ITASCA COUNTY
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

Itasca County Courthouse
123 NE 4th Street
Grand Rapids, MN 55744
(218) 327-2847

Tuesday, May 11, 2021 | 1:00 PM | Itasca County Boardroom

FINAL

SPECIAL MEETING MINUTES

I. CALL TO ORDER

Chair Ives called the meeting to order at 1:00 PM.

Attendee Name	Title	Status	Arrived
Davin Tinquist	District #1	Present	1:00 PM
Terry Snyder	District #2	Present	1:00 PM
Leo Trunt	District #3	Present	1:00 PM
Burl Ives	District #4	Present	1:00 PM
Ben DeNucci	District #5	Present	1:00 PM

II. REGULAR AGENDA

1. American Rescue Plan (ARP) Funding Discussion

County Administrator Brett Skyles provided information regarding the American Rescue Plan (ARP), which will deliver $8,765,973 in Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds to Itasca County for uses in response to the COVID-19 emergency through 2024.

Itasca Economic Development Corporation (IEDC) President & CEO Tamara Lowney provided information regarding the request to utilize up to $50,000 in ARP Funds to help fund the 2021 Itasca Summit which will be hosted by IEDC this fall.

Community and Economic Development Associates (CEDA) representative Sarah Carling provided information regarding the request to utilize up to $65,000 in ARP Funds to help fund the Northern Minnesota Historical Mine Tour project.

APEX representatives Brian Hanson and Matt Shermoen provided information regarding the request to utilize up to $85,500 in ARP Funds to help fund a project to generate manufacturing-focused leads for Itasca County.

It was the consensus of the County Board to refer these request to the May 18, 2021 County Board Work Session.

RESULT:	INFORMATIONAL - NO ACTION TAKEN

III. ADJOURN

Chair Ives adjourned the meeting at 2:07 PM.

ATTEST

Burl Ives
Chair of the County Board

Brett Skyles
Clerk of the County Board

May 11, 2021

Chair:

INFORMATIONAL:
1. Item #2.1 – Additional Information

Amanda

ITASCA COUNTY
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
Itasca County Courthouse
123 NE 4th Street
Grand Rapids, MN 55744

Tuesday, May 11, 2021

REQUEST FOR BOARD ACTION: RBA-2021-1558

DEPARTMENT: Administrative Services **TIME REQUESTED:** 30 Minutes
PRESENTER: Brett Skyles

AGENDA ITEM:
American Rescue Plan (ARP) Funding Discussion

BOARD ACTION REQUESTED:
Discuss options for American Rescue Plan (ARP) Funding.

BACKGROUND:

COUNTY ATTORNEY REVIEW: N/A

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION:
1. ARP Info
2. ARP Funding Opportunity
3. Mining Tour Overview
4. IEDC APEX Proposal 051021

It was the consensus of the County Board to refer these requests to the May 18, 2021 County Board Work Session.

RESULT:	**INFORMATIONAL - NO ACTION TAKEN**

Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds

The American Rescue Plan will deliver $350 billion for state, local, territorial, and Tribal governments to respond to the COVID-19 emergency and bring back jobs.

The Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds provide a substantial infusion of resources to help turn the tide on the pandemic, address its economic fallout, and lay the foundation for a strong and equitable recovery.

Funding Objectives

- **Support urgent COVID-19 response efforts** to continue to decrease spread of the virus and bring the pandemic under control
- **Replace lost public sector revenue** to strengthen support for vital public services and help retain jobs
- **Support immediate economic stabilization** for households and businesses
- **Address systemic public health and economic challenges** that have contributed to the inequal impact of the pandemic

Eligible Jurisdictions & Allocations

Direct Recipients

- States and District of Columbia ($195.3 billion)
- Counties ($65.1 billion)
- Metropolitan cities ($45.6 billion)
- Tribal governments ($20.0 billion)
- Territories ($4.5 billion)

Indirect Recipients

- Non-entitlement units ($19.5 billion)

Support Public Health Response

Fund COVID-19 mitigation efforts, medical expenses, behavioral healthcare, and certain public health and safety staff

Address Negative Economic Impacts

Respond to economic harms to workers, families, small businesses, impacted industries, and the public sector

Replace Public Sector Revenue Loss

Use funds to provide government services to the extent of the reduction in revenue experienced due to the pandemic

Premium Pay for Essential Workers

Offer additional support to those who have and will bear the greatest health risks because of their service in critical infrastructure sectors

Water and Sewer Infrastructure

Make necessary investments to improve access to clean drinking water and invest in wastewater and stormwater infrastructure

Broadband Infrastructure

Make necessary investments to provide unserved or underserved locations with new or expanded broadband access

For More Information: Please visit www.treasury.gov/SLFRP

For Media Inquiries: Please contact the U.S. Treasury Press Office at (202) 622-2960

For General Inquiries: Please email SLFRP@treasury.gov for additional information

