

# REPORT: THE AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN ACT IN IOWA AFTER ONE YEAR





# REPORT: THE AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN ACT (ARPA) IN IOWA AFTER ONE YEAR

Compiled By [RuralOrganizing.org](https://RuralOrganizing.org) Education Fund

---

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On March 11, 2021, President Biden signed the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA), one of the largest infusions of funding directly to small towns and counties in U.S. history. Over the last 12 months, this program has delivered over \$1 billion of federal funds to Iowa's small towns and rural communities.

Thanks to ARPA, all of Iowa's 99 counties have access to millions of dollars not available prior to the pandemic that will be available for COVID recovery, public health, and community resilience programs through December 31, 2024. The funds assist Iowans who were dealing with the impact of the pandemic by, among other things, making sure workers were paid, continuing vital public services, helping schools respond to the pandemic, providing students with connectivity, and direct payments to Iowa families. These funds were a vital lifeline across the state and helped Iowa families, businesses, schools, and local governments.

Specifically, [the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds \(SLFRF\)](#) program, a part of the American Rescue Plan, delivers billions to state, local, and Tribal governments across Iowa to support their response to and recovery from the COVID-19 public health emergency.

In addition to the Federal funds allocated directly to cities, townships, and counties through the SLFRF program, ARPA programs allocated to the state of Iowa have become the backbone of Governor Kim Reynolds COVID response. During her Condition of the State speech in January, the governor provided specific examples of how federal ARPA funds were being leveraged by the State, despite having previously referred to ARPA as a "[Blue State Bailout](#)".

While the American Rescue Plan has already provided enormous benefit to Iowans, to ensure successful implementation of these vital programs, additional coordination, cooperation, and transparency across the local, state, and federal governments are needed.

## BACKGROUND

In early 2020, Democratic leaders in the House and Senate did not let partisan politics stand in the way of COVID recovery and worked with President Trump to pass strong COVID policies through the Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security (CARES) Act. The passage of the emergency legislation was a near universal demonstration of bipartisan support for responding to the COVID-19 pandemic. The CARES Act passed through a unified House and Senate controlled by Democrats and was signed into law by President Donald Trump on March 27, 2020.

While the CARES Act was an [important step in the right direction](#) toward providing economic relief during the pandemic, it contained a few [fundamental flaws](#) like inadequate aid to state and local governments, excessive



bureaucratic red tape to access the insufficient amount, and short term deadlines that prevented small towns and rural communities from accessing the funds.

Within weeks of passing the CARES Act, it became clear that additional action was needed by Congress. Unlike the federal government, state and local governments must largely balance their budgets. This means that when revenues drop local governments face serious fiscal constraints, often leading to budget cuts that further depress demand in the economy. During the Great Recession, such budget cuts [severely hampered the economic recovery.](#)

Unfortunately, once Joe Biden, a Democrat, was elected president, Republicans boycotted additional COVID recovery measures. On March 11, 2021, President Biden signed the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA), one of the largest infusions of funding directly into small towns and counties in U.S. history. This landmark legislation was opposed by every Republican in Congress.

Thanks to ARPA, all of Iowa's 99 counties have access to millions of dollars not available before the pandemic or through the CARES Act. But even after 12 months since the historic bill was passed, spending is only just getting started. The funding provided through this legislation is available through December 31, 2024.

## FINDINGS

### ARPA Invested \$1.8 Billion Directly Into Local Metro and Non-Metro Communities Across Iowa

**Figure 1** compares how ARPA funds and CARES Act funds were distributed from federal agencies through recipients in Iowa. While nearly two thirds of the funds were distributed to the State of Iowa for the Governor and her Administration to disburse, over \$1.8 billion of the ARPA funds and \$1.6 billion of CARES Act funds were distributed directly to Iowa communities through local recipients.

