The Opening: Day 2
Visualizations of CARES ACT Funding

Raymond H. Gonzales
ADAMS COUNTY
A VISUALIZATION OF THE CARES ACT FUNDING

INNOVATION IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT

ABOUT ADAMS COUNTY COMMUNITY RESPONSE & RECOVERY EFFORTS

Adams County Community COVID-19 Response & Recovery work is the collective effort of cross-sector partners who are working together to ensure policies, funding, programs, and practices are aligned to support those who are most impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Recognizing the well-being of community members is critical to building stronger, more resilient individuals, families, and economies that will weather and recover from the COVID-19 crisis. Seven Response & Recovery Teams were established in mid-March 2020, championed by the Adams County Board of Commissioners and supported by the Adams County Manager: Childcare, Business Support and Retention, Aging Adults Services, Uninsured & Healthcare Access, Housing Stability, Food Security and Basic Essentials, and Unemployment and Workforce Support. Because disparities across the community are further exacerbated by the pandemic, these seven teams are bringing together key community representatives, including residents, to monitor the ever-changing state of each focus area, to identify gaps and barriers in support and to scale available resources. These teams also determine action needed to close and eliminate gaps to reshape the landscape of how, when, and where community members can connect with what they need most.

Adams County cannot achieve long-term success if the immediate needs of ALL residents are not supported throughout the COVID-19 crisis. The barriers community members are facing in each of the seven outcome areas do not exist in a vacuum, and no one municipality, sector, organization, or program can address or solve these challenges alone. This is why coordination and cohesion exists across all seven Response & Recovery Teams to unify the existing work and implement more holistic recovery strategies to support the community as a whole to have access to services and resources during COVID-19 and beyond.
$90,285,974

CITIES & TOWNS

$34,012,424

Aurora .................................................. $402,993
Broomfield .............................................. $1,757,211
Broomfield ............................................. $1,673,221
Brighton ............................................... $4,481,259
Commerce City ...................................... $4,646,895
Federal Heights ..................................... $1,307,094
Northglenn .......................................... $1,296,637
Thornton ............................................. $21,206,381
Westminster ......................................... $5,507,098

VISION
Adams County is the most innovative and inclusive county in America for all families and businesses.
## Business Support and Retention

### Colorado Enterprise Fund Loans
Adams County’s Board of Commissioners, in partnership with Colorado Enterprise Fund (CEF) and the Adams County Foundation, has increased its investment in the Adams County Small Business Loan Fund to help small businesses throughout the county access capital and business coaching. The goal is to provide support through a CEF COVID-19 Relief Loan to viable small businesses to help with immediate relief, recovery, and rebuilding efforts. **Maximum Award: $25,000**

### Small Business Stabilization Program
The Adams County Community & Economic Development Department established the Small Business Stabilization Program (SBSP) to provide local businesses with grants to retain jobs during the COVID-19 pandemic. The grants for the SBSP are paid for by the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program to improve the physical, economic, and social conditions for low- to moderate-income populations. According to HUD’s guidance, CDBG funds can be used to assist for-profit businesses to avoid job loss caused by closures related to social distancing. Funding can provide short-term working capital assistance to small businesses to enable retention of jobs and provide organizational stability. Learn more at [adccogov.org/sbsp](http://adccogov.org/sbsp). **Maximum Award: $35,000**

### Restaurant Stability Program
Adams County has developed a new Restaurant Stability Program to support local businesses impacted by indoor dining capacity restrictions. Federal funding for this program comes from the federal Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act passed by Congress. The county’s Restaurant Stability Program offers a one-time $10,000 grant to businesses that can demonstrate substantial loss due to the reduction and elimination of indoor dining.

### Mini-Grants for Small Businesses
In partnership with several local Chambers of Commerce and economic development groups, a series of mini-grants were developed to impact three critical areas of need for small businesses affected by COVID-19. **Maximum Award: $10,000**

### Business Operations Mini-Grants
Used for operational upgrades such as building safety enhancements to encourage social distancing, personal protective equipment for employees and customers, adjustments to air or filtration systems, or other costs associated with the enactment of COVID-19 specific operations plans. **Maximum Award: $2,500**

### Technology Upgrades Mini-Grants
Used for items like point-of-sale terminals or systems, including contactless payment systems, touchless entry and exit for a physical business location, temperature screening, and technology needs for the enactment of COVID-19 specific operations plans. **Maximum Award: $1,000**

### Compliance Issues Mini-Grants
Used for expenses such as legal support or guidance for operations during COVID-19, expenses for preparation of variance requests to public health agencies, and consulting support for operations during COVID-19. **Maximum Award: $1,000**

### Winterizing Operations Mini-Grants
Used for items like portable forced air heaters (and propane fuel), patio/mushroom heaters, electric heaters, fire prevention equipment (extinguishers and signage), tents, clearspan structures (or the like), furniture, and other outdoor decor to expand capacity to the outdoors during the winter season. Fees associated with third-party delivery services are also an eligible use. This category is only open to restaurants, senior care facilities, and childcare centers. **Maximum Award: $5,000**

As part of a COVID-19 emergency management response and recovery strategy, Adams County launched a website dedicated to providing key resources to support residents and businesses. [adamscountycovid19.org](http://adamscountycovid19.org)
**AGING ADULT SERVICES**

**Well Elder Program**
The Well Elder Program is a network of community partners providing companion calls, fraud education, and resource sharing to Adams County older adults and measuring impact with a robust and vetted database.

**Technology Mini-Grants**
The technology mini-grants will support older adults with access to food delivery, telehealth, RX ordering and delivery, video chat with family, virtual learning, transportation scheduling, and more for ongoing continuity of care needs.

**Material Aid Support**
To further mitigate food scarcity and access in the aging community during the public health crisis, material aid is a benefit providing a monthly allotment for older adults to garner food goods, personal care goods, pet companion goods, over-the-counter medical supplies, and cleaning supplies that are purchased on their behalf by “vetted shoppers” to support older adults with critical resources they need for their health and wellness.

**Medical Gap Support Program**
The Medical Gap Support Program is designed to assist in the payment (up to $5,000 per individual) of uncovered and unanticipated medical-related expenses of Adams County aging residents and their caregivers during the COVID-19 pandemic. Following CARES funding guidelines, these supportive dollars are for current expenditures and reimbursable expenditures that began in March 2020 due to COVID-19.

**HOUSING STABILITY**

**Connecting Residents to Housing Options**
The Adams County Housing Stability Response & Recovery Team is working to keep people in their homes and ensuring community members’ other housing needs are met during the COVID-19 crisis.

This includes identifying policy and system shifts that may be needed and providing an avenue for clear, concise information and aid in real-time.

The Adams County Housing Stability Response & Recovery Team moved quickly to stand up a county-wide Rent, Mortgage, and Utility Assistance Fund, administered by Maiker Housing Partners. The fund is open to all Adams County community members whose annual household income is below 120% the Area Median Income (AMI).

**Total Funding Amount:** $2,352,293
**Total Number of Unique Households Served:** 585
**Unmet Demand:** $4,752,000
CONNECTING UNINSURED COMMUNITY MEMBERS TO HEALTH INSURANCE

With the rise in unemployment as the pandemic hit, many community members lost their private insurance, and the number of those without insurance was expected to rise. As a result, Connect for Health Colorado opened a Special Enrollment period for health insurance from March 20 through April 3.

Worried uninsured community members who most needed to access this enrollment period would not hear about it with sufficient time to apply, the Adams County Board of Commissioners and Uninsured and Healthcare Access Response & Recovery Team submitted a letter to Governor Polis requesting an extension of the emergency enrollment period. An extension to the deadline would ensure local governments and community partners would have the ability to properly promote the efforts underway by Connect for Health Colorado and continue to inform communities about the importance of having health insurance coverage.

With this letter, Connect for Health Colorado extended the open enrollment period through April 30, 2020.

With an extended open enrollment period 14,263 Coloradans, including 1,014 Adams County community members, were able to gain access to health insurance.

INCREASING ACCESS TO VACCINATIONS

With concerns in the medical community about the impact of the flu on the COVID-19 crisis, increasing community members’ access to flu shots has been prioritized by the Uninsured and Healthcare Access Response & Recovery Team as a high need across the region.

The Response & Recovery Team has identified an opportunity to support communications and outreach regarding where flu vaccinations are available and identifying opportunities to ensure the region’s most vulnerable community members are accessing these vaccinations.

Total Flu Shot Clinics Hosted to Date: 18 Flu Shot Clinics

COVID-19 TESTING FOR VULNERABLE COMMUNITY MEMBERS

As the pandemic hit, testing for COVID-19 was limited and oftentimes expensive. Knowing that vulnerable community members would likely be unable to access this critical resource, the Uninsured and Healthcare Access Response & Recovery Team worked to stand up four mobile testing sites that would provide free COVID-19 testing to the uninsured, uninsurable, and community members experiencing homelessness, regardless of immigration status.

In addition to the mobile testing sites, Adams County Government partnered with the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment to bring a super testing site to Water World that could test thousands of community members per day.

Between this super testing site and the expanded mobile sites, thousands of Adams County community members have received COVID-19 testing.

Mobile Rapid COVID-19 Tests to Date (12/4/20)
14,685 Adams County Residents Tested

Water World COVID-19 Tests to Date (12/7/20)
88,638 Adams County Residents Tested
UNEMPLOYED AND WORKFORCE SUPPORT

**Left Behind Workers Fund**

To soften the impact on the population and the economy, the **Left Behind Workers Fund** is a program that offers $1,000 of direct cash assistance to those recently unemployed workers not eligible for Unemployment Insurance or a CARES Act Stimulus Check though two lead partner organizations: Social Venture Partners and the Village Exchange Center.