Example Uses of Funds

Support Public Health Response

- **Services to contain and mitigate the spread of COVID-19,** including vaccination, medical expenses, testing, contact tracing, quarantine costs, capacity enhancements, and many related activities
- **Behavioral healthcare services,** including mental health or substance misuse treatment, crisis intervention, and related services
- **Payroll and covered benefits** for public health, healthcare, human services, and public safety staff to the extent that they work on the COVID-19 response

Replace Public Sector Revenue Loss

- **Ensure continuity of vital government services** by filling budget shortfalls
- **Revenue loss is calculated** relative to the expected trend, beginning with the last full fiscal year pre-pandemic and adjusted annually for growth
- **Recipients may re-calculate revenue loss** at multiple points during the program, supporting those entities that experience revenue loss with a lag

Water & Sewer Infrastructure

- **Includes improvements to infrastructure,** such as building or upgrading facilities and transmission, distribution, and storage systems
- **Eligible uses aligned to Environmental Protection Agency project categories** for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund and Drinking Water State Revolving Fund

Equity-Focused Services

- **Additional flexibility for the hardest-hit communities and families** to address health disparities, invest in housing, address educational disparities, and promote healthy childhood environments
- **Broadly applicable** to Qualified Census Tracts, other disproportionately impacted areas, and when provided by Tribal governments

Address Negative Economic Impacts

- **Deliver assistance to workers and families**, including support for unemployed workers, aid to households, and survivor's benefits for families of COVID-19 victims
- **Support small businesses** with loans, grants, in-kind assistance, and counseling programs
- **Speed the recovery of impacted industries**, including the tourism, travel, and hospitality sectors
- **Rebuild public sector capacity** by rehiring staff, replenishing state unemployment insurance funds, and implementing economic relief programs

Premium Pay for Essential Workers

- **Provide premium pay to essential workers,** both directly and through grants to third-party employers
- **Prioritize low- and moderate-income workers,** who face the greatest mismatch between employment-related health risks and compensation
- **Key sectors include** healthcare, grocery and food services, education, childcare, sanitation, and transit
- **Must be fully additive** to a worker's wages

Broadband Infrastructure

- **Focus on households and businesses** without access to broadband and those with connections that do not provide minimally acceptable speeds
- **Fund projects that deliver reliable service** with minimum 100 Mbps download / 100 Mbps upload speeds unless impracticable
- **Complement broadband investments** made through the Capital Projects Fund

Ineligible Uses

- **Changes that reduce net tax revenue** must not be offset with American Rescue Plan funds
- **Extraordinary payments into a pension fund** are a prohibited use of this funding
- **Other restrictions apply** to eligible uses

The examples listed in this document are non-exhaustive, do not describe all terms and conditions associated with the use of this funding, and do not describe all the restrictions on use that may apply. The U.S. Department of the Treasury provides this document, the State and Local contact channels, and other resources for informational purposes. Although efforts have been made to ensure the accuracy of the information provided, the information is subject to change or correction. Any Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds received will be subject to the terms and conditions of the agreement entered into by Treasury and the respective jurisdiction, which shall incorporate the provisions of the Interim Final Rule and/or Final Rule that implements this program.

FACT SHEET: The Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds Will Deliver $350 Billion for State, Local, Territorial, and Tribal Governments to Respond to the COVID-19 Emergency and Bring Back Jobs

May 10, 2021

Aid to state, local, territorial, and Tribal governments will help turn the tide on the pandemic, address its economic fallout, and lay the foundation for a strong and equitable recovery

Today, the U.S. Department of the Treasury announced the launch of the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds, established by the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021, to provide $350 billion in emergency funding for eligible state, local, territorial, and Tribal governments. Treasury also released details on how these funds can be used to respond to acute pandemic response needs, fill revenue shortfalls among these governments, and support the communities and populations hardest-hit by the COVID-19 crisis. With the launch of the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds, eligible jurisdictions will be able to access this funding in the coming days to address these needs.

State, local, territorial, and Tribal governments have been on the frontlines of responding to the immense public health and economic needs created by this crisis – from standing up vaccination sites to supporting small businesses – even as these governments confronted revenue shortfalls during the downturn. As a result, these governments have endured unprecedented strains, forcing many to make untenable choices between laying off educators, firefighters, and other frontline workers or failing to provide other services that communities rely on. Faced with these challenges, state and local governments have cut over 1 million jobs since the beginning of the crisis. The experience of prior economic downturns has shown that budget pressures like these often result in prolonged fiscal austerity that can slow an economic recovery.

To support the immediate pandemic response, bring back jobs, and lay the groundwork for a strong and equitable recovery, the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 established the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds, designed to deliver $350 billion to state, local, territorial, and Tribal governments to bolster their response to the COVID-19 emergency and its economic impacts. Today, Treasury is launching this much-needed relief to:

- Support urgent COVID-19 response efforts to continue to decrease spread of the virus and bring the pandemic under control;
- Replace lost public sector revenue to strengthen support for vital public services and help retain jobs;
- Support immediate economic stabilization for households and businesses; and,
- Address systemic public health and economic challenges that have contributed to the inequal impact of the pandemic on certain populations.

The Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds provide substantial flexibility for each jurisdiction to meet local needs—including support for households, small businesses, impacted industries, essential workers, and the communities hardest-hit by the crisis. These funds also deliver resources that recipients can invest in building, maintaining, or upgrading their water, sewer, and broadband infrastructure.

Starting today, eligible state, territorial, metropolitan city, county, and Tribal governments may request Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds through the Treasury Submission Portal. Concurrent with this program launch, Treasury has published an Interim Final Rule that implements the provisions of this program.

FUNDING AMOUNTS

The American Rescue Plan provides a total of $350 billion in Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds to help eligible state, local, territorial, and Tribal governments meet their present needs and build the foundation for a strong recovery. Congress has allocated this funding to tens of thousands of jurisdictions. These allocations include:

Type	Amount ($ billions)
States & District of Columbia	$195.3
Counties	$65.1
Metropolitan Cites	$45.6
Tribal Governments	$20.0
Territories	$4.5
Non-Entitlement Units of Local Government	$19.5

Treasury expects to distribute these funds directly to each state, territorial, metropolitan city, county, and Tribal government. Local governments that are classified as non-entitlement units will receive this funding through their applicable state government. Treasury expects to provide further guidance on distributions to non-entitlement units next week.

Local governments should expect to receive funds in two tranches, with 50% provided beginning in May 2021 and the balance delivered 12 months later. States that have experienced a net increase in the unemployment rate of more than 2 percentage points from February 2020 to the latest available data as of the date of certification will receive their full allocation of funds in a single payment; other states will receive funds in two equal tranches. Governments of U.S. territories will receive a single payment. Tribal governments will receive two payments, with the first payment available in May and the second payment, based on employment data, to be delivered in June 2021.

USES OF FUNDING

Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds provide eligible state, local, territorial, and Tribal governments with a substantial infusion of resources to meet pandemic response needs and rebuild a stronger, more equitable economy as the country recovers. Within the categories of eligible uses, recipients have broad flexibility to decide how best to use this funding to meet the needs of their communities. Recipients may use Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds to:

- **Support public health expenditures,** by funding COVID-19 mitigation efforts, medical expenses, behavioral healthcare, and certain public health and safety staff;
- **Address negative economic impacts caused by the public health emergency,** including economic harms to workers, households, small businesses, impacted industries, and the public sector;
- **Replace lost public sector revenue**, using this funding to provide government services to the extent of the reduction in revenue experienced due to the pandemic;
- **Provide premium pay for essential workers**, offering additional support to those who have borne and will bear the greatest health risks because of their service in critical infrastructure sectors; and,
- **Invest in water, sewer, and broadband infrastructure**, making necessary investments to improve access to clean drinking water, support vital wastewater and stormwater infrastructure, and to expand access to broadband internet.

Within these overall categories, Treasury's Interim Final Rule provides guidelines and principles for determining the types of programs and services that this funding can support, together with examples of allowable uses that recipients may consider. As described below, Treasury has also designed these provisions to take into consideration the disproportionate impacts of the COVID-19 public health emergency on those hardest-hit by the pandemic.

1. **Supporting the public health response**

Mitigating the impact of COVID-19 continues to require an unprecedented public health response from state, local, territorial, and Tribal governments. Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds provide resources to meet these needs through the provision of care for those impacted by the virus and through services that address disparities in public health that have been exacerbated by the pandemic. Recipients may use this funding to address a broad range of public health needs across COVID-19 mitigation, medical expenses, behavioral healthcare, and public health resources. Among other services, these funds can help support:

- **Services and programs to contain and mitigate the spread of COVID-19, including:**
  - ✓ Vaccination programs
  - ✓ Medical expenses
  - ✓ Testing
  - ✓ Contact tracing
  - ✓ Isolation or quarantine
  - ✓ PPE purchases
  - ✓ Support for vulnerable populations to access medical or public health services
  - ✓ Public health surveillance (e.g., monitoring for variants)
  - ✓ Enforcement of public health orders
  - ✓ Public communication efforts
  - ✓ Enhancement of healthcare capacity, including alternative care facilities
  - ✓ Support for prevention, mitigation, or other services in congregate living facilities and schools
  - ✓ Enhancement of public health data systems
  - ✓ Capital investments in public facilities to meet pandemic operational needs
  - ✓ Ventilation improvements in key settings like healthcare facilities

- **Services to address behavioral healthcare needs exacerbated by the pandemic, including:**
  - ✓ Mental health treatment
  - ✓ Substance misuse treatment
  - ✓ Other behavioral health services
  - ✓ Hotlines or warmlines
  - ✓ Crisis intervention
  - ✓ Services or outreach to promote access to health and social services

- **Payroll and covered benefits expenses** for public health, healthcare, human services, public safety and similar employees, to the extent that they work on the COVID-19 response. For public health and safety workers, recipients can use these funds to cover the full payroll and covered benefits costs for employees or operating units or divisions primarily dedicated to the COVID-19 response.