#### IOWA CARES ACT AND ARPA AWARDS BY RECIPIENT TYPE

IOWA AWARDEE	ARPA AMOUNT	CARES ACT AMOUNT
CITY OR TOWNSHIP GOVERNMENT	\$242,214,922.72	\$128,429,850.90
COUNTY GOVERNMENT	\$392,633,133.88	\$40,298,465.10
FOR-PROFIT ORGANIZATION (ALL OTHER THAN SMALL BUSINESS)	\$8,414,060.48	\$22,289,741.30
INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (ALL)	\$121,946,178.52	\$108,064,645.00
INDIAN/NATIVE AMERICAN TRIBAL GOVERNMENT OR DESIGNATED ORGANIZATION	\$75,174,811.56	\$59,520,193.66
INDIVIDUAL (ALL)	\$20,528,244.70	\$22,164,696.00
NONPROFIT (ALL)	\$31,660,542.46	\$206,837,110.50
OTHER	\$249,621,116.33	\$214,915,070.40
PRIVATE OR PUBLIC INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION	\$511,839,579.78	\$543,462,735.00
REGIONAL ORGANIZATION	\$0.00	\$4,638,186.00



SMALL BUSINESS (ALL)	\$128,458,508.39	\$150,577,514.20
SPECIAL DISTRICT GOVERNMENT (ALL)	\$73,397,880.96	\$105,615,971.40
STATE GOVERNMENT (ALL)	\$3,202,506,177.29	\$4,665,635,712.00

Figure 1: American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) and Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act funds allocated to Iowa by distribution type

In **Figure 2** we examine the federal ARPA dollars allocated to non-state government entities and classify these funds by metro and non-metro counties. Here we see that the total allocations from the federal government to small metro, non-metro adjacent, and non-metro remote counties is \$1,044,340,636.55.

#### ARPA FUNDS BY COUNTY TYPE

COUNTY TYPE	COUNTIES	RESIDENTS	PERCENT OF POP.	ARPA FUNDS DOES NOT INCLUDE FUNDS TO THE STATE GOVERNMENT
Medium Metro Core	3	897,369	28.13%	\$496,710,655.40
Medium Metro Suburb	9	348,206	10.91%	\$91,361,492.18
Small Metro	9	673,322	21.10%	\$591,750,824.30
Nonmetro Adjacent	38	646,107	20.25%	\$162,654,039.37
Nonmetro Remote	40	625,365	19.60%	\$289,935,772.88

Figure 2: ARPA funds distributed from the Federal Government to Iowa counties (does not include an additional \$223 funds without county data)

#### ARPA Invested Millions in Iowa's Small Metro and Non-Metro Counties

To better understand which ARPA funds are best reaching rural communities in Iowa, in **Figure 3** we analyzed the \$1.8 billion of ARPA Funds allocated from federal agencies to non-state government entities and identified these eight programs for city/townships, county governments, and school districts.

IMPACTFUL ARPA COUNTY, CITY, AND SCHOOL DISTRICT FUNDS	TOTAL IOWA AMOUNT
21.027: CORONAVIRUS STATE AND LOCAL FISCAL RECOVERY FUNDS	\$530,639,803.00
84.425: EDUCATION STABILIZATION FUND	\$171,000,586.00
21.023: EMERGENCY RENTAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	\$16,977,280.60
32.009: EMERGENCY CONNECTIVITY FUND PROGRAM	\$13,495,758.80
20.106: AIRPORT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	\$13,336,512.00
20.106: AIRPORT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM AND COVID-19 AIRPORTS PROGRAMS	\$5,216,433.00
14.871: SECTION 8 HOUSING CHOICE VOUCHERS	\$4,275,414.00
97.042: EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE GRANTS	\$1,319,928.00
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$756,261,715.40</b>

Figure 3: ARPA programs with the biggest impact on Iowa cities, townships, counties and school districts

The largest of these, the [Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds](#), aimed to support Tribal, local, and state governments respond to and recover from the COVID-19 pandemic by ensuring essential workers continue to be paid and vital public services are maintained.