Previously, Adams County had invested $50,000 to date in this fund, and with those dollars, combined with their privately raised dollars, they made grants to 875 Adams County residents, distributing $875,000 supporting households with 1,586 children.

The Response & Recovery Team officially endorsed a CARES Act Funding Request by Village Exchange Center that was approved for an additional $1.3 million to be used for $1,000 direct aid grants to Adams County residents who have experienced unemployment and are ineligible for unemployment insurance and the CARE Act Stimulus Check.

**Low Wage Worker Fund**

The Low Wage Worker Fund provides up to $1,500 in cash payments to households ($1,000 for single adults) to allow for people earning under $30k/year to quarantine upon a positive COVID-19 test result. Screening and referrals are provided by Tri-County Health Department and the Veterans Affairs Hospital, Village Exchange Center in Aurora is administering the program. $250k is included in the 2021 Budget. The program launches in January.

CHILDCARE

Historical data has shown that Adams County has experienced a lack of affordable, high quality childcare for those who needed it. According to the 2019 report, Affordability and Accessibility of Quality Early Childhood Education (ECE) Programs in Adams County by the Early Childhood Partnership of Adams County (ECPAC) showed that there were fewer than 11,000 licensed slots available for an estimated 29,000 ages birth to five who have all parents in the labor force.

**Voice and Perspective**

In addition to quantitative data, the Childcare Response & Recovery Team gathers voice and perspective from families, parents, providers, and school districts to best understand childcare needs and barriers to meeting those needs.

**Provider Feedback**

In April 2020, 40 childcare providers shared information on what their needs were to operate their current operating capacity, concerns they had around operating during the pandemic, and what it would take for their facility or organization to provide childcare, summer camps, or other programming over the summer.

**Needs Assessment**

In May 2020, 519 families in the region completed a Needs Assessment survey and shared insight into what needs they had around childcare. This assessment helped capture what concerns and barriers they were experiencing.

**Childcare PULSE Survey**

The insight gained through the initial Needs Assessment was critical to understanding what families were enduring. With needs and barriers around childcare have been changing almost daily for many Adams County families, the Childcare Response & Recovery Team efforts were directed towards capturing this information in real time.
CHILD CARE (CONTINUED)

In order to keep their finger on the pulse of childcare needs, the Childcare Response and Recovery Team developed a quick, four-minute survey that was administered every two weeks in both English and Spanish. The top childcare concerns reported by families are monitored closely as it pertains to ensuring care for their children.

Provider Pulse Survey

In addition to regularly hearing from families and parents, the the Childcare Response & Recovery Team will be utilizing a Pulse Survey, to gather input from childcare providers. The survey will capture information related to operating capacity, operational changes, instructional models, staff capacity, and financial and other needs. This survey will start going out for responses in early October 2020.

Childcare Mini-Grants and Family Tuition Assistance

The Adams County Childcare Response and Recovery Team moved quickly to stand up a county-wide Child care mini-grant program and a family tuition assistance fund administered by The Early Childhood Partnership of Adams County. The fund is open to all Adams County Community Members and child care providers.

Total Funding Amount: $1,000,000

FOOD SECURITY AND BASIC ESSENTIALS

Food Security and Basic Essentials Response & Recovery Team is focused on supporting access to food and basic essentials for community members in need through the COVID-19 crisis. This includes identifying policy and system shifts that may be needed and providing an avenue for clear, concise information and aid in real-time.

Expanding SNAP Benefits

The spread of COVID-19 in Adams County has had widespread effects on all aspects of the food system. Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is no exception. SNAP benefits, which can be used to purchase fresh produce and groceries, are needed now more than ever to support access to food for low-income families and ensure the current circumstances do not jeopardize the food security of the community.

In April 2020, the Adams County Board of Commissioners and members of the Response & Recovery Team signed a letter to urge the Adams County Delegation to support the policies put forward by Hunger Free Colorado in the COVID-19 relief packages related to food security and basic essentials.

With this letter and other advocacy efforts, the USDA approved a request from Colorado and states to allow online purchases using federal food assistance.

The advocacy of this team along side other entities made the initial four-month time frame into just one month. Online purchasing began to be implemented in May/June 2020.

Aligning Funding and Resources to Community Food Hubs

As the pandemic hit, schools quickly moved to remote learning to combat the spread of COVID-19. As an unfortunate consequence of keeping youth, families, and school personnel safe, families who relied on school meals for their children lost a key source of food and nutrition and had to look to other options to make sure they could feed their families.

School districts and food providers moved quickly to get federal waivers allowing them to continue meal service to these families in need through the remainder of the school year. As summer approached with no end to the pandemic in sight, the Food Security and Basic Essentials Response & Recovery Team mobilized to align resources and funding to support these ‘community food hubs’ to sustain their critical services throughout the summer and scale up the amount of families and community members they were able to serve.

In order to support the unique needs of different groups of community members, the Response & Recovery Team looked at SNAP eligibility data, triangulated with Free and Reduced Lunch...
FOOD SECURITY AND BASIC ESSENTIALS (CONTINUED)

Eligibility data and perspective from school districts and food providers on the ground, to determine where food insecurity was likely the highest in Federal Heights, south Westminster, and Commerce City.

With school districts and their partner food providers already in action at these sites, the team aligned $200,000 from the Adams County Foundation to meet key needs allowing them to sustain and scale their meal service. Between these three ‘Community Food Hubs’, almost 1.5 million meals were served to families and community members between March and August 2020.

Aligning Resources to Meet Fall and Winter Needs

As the pandemic dragged on and uncertainty about whether key waivers that supported the operations of these community food hubs would be extended through the fall and winter, the Response & Recovery Team worked to ensure these key services could continue for community members in need on the weekends (since weekday meals would likely be covered by standard school meal services).

Looking at Free and Reduced Lunch data, they identified 40 schools in the Adams County region that have Free and Reduced Lunch eligibility rates above 80% (accounting for almost 16,000 youth who are Free and Reduced Lunch eligible). Those schools were predominantly located in the same geographic areas identified previously (Federal Heights, south Westminster, and Commerce City).

Using estimates of costs per meal provided by community food hub partners, the team aligned $1.66 million in CARES Act funding (which would provide weekend meals for nearly 16,000 youth through the end of the year) to the community food hub partners to ensure they could continue and scale services through the remainder of 2020.

Transportation Support for Food Providers

One of the biggest barriers identified by food providers to meet the growing food needs of the community was transportation and delivery support. Food providers who had become emergency food pantry sites were unable to transport large amounts of food from their food sources to their sites. They were also unable to transport their packaged foods to their distribution partners.

The Food Security and Basic Essentials Response & Recovery Team established partnerships with community entities including American Furniture Warehouse, Midwest Motor Express (through the Colorado Motor Carriers Association), and Arc Thrift Stores. These partnerships helped secure ongoing transportation support for six food providers in the region.

CONTACT

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Pandemic Unsung Heroes

10-County Budget Conference
September 16, 2021

Doug DeBord
Douglas County Administration
You would have to be stupid for to work for government.
CARES Act Allocations
The Real Story is our Heroes...

Jefferson County
- $16,202,556.20
  - Public Service
  - Public Health
  - Child Care
  - Community Support

El Paso County
- 660 grants to businesses impacted by COVID-19
- Helped food pantries serve 310% more families than last year
- Over 2.3k masks and 90k gloves provided to businesses
- + $3.5M spending via additional federal COVID relief

Boulder County
- $16,202,556.20
  - Ten Category Run 2020 - 2021

Douglas County
- Distribution of CARES Act Funding by Douglas County Through 5/31/2023
  - Public Assistance: 1.8%
  - Public Safety: 1.0%
  - Public Health: 1.0%
  - Public Assistance: 1.0%
  - Other General: 0.2%
  - Other Economic: 0.2%
  - Other Economic: 0.2%
  - Other Economic: 0.2%

Jefferson County
- Coronavirus Testing: 0.5%
- Coronavirus Business Assistance: 2.0%
- Small Business Grants: 1.0%
- Economic Impact Grant: 0.2%
- Economic Impact Grant: 0.2%
- Economic Impact Grant: 0.2%

El Paso County
- Coronavirus Testing: 0.5%
- Coronavirus Business Assistance: 2.0%
- Small Business Grants: 1.0%
- Economic Impact Grant: 0.2%
- Economic Impact Grant: 0.2%
- Economic Impact Grant: 0.2%

Douglas County
- Coronavirus Testing: 0.5%
- Coronavirus Business Assistance: 2.0%
- Small Business Grants: 1.0%
- Economic Impact Grant: 0.2%
- Economic Impact Grant: 0.2%
- Economic Impact Grant: 0.2%
#1. Meet Erin and Codie - Assistance to Households

Erin Johnson, Human Services Manager

Codie Winslow, Chief Deputy Clerk and Recorder
#2. Meet Jenn and Dan – Human Needs Task Force

**Holistic Service Delivery:**
- A coordinated partnership of over 40 entities.
- Customized services tailored to specific needs.

**Response team provided:**
- 5 work-groups:
  - High Needs population
  - Food & Emergency Shelter
  - Healthcare Access
  - Childcare
  - Volunteers

“COVID-19 will be remembered as the ‘Great Accelerator’ of Digital Transformation”
#3. Meet Sonia - Getting into the PPE Distribution Business

“National Stockpile”

Sonia Ormsbee, PPE Hero

Village #10
$1.7 Million spent on PPE
Who stepped up in YOUR County?
#4. Meet Holly, Testing & Tracing

- Piloted antibody testing.
- Monitored all emerging testing options and developments.
- Coordinated multiple mass testing sites.
- Established partnerships for ongoing testing: Stride, mobile van, AFC Clinic and Mako.

