](#) estimates that the homeless population in the U.S. is twice as likely to be hospitalized from COVID-19, two

to four times as likely to require critical care, and two to three times as likely to die in comparison to the general public.

These grants will improve access to adequate utilities in affordable housing developments. The state gives priority to jurisdictions that have a sales tax and use tax, creating a higher cost of living in the area. Approximately \$10.7 million of the \$27 million CSFRF must be awarded to a city or county with a population of 150,000, so that we target affordable housing developments in rural areas.

### Labor practices

All laborers and mechanics who are 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 periodically reviews contract compliance with these laws as well as collective bargaining agreements or market rate wage data.

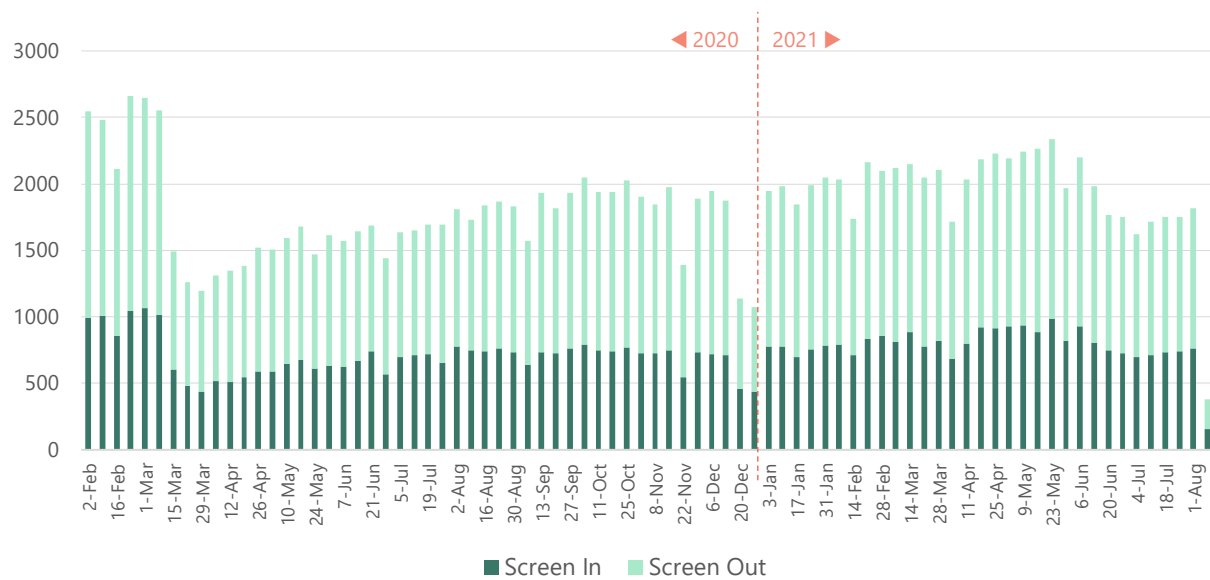
Whenever possible, the state gives priority to contractors who commit to local hires and small businesses that have been certified by the Washington State [Office of Minority and Women's Business Enterprises](#).

### Use of funds: Services to disproportionately impacted communities

Arguably, most services and projects that the state will fund with CSFRF are tailored to serve disproportionately impacted communities and populations, but many of them fall under other approved federal expenditure categories. Two planned projects meet this federal expenditure category alone, totaling just over **\$8.1 million CSFRF**.

### Improving healthy childhood environments

When schools closed and the Stay Home, Stay Healthy order went into effect, the state saw an unprecedented drop in the number of allegations of child abuse and child neglect reported to the Washington State Department of Children, Youth and Families (DCYF). The following figure shows a 45% decrease in these reports immediately after the governor announced Proclamation 20-25.

**Figure 11: Child abuse and neglect reports during the pandemic: 2020-2021 intake**

This immediately raised concerns because there was no indication that the pandemic would directly or indirectly reduce child maltreatment. In times of economic hardship and high unemployment rates, the state typically sees an increase in allegations. But this was the first economic crisis coupled with quarantining. Children were isolated from mandatory reporters, such as school personnel, as well as friends and extended family members. The DOH also saw a dramatic drop in pediatric well-child checkups. Isolation is the reason the state believes that child maltreatment continued even though reporting decreased.