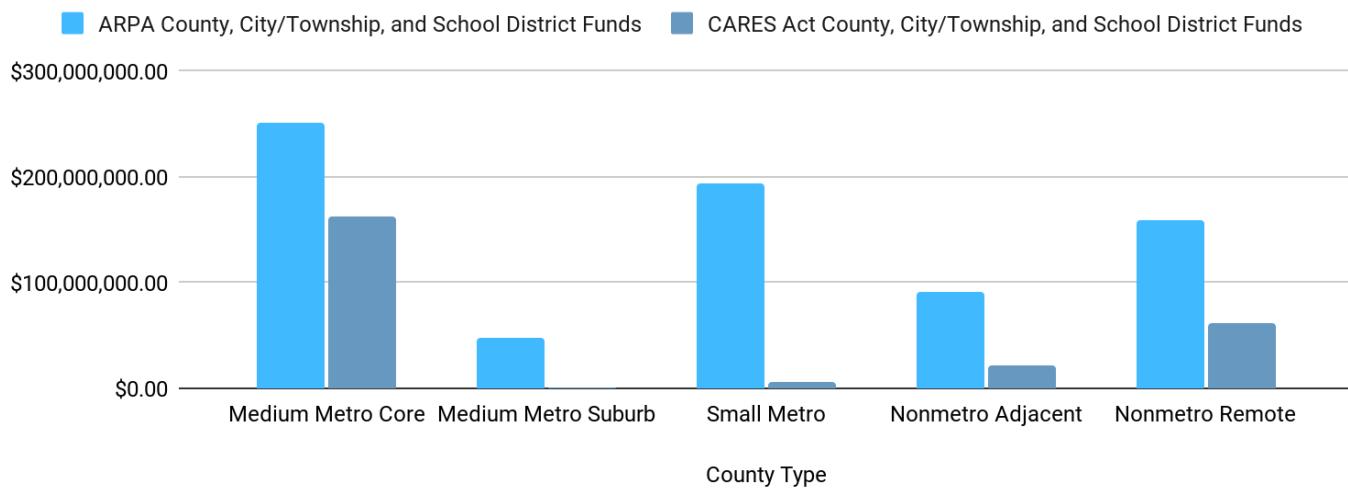
The [Education Stabilization Fund](#) was deployed to similarly respond to the COVID-19 pandemic, including prevention, preparation for, and response to the Coronavirus disease.

The COVID-19 pandemic shined a light on housing insecurity, and the [Emergency Rental Assistance Program](#) aimed to keep families in their homes. Grantees use the funds to provide assistance to eligible households through existing or newly created rental assistance programs.

The [Emergency Connectivity Fund Program](#) recognizes the barriers to education success that exist due to lack of access to technology, particularly as students were suddenly sent home to learn remotely in response to COVID-19. This program covers costs of laptop and tablet computers; Wi-Fi hotspots; modems; routers; and broadband connectivity purchases for off-campus use by students, school staff, and library patrons.

In [Figure 4](#) we compare ARPA and CARES Act funds directly allocated to cities, townships, counties, and independent school districts. Here we see how ARPA programs like the [Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds](#) ensure small metro and non-metro communities benefited from federal recovery programs.

#### ARPA And CARES Act County, City/Township, and School District Funds In Iowa



**Figure 4:** ARPA and CARES Act funds directly allocated to cities, townships, counties, and independent school districts

#### ARPA expanded direct payments for Iowa families

In addition to providing funding directly to small towns and rural communities, ARPA ensured Iowa families received another round of support to deal with the prolonged effects of the pandemic.

Children living in rural counties are more likely than metropolitan children to have benefited from last year's expansion of the child tax credit because rural communities [benefited disproportionately](#) from the American Rescue Plan's expansions of the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and Child Tax Credit (CTC). Congress should immediately extend the CTC as child poverty has dramatically increased with the expiration of the tax credit.



In Figure 5 we see that [in Iowa](#) a total of 198,000 children under the age of 17 who were initially left out of the CTC benefited from the expansion. Those benefits include lifting 48,000 children either closer to or above the poverty line. Over half of those children—25,000 of them—were lifted out of poverty. In all, 669,000 Iowan children will benefit from the expansion of the CTC, which is a whopping 93% of all the children in Iowa.