“People are not afraid of failure, they’re afraid of blame”

Holly Carrell, Testing Czar
Passive Response to Tracing Frustration

Failure to Quickly Establish Tracing

“Experience is what you get after you need it”

Seth Hoffman, City of Lone Tree
Commissioners have keys to doors that only they can unlock

Obtained approval to add locations of confirmed positive tests into the dispatch CAD system
#5 Meet Steve and Jennifer, Douglas County gets go-ahead to reopen restaurants, gyms, churches, Park Meadows

Steve Koster, Planning

Jennifer Ludwig, Tri-County Health

Variance Requests
Suppression Plan
Mitigation Plan

Fires of Hell
#6 Meet Luanne - Five Star Program

Luanne Lee, Fairgrounds Manager
Counties Leading The Way

Just to name a few of many examples:

• **Mesa County** – Made 5 Star a reality for all of us
• **Jefferson County** – First out of the gate on business support
• **Adams County** – First to develop a 38-page mitigation plan
• **Arapahoe County** – Developed Regional Communication Campaign

And on and on ...

“Great occasions do not make heroes; they simply reveal them to the eyes of others.”
More Stories From You?
Questions?

You Can Lift With Us Any Time!
Wellness Break
15 MINUTES
10 County Budget Conference

Emergency Rental Assistance & American Rescue Plan Act Funding

September 17, 2021
Agenda

• Emergency Rental Assistance (ERA) Program
  • ERA 1
  • ERA 2
  • Lessons Learned

• American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA)
  • 2021 Legislation
  • Response & Recovery Teams
  • Response & Recovery Work Groups
  • Community Recovery Working Group
  • Internal Funding Priorities
  • Response, Recovery & Resiliency Grant Program
Emergency Rental Assistance (ERA)
Emergency Rental Assistance Funding

ERA 1: $25 billion
✓ Colorado: $385.1 million
✓ Adams County: $14.1 million

ERA 2: $21.5 billion
✓ Colorado: $304.7 million
✓ Adams County: $11.2 million
ERA 1 Program Structure & Development

ERA 1 Treasury Award
January

ERA 1 Application & Software Development
Neighborly Software -- Application Portal
February - March

ERA 1 Policies & Procedures
Flexible non-contractual document developed in coordination with partners

ERA 1 Subrecipient Awards
90%: Housing Authorities
10%: COVID Eviction Defense Project
February

ERA 1 Launched
March 29
Subrecipient Awards

• 90% awarded to three housing authorities
  • Proportionate allocations and focus to areas served
  • 10% administration

• 10% awarded to COVID Eviction Defense Project
  • Focus on applicants at highest risk of eviction
  • 10% administration includes legal services for evictions

• Procurement not required
Neighborly Software Application Portal

- Cost: 0.9% of total ERA 1 allocation
- Sole sourced based on unique product
- Pros
  - Centralized application portal/consistent for Adams County residents
  - Workflow for reviewing applications
  - Cloud-based document storage
  - Semi-customizable; “pre-built” for ERA regulations
  - Treasury reports at a touch of a button
- Cons
  - Significant time dedication upfront
  - Not always user friendly
  - Difficult to edit the application and workflow
Policies & Procedures

• Serves as Adams County’s program guidelines
• Developed in coordination with the partners
• Utilized as a flexible non-contractual document
Serves Adams County residents (excluding Aurora)

Applicant must be:
- 80% AMI;
- financially impacted by COVID-19;
- have experienced or at risk of housing instability; and
- obligated to pay rent.

Rent in arrears and 3 months prospective rent

Utilities in arrears only

Limited other expenses
• Applicants are scored and prioritized for highest need:
  • Eviction court summons for non-payment of rent (25 pts)
  • Eviction notice for non-payment of rent (20 pts)
  • 50% AMI or less (10 pts)
  • Unemployed for 90 days or more (5 pts)
• Neighborly sorts the applications based on the highest score
### Program Snapshot

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paid Households</td>
<td>772</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Funding per Household</td>
<td>$8,849</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Months of Rent</td>
<td>6.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Months of Utilities</td>
<td>0.69</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Funding Snapshot (Excludes Admin, ERA1 Only)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rent (Paid to Date)</td>
<td>$6.83 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilities (Paid to Date)</td>
<td>$251,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Paid to Date</strong></td>
<td><strong>$7.08 million</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional Pending Payment (Rent + Utilities)</td>
<td>$1.64 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Remaining</strong></td>
<td>$3.35 million (26%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Average Weekly Payment</td>
<td>$308,000</td>
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### Applications Pending

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Applications Under Review</td>
<td>1,101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated Pending Assistance</td>
<td>$9.74 million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lessons Learned

• Policies and Procedures
  • Frequent changes were consolidated into quarterly updates
  • Subrecipients must agree to follow the Policies and Procedures in ERA2 agreements
  • Vague isn’t always better

• Prospective Rent
  • Regulations required additional prospective rent to be stopped due to limited funding

• Easier to unwind strict policy than it is to unwind lenient policy
  • ERA2 will launch with strict policy

• Allocations
  • The ERA2 agreements outline the process when another subrecipient runs out of funds for its area served
What’s Next

1. Launch ERA 2
2. Subrecipient Monitoring
3. Grant Closeout
ERA Staff Contacts

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**Grisel Esquivel**  
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American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA)
State & Local Government Fiscal Recovery Funds (SLFRF)
American Rescue Plan Act Funding

$350 billion

- Colorado: $3.8 billion
- Adams County: $101 million
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bill #</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Funding</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
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</table>
| SB 21-288 | American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 Cash Fund        | $3.8 billion                        | • No expenses will be paid from this fund; they will be transferred elsewhere.  
<p>|          |                                                   | o Up to $300 million to state depts | • Unused/unobligated funds shall be transferred to the unemployment compensation fund       |
| SB 21-289 | Revenue Loss Restoration Cash Fund                | $1 billion                          | • Reserves $1 billion of the $3.8 billion in SB 21-288 for general fund revenue losses in future years. |
|          |                                                   | o FY 21/22: $357 million             |                                                                                             |
|          |                                                   | o FY 22/23: $333 million             |                                                                                             |
|          |                                                   | o FY 23/24: $310 million             |                                                                                             |
| SB 21-060 | Expand Broadband Service                          | $15 million                         | • Eligible households may receive reimbursement of up to one-half of its costs for broadband services, not to exceed $600 per year |
|          |                                                   | o $5 million for broadband reimbursements |                                                                                             |
|          |                                                   | o $10 million for telehealth         |                                                                                             |</p>
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<tr>
<td>SB 21-137</td>
<td>Behavioral Health Recovery Act</td>
<td>$550 million</td>
<td>• Creates the Behavioral and Mental Health Cash Fund&lt;br&gt;• A task force is convening to develop recommendations to the General Assembly and Governor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SB 21-243</td>
<td>CDPHE Appropriation Public Health Infrastructure</td>
<td>$21 million&lt;br&gt;  o $10 million for local public health agencies&lt;br&gt;  o $11 million for disease control and public health response</td>
<td>• FY 21/22 appropriation is from the economic recovery and relief cash fund&lt;br&gt;• FY 22/23 and FY 23/24 will be from the general fund</td>
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| SB 21-291 | Economic Recovery & Relief Cash Fund | $848 million $40 million for the CO Economic Development Fund | • A task force will make recommendations to the General Assembly & Governor.  
• CO Economic Development Fund Assistance:  
  • Small businesses  
  • Individuals & households  
  • Nonprofit organizations  
  • Public Health Expenditures for COVID-19 prevention & response |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bill #</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Funding</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SB 21-292</td>
<td>Federal COVID Funding for Victim’s Services</td>
<td>$15 million for victims services programs</td>
<td>This act appropriates money to the following entities:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>o $6.5 million Victims &amp; Witnesses Assistance &amp; Law Enforcement Fund</td>
<td>• The forensic nurse examiner telehealth program;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• The state and local victims and witnesses assistance and law enforcement funds;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• The state crime victims compensation program;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• The address confidentiality program fund;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• The Colorado domestic abuse program fund for the funding of domestic violence programs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ARPA 1 Funding Distribution

- External, $35,000,000, 70%
- Internal, $10,000,000, 20%
- Contingency, $5,000,000, 10%
Response & Recovery Teams

May 2020 – December 2020

Cares Oversight Committee

- Aging Adults
- Business Support
- Childcare
- Food Security & Basic Essentials
- Housing Stability
- Support for the Unemployed & Future Workforce
- Uninsured & Health Access
Response & Recovery Team Goals

1. Determine and monitor baseline and targets, in alignment with state and national COVID-19 response priorities

2. Establish subcommittees to meet targets and are in alignment with the Governor Jared Polis’ Stay-At-Home Order and priorities established through his office

3. Identify assets and resources and make them publicly available online

4. Identify specific resources to be put in place by Adams County Government to meet targets

5. Determine where other work is needed to close the gap that can be addressed by Adams County Government and subcommittee members
Response & Recovery Workgroups

December 2020 – September 2021

Community Recovery Working Group

- Aging Adults
- Food Security & Basic Essentials
- Uninsured & Health Access
- Business Support
- Housing Stability
- Unemployed & Future Workforce
- Childcare
Community Response Working Group

- Internal governance team
- Executive Leadership Team, senior leadership, and key staff
- Consensus decision-making
- Develop recommendations to advance to BOCC
- Meets bi-weekly
- Grant review committee
ARPA 1 Funding Distribution

- External, $35,000,000, 70%
- Internal, $10,000,000, 20%
- Contingency, $5,000,000, 10%
## Internal Priorities

### HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION & AFFORDABLE HOUSING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CSWB</th>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Allocation</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.2 &amp; 2.5</td>
<td>Housing Navigation &amp; Mediation</td>
<td>$100,000</td>
<td>Full-year extension of services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>Long Distance Travel ARP</td>
<td>$20,000</td>
<td>Long Distance Travel Fund to transition clients from unsheltered (most vulnerable) to doubled-up situations (least vulnerable).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.10</td>
<td>Mobile Home Initiative</td>
<td>$100,000</td>
<td>Continuation of the Mobile Home Initiative launched to connect mobile home residents to resources such as education and legal support.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION & AFFORDABLE HOUSING ALLOCATIONS**  
$220,000

### WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT & JOB TRAINING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CSWB</th>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Allocation</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.10</td>
<td>Neighborhood Mini Grants and Neighborhood Communications</td>
<td>$16,000</td>
<td>Up to 10 mini grants to launch neighborhood groups to address housing and educational disparities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.11</td>
<td>Special Events Operating</td>
<td>$7,000</td>
<td>Homelessness outreach events to help obtain their IDs, promote new initiatives, and build and develop neighborhood groups.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>Workforce &amp; Business Center project designated staff</td>
<td>$304,320</td>
<td>Increase capacity to provide workforce supports at four locations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT & JOB TRAINING ALLOCATIONS**  
$577,320
# Internal Priorities

## HEALTH CARE & VACCINATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Project Description</th>
<th>Allocation</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EXT</td>
<td>Adelante Vaccine Clinic</td>
<td>$14,085</td>
<td>Vaccine equity clinics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CED</td>
<td>Wastewater Testing Pilot</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
<td>Early detection of viral transmission through analysis of sewer basin wastewater samples for SARS-CoV-2 virus particles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FFM</td>
<td>Jail HVAC Upgrades</td>
<td>$3,000,000</td>
<td>Total: $6,000,000. Air quality for congregate setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXT</td>
<td>Village Exchange Center Vaccine Incentive</td>
<td>$1,000,000</td>
<td>Vaccine equity clinics/incentives</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL HEALTH CARE & VACCINATIONS ALLOCATIONS** $4,024,085

## BROADBAND & INFRASTRUCTURE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Project Description</th>
<th>Allocation</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IT</td>
<td>Wireless/Broadband Services</td>
<td>$50,000</td>
<td>Wireless/Broadband RFP, including technical capabilities, populations served, service locations, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSWB</td>
<td>CSWB Smart Benches</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
<td>Smart benches allowing access to Wi-Fi and device charging stations.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL BROADBAND & INFRASTRUCTURE ALLOCATIONS** $65,000

## FOOD SECURITY, TRANSPORTATION & OLDER ADULTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Project Description</th>
<th>Allocation</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HS</td>
<td>20 FTE for Economic Assistance</td>
<td>$1,300,000</td>
<td>24-72 hour eligibility benefit determination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXT</td>
<td>Senior Hub</td>
<td>$1,600,000</td>
<td>Meals on Wheels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSWB</td>
<td>Community Preparedness Recovery Program</td>
<td>$41,000</td>
<td>Focus on communities that are socially and economically disadvantaged and populations with access and functional needs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL FOOD SECURITY, TRANSPORTATION & OLDER ADULTS ALLOCATIONS** $2,941,000
# Internal Priorities

## ADAMS COUNTY ORGANIZATIONAL NEEDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CSWB</th>
<th>Department</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Salary</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.2 &amp; 2.5</td>
<td>CSWB</td>
<td>Community Preparedness Recovery Program Coordinator</td>
<td>$110,347</td>
<td>Focus on communities that are socially and economically disadvantaged to help mitigate some disadvantages experienced by these populations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>CSWB</td>
<td>Analyst</td>
<td>$78,000</td>
<td>Data analysis and program evaluation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>CSWB</td>
<td>Social Justice/Race Equity Coordinator</td>
<td>$92,000</td>
<td>Assist in the development, coordination, and implementation of programs that eliminate racial and ethnic disparities. Will lead the development of the County’s Racial Equity Action Plan and community engagement plan to inform the County’s equity strategies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2 &amp; 2.5</td>
<td>CSWB</td>
<td>Homelessness Outreach Coordinator</td>
<td>$55,000</td>
<td>Outreach services to persons who are homeless in Adams County, i.e., crises intervention, provision of basic needs, facilitation of increased access to emergency shelter, transportation, client advocacy, and service linkage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>CMO</td>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>$52,248</td>
<td>Advertising, online and print materials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>CMO</td>
<td>Marketing</td>
<td>$85,000</td>
<td>Outreach and marketing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL ADAMS COUNTY INTERNAL NEEDS ALLOCATIONS** $472,595
Response, Recovery & Resiliency (RRR) Grant Program: Funding Criteria

- Federal Requirements
- County Goals
- County COVID-19 Priorities
## Federal Expenditure Codes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Public Health</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>COVID-19 Vaccination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>COVID-19 Testing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>COVID-19 Contact Tracing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>Prevention in Congregate Settings (Nursing Homes, Prisons/Jails, Dense Work Sites, Schools, etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>Personal Protective Equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>Medical Expenses (including Alternative Care Facilities)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>Capital Investments or Physical Plant Changes to Public Facilities that respond to the COVID-19 emergency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>Other COVID-19 Expenses (including Communications, Enforcement, Isolation/Quarantine)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>Payroll Costs for Public Health, Safety and Other Public Sector Staff Responding to COVID-19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.10</td>
<td>Mental Health Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.11</td>
<td>Substance Use Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.12</td>
<td>Other Public Health Services</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Federal Expenditure Codes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2</th>
<th>Negative Economic Impacts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>Household Assistance: Food Programs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>Household Assistance: Rent, Mortgage, and Utility Aid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>Household Assistance: Cash Transfers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>Household Assistance: Internet Access Programs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>Household Assistance: Eviction Prevention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>Unemployment Benefits or Cash Assistance to Unemployed Workers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>Job Training Assistance (e.g., Sectoral job-training, Subsidized Employment, Employment Supports/Incentives)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>Contributions to UI Trust Funds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>Small Business Economic Assistance (General)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.10</td>
<td>Aid to Nonprofit Organizations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.11</td>
<td>Aid to Tourism, Travel, or Hospitality</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Federal Expenditure Codes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2</th>
<th>Negative Economic Impacts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.12</td>
<td>Aid to Other Impacted Industries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.13</td>
<td>Other Economic Support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.14</td>
<td>Rehiring Public Sector Staff</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3</th>
<th>Services to Disproportionately Impacted Communities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>Education Assistance: Early Learning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>Education Assistance: Aid to High-Poverty Districts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>Education Assistance: Academic Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>Education Assistance: Social, Emotional, and Mental Health Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>Education Assistance: Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>Healthy Childhood Environments: Child Care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>Health Childhood Environments: Home Visiting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Services to Disproportionately Impacted Communities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>Healthy Childhood Environments: Services to Foster Youth or Families Involved in Child Welfare System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>Healthy Childhood Environments: Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.10</td>
<td>Housing Support: Affordable Housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.11</td>
<td>Housing Support: Services for Unhoused Persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.12</td>
<td>Housing Support: Other Assistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.13</td>
<td>Social Determinants of Health: Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.14</td>
<td>Social Determinants of Health: Community Health Workers or Benefits Navigators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.15</td>
<td>Social Determinants of Health: Lead Remediation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.16</td>
<td>Social Determinants of Health: Community Violence Interventions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Premium Pay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>Public Sector Employees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>Private Sector: Grants to Other Employers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Federal Expenditure Codes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Infrastructure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Clean Water: Centralized Wastewater Treatment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>Clean Water: Centralized Wastewater Collection and Conveyance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>Clean Water: Decentralized Wastewater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>Clean Water: Combined Sewer Overflows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>Clean Water: Other Sewer Infrastructure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>Clean Water: Stormwater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>Clean Water: Energy Conservation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>Clean Water: Water Conservation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>Clean Water: Nonpoint Source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>Drinking Water: Treatment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.10</td>
<td>Drinking Water: Transmission &amp; Distribution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.11</td>
<td>Drinking Water: Transmission &amp; Distribution: Lead Remediation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Federal Expenditure Codes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Infrastructure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Drinking Water: Source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Drinking Water: Storage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Drinking Water: Other Water Infrastructure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Broadband: “Last Mile” Projects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Revenue Replacement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Provision of Government Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Administrative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Administrative Expenses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Evaluation and Data Analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Transfers to Other Units of Government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Transfers to Non-entitlement Units (States and territories only)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Adams County Goals

- Education & Economic Vitality
- High Performing, Fiscally Sustainable Government
- Quality of Life
- Safe, Reliable Infrastructure
- Community Enrichment
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Broadband &amp; Infrastructure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Care &amp; Vaccinations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homelessness Prevention &amp; Affordable Housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Older Adults</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical Assistance for Businesses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation Services &amp; Access</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undocumented Residents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workforce Development &amp; Job Training</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Equity || People First**
RRR Grant Program

• OpenGov Software
  • Online grant application
  • Monthly financial report
  • Monthly data report
  • External data reporting

• Eligible Applicants serving Adams County residents
  • Nonprofit organizations
  • School districts
  • Special districts
  • Businesses
  • Nongovernmental organizations

• Legal Agreement
RRR Grant Program

• Equity Focus
  • Board & Staff demographics
  • Ownership demographics
  • Describe what specific inequities this work will address.
  • Who the organization seeks to serve.
  • Information used (e.g., needs assessments, census data, community conversations, etc.) to help the applicant understand the context, needs or perspectives of the people and communities they plan to serve.
  • How the organization engages with the community it serves
  • How feedback and input from the community the organization plans to serve contributes to this proposed work
Recovery, Response & Resiliency Grant Program