When schools reopened from distance learning, the trend became less severe, and the number of reports began to climb back up to pre-COVID trends. But, with the delta variant spreading across the state and no vaccine approved for children under the age of 12, the state is concerned that increased quarantining may reverse these positive gains.

It is a complicated problem with limited, available solutions. The state knows the most effective child protective factors in times of economic hardship are social and professional supports, knowledge of child development, positive parenting skills, and concrete goods. The state also knows that most reported child maltreatment cases are neglect cases. Neglect cases are often secondary to poverty – resulting in a parent’s inability to feed, cloth, bathe and safely house a child.

Concrete supports and positive relationships with professionals within their community are critical to helping a struggling parent reduce stress, access health and safety services and equipment, and minimize the need for involvement in the child welfare system.

Washington is developing a new program to help the state know where it needs to deploy child abuse prevention and intervention supports during times of increased family isolation. The

program will provide trusted community partners across the state with resources to reach out to their communities and respond to families with tangible supports and services that go beyond the current treatment service models for parents.

The state will provide DCYF with **\$5.5 million CSFRF** and \$4 million state funds for this effort. Community providers will give an estimated 13,600 families concrete goods and services (such as diapers) or reimbursement for a bill from the plumber or other household necessities. It will provide participating families with a one-time grant of \$250 per-child for up to 22,000 children. It will give struggling parents the chance to build a relationship with a provider that may become a lasting local resource for the family.

### How these funds promote equity efforts

Families below the federal poverty line are three times more likely to have a substantiated incidence of child maltreatment<sup>21</sup>. That's why these grants will mainly go toward communities with high rates of poverty and historically high rates of confirmed neglect cases.

### Use of evidence

This is a new state program. Washington is currently searching for an existing evidence-based program or promising-practices models that could be adopted. For example, a portion of the funding may be provided to Home Visiting (HV) service providers, which is a well-established evidence-based program that we offer throughout Washington. Regardless, the state has identified performance measures and evidence that it will collect. You can find this on page 43.

DCYF will conduct a follow-up survey to parents and organizations to gather information on the program's effectiveness. It will also ask organizations to keep a waitlist of interested families once an organization spends the funding.

## Housing and Essential Needs program

The Housing and Essential Needs program (HEN) pays for the rent of private market housing units for people facing homelessness who can't work because of a qualifying medical or mental health impairment or disability. The eligible population for HEN has grown with the introduction of long-haul pandemic symptoms and related economic hardships that affect physical health problems and mental health disorders. Many traditional, congregate-care homeless housing areas have either closed, or are at capacity because they must take in less people due to health and safety mandates. That leaves private market housing units as one of the only options to help combat homelessness during the pandemic.

The state has provided **\$2.6 million CSFRF** to support the increase demand of the HEN program.

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<sup>21</sup> [US Natlabs \(nih.gov\)](https://www.natlabsonline.org/)



### How these funds promote equity efforts

To be eligible for the HEN program, a person must be homeless or at risk of homelessness. They must also have a medically confirmed physical or mental health impairment or disability, or be an immigrant over the age of 65 with non-qualifying status. This program serves a marginalized population. It gives higher priority to those most vulnerable to illness, death or trauma (this is outlined in the state's [Coordinated Entry Guidelines](#)). These funds will move this vulnerable population into a safer and more stable housing option. It will also give them basic necessities that they can't purchase with benefits from SNAP or FAP (such as hygiene products, toilet paper and first aid kits).

### Use of evidence

The HEN program was implemented in 2011. The [Research and Data Analysis Division](#) (RDA) of the Washington State Department of Social and Health Services completed an evaluation of HEN in 2013. The evaluation found that, compared to comparison groups, HEN recipients over a six-month follow-up period experienced greater housing stability, remained connected to SNAP/FAP assistance at significantly higher rates, and were less likely to be incarcerated in a state DOC facility<sup>22</sup>. RDA plans to complete a post-pandemic evaluation of HEN at a future date.