#### Estimated Number of Children Who Will Benefit From American Rescue Plan Act Child Tax Credit Expansion, by State<sup>1</sup>

STATE	CHILDREN UNDER 17 LEFT OUT OF THE FULL \$2,000 CHILD TAX CREDIT WHO WILL BENEFIT FROM EXPANSION	CHILDREN UNDER 18 LIFTED ABOVE THE POVERTY LINE BY EXPANSION	CHILDREN UNDER 18 LIFTED ABOVE OR CLOSER TO THE POVERTY LINE BY EXPANSION	CHILDREN UNDER 18 WHO WILL BENEFIT FROM EXPANSION	SHARE OF CHILDREN UNDER 18 WHO WILL BENEFIT FROM EXPANSION
IOWA	198,000	25,000	48,000	669,000	93%

Figure 5: Estimated Number of Children Who Will Benefit From American Rescue Plan Act Child Tax Credit Expansion, by State provided by the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (CBPP)

[The changes ARPA brought to both the CTC and the EITC corrected for critical flaws in these two powerful anti-poverty tools.](#) Before the ARPA expansion, 58 million workers across the United States in the 19-65 age bracket (not including full-time students under 24) who were not raising children benefited very little from the EITC and were taxed so heavily as to put them below the poverty line or to worsen their poverty level. Similarly, the CTC flaws meant that families often earned *too little* to get the full \$2,000-per-child credit, while middle- and higher-income families received the full amount. This shortcoming affected 27 million children, including about half of Black and Latino children and nearly half of children living in rural areas.

These two critical flaws were corrected on a temporary basis with the tax credit expansions provided via ARPA, but their poverty-reducing impact should be made permanent. Specifically, the American Rescue Plan raised EITC payments for workers without children to around \$1,500 for tax year 2021, up from roughly \$540. The income cap to qualify was also raised last year for both single or head-of-household folks (income ceiling of over \$21,000, up from about \$16,000) as well as for married couples (above \$27,000, up from \$22,000). The age range was expanded, [reducing the age limit from 25 to 19](#) and removing the upper age limit.

Similarly, the CTC was revised and improved to more effectively address poverty. The American Rescue Plan Act made the full CTC available to children in families with low earnings or who lack earnings, and increased the maximum credit to \$3,000 per child (and \$3,600 for children under 6). These benefits begin to taper for higher income families—maximum credit is reduced for heads of households exceeding \$112,500 and \$150,000.

<sup>1</sup>Table adapted from  
<https://www.cbpp.org/research/poverty-and-inequality/american-rescue-plan-act-will-help-millions-and-bolster-the-economy>



While these two anti-poverty mechanisms are critical for individuals and families all over the country, according to the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, rural people benefit disproportionately from both the EITC and CTC. The EITC reaches 21% of rural workers compared to 17% of those in metro areas, while the CTC helps 94% of rural children compared to 89% of children living in metropolitan areas. The poverty reductions have been definitive and dramatic, and the American Rescue Plan adjustments to these tax credits should be made permanent.

Additionally, ARPA [extended](#) the 15% increase in SNAP benefits through September 30, 2021 to address the hunger crisis. Households in rural counties participate in SNAP more often than those located in small town counties and metropolitan counties, according to Food Research & Action Center [analysis](#).

**Figure 6** shows that in Iowa, 295,000 people participate in SNAP, a critical tool in ensuring Americans get enough to eat. The temporary increase in SNAP benefits equated to an average of \$28 more per month per person, totalling \$18 million across Iowa per month for that time period. The estimated total increase across the three months was \$54 million. Nearly half (41%) of the benefits went to people earning less than half the federal poverty level, and two-thirds of the benefits went to households with children. These benefits dramatically reduce chronic hunger and should be made permanent.

In addition to these programs putting money back into the pockets of rural Iowans, the third round of Economic Impact Payments funded by ARPA provided direct payments to individuals through electronic bank transfers, paper checks, and debit cards. [These totaled over 1.5 million individual payments and nearly \\$4 million to Iowa residents](#), more than either of the previous two stimulus payments.

#### Estimated Increase in SNAP Benefits, by State, From Extension of Fifteen Percent Increase in Maximum Benefit for July Through September, 2021<sup>2</sup>

STATE	NUMBER OF SNAP PARTICIPANTS (thousands)	AVERAGE MONTHLY BENEFIT INCREASE	EST. TOTAL MONTHLY BENEFIT INCREASE STATEWIDE (millions)	EST. TOTAL 3-MO BENEFIT INCREASE STATEWIDE (millions)	SHARE OF INCREASE GOING TO PARTICIPANTS IN HH. WITH INCOME BELOW 50 PERCENT OF FEDERAL POVERTY LEVEL	SHARE OF INCREASE GOING TO PARTICIPANTS WHO ARE IN HH. WITH CHILDREN
IOWA	295	\$28	\$18	\$54	41%	74%