14 day Soft Launch + Informational Webinars

30 day Application Period

45 day Review Period
What’s Next

RRR
• Finalize
  • Application, English + Spanish
  • Agreement
  • Scoring rubric
• Develop
  • Performance Metrics
  • Data Reports
  • Public Dashboard
• Subrecipient Monitoring

Maximize Investments
• Determine priorities for 2nd federal distribution
• Ongoing discussions
  • Regional partnerships
  • Affordable Housing & Homelessness
  • Best county funding source
  • Additional funding: federal, state and foundation

Stay nimble!
Considerations

• What works best for your constituents
• What are the needs of your community
• Meeting federal compliance guidelines
  • Promoting equitable outcomes, including racial equity
  • Community engagement
  • Labor practices
  • Use of evidence
  • Pending: Final federal rule language
• Potential 2022 Legislation
  • Affordable Housing Transformational Task Force
  • Behavioral Health Transformational Task Force
Resources

• US Treasury Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds site
  • Interim Final Rule
  • Compliance & Reporting Guidance

• Department of Local Affairs COVID Recovery Funding Sources

• Colorado Resiliency Office Peer Exchange

• Office of Economic Development & International Trade
  • Chief Recovery Officer Pat Meyers

• NACo COVID Recovery Clearing House

• Government Alliance on Race and Equity
Questions

Crestina Martinez
Long-Term Recovery &
Major Initiatives Director

(719) 588-0673
cmmartinez@adcogov.org
Notes

• CDBG
• State of CO 7%; AdCo is 30%
• Selected housing authorities as funding recipients
  • Geographic distribution
    • Commerce City
    • Brighton
    • Maiker (all others)
  • Met weekly, collective policy development with Housing
  • Neighborly Softwar – workflow & cloudbased data tracking
• 70% of ERA 1 $14.2 million
• 0% of ERA 2 $11.x million
• Lesson Learned
  • Set aside 10% for non-profits.
  • Contracted with COVID-19 Eviction Defense Project for legal services/rental assistance program
  • Court summons – 1st in line
• 705 households
  • 485 maiker
  • CC 95
  • 125 Brighton
  • CEDP 0 – under contract on 8/24/21

• Regulations aren’t always clear
  • Prospective rent mortorium was implemented
  • Started with tighter regulations and loosed as they went along
A View from the Swamp

Fall Preview.
Outlook for DC this Fall.....

WELCOME TO THE SUCK!
Agenda

• Build Back Better
• Bipartisan Infrastructure Package
• Debt Limit
• Appropriations
• Covid
• Supreme Court
• Unknown Unknows
Build Back Better

The budget resolution calls for $3.5 trillion in spending

• **PERSONAL**
  - Paid Family and Medical Leave - House Bill
  - Expanding Medicare to include dental, vision, hearing benefits and lowering the eligibility age - House Bill
  - Child Tax Credit/EITC/CDCTC extension
  - Health equity (maternal, behavioral, and racial justice health investments)
  - Long-term care for seniors and persons with disabilities (HCBS)
  - Government to negotiate with drugmakers and peg prices for medications in the U.S. relative to their cost in other countries

• **EDUCATION**
  - School Construction - House Bill
  - $2 billion for grants to expand research and development infrastructure at the nation’s minority-serving colleges and universities - House Bill
  - Eliminate tuition at the nation’s community colleges. - House Bill
  - Increase the Pell Grant by $500.- House Bill

• **INFRASTRUCTURE**
  - Addressing health care provider shortages (Graduate Medical Education)
  - Pro-worker incentives and worker support
  - New tax credits to issuers of bonds used for state and local infrastructure projects
Build Back Better

• CLIMATE
  • Tax incentives for carbon-free energy, energy efficiency and zero-emission vehicles.
  • Civilian Climate Corps
  • Invest in agricultural practices, forestry and other natural systems to increase carbon sequestration, improve community resilience and prevent wildfires.

• HOUSING
  • SALT cap relief (not in base text)
  • Housing incentives
  • Incentivized Rehabilitation
Build Back Better
$3.5 Trillion spending  = 1.75 Trillion in new revenue

• Corporate and international tax reform
  • Corporate Rate - House Bill 26.5%
  • Pass-Through limited to “remedial method”, removes optionality - Wyden Discussion
  • GILTI at 16.5%; - House Bill
  • BEAT at 12.5%, with a two-year delayed effective date - House Bill

• Tax fairness for high-income individuals
  • IRS tax enforcement
  • Tax equal to 3% of a taxpayer’s modified adjusted gross income in excess of $5 million (or in excess of $2.5 million for a married individual filing separately). House Bill

• Carried interest increased holding period from 3yrs to 5yrs (but it sounds like nothing like the enterprise value Wyden, Levin policies) - House Bill
• Some estate tax changes, details uncertain, possibly focused on passive ownership with exemptions for active owners and family farms
• Statutory capital gains rate up to 25% (presumed 28.8% effective)
Build Back Better
House Mark - programs of interest

- **TRANSPORTATION**
  - Affordable Housing Access Program $10 billion to support access to affordable housing and enhance mobility for low-income individuals and residents of disadvantaged or persistent poverty communities.
  - Neighborhood Access and Equity Grants $4 billion to support neighborhood equity, safety, and affordable transportation access.
  - Local Transportation Priorities. $6 billion to advance local surface transportation projects.
  - Economic Development Administration. $5.5 billion to the Economic Development Administration (EDA), broken down as follows: $4 billion to invest in the creation of regional innovation hubs; $1 billion for EDA’s Economic Adjustment Assistance program to fund predevelopment activities and provide assistance to energy and industrial transition communities; and $500 million for public works projects.

- **WAYS AND MEANS - Bonds**
  - Allowing state and local governments that issue qualified infrastructure bonds to receive a tax credit for a portion of the interest they pay, similar to Build America Bonds. The credit would be 35% of interest paid for bonds issued from 2022 through 2024, phasing down to 28% for bonds issued in 2027 and later years.
  - Restoring a tax exemption for interest on advance refunding bonds. State and local governments used those bonds to refinance their debt and access lower interest rates.
  - Establishing a 30% tax credit for state, local, and tribal governments to operate and maintain government-owned broadband systems.
  - Making permanent and expanding the New Markets Tax Credit, offered to taxpayers that invest in lower-income communities.
Build Back Better

• “The most consequential piece of legislation for working families since FDR and the New Deal of the 1930s." - Sanders

• "I do not believe we have the luxury of failure if we are to provide a good future for ourselves and our children." - Schumer

Build Back Better

• “I do not support a bill that costs $3.5 trillion -- and in the coming months, I will work in good faith to develop this legislation with my colleagues and the administration to strengthen Arizona’s economy and help Arizona’s everyday families get ahead” - Sinema

• "I, for one, won’t support a $3.5 trillion bill, or anywhere near that level of additional spending, without greater clarity about why Congress chooses to ignore the serious effects inflation and debt have on existing government programs," - Manchin

• Senate Parliamentarian Elizabeth Macdonough
Build Back Better

- "Good luck tanking your own party's investment on childcare, climate action, and infrastructure while presuming you'll survive a 3 vote House margin." - Ocasio-Cortez

- "$3.5 trillion is the floor." - Tlaib
Build Back Better

WE'RE SORRY

YOU'RE NOT INVITED
Bipartisan Infrastructure Bill
Bipartisan Infrastructure Bill

PAST REAUTHORIZATIONS

2015  $303 Billion 2 yrs
2012  $105 Billion 2 yrs
2005  $244 over 5 yrs

$550 billion in new spending, $1.2 trillion total over five years

The bill also features a $118 billion bailout of the Highway Trust Fund from the Treasury’s general fund.
# Bipartisan Infrastructure Bill

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROGRAM</th>
<th>AMOUNT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ROADS, BRIDGES, MAJOR PROJECTS</td>
<td>$110 BILLION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POWER GRID INFRASTRUCTURE</td>
<td>$73 BILLION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PASSENGER, FREIGHT RAIL</td>
<td>$66 BILLION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BROADBAND INFRASTRUCTURE</td>
<td>$65 BILLION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WATER INFRASTRUCTURE</td>
<td>$55 BILLION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUBLIC TRANSIT</td>
<td>$39 BILLION</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROGRAM</th>
<th>AMOUNT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INFRASTRUCTURE RESILIENCE</td>
<td>$46 BILLION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIRPORTS</td>
<td>$25 BILLION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PORTS AND WATERWAYS</td>
<td>$17 BILLION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAFETY</td>
<td>$11 BILLION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELECTRIC CAR/ BUS INFRASTRUCTURE</td>
<td>$15 BILLION</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9/22/2021
Bipartisan Infrastructure Bill

What isn’t there

• R&D and Manufacturing
• Housing, Schools and Buildings
• Home and Community-based care
• Clean Energy Tax Credits

• What was scaled back
• Electric Vehicle adoption spending cut by 90%
• Reconnecting disadvantaged communities

But wait......

that stuff is in and funded in Build Back Better....
Debt Limit

CURRENT STALE MATE

PATH FORWARD

Republicans aim to sit on the sidelines and let Democrats either take the heat for a default that could leave financial markets in chaos, among other things, or take full responsibility for raising what they call an out-of-control federal debt.

CR with Disaster Spending
Which won’t get 60 votes in the Senate at least the first two times.

Reconciliation
Which means could speed up process
Appropriations

Congress started marking up individual appropriations bills for Fiscal Year (FY) 2022 in June.

The Biden Administration made discretionary funding request of $1.522 trillion, 8.6 percent more than the FY 2021 level.

