2023 REPORT

ARPA SLFRF Recovery Plan Performance Report

**American Rescue Plan Act
State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds**

Boulder County,

Colorado, Recovery Plan

Performance Report

Through June 30, 2023

Submitted and posted 7/31/2023

https://bouldercounty.gov/government/budget-and-finance/american-rescue-plan-act-arpa-2/

General Overview
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

GENERAL OVERVIEW

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Boulder County ARPA Overview to Date

The federal American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) was signed by President Joe Biden on March 11, 2021, and within that Act the State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund (SLFRF) provides urgent and targeted state and local funding for COVID-19 response and recovery efforts. Boulder County, Colorado (the county) received a total ARPA SLFRF allocation of $63,359,749 from the U.S. Department of the Treasury (Treasury), to help its communities respond to the negative health and economic impacts of COVID-19, for related recovery and relief efforts through 2026 for projects obligated by the end of 2024. As of June 30, 2023, Boulder County has allocated the full $63,359,749 in ARPA SLFRF funding to projects in the community, as well as for administrative costs.

Immediate Needs
The Boulder County Board of County Commissioners (BOCC) first **approved an initial ARPA allocation of $5,531,880 in November 2021 toward Immediate Needs projects** focused on pandemic response and recovery efforts. The Immediate Needs proposal process took place in summer and fall 2021 and evaluated and responded to unmet needs of the community and internal county operations as a result of the COVID-19 Public Health Emergency (PHE) that

were not funded in Boulder County's annual budget cycle. **Immediate Needs projects are currently budgeted at $5,640,885**. Please see Uses of Funds section of this report for a list of Immediate Needs projects.
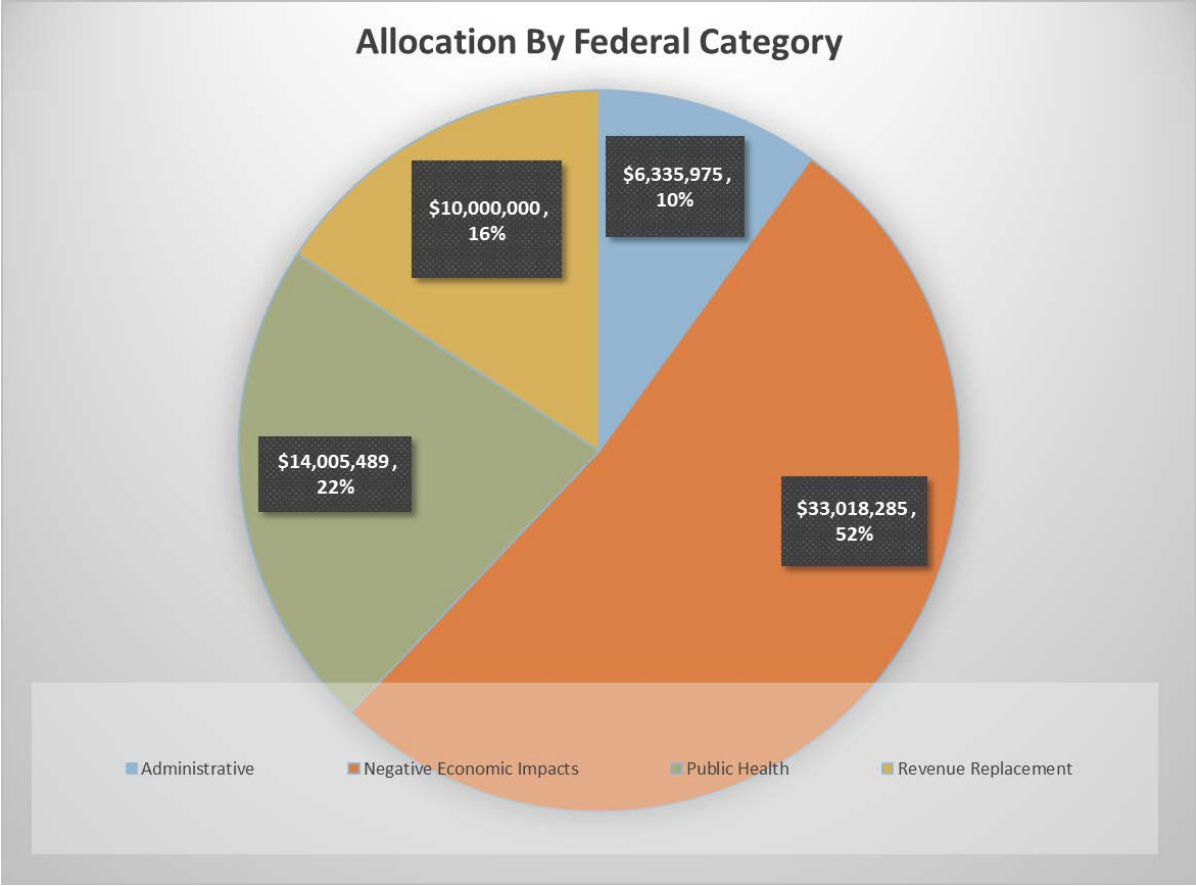
Phase 2
To determine how to expend the remainder of funds, the county and community partners engaged in a community engagement and planning process beginning in the summer of 2021 through May 2022, with the assistance of consultant Rebuild by Design and in collaboration with Community Foundation Boulder County and the ARPA community engagement Steering Committee. First, the County heard from more than 1,500 residents about needs arising from and impacts of the pandemic in a survey conducted in late summer and early fall 2021. Community feedback identified three areas of greatest need: *Economic Challenges, Housing Affordability, and Mental Health and Social Resilience.*