*Figure 6:* Estimated Increase in SNAP Benefits, by State, From Extension of Fifteen Percent Increase in Maximum Benefit for July Through September, 2021 provided by the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (CBPP)

ARPA provided [\\$100 million to support households residing in USDA-subsidized rural properties](#) and who were struggling to pay rent during the coronavirus and [distributed \\$39 million to low-income rural](#)

<sup>2</sup> Table adapted from

<https://www.cbpp.org/research/poverty-and-inequality/american-rescue-plan-act-will-help-millions-and-bolster-the-economy>



households who participate in USDA 502 and 504 Direct mortgage programs and had fallen behind on their payments during this pandemic. In Iowa, 237 rural households were eligible for this relief.

Additionally, the legislation allocated \$750 million to support the Indian Housing Block Grant program and the Indian Community Development Block Grant (ICDBG) program. In Iowa, the Sac and Fox Tribe of the Mississippi received \$1,035,000 and will use this to help alleviate the housing shortage through construction of apartments. This funding went first to ICDBG applicants from the CARES Act era who met all requirements but were not funded due to limited appropriations. Second priority went to projects which were only able to be partially funded by CARES dollars, and the third phase allowed for new project proposals. These programs have highlighted the long-standing “imminent threats” to the health and well-being of Native communities in Iowa, along with the important gap that ARPA filled beyond CARES Act funding.

## ARPA programs have become the backbone of Governor Kim Reynolds' pandemic response programs

On January 11, 2022, Governor Kim Reynolds gave her 2022 Condition of the State speech. During the speech, the governor provided specific examples of how federal ARPA funds were being leveraged by the State, despite having previously referred to ARPA as a “Blue State Bailout.”

One of these priorities mentioned during the speech was the state of Iowa's \$300 million investment in broadband. While the governor failed to mention that \$210 million of the \$300 million for rural broadband funding came from ARPA, a close look at the state grant program shows the source of the funds.

Additionally, Iowa tapped \$100 million in ARPA funds to address the state's housing infrastructure crisis on top of the previous \$230 million state-secured funding for a total of \$330 million. The funding provides much needed assistance to improving housing in Iowa communities that would not be possible without ARPA aid. The housing funds were especially critical for rural Iowa as \$20 million of the dedicated dollars will help establish more housing in the downtowns of communities with fewer than 30,000 people.

Federal ARPA funds are also currently being used by the State of Iowa to support investments in water infrastructure. Thanks to ARPA, Iowa will spend \$100 million in federal American Rescue Plan money on water infrastructure. The funds will address nutrient reduction, drought resiliency, reducing flood risks and improving public health.

ARPA is also helping Iowa parents access childcare so that they can more easily get back to work. The bill provides the state of Iowa with \$200 million in stabilization subgrants to current licensed and registered child care providers. Reynolds' announcement of funds for childcare centers came in late 2021 and were quickly criticized by Iowa Democratic leadership, claiming Reynolds should apologize for taking credit for funds that she campaigned against.

In total, the State of Iowa received \$3.2 billion dollars exclusively from ARPA, representing nearly two-thirds of the \$5 billion total amount awarded in the state for COVID-19 economic relief.



## Additional transparency and coordination is needed at the state level to ensure Iowa's rural communities fully benefit from ARPA

While the American Rescue Plan has already provided enormous benefit to Iowans, especially Iowans living in small towns and rural communities through direct federal payments, to ensure successful implementation of these vital programs, additional coordination, cooperation, and transparency across the local, state, and federal governments are needed to avoid allocation issues associated with CARES Act funding.

For example, bureaucratic delays at the state level nearly cost [Iowans \\$195 million in rental assistance](#). The Emergency Rental Assistance program made funding available to assist households that were unable to pay rent or utilities. The funds were provided directly to states, U.S. territories, local governments, and Indian tribes.

While local grantees in Iowa quickly spent their funds, Iowa was [one of several states](#) that struggled to distribute federal rental assistance, allocating only about \$20 million of its initial \$195 million grant between January and October 1, 2021. The U.S. Treasury set a mid-November 2021 deadline for those slow-moving states, promising clawbacks of ERA funds that were not allocated quickly enough.