House has passed 10 of 12
Senate has passed 3 out of Committee

CR to Dec expected. Omni-Bus/Mini-Bus

The House has passed bills XXX over 2021 levels.

Discretionary spending levels are no longer subject to caps, as they were for the 10 years between FY 2012 and FY 2021.
### Appropriations

#### Appropriations STATUS: FY 2022 House

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>House</th>
<th>Senate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>302(b)</td>
<td>Approved by full committee on June 29 by a vote of 33 to 25</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>Passed by the House on July 29 as part of seven-bill minibus by a 219-208 vote</td>
<td>Approved by subcommittee on August 2; approved by full committee on August 4 by a 25-5 vote</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commerce, Justice, Science</td>
<td>House passed rule for bill on July 28 but did not complete consideration</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defense</td>
<td>Approved by full committee on July 13 by a 33 to 23 vote</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy and Water Development</td>
<td>Passed by the House on July 29 as part of seven-bill minibus by a 219-208 vote</td>
<td>Approved by full committee on August 4 by a 25-5 vote</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial Services and General Government</td>
<td>Passed by the House on July 29 as part of seven-bill minibus by a 219-208 vote</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homeland Security</td>
<td>Approved by full committee on July 13 by a vote of 33 to 24</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interior, Environment</td>
<td>Passed by the House on July 29 as part of seven-bill minibus by a 219-208 vote</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor, HHS, Education</td>
<td>Passed by the House on July 29 as part of seven-bill minibus by a 219-208 vote</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legislative Branch</td>
<td>Passed by House on July 28 by a 215-207 vote</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military Construction, VA</td>
<td>Passed by the House on July 29 as part of seven-bill minibus by a 219-208 vote</td>
<td>Approved by full committee on August 4 by a 25-5 vote</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State, Foreign Operations</td>
<td>Passed by House on July 28 by a 217-212 vote</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation, HUD</td>
<td>Passed by the House on July 29 as part of seven-bill minibus by a 219-208 vote</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
COVID

We've been patient, but our patience is wearing thin. And your refusal has cost all of us,
• Vaccine requirements for health facilities that receive federal funding, federal employers and contractors, and businesses with more than 100 employees.
• The new vaccine requirements cover approximately 100 million workers, about two-thirds of all American workers, according to Biden.
• The Labor Department and Occupational Safety and Health Administration are expected to issue a rule "in the coming weeks" that will lay out the exact timeframe for the new requirements.
COVID

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Covid-19 Relief Law</th>
<th>10-year deficit effects (in billions)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health and international aid ([Public Law 116-123](Public Law 116-123))</td>
<td>$8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Families First Coronavirus Response Act ([Public Law 116-127](Public Law 116-127))</td>
<td>$192.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CARES Act ([Public Law 116-136](Public Law 116-136))</td>
<td>$1,721.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paycheck Protection Program and health-care funds ([Public Law 116-139](Public Law 116-139))</td>
<td>$483.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year-end spending and coronavirus relief package ([Public Law 116-260](Public Law 116-260))</td>
<td>$868.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Rescue Plan Act ([Public Law 117-2](Public Law 117-2))</td>
<td>$1,856.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Coronavirus response laws estimated to cost more than $5 trillion over a decade
HEALTH CARE

American Hospital Association v. Becerra, No. 20-1114

Issue(s): (1) Whether deference under Chevron U.S.A. v. Natural Resources Defense Council permits the Department of Health and Human Services to set reimbursement rates based on acquisition cost and vary such rates by hospital group if it has not collected adequate hospital acquisition cost survey data; and (2) whether petitioners’ suit challenging HHS’s adjustments is precluded by 42 U.S.C. § 1395l(t)(12).

American Medical Association v. Becerra, No. 20-429

Issue(s): (1) Whether the Department of Health and Human Services’ rule for the Title X family planning program — which prohibits and compels certain pregnancy-related speech between a Title X provider and her patient, proscribing abortion-related information but requiring information about non-abortion options — is arbitrary and capricious; (2) whether the rule violates the Title X appropriations act, which requires that “all pregnancy counseling” under Title X “shall be nondirective”; and (3) whether the rule violates Section 1554 of the Affordable Care Act, which requires that HHS “shall not promulgate any regulation” that harms patient care in any one of six ways, including by “interfer[ing] with communications” between a patient and her provider.

Becerra v. Empire Health Foundation, No. 20-1312

Issue(s): Whether, for purposes of calculating additional payment for hospitals that serve a “significantly disproportionate number of low-income patients,” the secretary of health and human services has permissibly included in a hospital’s Medicare fraction all of the hospital’s patient days of individuals who satisfy the requirements to be entitled to Medicare Part A benefits, regardless of whether Medicare paid the hospital for those particular days.

Becerra v. Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, No. 20-454

Issue(s): (1) Whether the Department of Health and Human Services’ rule, which prohibits Title X projects from providing referrals for abortion as a method of family planning, falls within the agency’s statutory authority; and (2) whether the rule is the product of reasoned decisionmaking.
The Court

IMMIGRATION

Johnson v. Arteaga-Martinez, No. 19-896
Issue(s): Whether an alien who is detained under 8 U.S.C. § 1231 is entitled by statute, after six months of detention, to a bond hearing at which the government must prove to an immigration judge by clear and convincing evidence that the alien is a flight risk or a danger to the community.

Garland v. Gonzalez, No. 20-322
Issue(s): (1) Whether an alien who is detained under 8 U.S.C. § 1231 is entitled by statute, after six months of detention, to a bond hearing at which the government must prove to an immigration judge that the alien is a flight risk or a danger to the community; and (2) whether, under 8 U. S. C. § 1252(f)(1), the courts below had jurisdiction to grant classwide injunctive relief.

FIRST AMENDMENT

Houston Community College System v. Wilson, No. 20-804 Issue(s): Whether the First Amendment restricts the authority of an elected body to issue a censure resolution in response to a member’s speech.

Thus far, 31 cases have been accepted for argument during the Supreme Court’s October 2021 Term. Eighteen of those cases are set for argument in October or November 2021. The remaining thirteen cases have been accepted for consideration by the Court but have not yet been set for argument.
Upcoming Deadlines

- Funding the Government 30-Sep-21
- Surface Transportation Authorization 30-Sep-21
- National Flood Insurance Program 30-Sep-21
- Authorization of TANF 30-Sep-21
- COVID-Related Paid Sick Leave 30-Sep-21
- Increased SNAP Benefits 30-Sep-21
- Coronavirus Relief Fund for States & Localities 31-Dec-21
- Payroll Tax Deferral 31-Dec-21
- Employee Retention Credit 31-Dec-21
- Enhanced Child Tax Credit 31-Dec-21
- Enhanced Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit 31-Dec-21
- Charitable Deductions; rollover of Health & Dependent Care Flexible Spending Account funds 31-Dec-21
- “Tax Extenders” – about 20 tax breaks that routinely expire 31-Dec-21
- Emergency Injury Disaster Loans Advance Grants 31-Dec-21
- Medicare Radiation Oncology Rules 31-Dec-21
- Delay of 2% Medicare Sequester 31-Dec-21
- Statutory PAYGO 31-Dec-21
- Student Loan Executive Order 31-Jan-22
Unknown Unknowns...

U.S. jobless rates
Real unemployment rate includes jobless Americans who've left the workforce since the onset of the pandemic

Delta Woes
U.S. consumer confidence plunges to the lowest level in six months

Source: Conference Board

Buckle Up!
Thank you

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Lunch Break
Colorado State Budget Update

Prepared by Eliza Schultz, Elisabeth Rosen & Alan Morse
Adams County State Lobby Team
2021 Session by the Numbers

- 678 bills, memorials & resolutions introduced
- 556 passed, 122 postponed indefinitely
- 3 different budgets (Long Bill, State Stimulus, ARPA Funding)
- Session had starts and stops as we all navigated the COVID pandemic
• Restoration of cuts made in SFY 20-21 due to the pandemic:
  • $480 million to decrease the K-12 budget stabilization factor
  • $473 million for higher education
  • $124 million for transportation
  • $100 million to the State Education Fund
  • $1.5 billion for Colorado’s reserve fund

• After the March 2021 Economic Forecast, the JBC ended up with a historic $5.29 billion surplus, representing a nearly 11% increase from this year’s budget.

• $800M for state stimulus funding set aside
One-time funding created challenges, but a few new items:

- 3% across the board increase for state employee salaries
- 2.5% across the board increase for community provider rates
- $87 million for SNAP benefits
- $48.2 million for disproportionate share hospitals
- $100 million to the Building Excellent Schools Today (BEST) Fund
- $380 million for future PERA direct distribution payments
“Colorado Comeback” State Stimulus Themes for $800M

- Strengthening Small Business
- Revitalizing Infrastructure
- Supporting Families
- Investing in Rural Communities
- Developing Workforce
ARPA Federal Stimulus in Colorado: $5.7 Billion

- $5.7B for Colorado in total
- $3.8B for the State through 2024
  - $2.2B was committed in the 2021 session
  - $1.8B spending plan will be decided in interim committees for the 2022 session
    - Funds will be heavily focused on expanding affordable housing and behavioral health programs
- $1.1B for counties
  - $551M for Denver metro counties
  - $265M for rural local governments
Of the $3.8 billion in federal funds, the following has been allocated this session:

- $1 billion for fortifying the state budget and making up for lost tax revenue
- $300 million for ongoing COVID-19 response
- $450 million for affordable housing and homeownership
- $450 million for mental and behavioral health programs
- $200 million for workforce development and education
- $817 million for economic recovery and relief.
- $400 million for transportation, infrastructure, parks and agriculture.
Interim Committees for ARPA Funds

- Two interim committees are currently meeting to develop plans for ARPA funds.
- Affordable Housing Transformational Task Force is developing plans to spend $400 million to address the housing crisis.
- Behavioral Health Transformational Task Force is developing recommendations to spend $450 million for one-time investments in behavioral health.
- Recommendations from both task forces expected before the beginning of the 2022 Session.
Tax Reform Bills
HB21-1311
Income Tax
Sponsors: Reps. Sirota and Weissman; Sens. Hansen and Moreno
The bill makes various changes to Colorado income tax policy, including taxable income additions and subtractions, income tax credits, corporate income tax policy, and the tax treatment of certain captive insurance companies. Most changes will impact the wealthy, capping their deductions on tax forms. The bill also seeks to add tax credits for low-income groups.