Information on performance measures and data for this program can be found on page 43.

## Use of funds: Administrative and other

The state has appropriated approximately **\$1.6 million CSFRF** to OFM for the following temporary staffing supports and administrative services:

- Meet U.S. Treasury reporting requirements.
- Lead the [Washington Recovery Group](#).
- Manage increased statewide accounting and budgeting workload.
- Obtain contracted services and legal services.

## Project inventory and expenses by expenditure category

The state has set aside approximately \$3.2 billion CSFRF. The chart below lists each project, provides the federal expenditure category for each project, captures the amount of CSFRF dedicated to each project, and notes current expenditure known to date.

Approximately \$49.2 million CSFRF has been spent to date.

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<sup>22</sup> [RDA-HEN Research \(wa.gov\)](#)

Category		Project title	Total dedicated funds	Cumulative expenditures to date (\$)	Amount spent since last recovery plan
Federal expenditure category		Authored by state	Amount of CSFRF set aside by state	For the initial Recovery Plan, "Cumulative expenditures to date" and "Amount spent since last Recovery Plan" will be equal. Items with no expenditures will be noted with "N/A."	
<b>1: Public health</b>					
1.4	Prevention in congregate settings	Corrections: COVID-19 Response	\$42,193,000	N/A	N/A
1.6	Medical expenses	UW Medical enter revenue replacement	\$35,000,000	\$35,000,000	\$35,000,000
1.6	Medical expenses	Uninsured and underinsured care	\$35,000,000	N/A	N/A
1.12	Other public health services	Opioids-healthcare provider curriculum	\$250,000	N/A	N/A
1.12	Other public health services	Behavioral health provider relief funds	\$31,000,000	N/A	N/A
<b>2: Negative economic impacts</b>					
2.1	Household assistance: Food programs	State Food Assistance program	\$10,798,000	\$5,399,000	\$5,399,000
2.1	Household assistance: Food programs	Farm-to-School program	\$5,000,000	N/A	N/A
2.1	Household assistance: Food programs	The Emergency Food Assistance program	\$43,000,000	\$8,978,461	\$8,978,461
2.1	Household assistance: Food programs	Farmers to Families food boxes	\$45,000,000	N/A	N/A
2.3	Household assistance: Cash transfers	Immigrant relief funding	\$340,000,000	N/A	N/A
2.5	Household assistance: Eviction prevention	Rental assistance	\$403,000,000	N/A	N/A

Category		Project title	Total dedicated funds	Cumulative expenditures to date (\$)	Amount spent since last recovery plan
2.6	Unemployment benefits or cash assistance to unemployed workers	Pandemic paid leave assistance	\$168,745,000	N/A	N/A
2.9	Small business economic assistance	Business assistance	\$50,000,000	N/A	N/A
2.11	Aid to tourism, travel, or hospitality	Clallam County Ferry project	\$5,000,000	N/A	N/A
2.11	Aid to tourism, travel, or hospitality	Statewide tourist recovery	\$12,000,000	N/A	N/A
2.12	Aid to other impacted industries	Food supply chain, and food infrastructure and market access	\$17,000,000	N/A	N/A
2.12	Aid to other impacted industries	Art industry grants	\$2,000,000	N/A	N/A
2.13	Other economic support	Unemployment Insurance Relief Account	\$500,000,000	N/A	N/A
<b>3: Services to disproportionately impacted communities</b>					
3.9	Healthy childhood environments: Other	Improving healthy childhood environments	\$5,500,000	N/A	N/A
3.10	Housing support: Affordable housing	Housing and Essential Needs program	\$2,610,000	N/A	N/A
<b>5: Infrastructure</b>					
5.1	Clean water: Centralized wastewater treatment	Port Hadlock wastewater facility	\$10,088,000	N/A	N/A
5.1	Clean water: Centralized wastewater treatment	Crusher Canyon sewer line	\$1,000,000	N/A	N/A
5.1	Clean water: Centralized wastewater treatment	Dryden wastewater improvement project	\$1,030,000	N/A	N/A
5.1	Clean water: Centralized wastewater treatment	Packwood sewer system	\$4,025,000	N/A	N/A