Then, Working Groups were formed around each of these issue areas to identify projects to propose for a transformative and equitable recovery. Working Groups were composed of community members from nonprofits, businesses, education, and other stakeholders, along with county staff and leadership, and each was sponsored by a County Commissioner and co-led by a community leader and a Boulder County department head. Their work was informed by feedback from community members as well as stakeholder input, best practices and research, advice from subject matter experts, and other ways. Working Group members developed project ideas and then prioritized projects according to what would have the most impact and other criteria.

Proposals were presented to the BOCC at a public hearing on May 3, 2022, and **Phase 2 projects were approved** at business meetings on June 14, August 16, and September 27, 2022, and April 4 and June 27, 2023. **Current Phase 2 funding allocations are $51,382,889[1].** The county also set aside up to 10 percent of the total ARPA allocation for administration of ARPA SLFRF funds in order to accommodate the many administrative, oversight, reporting, financial management, and community engagement activities needed over the life of ARPA SLFRF funding. Current funding allocations towards administrative projects is $6,335,975.

Below is a chart summarizing ARPA allocations by Expenditure Category. Please note that the Administration bucket includes Treasury Expenditure Category (EC) 7 Administrative projects as well as the Program Evaluation and Data project that previously was EC7 and now is EC3 but Boulder County continues to include in the 10 percent Administrative bucket.

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[1] Does not include additional non-ARPA funds approved by BOCC and allocated towards Spirit of ARPA projects.

Allocation By Federal Category

- $6,335,975, 10% (Administrative)
- $33,018,285, 52% (Negative Economic Impacts)
- $14,005,489, 22% (Public Health)
- $10,000,000, 16% (Revenue Replacement)

■ Administrative   ■ Negative Economic Impacts   ■ Public Health   ■ Revenue Replacement

Additional information regarding the planning and community engagement processes is described in the Community Engagement section below. These processes have helped Boulder County further understand the needs in the organization and community to support decision-making for ARPA expenditures beyond the Immediate Needs and ensure ARPA funds are invested to support a transformational and equitable recovery that addresses racial, health, and economic disparities.

Defining "Transformational"
While Treasury does not define transformational or transformative, the ARPA team understands transformation as lasting change, lasting improvement, or lasting positive effects on communities, brought about in part by the ability to be innovative with ARPA funds, to invest in and implement projects that otherwise are not possible, and to do the work in new ways. The Brookings Institution defines it as "long-term impact and community transformation." Per Brookings in March 2023[2],

> "Over the past year, Brookings Metro has analyzed SLFRF spending through the Local Government Investment Tracker[3], a joint project with the National Association of Counties and the National League of Cities. And in partnership with the Accelerator for

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[2] https://www.brookings.edu/articles/the-american-rescue-plan-two-years-later-analyzing-local-governments-efforts-at-equitable-transformative-change/

[3] https://www.brookings.edu/articles/arpa-investment-tracker/

America and the National Association of Counties, we supplemented that analysis with in-depth interviews with local decision-makers to understand the specific initiatives and how and why allocation decisions were made. This qualitative research reveals a core set of new and local regional investments that may portend long-term impact and community transformation. We've found that after an early focus on providing direct relief and addressing the health consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic, local governments are now finding a balance between cautious fiscal oversight and experimentation with innovative investments in an equitable recovery.