Ashley Jared, spokesperson for the Iowa Finance Authority, told Axios in October that the state [would submit an improvement plan](#) in order to keep the unused federal funds.

Other implementation issues emerged when Iowa's state auditor also called for [Governor Kim Reynolds to return nearly \\$450,000 in federal coronavirus relief funds](#) that were used to pay for 21 governor's office staff members for three months in 2020. Sand said in December that the Republican governor not only misspent the federal money but [tried to conceal it by passing it through the state Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management](#).

[Sand told the AP that he requested information from the Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management](#) and was initially provided a spreadsheet listing the governor's employees with a section labeled "FY 2020 Shortfall" and the amount of \$448,448.86. A subsequent version was sent to him in which the section title was amended to COVID-19 Personnel Costs with the same amount of money.

Additionally, the Reynolds administration [returned \\$21 million in CARES funds that she used on her office IT](#) instead of ensuring Iowa taxpayers were fully equipped to respond to the pandemic. In October, Sand announced that his office and the U.S. Treasury inspector general concluded that spending the federal money on a new computer system does [not meet the main requirement laid out in the CARES Act](#). That spending has to relate to the public health emergency.

In addition to transparency issues, partisan politics have also negatively impacted Iowa's ability to effectively allocate covid relief dollars. For example, [Governor Reynolds returned \\$95 million](#) in ARPA funding that would have helped schools monitor COVID.

Appearing on the Fox News Channel in the spring of 2021 with four other GOP governors when she made the announcement, Reynolds said her administration informed the Biden Administration that Iowa has "ample



funding and testing capacity” available for school districts so she was returning \$95,029,161 allocated to Iowa to increase testing and safely reopen classrooms.

The delta variant began spreading rapidly and making national news around the middle of June 2021, six weeks after the ARPA funds were returned.

**Successful covid recovery programs require coordination and cooperation across the local, state, and federal governments.**

#### ADAIR COUNTY

City of Creston

[https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST\\_NON\\_31900230172021\\_6920](https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_31900230172021_6920)

City of Creston

[https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST\\_NON\\_31900230192021\\_6920](https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_31900230192021_6920)

Community Opportunities, Inc.—Head Start

[https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST\\_NON\\_07HE001008\\_7590](https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_07HE001008_7590)

Winterset Municipal Airport

[https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST\\_NON\\_31900980152021\\_6920](https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_31900980152021_6920)

City of Greenfield

[https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST\\_NON\\_31900380122021\\_6920](https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_31900380122021_6920)

Adair County

[https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST\\_NON\\_SLFRP4420\\_2001](https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_SLFRP4420_2001)

#### BREMER COUNTY

County of Bremer

[https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST\\_NON\\_SLFRP1851\\_2001](https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_SLFRP1851_2001)

#### BUCHANAN COUNTY

City of Independence

[https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST\\_NON\\_31900450192021\\_6920](https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_31900450192021_6920)

City of Independence



[https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST\\_NON\\_31900450212021\\_6920](https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_31900450212021_6920)

Buchanan County

[https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST\\_NON\\_SLFRP5288\\_2001](https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_SLFRP5288_2001)

## CEDAR COUNTY

City of Tipton

[https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST\\_NON\\_31901340062021\\_6920](https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_31901340062021_6920)

City of Cedar Rapids

[https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST\\_NON\\_SLFRP3351\\_2001](https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_SLFRP3351_2001)

City of Cedar Rapids

[https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST\\_NON\\_SLFRP1867\\_2001](https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_SLFRP1867_2001)

## CERRO GORDO COUNTY

Prairie Ridge Integrated Behavioral Healthcare

[https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST\\_NON\\_H79SM085248\\_7522](https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_H79SM085248_7522)

North Iowa Community Action Organization—Head Start

[https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST\\_NON\\_07HE000203\\_7590](https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_07HE000203_7590)

Cerro Gordo County

[https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST\\_NON\\_SLFRP1309\\_2001](https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_SLFRP1309_2001)

## CLARKE COUNTY

Clarke County

[https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST\\_NON\\_G2942764\\_7526](https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_G2942764_7526)

City of Osceola

[https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST\\_NON\\_31901080192021\\_6920](https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_31901080192021_6920)