Category		Project title	Total dedicated funds	Cumulative expenditures to date (\$)	Amount spent since last recovery plan
5.1	Clean water: Centralized wastewater treatment	Port of Mattawa wastewater infrastructure	\$618,000	N/A	N/A
5.1	Clean water: Centralized wastewater treatment	Vader wastewater treatment plant improvements	\$1,850,000	N/A	N/A
5.1	Clean water: Centralized wastewater treatment	Fall City waste management system	\$6,500,000	N/A	N/A
5.2	Clean water: Centralized wastewater collection and conveyance	Leach Creek interceptor extension	\$2,100,000	N/A	N/A
5.2	Clean water: Centralized wastewater collection and conveyance	Chelan – Anderson Road project design	\$258,000	N/A	N/A
5.2	Clean water: Centralized wastewater collection and conveyance	Battleground – Pump station and force main	\$2,050,000	N/A	N/A
5.2	Clean water: Centralized wastewater collection and conveyance	Port Hadlock wastewater facility	\$10,088,000	N/A	N/A
5.2	Clean water: Centralized wastewater collection and conveyance	Packwood sewer system	\$4,025,000	N/A	N/A
5.3	Clean water: Other sewer infrastructure	Shelton reclaimed water project	\$2,050,000	N/A	N/A
5.6	Clean water: Stormwater	Louis Thompson Road tightline	\$3,000,000	N/A	N/A
5.6	Clean water: Stormwater	Fry Creek pump station	\$8,975,000	N/A	N/A

	Category	Project title	Total dedicated funds	Cumulative expenditures to date (\$)	Amount spent since last recovery plan
5.6	Clean water: Stormwater	Mill Creek flood control channel	\$1,545,000	N/A	N/A
5.8	Clean water: Water conservation	Cheney Purple Pipe project	\$11,050,000	N/A	N/A
5.8	Clean water: Water conservation	Othello water conservation system	\$515,000	N/A	N/A
5.8	Clean water: Water conservation	Boat Haven stormwater improvement	\$2,050,000	N/A	N/A
5.9	Clean water: Nonpoint source	City of Ilwaco – Drinking water source protection	\$721,000	N/A	N/A
5.9	Clean water: Nonpoint source	Lake management plan	\$155,000	N/A	N/A
5:10	Drinking Water: Treatment	Water treatment at City of Dupont	\$5,950,000	N/A	N/A
5.11	Drinking water: Transmission and distribution	City of Fircrest water meter replacement	\$171,000	N/A	N/A
5.11	Drinking water: Transmission and distribution	Index-phased water line replacement	\$1,351,000	N/A	N/A
5.11	Drinking water: Transmission and distribution	Malaga industrial waterline extension	\$1,545,000	N/A	N/A
5.11	Drinking water: Transmission and distribution	Bridgeport Reservoir No. 2, water supply and distribution	\$3,200,000	N/A	N/A
5.11	Drinking water: Transmission and distribution	Water main infrastructure extension project	\$155,000	N/A	N/A
5.13	Drinking water: Source	Airway Heights water resources replacement	\$14,950,000	N/A	N/A
5.13	Drinking water: Source	New well for Peshastin	\$1,100,000	N/A	N/A
5.14	Drinking Water: Storage	Shelton: Well One water main	\$2,050,00	N/A	N/A