2. **Addressing the negative economic impacts caused by the public health emergency**

The COVID-19 public health emergency resulted in significant economic hardship for many Americans. As businesses closed, consumers stayed home, schools shifted to remote education, and travel declined precipitously, over 20 million jobs were lost between February and April 2020. Although many have since returned to work, as of April 2021, the economy remains more than 8 million jobs below its pre-pandemic peak, and more than 3 million workers have dropped out of the labor market altogether since February 2020.

To help alleviate the economic hardships caused by the pandemic, Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds enable eligible state, local, territorial, and Tribal governments to provide a wide range of assistance to individuals and households, small businesses, and impacted industries, in addition to enabling governments to rehire public sector staff and rebuild capacity. Among these uses include:

- **Delivering assistance to workers and families**, including aid to unemployed workers and job training, as well as aid to households facing food, housing, or other financial insecurity. In addition, these funds can support survivor's benefits for family members of COVID-19 victims.

- **Supporting small businesses,** helping them to address financial challenges caused by the pandemic and to make investments in COVID-19 prevention and mitigation tactics, as well as to provide technical assistance. To achieve these goals, recipients may employ this funding to execute a broad array of loan, grant, in-kind assistance, and counseling programs to enable small businesses to rebound from the downturn.

- **Speeding the recovery of the tourism, travel, and hospitality sectors**, supporting industries that were particularly hard-hit by the COVID-19 emergency and are just now beginning to mend. Similarly impacted sectors within a local area are also eligible for support.

- **Rebuilding public sector capacity,** by rehiring public sector staff and replenishing unemployment insurance (UI) trust funds, in each case up to pre-pandemic levels. Recipients may also use this funding to build their internal capacity to successfully implement economic relief programs, with investments in data analysis, targeted outreach, technology infrastructure, and impact evaluations.

3. **Serving the hardest-hit communities and families**

While the pandemic has affected communities across the country, it has disproportionately impacted low-income families and communities of color and has exacerbated systemic health and economic inequities. Low-income and socially vulnerable communities have experienced the most severe health impacts. For example, counties with high poverty rates also have the highest rates of infections and deaths, with 223 deaths per 100,000 compared to the U.S. average of 175 deaths per 100,000.

Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds allow for a broad range of uses to address the disproportionate public health and economic impacts of the crisis on the hardest-hit communities, populations, and households. Eligible services include:

- **Addressing health disparities and the social determinants of health,** through funding for community health workers, public benefits navigators, remediation of lead hazards, and community violence intervention programs;
- **Investments in housing and neighborhoods**, such as services to address individuals experiencing homelessness, affordable housing development, housing vouchers, and residential counseling and housing navigation assistance to facilitate moves to neighborhoods with high economic opportunity;
- **Addressing educational disparities** through new or expanded early learning services, providing additional resources to high-poverty school districts, and offering educational services like tutoring or afterschool programs as well as services to address social, emotional, and mental health needs; and,
- **Promoting healthy childhood environments,** including new or expanded high quality childcare, home visiting programs for families with young children, and enhanced services for child welfare-involved families and foster youth.

Governments may use Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds to support these additional services if they are provided:

- within a Qualified Census Tract (a low-income area as designated by the Department of Housing and Urban Development);
- to families living in Qualified Census Tracts;
- by a Tribal government; or,
- to other populations, households, or geographic areas disproportionately impacted by the pandemic.

4. **Replacing lost public sector revenue**

State, local, territorial, and Tribal governments that are facing budget shortfalls may use Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds to avoid cuts to government services. With these additional resources, recipients can continue to provide valuable public services and ensure that fiscal austerity measures do not hamper the broader economic recovery.

Many state, local, territorial, and Tribal governments have experienced significant budget shortfalls, which can yield a devastating impact on their respective communities. Faced with budget shortfalls and pandemic-related uncertainty, state and local governments cut staff in all 50 states. These budget shortfalls and staff cuts are particularly problematic at present, as these entities are on the front lines of battling the COVID-19 pandemic and helping citizens weather the economic downturn.

Recipients may use these funds to replace lost revenue. Treasury's Interim Final Rule establishes a methodology that each recipient can use to calculate its reduction in revenue. Specifically, recipients will compute the extent of their reduction in revenue by comparing their actual revenue to an alternative representing what could have been expected to occur in the absence of the pandemic. Analysis of this expected trend begins with the last full fiscal year prior to the public health emergency and projects forward at either (a) the recipient's average annual revenue growth over the three full fiscal years prior to the public health emergency or (b) 4.1%, the national average state and local revenue growth rate from 2015-18 (the latest available data).