…

So at this two-year anniversary, ARPA's long-term impact on local communities is still speculative. But it's hard to believe such a large injection of federal funds – and cities' and counties' efforts to invest them innovatively – won't result in altered community trajectories in many places, and ultimately, changed conditions and improvements in residents' quality of life.

'I would credit ARPA in a really big way because we were allowed to experiment,' one Midwest official observed. 'And in the off chance it doesn't work … we'll be proud that we tried.'"

For Boulder County, some examples of transformative work and investments with ARPA include:

- Broad and continued community engagement so that residents are not only aware of programs but are informing program design and implementation;
- Direct Cash Assistance which can lift families out of poverty;
- Family Connects home visitation which can positively transform outcomes for families with newborns and decrease child welfare involvement;
- Community Mobile Response Teams which aim to compassionately respond to people in mental health crisis with no police response, keeping them out of the criminal justice system; and
- Community-Based Grants and School-Based Services expand mental health services to new populations, improving mental health and preventing suicide.

Before approval by the BOCC, Phase 2 projects were identified and evaluated for their ability to be transformative to fulfill the intention of ARPA funding.

Spirit of ARPA Projects (SOAP) from Revenue Replacement Funds
In January 2022, Treasury provided the opportunity for a one-time standard allowance of up to $10 million in the revenue replacement category of eligible uses, whether revenue was lost or not, to be spent on general government services. The Boulder County Commissioners opted into the standard allowance and directed that revenue replacement dollars be expended on projects that address disparate pandemic-related impacts identified by and in the community. Projects selected for this category are referred to as Spirit of ARPA Projects (SOAP) and were recommended in Immediate Needs or in the Phase 2 Working Group process, ensuring these projects remain true to the intention of addressing disparate pandemic-related impacts identified by and in the community.

The Boulder County Commissioners further directed that revenue replacement dollars be

expended on projects that align with needs identified by the community and the ARPA Working Groups, but that would not be possible to implement due to program complexity, administrative burden, or eligibility and other constraints of the ARPA funds. Projects allocated under the $10 million revenue replacement category include Digital Divide and Family Resource Center projects totaling $2,057,396. Additionally, $7.94 million of annual budgeted funding from the county general fund for Boulder County Public Health (BCPH) was funded instead from ARPA revenue replacement dollars, freeing up that same amount in the county general fund for SOAP projects. The $7.94 million freed up through ARPA revenue replacement is funding:

- Manufactured Housing Park Acquisition and Upgrades,
- Regional Housing Partnership,
- Habitat for Humanity of the St. Vrain Valley, and
- Small Business Back Taxes.

The table below shows projects claimed under Revenue Replacement, and projects funded with freed-up general fund.

ARPA 10M Revenue Replacement and General Funds Projects
As of June 30, 2023

ARPA 10M Revenue Replacement	
Allocated Budget	**10,000,000**
Digital Divide Projects, Task 16: 6.1.1	557,396
FRC Projects, Tasks 23,24,25: 6.1.2, 6.1.3, 6.1.4	1,500,000
BCPH Budget Balance	7,942,604
Total Budget	**10,000,000**

General Fund Projects (101) Spirit of ARPA Projects	
Allocated Budget	**7,942,604**
MHP Affordability Program, SOAP Task 2: 2.18	5,000,000
Regional Housing Partnership, SOAP Task 3: 2.18	1,500,000
Habitat for Humanity, SOAP Task 4: 2.15	800,000
Small Business Back Taxes, SOAP Task 1: 2.29	750,000
Total Budget	**8,050,000**
*Unallocated/Remaining Amount**	*(107,396)*

* Over-funded amount of $107,396 to be funded out of other ARPA related fund sources such as ARPA interest, LATCF, etc.