HB21-1312
Insurance Premium Property Sales Severance Tax
Sponsors: Reps. Weissman and Sirota; Sens. Hansen and Moreno
The bill makes changes to the state insurance premium tax, sales and use tax, and the severance tax. The bill is designed to eliminate tax breaks for insurance companies, diverting savings to low income individuals and small businesses through increased business personal property tax exemptions.

SB21-293
Property Tax Classification and Assessment Rates
Sponsors: Sens. Hansen and Rankin; Reps. Esgar and Gray
This bill is in response to conservative group Colorado Rising Action who is collecting signatures to refer a $1 billion property tax cut, Initiative 27 on the 2021 November ballot. Many worry about what would happen to funding for school districts, fire departments and other public services if voters approve the initiative. SB 293 is lawmakers’ solution. The bill provides $200 million in property tax relief that would run for only two years. But in going from two classifications — commercial and personal property taxes — to six classifications, the bill undercuts Initiative 27 because the taxation categories it’s based on would be outdated by November.
Looking Ahead
The forecast contained mostly good news for Colorado. The economic recovery continues and GDP now surpasses pre-pandemic levels.

Due to higher than expected income tax collections, the General Assembly is projected to have a $3.2 billion surplus for FY 2022-23.

Most of the increase in revenue is one-time in nature.

The General Assembly will continue to have growth in available revenue constrained by TABOR.
The Joint Budget Committee will hear the September 2021 Economic Forecast next week on Tuesday September 21, 2021.

Governor Polis releases his FY2022-23 Budget Proposal on November 1, 2021.

The 2022 legislative session begins on Wednesday, January 12, 2022.
Questions?
Wellness Break
15 MINUTES
Partnering for Success: Inspiring Performance and Engagement

Adams County
People and Culture
September 2021
Cultural Excellence = Business Outcomes

CULTURAL EXCELLENCE DRIVES EVERYTHING WE DO

THIS FOCUS FUELS OUR RESULTS FOR OUR RESIDENTS AND EMPLOYEES

RESULTS ARE MEASURED BY PULSE SURVEYS
The Annual Performance Review
Why make this bold change?
#1: Its no secret: traditional performance management practices take a lot of time and money. Yet, they are ineffective at best and damaging all too frequently.
#2: Cultural alignment. We wanted a system that would fuel our vision of innovation and inclusion.
The envelope, please...

A sampling of the research informing our direction.
Finding a better system to:

Fuel Performance
- Clear expectations and supports
- Frequent and timely feedback
- Recognition

Inspire Engagement
- Future focused
- Being “seen”
- Connected to purpose
- Recognition
From annual appraisals to Partnering for Success

**FROM...**
- Leaders job to “manage performance”
- An annual review
- Assigning ratings annual (1-5)
- Tools for managers focused on compliance and tracking processes
- Compensation increases tied in part to a performance rating
- Leaders spending hours per employee annually documenting rationale for a rating

**TOWARDS...**
- Partnering for Success
- Ongoing, frequent feedback and coaching
- No ratings. People know where they stand against expectations on an ongoing basis.
- Tools with flexibility designed to support leaders in meeting the needs of their team
- Earlier investment in compensation increases to ensure competitive compensation and benefits for all
- Leaders investing small chunks of time frequently having conversations
Key components: frequent one-on-ones and quarterly checkpoints
How Do Quarterly Checkpoints Differ from 1-on-1’s?

**Frequent 1-on-1 conversations**
- Timely, brief discussions to recognize accomplishments, discuss progress, and to provide and seek clarity.
- “What are your priorities this week?” and “What do you need from me?”
- Regular engagement with each employee demonstrates they are valued and essential to the team.
- Checking the temperature of the environment – How are they doing? At work, at home, with the team?

**Quarterly checkpoints**
- Discussions about the employee’s overall performance and achievements over the last quarter.
- Discussions of what is expected for the coming quarter.
- What are the employee’s goals for the coming quarter and how can you support them?
- Two-way feedback
- Development and career planning
Shift in our role in People and Culture

Less emphasis on compliance, tracking, documentation. Focus on making it easier for managers to do the right thing.
• **Partnering for Success Toolkit.** One stop place for tools, trainings, templates, resources, and more.

• **Know Your Team** application. Supports connection, coherence and communication between manager and team.
Learning and Development

- Quarterly all supervisor & manager meetings
- Partnering for Success 101 series
  - Effective One-on-Ones
  - Coaching
  - Giving and Receiving Feedback
- Book Study: 9 Lies About Work
- Skillset and approach embedded into all other leadership learning and development offerings
Lessons Learned

• Feedback from employees and early buy-in is essential.
• Investment in supervisors and managers is essential.
  ➢ They are 70% of the difference maker in performance and engagement.
• There is some negative pushback about lack of merit pay. But...
  ➢ Not as much as we anticipated.
• Transformational change needs to be modeled from the top.
• Communication of the why, what and how needs to be repeated.
  ➢ Again and again and again.
• Yes, we still have employees with performance concerns.
  ➢ Partnering for Success is not built to “solve” for them but our efforts and approaches need to be aligned.
• We’ve moved from P & C as the spokespeople for Partnering for Success to elevating the voices of managers across the county.
Early indicators of impact

94% of our employees would recommend Adams County as an employer *(this rate has increased steadily over past year)*

My supervisor communicates with me on a regular basis. Up 6% year over year

My supervisor listens- I feel heard. Up 7%!

My supervisor ensures that job expectations are clear and achievable. Up 9%!

I feel challenged and supported in my role. Up 6%!

My department encourages and rewards staff for innovation and continuous improvement. Up 12%!
Budget impact

- HRIS system capabilities
- P & C use of time

- Learning and Development Focus
- Manager and Supervisor use of time

Minimal Budget Impact
Questions?
Wellness Break
30 MINUTES
County Manager’s Perspective
NACo Hot Topics

• Mobile Workshops
• Conference Sessions
• Off-site Venues for Event
  • Large Spaces (1500 people)
  • Small Spaces (100-200 people)
Colorado Air Quality Overview
Clean Air for Colorado

- Protecting and improving air quality is a top priority for Governor Polis and CDPHE

Governor’s Bold 4 Priorities
- Environment and Renewables
- Greenhouse Gas Roadmap
- Maximize Renewable Energy

CDPHE Wildly Important Goals
- Climate Change
- Ozone
Clean Air Accomplishments

- Development of Comprehensive Greenhouse Gas Roadmap
- Establishment of a whole of government approach to battling climate change
- Rapid transition from coal fired electricity generation
- SB 19-181
  - Reshaping Colorado’s oversight of the oil and gas industry
- SB 20-204
  - Establishing Air Quality Enterprise and providing funding sustainable funding to support air quality work
- SB 21-260
  - Supporting the transition to an electric vehicle fleet
- Multitude of additional climate change/air quality legislation
Air Quality Rulemakings

- Multiple Rulemakings to Reduce Emissions Since 2019
  - 2019: Consumer Products/Architectural Coatings
  - 2019: Zero Emission Vehicles
  - 2019: Oil and Gas
  - 2020: HFCs
  - 2020: Oil and Gas (engines, produced water, pre-production activities)
  - 2020: Coal-Fired Power Plant Closures
  - 2020: Turbines, Metal Coatings
  - 2021: Oil and Gas (pneumatics)
  - 2021: Major Source RACT
Colorado Air Quality Challenges

- Colorado has made great strides in improving air quality throughout the state
  - At one point Denver Metropolitan Area (DMA) was out of compliance with 5 out of 6 national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS)
  - 12 other areas throughout Colorado were in violation of at least one NAAQS (Aspen, Colorado Springs, Fort Collins, Grand Junction, Greeley, Lamar, Pagosa Springs, Pueblo, Steamboat Springs and Telluride)
    - Primarily issues with particulate matter (PM) but also carbon monoxide
- Currently entire state is attaining all NAAQS except for ozone in the DMA
- While areas throughout the state are attaining PM standards, wildfire smoke has been problematic over the past few years
- Greenhouse Gas Emissions/Climate Change
DENVER AIR POLLUTION STUDY - 1973
Proceedings of a Symposium
Volume I
Typical Visibility
Today
Visual Range = 40 miles

Brown Cloud Days
Visual Range = 10 miles
Health impacts of wildfire smoke

- **Particulate matter (PM2.5)** is the main health threat from wildfire smoke.

- **Minor effects:** eye and respiratory tract irritation.