For administrative convenience, Treasury's Interim Final Rule allows recipients to presume that any diminution in actual revenue relative to the expected trend is due to the COVID-19 public health emergency. Upon receiving Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds, recipients may immediately calculate the reduction in revenue that occurred in 2020 and deploy funds to address any shortfall. Recipients will have the opportunity to re-calculate revenue loss at several points through the program, supporting those entities that experience a lagged impact of the crisis on revenues.

Importantly, once a shortfall in revenue is identified, recipients will have broad latitude to use this funding to support government services, up to this amount of lost revenue.

5. **Providing premium pay for essential workers**

Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds provide resources for eligible state, local, territorial, and Tribal governments to recognize the heroic contributions of essential workers. Since the start of the public health emergency, essential workers have put their physical well-being at risk to meet the daily needs of their communities and to provide care for others.

Many of these essential workers have not received compensation for the heightened risks they have faced and continue to face. Recipients may use this funding to provide premium pay directly, or through grants to private employers, to a broad range of essential workers who must be physically present at their jobs including, among others:

- ✓ Staff at nursing homes, hospitals, and home-care settings
- ✓ Workers at farms, food production facilities, grocery stores, and restaurants
- ✓ Janitors and sanitation workers
- ✓ Public health and safety staff
- ✓ Truck drivers, transit staff, and warehouse workers
- ✓ Childcare workers, educators, and school staff
- ✓ Social service and human services staff

Treasury's Interim Final Rule emphasizes the need for recipients to prioritize premium pay for lower income workers. Premium pay that would increase a worker's total pay above 150% of the greater of the state or county average annual wage requires specific justification for how it responds to the needs of these workers.

In addition, employers are both permitted and encouraged to use Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds to offer retrospective premium pay, recognizing that many essential workers have not yet received additional compensation for work performed. Staff working for third-party contractors in eligible sectors are also eligible for premium pay.

6. **Investing in water and sewer infrastructure**

Recipients may use Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds to invest in necessary improvements to their water and sewer infrastructures, including projects that address the impacts of climate change.

Recipients may use this funding to invest in an array of drinking water infrastructure projects, such as building or upgrading facilities and transmission, distribution, and storage systems, including the replacement of lead service lines.

Recipients may also use this funding to invest in wastewater infrastructure projects, including constructing publicly-owned treatment infrastructure, managing and treating stormwater or subsurface drainage water, facilitating water reuse, and securing publicly-owned treatment works.

To help jurisdictions expedite their execution of these essential investments, Treasury's Interim Final Rule aligns types of eligible projects with the wide range of projects that can be supported by the Environmental Protection Agency's Clean Water State Revolving Fund and Drinking Water State Revolving Fund. Recipients retain substantial flexibility to identify those water and sewer infrastructure investments that are of the highest priority for their own communities.

Treasury's Interim Final Rule also encourages recipients to ensure that water, sewer, and broadband projects use strong labor standards, including project labor agreements and community benefits agreements that offer wages at or above the prevailing rate and include local hire provisions.

7. **Investing in broadband infrastructure**

The pandemic has underscored the importance of access to universal, high-speed, reliable, and affordable broadband coverage. Over the past year, millions of Americans relied on the internet to participate in remote school, healthcare, and work.

Yet, by at least one measure, 30 million Americans live in areas where there is no broadband service or where existing services do not deliver minimally acceptable speeds. For millions of other Americans, the high cost of broadband access may place it out of reach. The American Rescue Plan aims to help remedy these shortfalls, providing recipients with flexibility to use Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds to invest in broadband infrastructure.

Recognizing the acute need in certain communities, Treasury's Interim Final Rule provides that investments in broadband be made in areas that are currently unserved or underserved—in other words, lacking a wireline connection that reliably delivers minimum speeds of 25 Mbps download and 3 Mbps upload. Recipients are also encouraged to prioritize projects that achieve last-mile connections to households and businesses.

Using these funds, recipients generally should build broadband infrastructure with modern technologies in mind, specifically those projects that deliver services offering reliable 100 Mbps download and 100

Mbps upload speeds, unless impracticable due to topography, geography, or financial cost. In addition, recipients are encouraged to pursue fiber optic investments.

In view of the wide disparities in broadband access, assistance to households to support internet access or digital literacy is an eligible use to respond to the public health and negative economic impacts of the pandemic, as detailed above.

8. **Ineligible Uses**

Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds provide substantial resources to help eligible state, local, territorial, and Tribal governments manage the public health and economic consequences of COVID-19. Recipients have considerable flexibility to use these funds to address the diverse needs of their communities.