Because SOAP projects are made possible by and intertwined with ARPA SLFRF funding administration and help achieve the goals of ARPA, SOAP projects are included in this reporting.

Summary of Racial Equity Strategy

Boulder County's plans for use of ARPA SLFRF funds to improve racial equity outcomes is building upon and in collaboration with significant racial equity work being done in the organization. In Boulder County, race matters. Boulder County centers race in the organizational equity work because historically and currently, race is the biggest predictor of disproportionate outcomes and disparities. Good government is impossible without racial equity. In 2018, the Board of County Commissioners (BOCC) with the full support of county and racial equity leadership, made transformational racial equity one of the county's strategic priorities. The recognition of the impact of racism on the need for intentional efforts toward eliminating racism is foundational to transformational equity work. Boulder County's racial equity work in relation to ARPA SLFRF funds is more fully described in the Promoting Equitable Outcomes section.

The pandemic response strategy centered racial equity as a fundamental goal of the response. Boulder County employees who are identified as racial equity leaders in Boulder County became part of the Racial Equity Team. The Racial Equity Team included Black, Indigenous, People of Color, and non-People of Color (BIPOC). In April 2020, the Racial Equity Team assembled to direct efforts in a pilot to center race and racial equity in the response to the COVID-19 pandemic. These efforts continued into 2022 and 2023 with the addition of a Racial Equity Practitioner to the ARPA team.

Immediate Needs projects and Phase 2 proposals were reviewed and recommended for funding to the BOCC with equity in mind. All Phase 2 projects will utilize the Racial Equity Impact Assessment Tool (REIAT) and participate in a Racial Equity Panel iterative process so that projects are designed and implemented with equity in mind.

To support an iterative process, program managers and the Racial Equity Practitioner work through the REIAT together. The tool includes a root cause analysis to explore the problem statement and proposal of the project by examining the root causes of the racial disparity by asking why at least five times. This process facilitates the examination of the problem statement and proposal to evaluate if the priority strategy is really addressing the root cause.

The ARPA Racial Equity Practitioner also offers leadership and guidance to integrate racial equity in the ARPA administration processes, including setting specific racial equity goals, collaborating in the elaboration of reports, establishing accountability, removing barriers to service, and supporting mechanisms to integrate racial equity practices in ARPA processes and projects.

This practice of centering racial equity in the grantees' projects is intended to create the conditions for this focus to be embedded in the programs' design and implementation. In most cases the grantees' scope of work articulates how racial equity will be addressed before projects are fully launched.

As projects go through the REIAT, the focus of centering on race is essential to the process. As discussed in last year's report, after grantees have filled out the REIAT, the group is scheduled for feedback from the Racial Equity Panels which are made up of Racial Equity Practitioners from the county and include the majority of staff that was involved in the Racial Equity Team in the pandemic response described above.