Category		Project title	Total dedicated funds	Cumulative expenditures to date (\$)	Amount spent since last recovery plan
5.15	Drinking water: Other water infrastructure	Skamania County well installation	\$52,000	N/A	N/A
5.15	Drinking water: Other water infrastructure	Wallula Dodd Water system	\$2,050,000	N/A	N/A
5.15	Drinking water: Other water infrastructure	Omak Water Reservoir	\$4,300,000	N/A	N/A
5.15	Drinking water: Other water infrastructure	Infrastructure proposals: Multiple potential expenditure categories	\$747,000	These projects are currently being reviewed for eligibility and other considerations. No expenditure authority has been provided at this time.	
5.15	Drinking water: Other water infrastructure	Replace culverts	\$400,000,000		
5.15	Drinking water: Other water infrastructure	Grants for affordable housing development utility connections	\$27,000,000	N/A	N/A
5.17	Broadband: Other projects	Competitive broadband grants	\$260,003,000	N/A	N/A
5.17	Broadband: Other projects	Centralia School District broadband	\$1,529,000	N/A	N/A
5.17	Broadband: Other projects	Wanapum Indian Village Broadband project	\$155,000	N/A	N/A
<b>6: Revenue replacement</b>					
6.1	Provision of government services	Transportation revenue replacement*	\$600,000,000	N/A	N/A
<b>7: Administrative and other</b>					
7.1	Administrative expenses	Administrative and other	\$1,560,000	N/A	N/A

## Performance reporting

The state has identified 15 projects that require performance reporting or review for evidence-based practices. We provided performance measures and anticipated data collection below for each project.

### Pandemic paid leave assistance

Negative economic impacts

\$168,745,000 CSFRF

2.6: Unemployment benefits or cash to unemployed workers

**Performance outcome:** Percent increase of approved Paid Family Medical Leave claims. Percent increased support to economically vulnerable and racially diverse populations.

**Data:**

- Number of applications
- Number of claims approved and paid
- By type of leave
- Benefits paid in dollars
- Demographic information

### Immigrant relief funding

\$340,000,000 CSFRF

2.3: Household assistance: Cash transfers

**Performance outcome:** Percent of immigrants with unauthorized status that receive the cash grant.

**Data:**

- Number of applications
- Number of approved applications
- Number of denied applications
- Reason for application denial
- Number and name of community-based organizations processing the applications

### State Food Assistance program

Negative economic impacts

\$10,798,000 CSFRF

2.1: Household food programs

**Performance outcome:** Percent of immigrants with unauthorized status that receive the monthly state-funded food grant equivalent to SAP benefits.

**Data:**

- Number of applications
- Number of approved applications
- Number of denied applications
- Reason for application denial

### The Emergency Food Assistance program

Negative economic impacts

\$43,000,000 CSFRF

2.1: Household food programs

**Performance outcome:** Percent of food relief organizations that open/remain open. Percent of clients served by food relief organization. Percent of local farm vendors that the state uses.

**Data:**

- Number of clients served
- Number of hunger relief organizations
- Location of organization
- Grant amount per organization
- Number of farm and farm vendors – food purchased

## Farmers to Families food boxes

Negative economic impacts

\$45,000,000 CSFRF

2.1: Household food programs

**Performance outcome:** Percent of households that receive a food box.

**Data:**

- Number of households served
- County – served
- Demographic information
- Grant amount per organization
- Pounds of Washington produce
- Number of participating Washington businesses
- County – procurement

## Food supply chain, and food infrastructure and market access

Negative economic impacts

\$17,000,000 CSFRF

2.13: Other economic support

**Performance outcome:** Percent of grants distributed. Percent of women and minority-owned businesses served. Percent of small businesses served.

**Data:**

- Number of farms
- Number of food processing plants
- Number of food distributors
- Location of services
- Number of women-owned businesses
- Number of minority-owned businesses
- Number of small businesses

## Rental assistance

Negative economic impacts

\$403,000,000 CSFRF

2.5: Household assistance: Eviction prevention

**Performance outcome:** Percent of people that receive rental assistance. Percent of landlords that receive rental assistance on behalf of a tenant. Percent of local grantees that provide assistance proportionally to the race and ethnicity of eligible people in their community.