To ensure that these funds are used for their intended purposes, the American Rescue Plan Act also specifies two ineligible uses of funds:

- **States and territories may not use this funding to directly or indirectly offset a reduction in net tax revenue due to a change in law from March 3, 2021 through the last day of the fiscal year in which the funds provided have been spent.** The American Rescue Plan ensures that funds needed to provide vital services and support public employees, small businesses, and families struggling to make it through the pandemic are not used to fund reductions in net tax revenue. Treasury's Interim Final Rule implements this requirement. If a state or territory cuts taxes, they must demonstrate how they paid for the tax cuts from sources other than Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Funds—by enacting policies to raise other sources of revenue, by cutting spending, or through higher revenue due to economic growth. If the funds provided have been used to offset tax cuts, the amount used for this purpose must be paid back to the Treasury.

- **No recipient may use this funding to make a deposit to a pension fund.** Treasury's Interim Final Rule defines a "deposit" as an extraordinary contribution to a pension fund for the purpose of reducing an accrued, unfunded liability. While pension deposits are prohibited, recipients may use funds for routine payroll contributions for employees whose wages and salaries are an eligible use of funds.

Treasury's Interim Final Rule identifies several other ineligible uses, including funding debt service, legal settlements or judgments, and deposits to rainy day funds or financial reserves. Further, general infrastructure spending is not covered as an eligible use outside of water, sewer, and broadband investments or above the amount allocated under the revenue loss provision. While the program offers broad flexibility to recipients to address local conditions, these restrictions will help ensure that funds are used to augment existing activities and address pressing needs.

Minnesota	Isanti County	$7,885,297.00
Minnesota	Itasca County	$8,765,973.00
Minnesota	Jackson County	$1,912,470.00
Minnesota	Kanabec County	$3,173,271.00
Minnesota	Kandiyohi County	$8,390,899.00
Minnesota	Kittson County	$834,836.00
Minnesota	Koochiching County	$2,375,340.00
Minnesota	Lac qui Parle County	$1,286,440.00
Minnesota	Lake County	$2,066,890.00
Minnesota	Lake of the Woods County	$726,451.00
Minnesota	Le Sueur County	$5,610,961.00
Minnesota	Lincoln County	$1,095,310.00
Minnesota	Lyon County	$4,948,026.00
Minnesota	Mahnomen County	$1,073,555.00
Minnesota	Marshall County	$1,813,409.00
Minnesota	Martin County	$3,823,192.00
Minnesota	McLeod County	$6,971,794.00
Minnesota	Meeker County	$4,510,601.00
Minnesota	Mille Lacs County	$5,103,999.00
Minnesota	Morrison County	$6,484,839.00
Minnesota	Mower County	$7,781,574.00
Minnesota	Murray County	$1,591,588.00
Minnesota	Nicollet County	$6,657,323.00
Minnesota	Nobles County	$4,201,180.00
Minnesota	Norman County	$1,238,269.00
Minnesota	Olmsted County	$30,746,560.00
Minnesota	Otter Tail County	$11,410,722.00
Minnesota	Pennington County	$2,742,450.00
Minnesota	Pine County	$5,745,374.00
Minnesota	Pipestone County	$1,772,619.00
Minnesota	Polk County	$6,092,089.00
Minnesota	Pope County	$2,184,986.00
Minnesota	Ramsey County	$106,893,403.00
Minnesota	Red Lake County	$787,636.00
Minnesota	Redwood County	$2,946,595.00
Minnesota	Renville County	$2,825,778.00
Minnesota	Rice County	$13,008,526.00
Minnesota	Rock County	$1,809,330.00
Minnesota	Roseau County	$2,945,623.00
Minnesota	Scott County	$28,944,028.00
Minnesota	Sherburne County	$18,887,342.00
Minnesota	Sibley County	$2,887,352.00
Minnesota	St. Louis County	$54,536,596.00
Minnesota	Stearns County	$31,286,930.00
Minnesota	Steele County	$7,118,639.00

2021 ITASCA SUMMIT

Purpose:

"Engage our community members and partners to develop an engine of innovation that will help us sustain and thrive."

DATE: October 19th & October 20th   TIME: All Day Tuesday & Finish at 4:30 Wednesday

LOCATION: Sugar Lake Lodge

The event will take place over two days and host 120-130 participants. We will take an active focused approach, utilizing much of the research done this year to help ground participants in our current situation and then pursue options for the future. It will involve both economic and community development as we strive to find a path forward to help develop a creative and sustainable economy here in our community.

Event Overview:

5 Key Note Sessions: Change & Strategic Sessions, Community Development, Government Panel & Boswell/Transition Session.

Sessions will have a two-tier focus – education (who we are and what we have) and innovation and inspiration for Itasca County into the future.