The purpose of these panels is to gain insight from a racially diverse group of Racial Equity Practitioners. The Racial Equity Practitioners review the REIATs to provide feedback at the panel session, and the grantees also receive written feedback. During the panel sessions, grantees provide a 10-minute highlight of the project and then Racial Equity Panel members provide structured verbal feedback to participants in the form of strengths, things to consider, and questions for reflection. The ARPA Racial Equity Practitioner facilitates the structured feedback during the session and follows up with grantee teams that participate at Racial Equity Panels to provide additional support and offers leadership and guidance to integrate racial equity as an iterative process to enhance the program with an additional racial equity focus. The graphic below illustrates this process.
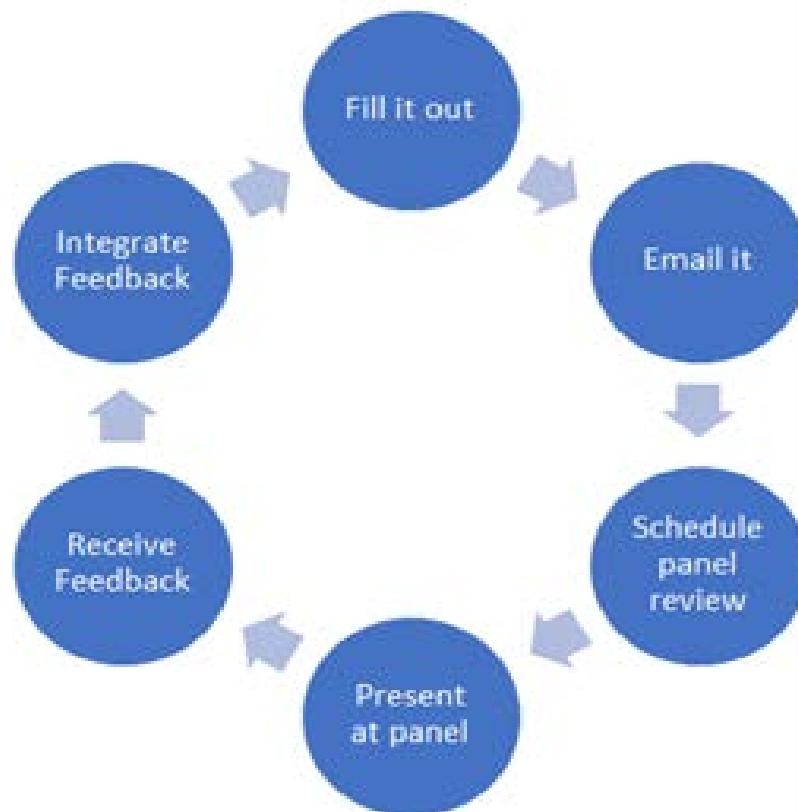
A follow-up meeting is offered for guidance, support, and accountability purposes with the grantee team to debrief on what the teams learned, unlearned, and relearned from feedback offered and to ask clarifying questions and discuss how to integrate the feedback and determine next steps.

As a result of this process, projects in the Economic Challenges category such as Longmont Child Care Village Hub and Family Connects nurse home visitation for newborns have incorporated into their projects community-based boards or ambassadors to assist in decision making and trainings.

Under the Housing Affordability projects, grantees are including a focus on racial equity in data collection and outreach to support housing opportunities for marginalized communities in

affordable housing projects. The Manufactured Housing Park (MHP) project provides funding to develop resident-owned manufactured home parks, infrastructure improvements, and home repairs. Funding MHP acquisitions and improvements will build the capacity of the residents in self-governance and strongly benefit Latinx and other BIPOC communities as the significant portion of the population that lives in MHPs, by providing stable lot rents and more stable and secure lot tenure.

In the Mental Health and Social Resilience category, the focus has been on equitable access to mental health resources with services in community-based organizations located in the communities they serve. Services in the community also have worked to provide closer access to services with an increase of bilingual staff that has included bilingual and bicultural therapists. Providing behavioral health care has required organizational adaptation to innovative approaches such as events, community-building opportunities, social support, affinity groups, and retreats that are relevant and accessible to participants. Most of these organizations are a part of communities in Qualified Census Tracts (QCTs), higher Social Vulnerability Index (SVI) areas of Boulder County, or other vulnerable communities.

To date, out of the ARPA-funded Phase 2 projects, 61 percent of the projects have gone through a REIAT process. Other projects are scheduled or expected for future REIATs and panels.

Some projects are using the REIAT tool as they move through their iterative planning process to evaluate different key decision points as they move forward. For example, the Community-Wide Navigation Hub has used the REIAT first to inform their development of the behavioral health hub with a coordinated system of care between program consultation and direct referrals. Their second REIAT focused on the development of their initial community launch.

One of the threads or themes that has become apparent in working collaboratively with different program managers to operationalize the ARPA-funded projects is the potential for cross fertilization and collaborations across teams. For example, the Community-Wide Navigation Hub is working with Family Connects to provide resource referrals in addition to working with the Family Resource Centers connecting priority populations to mental health services. These collaborations build additional support with trusted community organizations and engage their staff to raise awareness and connection to the Navigation Hub, Family Connects, and other services via public events, forums, and other means.