- **Serious effects:** reduced lung function, bronchitis, asthma attacks, heart failure, premature death.
24-Hour PM2.5 --- 3-Yr. Avg. 98th Percentile

24-hr. NAAQS = 35 ug/m³

Year

Micrograms/cubic meter
0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40

La Casa FRM
Denver-CAMP FRM
Chatfield FRM
NAAQS

2021 thru June
Air Quality Health Advisories for Wildfire Smoke (statewide)

- 2011: 6
- 2012: 58
- 2013: 43
- 2014: 0
- 2015: 10
- 2016: 42
- 2017: 33
- 2018: 133
- 2019: 46
- 2020: 167
- 2021: 56 (through 9/14)
Ozone formation

- Typically not emitted but secondarily formed
- Formed through interaction between volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and nitrogen oxides (NOx) in presence of sunlight
- Emissions from motor vehicles, industry, oil and gas production, and vegetation contribute to ozone formation
- Highest ground-level ozone concentrations usually occur in the summer
8-Hour Ozone --- 3-year Avg. of 4th Max.  
(Chatfield, NREL, Rocky Flats-N)

1997 8-hr. NAAQS = 0.08 ppm  
2008 8-hr. NAAQS = 0.075 ppm  
2015 8-hr. NAAQS = 0.070 ppm
Ozone Source Apportionment Analysis: Predicted Contribution of Different Source Areas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Outside Colorado</th>
<th>Non-Attainment Area</th>
<th>Rest of State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chatfield</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NREL</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rocky Flats North</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Collins West</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitor</td>
<td>NOx v. VOC Sensitivity</td>
<td>% VOC Sensitive</td>
<td>% NOx Sensitive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chatfield</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>NREL</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>55%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rocky Flats North</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>61%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fort Collins - West</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highland</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>69%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Welch</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>66%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Greely - Weld Tower</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>33%</td>
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<tr>
<td>RMNP</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aurora East</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>84%</td>
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<tr>
<td>CAMP</td>
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<td>52%</td>
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<tr>
<td>La Casa</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>46%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fort Collins - CSU</td>
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<td>78%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Welby</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boulder Reservoir</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blackhawk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Data not available due to limited run time of monitors*
Ongoing Commitment to Air Quality

► New Vehicle Standards
► Reformulated Gasoline
► New Non-Road Engine Standards
► Vehicle/Equipment Electrification
► Employee Trip Reduction Efforts
► Transition to 100% Renewable Energy
Future Rulemaking Efforts

- Fall 2021: Oil and Gas rulemaking to dramatically reduce methane and CO2 emissions from production and processing facilities
- Fall 2021: Regional Haze Round 2, furthering transition away from coal fired electricity generation
- Fall 2021: Industrial Sector GHG reductions
- Fall 2021: Transportation GHG Budget Rule (CDOT)
- Planned Rulemakings in 2022-2023 to reduce emissions in the following sectors: oil and gas, transportation, industrial, and built environment
- Enhanced permitting requirements for facilities in disproportionately impacted communities
- GHG fees
Front Range Air Quality Issues and Perspectives

Presentation to the Metro Area County Commissioner Meeting – September 16, 2021

Mike Silverstein
Executive Director
Regional Air Quality Council
RAQC is the lead planning agency for the Denver Metro/North Front Range Ozone Nonattainment Area

Governor appoints the 29 member Board

Primary responsibilities:

• Planning to meet air quality standards and improve climate conditions

• Conduct public education and awareness programs

• Implement public/private projects to reduce emissions

• Represent and assist local governments in the air quality planning process
WHERE WE HAVE BEEN, AND WHERE WE NEED TO BE
HOW’S THE AIR QUALITY IN METRO DENVER?
Numerous Emissions Control Programs Already in Place

- New vehicle emission standards
- Vehicle inspection and maintenance program
- Gasoline and diesel fuel standards and requirements
- National small engine, non-road and off-road limits
- Industrial source permitting and emission controls
- Numerous standards for commercial solvents/paints/coatings supplies and use
- Architectural and industrial maintenance coatings and consumer products
- Oil and gas industry regulations
- Transportation planning and transit
- Public education and outreach
- Electrification of the transportation network
- Electricity generated from renewable resources
General Contribution to Front Range Summertime Ozone Concentrations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Group</th>
<th>Contribution (ppb)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Light Duty Vehicles</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oil &amp; Gas Area Sources</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non EGU Point Sources</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawn &amp; Garden</td>
<td>2.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oil &amp; Gas Point Sources</td>
<td>2.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Non-Road Sources, Balance</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Road, Construction</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EGUs</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil &amp; Gas Tanks</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium/Heavy Duty Vehicles</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non Road, Trains</td>
<td>1.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Biogenics</td>
<td>0.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other Area Sources</td>
<td>0.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Consumer Products</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Fires</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Background Concentration</td>
<td>47.4</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Contributions taken from 2023 modeling efforts. Do not represent contribution at any singular monitor. Additional information available in 2021 Modeling Forum Presentations.
Colorado Priorities

Confronting the challenge of air quality & climate change

Reducing local air pollution

100% renewable electricity by 2040

Widespread electrification of cars, trucks, and buses

Generating economic growth and creating good paying green jobs
RAQC Programs

• **Simple Steps. Better Air.**
  - Heightened education/outreach efforts
  - Reduced travel encouraged – teleworking and e-commerce!

• **ALT Fuels and Charge Ahead Colorado**
  - $millions available – funding rounds throughout each year

• **Mow Down Pollution**
  - Retail-based residential program
  - Home Depot supplying product and area waste facilities to recycle old lawn mowers

• **Air Quality Planning**
  - Numerous emission control strategies under development through a Board committee process
  - Planning underway for the next ozone plan and additional measures
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>New RAQC Work Groups</th>
<th>Work Group Goal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Indirect Source Rule              | - Identify and review existing ISR programs  
- Identify potential benefits and roadblocks for establishing program in DMNFR  
- If determined appropriate, draft regulatory framework to establish program in DMNFR                                                                 |
| Non-Road Engine Strategies        | - Identify and review programs reducing emissions from non-road engines through limiting usage  
- Identify potential benefits and roadblocks for establishing program in DMNFR  
- If determined appropriate, draft regulatory framework to establish program in DMNFR                                                                 |
| Local Government Collaboration    | - Identify programs/policies to target with outreach efforts  
- Develop materials to aid in implementation of programs/policies  
- Conduct targeted outreach to/establish local gov't network for continued, active engagement  
- Complement climate planning efforts                                                                                                                                                     |
THE WAY TO MY HEART IS A BIKE LANE

Love, Colorado

Pack a lunch to save a trip. #BetterAir

SimpleStepsBetterAir.org

SimpleStepsBetterAir.org

SimpleStepsBetterAir.org

SimpleStepsBetterAir.org
MACC Logo
CCSL + Support Line/Lifeline March 2020-April 2021
Why the Lifeline Funding Challenge Now?

RMCP anticipated 988 (aka Lifeline) funding to become available “soon” to prepare for increased volume in July of 2022, given that:

1) 988 calls are already being answered, though unable to be tracked
2) Increase in volume is unpredictable: DEADLINE of July 2022
3) 988 Start up and Ramp up funding would allow RMCP to help cover current Lifeline costs and build toward the expanded model.
4) RMCP has not understood that no capacity building dollars would be available until March 2022, until very recently.
5) RMCP also recently told that Medicaid funding is not an option until at least 2023.

#4 and #5 above brought the Lifeline funding gap into focus

Lifeline cost: $100K per month/$900K total at current volume

(This cost will be rolled up into 988 after July 1st, 2022 but is unfunded Sept 2021 – June 2022)
988 One Time Start Up Costs

- Definition: Costs incurred to build capacity for expanded operations associated with 988; Non reoccurring, up front costs vital for building infrastructure to expand programming and operations PRIOR to meeting service delivery expectations.

- Current ask: $1.25 Million *(This ask as been reduced)*

- Includes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Estimate</th>
<th>Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>Talent Optimization Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>Marketing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>Job Posts/Job Fairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>Prescreening Tool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>Background Checks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>650,000</td>
<td>Hardware/Software/IT/Installation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>402,000</td>
<td>Space (Construction/Furniture)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,252,000</td>
<td>Total One Time Start Up Costs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Lifeline Decision

- FY 2019 | CCS volume had increased to the point that sustaining CCS AND LIFELINE volume required additional funding, not available
  - RMCP recommended to OBH that their funding, which previously supported CCS and Lifeline, be directed toward CCS sustainability to prevent increased costs
  - With OBH's awareness, RMCP alerted Vibrant/SAMHSA about our inability to sustain the Lifeline volume, Vibrant responded

- FY 2020 and FY 2021 | Vibrant awarded RMCP two separate annual grants to contribute to (40%) sustainability of CO Lifeline calls
  - Grant Highlights - Pursue Medicaid discussion, bridge funding until national 3-digit discussion/funding gained traction
  - OSP also contributed to Lifeline funding for FY 20-21 (35%)
  - All Lifeline funding (from all sources) ends in September of 2021

Current Challenge: CO Lifeline volume is unfunded between Sept 21 - July 22

1) No 988/Lifeline funding is anticipated until March 2022
2) Medicaid reimbursement not anticipated until 2023
988 One Time Start Up Costs

Definition: Costs incurred to build capacity for expanded operations associated with 988; Non reoccurring, up front costs vital for building infrastructure to expand programming and operations PRIOR to meeting service delivery expectations.

Current ask: $1.25 Million (*This ask as been reduced*)

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<td>Hardware/Software/IT/Installation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>402,000</td>
<td>Space (Construction/Furniture)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,252,000</td>
<td>Total One Time Start Up Costs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jurisdiction</td>
<td>Population Estimate (State Demography Office 1-year forecasts)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Adams County</td>
<td>529,680</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arapahoe County</td>
<td>667,511</td>
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<td>Boulder County</td>
<td>328,973</td>
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<td>Broomfield County</td>
<td>73,039</td>
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<td>Denver County</td>
<td>743,724</td>
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<td>3,290,929</td>
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<td><strong>One-time Colorado Crisis Hotline (988) Costs:</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1,252,000.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Discussion

• October Meeting
• 2022 Schedule
• Conclusion
• Adjournment