The event will include 3 tracks:

- Economic Development Topics: Manufacturing, Tourism, Site Selectors
- Community Development Topics: Housing, Community Projects
- Innovation, Entrepreneurship and Workforce

Proposed Budget

Funding	**Amount**
IEDC Funding	$60,000
Itasca County	$50,000
Sponsorships	$30,000
Total Funding	**$140,000**

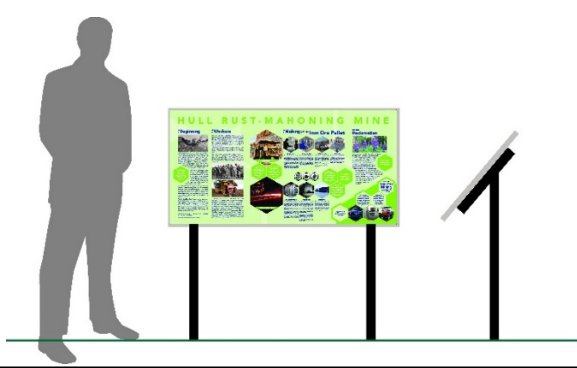
Northern Minnesota Historical Mine Tour

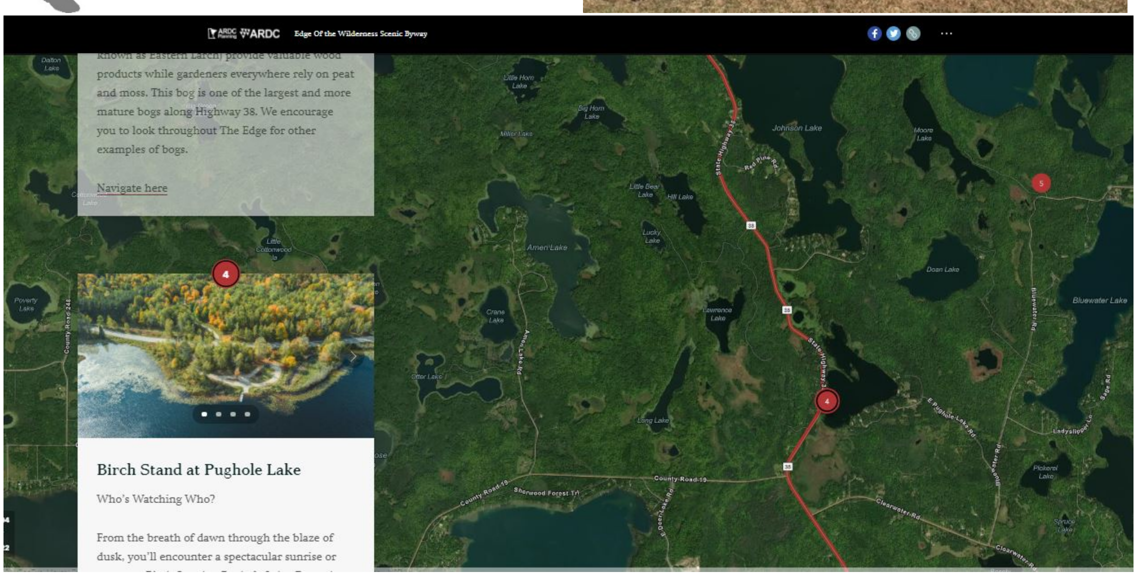
Communities x30 (10 communities in Itasca Co.) 40+ Historical Mine Locations

- Crosby, Ironton, Cuyuna, **Cohasset, Arbo Township, Grand Rapids, Coleraine, Bovey, Taconite, Marble, Calumet, Nashwauk, Keewatin**, Hibbing, Chisholm, Buhl, Mountain Iron, Virginia, Eveleth, Gilbert, Biwabik, Aurora, Hoyt Lakes, Great Scott Township/Kinney, Ely, Tower, Soudan, Silver Bay, Babbitt, & White Township

What Communities will receive in return

- Communities will receive all photos and video footage (includes B roll footage).
    - Community Video & Historical Mine Location Video– 1-3 minute Video that highlights the community and mining area. (Active mines will only receive video with approval).
    - Still Photographs- great to use for marketing, social media, website updates
- Community will receive additional visibility/marketing through interactive maps & strategic regional marketing campaigns.
    - $60k digital marketing campaign in addition to social media posts to promote the Mine Tour.
    - $4k for printed brochure that will be distributed to each partners to display in their community.
- Communities can provide up to 15 additional attractions/trails/amenity resources that they wish to highlight and promote on the interactive maps.
- Updated interpreted signage per the identified historical mine locations.
    - Example of interpreted signage





Budget Breakdown:

Draft Budget

Item	Vendor	Cost
ESRI Mapping	ARDC	$3,700
Videography/Photography	TBD	$48,750
Interpretive Signage	TBD	$52,800
Marketing & Print	TBD	$64,000
Google Mapping	Megan Christianson	In Kind
Est. Total (phase 1)		$169,250
Way Finding Signs (phase 2)	MN DOT	$73,900
Project total:		$243,150

Budget Cost per Community:

- $243,150/30 communities = $8,105 per community and $8,105 x 10 Itasca Co. Communities= **$81,105**