Summary of ARPA Community Engagement Process

ARPA SLFRF funding has enabled the county to undergo broad community engagement activities and find meaningful ways to connect with community members impacted by COVID-19. To ensure Boulder County's recovery from the pandemic would be transparent and equitable, the BOCC embarked on a public process engaging and integrating the ideas from community members. In 2021, 1,534 residents responded to a community survey providing input on how the county should use its share of federal funding to best address the needs of individuals, families, and communities most affected by COVID-19. Economic Challenges, Housing Affordability, and Mental Health and Social Resilience were the three areas identified as top priorities. In early 2022, Working Groups formed and worked to identify priority projects to address disparate impacts in those three priority areas. This effort has better informed the county's ARPA SLFRF funding decisions and allowed ARPA funds to be community-focused

investments that are the most meaningful and impactful for residents.

The Community Engagement and Communications Team implemented a number of strategies to keep the public engaged and informed of the county's ARPA activity. This includes participating in multiple community engagement events, such as meeting with ARPA Working Group members, community ambassadors, and cultural brokers; participating within Boulder County's Cinco De Mayo community event and other resource fairs; and hosting a Boulder County Board of County Commissioners' Public Awareness meeting in May 2023. ARPA Community Engagement and Communications Team also began releasing ARPA newsletters at the end of 2022 and has published seven newsletters focused on keeping the public informed of the county's ARPA progress and highlighting some of the many success stories of community partners and programs. Investments have also been made in updating the county's ARPA website, improving the content and user navigation options available. Efforts continue to improve the accessibility of all county websites in order to facilitate ADA and language translation needs.

Continued effort is underway to assist Phase 2 programs with implementation and communication needs. This involves meeting frequently with ARPA project managers and community partners, as well as coordination with cultural brokers and community ambassadors for effective launch and delivery of services. The team is working with advisory group members within the Survive and Thrive program to help finalize program designs, as well as with colleagues from the University of Colorado Boulder in researching and evaluating ownership, repair, and other needs in manufactured housing communities.

Summary of Key ARPA Outcomes and Goals

Boulder County has achieved several key outcomes since inception of its ARPA SLFRF funding, including progress and completion of many of the county's Immediate Needs projects, as well as fully awarding remaining ARPA funds towards the county's Phase 2 transformational projects. The county continues to make ongoing progress and improvements in the many ARPA administrative, regulatory, and reporting requirements required by Treasury. Continued mid- to long-term investments within community engagement, data analysis, and other programmatic aspects of ARPA decision-making and administration will ensure long-term success of ARPA SLFRF funding.

Pandemic Reports Informing Decisions
- **Community Engagement and Planning Reports** - As part of the community engagement process, Rebuild by Design produced a report following Phase 1 preliminary engagement[4] and a final report[5] detailing the Phase 2 Working Group process. Both reports described the Phase 1 outreach process and findings from the 1,534 completed surveys and outreach events, reporting that Economic Challenges, Housing Affordability, and Mental Health and Social Resilience are the most important pandemic recovery issues in the community. The final report also discusses the Phase 2

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[4] https://assets.bouldercounty.gov/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/Boulder-County-ARPA-Final-Report.pdf

[5] https://assets.bouldercounty.gov/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/ARPA-Working-Groups-Final-Proposal-Programs-Phase-II.pdf [Note the report was presented in May 2022, not as erroneously listed on the cover as May 2019.]

Working Group process and proposed projects, which utilized findings from the initial report in identifying projects to recommend to the Board of County Commissioners in May 2022.

- **TDA Consulting Data Report on Impacts of Pandemic in Boulder County[6]** - TDA Consulting conducted a gap analysis in fall 2021 to assess the impacts of COVID-19 in Boulder County. Issues uncovered in that report by Treasury Expenditure Category included:
    - Public Health – Vaccination disparity, mental and behavioral health, and the fast-changing nature of the pandemic.
    - Negative Economic Impacts – Child care costs, child care workforce shortages, and affordable housing. The report recommended providing cash transfers to households.
- Most respondents to a staff survey reported increased workload or expanded scope of services during the pandemic and needs including child care, food, mental health, and affordable housing. The report recommended leveraging other state and federal funds.