**Data:**

- Number of households whose rent is paid
- Household income
- Household location
- Amount per household
- Number of months of assistance provided per household
- Race/ethnicity of households served
- Amount per grantee

## Business assistance

Negative economic impacts

\$50,000,000 CSFRF

2.9: Small business economic assistance

**Performance outcome:** Percent of businesses that that receive assistance and reopen or remain open.

**Data:**

- Number of businesses supported
- Type of business supported
- Scale of the organizations
- Months open
- Location of business
- Number of organizations led by members of underserved communities
- Number of organizations accommodated in underserved communities



## Art industry grants

Negative Economic Impacts

\$2,000,000 CSFRF

2.12: Aid to other impacted industries

**Performance outcome:** Percent of art and cultural organizations that reopen or stay open after receiving an ArtsWA Grant. Percent of services to underserved and underrepresented communities.

**Data:**

- Number of organizations supported
- Type of organizations supported
- Scale of the organizations
- Number of organizations led by members of underserved communities
- Number of government, tribe, non-profit, for profit organizations or individual artists served
- Number of Washingtonians benefited as audience, participants, employees, etc.
- Demographic information of audience, participants, employees, etc.
- Months open
- Grant amounts per organization

## Clallam County Ferry project

Negative economic impacts

\$5,000,000 CSFRF

2.11: Aid to tourism, travel, or hospitality

**Performance outcome:** Percent of private marine transportation jobs created or maintained. Percent of businesses remaining open by qualified census tract.

**Data:**

- Number of jobs
- Number of open businesses
- Location of business/qualified census tract number
- Grant amount
- Months open
- Number of minority or women-owned business

## Uninsured and underinsured care

Public health

\$35,000,000 CSFRF

1.6: Medical expenses

**Performance outcome:** Percent of COVID-19 treatment claims paid on behalf of uninsured/underinsured individuals with income at/or below 200% FPL.

**Data:**

- Number of medical providers
- Number of claims
- Number of patients
- Reimbursement amount per claim
- Reimbursement amount per patient
- Date of service
- Income level of patient
- Type of medical service provider

## Behavioral health provider relief funds

Public health

\$31,000,000 CSFRF

1.12: Other public health services

**Performance outcome:** Percent of behavioral health providers remaining open after receipt of financial assistance. Percent of providers that maintain six or more patients receiving Medicaid or ongoing state-funded medical assistance.

**Data:**

- Number of behavioral health providers
- Award amount per provider
- Provider closures
- Number of Medicaid/state-medical program claims

## Corrections: COVID-19 Response

Public health

\$42,193,000 CSFRF

1.4: Prevention in congregate settings

**Performance outcome:** Percent of confirmed COVID-19 cases. Percent COVID-19 related deaths.

Data:

- Number of confirmed cases – incarcerated individuals
- Number of confirmed cases – staff
- Number of deaths – incarcerated individuals
- Number of deaths – staff

## Improving healthy childhood environments

Services to disproportionately impacted communities

\$5,500,000 CSFRF

3.9: Healthy childhood environments: Other

**Performance outcome:** Percent of families who receive economic support through concrete goods and services. Percent of families who receive economic support through a one-time, \$250 grant per child. Percent of families living in a community with historically high rates of confirmed child abuse and neglect cases.

Data:

- Number of organizations providing concrete goods
- Number of families receiving concrete goods
- Types of concrete goods provided
- Location of families
- Age and number of children per family
- Number of deaths – staff

## Housing and essential needs

Services to disproportionately impacted communities

\$2,600,000 CSFRF

3.10: Housing support: Affordable housing

**Performance outcome:** Percent of people eligible for HEN that obtain or maintain housing. Percent of people that exit HEN into a permanent housing placement.

Data:

- Number of people eligible for HEN
- Number of people eligible for HEN receiving services
- Cost per person
- Length of stay
- Number of people that exit to permanent housing

## Ineligible activities: Tax offset provision

Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Funds may not be used to offset a reduction directly or indirectly to net tax revenue due to changes in state laws, regulations, or administrative interpretations that have occurred since March 3 (under federal rule 31 CFR Part 35). As of the time of this publication, Washington has not applied Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Funds to this purpose. Going forward, the state will track this closely, beginning with reporting year state fiscal year 2021.

Item	Amount
a. Revenue-reducing Covered Changes	\$0.00