Current Commitments

Organization	Donation	Organization	Donation
Visit Grand Rapids	$10,000	Biwabik	$1,000
Iron Range Tourism	$10,000	Crosby	$1,000
Nashwauk	$2,000	Cuyuna Lakes Chamber	$1,000
Cohasset	$5,000	Great Scott Township	$1,000
Bovey	$1,500	Eveleth	$1,000
Keewatin	$2,000	Silver Bay	$1,000
Ely	$2,000	Aurora	$1,000
Mt. Iron	$1,000	Babbitt	$1,000
Arbo Township	$1,000	Buhl	$
Coleraine	$2,000	Ironton	$1,000
Taconite	$1,000	Tower	$
Marble	$2,000	Hibbing	$
Virginia	$1,500	Grand Rapids	$
Calumet	$1,000	City of Cuyuna	$4,000
Gilbert	$1,000	Soudan (Breitung Township)	$1,000
Chisholm	$3,000	White Township	
Hoyt Lakes	$1,500	IRRR – Culture and Tourism	$20,000*

Funds Received Thus Far:

Community Commitments to date: $40,500 ($17,500 currently from 9 Itasca Co. communities)
VG and Iron Range Tourism: Up to $20,000
IRRR: $70,000 (through 3 grant cycles- $20,000 Spring '21 Confirmed, $25K Fall '21, $25k Spring '22)
Electric Company Sponsorship currently: $5,0000 (GRE & Lake Country Power)

Our Ask:

Total Received to date: $85,500
Gap Currently: $157,650 ($107,650 includes additional $50k future funds from IRRR)
Itasca County Ask: **$65,000**

Project Overview:

The goal of this project is to generate manufacturing-focused leads for Itasca County. The county has two key ingredients for success with this effort. First, there are many individuals in the county who have been impacted by layoffs or COVID-related downturns and are seeking jobs. Second, the County has several great location options available for development, both buildings and raw land. Initial focus for all prospect companies will be the Bigfork Manufacturing Building and its past employees. Based on the needs of the prospect company, other locations in the county will be considered, including the lots owned by IEDC, the Voyageur Capital site, Boswell Energy Park, industrial parks sites in Cohasset, Grand Rapids and Nashwauk, and other public and private sites that may meet the needs of the prospect company. If all Itasca County options are exhausted, other surrounding counties may be considered, with approval of the President of IEDC.

- APEX Role & Responsibilities:
  - Dedicate resources consistent with, but above and beyond, the current IEDC-APEX Contract.
  - Select lead-generation consultant and handle all contracting and administration, with IEDC input.
  - Provide all project coordination, travel planning and budget management.
  - Provide point of contact attention for prospect company representatives.
  - Communicate results to IEDC and other stakeholders.
  - Lead any site visits or follow-on meetings, to include IEDC, Itasca County and other partners.
  - Responsibilities will be carried out by the APEX team, with leadership from the Business Developer and the President & CEO.

- Role of Lead Generation Consultants:
  APEX will select one or more consultants to deliver background information including profile and contacts for growing manufacturing companies. Consultants will be encouraged to prioritize companies located in the Upper Midwest, although some national and even international companies will be considered based on the consultant's recommendations. Selection criteria will be developed based on Itasca County's advantages and will include information gained from the cluster analysis and other research.

- Deliverables:
  - Option A includes detailed list of 500 Prospects generated by Consultants for APEX qualification & contact.
  - Option B adds an additional 365 Prospects, for a total of 865 for APEX qualification & contact.
  - Option C includes 865 prospects plus the cost of access to a proprietary business information database that APEX believes will improve outcomes by 50%. APEX will underwrite ½ of the cost for access to the database.
  - Option D is a scaled-back version of Option A, with Business Visit budgets to be determined.
  - Business Visits with 5-12 of the top leads produced, at an estimated cost of $3,000 per visit. Visits may be held at company location or in Itasca County.
  - Company Overview, Contacts & Interaction notes will be provided for all Qualified Prospects vetted by APEX.

Budget Options / Anticipated Outcomes:

	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D
APEX	$16,500.00	$16,500.00	$16,500.00	$16,500
Consultant	$17,500.00	$25,000.00	$33,000.00	$17,500
Business Visits	$15,000.00	$24,000.00	$36,000.00	*0
Total	$49,000.00	$65,500.00	$85,500.00	$34,000
Prospects	500	865	865	500
Qualified	20	28	42	20
Estimated Visits	5	8	12	?
$ / Visit	$9,800	$8,188	$7,125	?
Database?	No	No	Yes	No

* Travel resources TBD, likely to come from IEDC, APEX or other sources.

Timeline:

- Selection of Consultant & plan implementation: May & June 2021
- Aggressive attraction efforts, business visits and local site visits: July 1 through December 31st, 2021
- Inbound digital marketing to Prospect list: Ongoing.