Clarke County

[https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST\\_NON\\_SLFRP4569\\_2001](https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_SLFRP4569_2001)



## FLOYD COUNTY

Floyd County

[https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST\\_NON\\_SLFRP3040\\_2001](https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_SLFRP3040_2001)

## JEFFERSON COUNTY

City of Fairfield

[https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST\\_NON\\_31900330202021\\_6920](https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_31900330202021_6920)

## JONES COUNTY

St. Lukes Jones Regional Medical Center

[https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST\\_NON\\_G2943548\\_7526](https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_G2943548_7526)

Jones County

[https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST\\_NON\\_SLFRP2304\\_2001](https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_SLFRP2304_2001)

## LEE COUNTY

City of Keokuk

[https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST\\_NON\\_31900500242021\\_6920](https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_31900500242021_6920)

Lee County

[https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST\\_NON\\_SLFRP1689\\_2001](https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_SLFRP1689_2001)

## MARSHALL COUNTY

Mid-Iowa Community Action, Inc.—Head Start

[https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST\\_NON\\_07HE000213\\_7590](https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_07HE000213_7590)

Unitypoint Health-Marshalltown

[https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST\\_NON\\_G2942760\\_7526](https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_G2942760_7526)

Marshall County

[https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST\\_NON\\_SLFRP2228\\_2001](https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_SLFRP2228_2001)

## MARION COUNTY

South Central Regional Airport



[https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST\\_NON\\_31901360042021\\_6920](https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_31901360042021_6920)

City of Knoxville

[https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST\\_NON\\_31900510192021\\_6920](https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_31900510192021_6920)

Marion County

[https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST\\_NON\\_SLFRP3478\\_2001](https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_SLFRP3478_2001)

### **MUSCATINE COUNTY**

Muscatine County

[https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST\\_NON\\_SLFRP1308\\_2001](https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_SLFRP1308_2001)

### **PAGE COUNTY**

Page County

[https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST\\_NON\\_SLFRP2342\\_2001](https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_SLFRP2342_2001)

### **POWESHIEK COUNTY**

City of Grinnell

[https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST\\_NON\\_31900390182021\\_6920](https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_31900390182021_6920)

City of Poweshiek

[https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST\\_NON\\_SLFRP5257\\_2001](https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_SLFRP5257_2001)

City of Grinnell

[https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST\\_NON\\_IA084VO0160\\_8635](https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_IA084VO0160_8635)

### **WAPELLO COUNTY**

River Hills Community Health Center, Inc.

[https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST\\_NON\\_H8F41498\\_7526](https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_H8F41498_7526)

River Hills Community Health Center, Inc.

[https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST\\_NON\\_C8E43769\\_7526](https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_C8E43769_7526)

City of Ottumwa

[https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST\\_NON\\_31900730232021\\_6920](https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_31900730232021_6920)



City of Ottumwa

[https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST\\_NON\\_31900730252021\\_6920](https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_31900730252021_6920)

Southern Iowa Economic Development Association—Head Start

[https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST\\_NON\\_07HE000139\\_7590](https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_07HE000139_7590)

Wapello County

[https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST\\_NON\\_SLFRP3664\\_2001](https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_SLFRP3664_2001)

## WINNESIEK COUNTY

Northeast Iowa Community Action Corporation—Head Start

[https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST\\_NON\\_07HE000208\\_7590](https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_07HE000208_7590)

Winneshiek County

[https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST\\_NON\\_SLFRP2307\\_2001](https://www.usaspending.gov/award/ASST_NON_SLFRP2307_2001)

## COUNTY CLASSIFICATIONS

1. Major Metro Core -- Central counties of metro areas with total pop of 1 million or more
2. Major Metro Suburb -- Counties surrounding the core counties of a major metro (1 million and up)
3. Medium Metro Core -- Central counties of a metro area of 250,000 to 999,999
4. Medium Metro Suburb -- Counties surrounding the cores counties of a medium metro (250,000 to 999,999 residents)
5. Small Metro -- Counties in metros with a total population under 250,000
6. Nonmetro Adjacent -- Nonmetropolitan counties that abut a metropolitan county
7. Nonmetro Remote -- Nonmetropolitan counties that do not abut a metropolitan county