Ongoing ARPA Implementation and Support

To support effective implementation and oversight of ARPA funds, Boulder County has built a strong ARPA administrative team, including administrative, accounting, and program management support, communications, community engagement, racial equity, and data management personnel. ARPA staff, in consultation with attorneys from the County Attorney's Office and staff from the Office of Financial Management, monitor Treasury guidance to ensure correct interpretation of guidance, compliance with federal requirements, and effective implementation. The team also develops policies and procedures, documents, processes, file structures, communications, reporting, and other project infrastructure to effectively implement ARPA funds.

Effective decision making, planning, implementation, and coordination of ARPA programs takes time. The county has expanded its decision-making structures and capacity to meet this need. Leadership support and regular briefings to the BOCC have enabled approvals and allocation of all ARPA SLFRF funding received by the county, as well as significant progress towards Phase 2 project implementation. Below is an organizational chart for the ARPA team.

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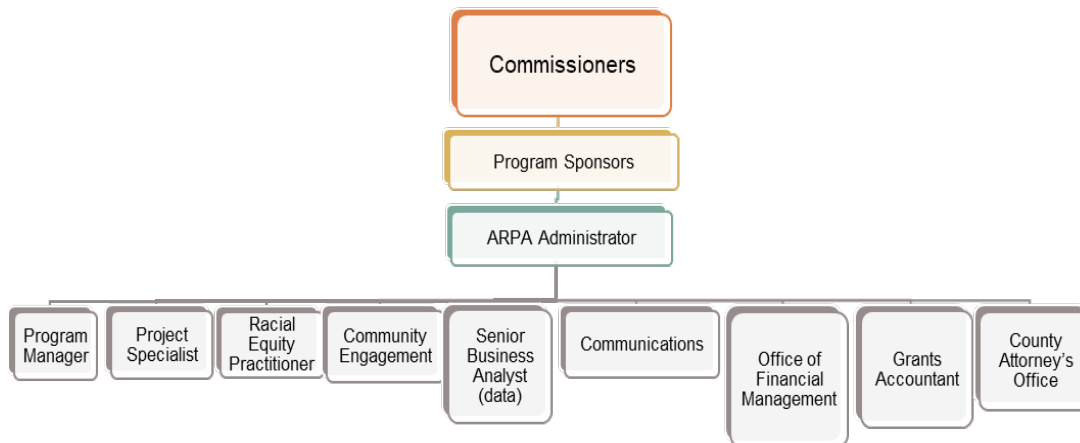
[6] https://assets.bouldercounty.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/Boulder-County-Pandemic-Impacts-Data-October-2021_ARPA-SLFRF_Final.pdf

ARPA administrative team organizational chart

The ARPA team helps to remove administrative barriers related to project management and coordination with community partners. This includes working with partner organizations and offering administrative solutions such as expedited contracts, advance payments, and alternatives to sometimes onerous contracting and accounting processes where possible. ARPA team members work across administration, community engagement, communications, and racial equity by holding periodic meetings with project managers and other program staff to understand program designs, challenges, and ongoing implementation needs. Management and coordination support provided by the county's Office of Financial Management and ARPA's Eligibility Team provide additional oversight to subrecipients and departments. The Eligibility Team, comprised of ARPA Admin Team members, along with the County Attorney's Office and the Office of Financial Management, provides legal and regulatory guidance and decisions.

Key administrative outcomes include streamlining ARPA project information, coordination, and data collection. Examples include creating standard onboarding and periodic reporting forms, and the creation of electronic quarterly and annual ARPA reporting forms designed to make data submission and exporting more efficient and consistent across projects. In response to the need to fully obligate funds by Dec. 31, 2024, and previous concerns regarding federal claw-back of unobligated ARPA funds, the county recently adopted an internal ARPA SLFRF Obligation Procedure which effectively manages and obligates future expenses and financial commitments planned against ARPA projects through the end of 2026.

Racial Equity and Data Analysis Investments
The county previously appointed a full-time Racial Equity Practitioner to join the ARPA Team. This individual brings years of experience in racial equity work and a diverse and long-term understanding of the county organization and the communities and issues in Boulder County. The county also expanded its ARPA team this past year by adding a skilled Senior Business Analyst, building specific expertise to improve data infrastructure and capacity, including staff with will, skill, knowledge, and capacity to integrate a racial equity lens to the data and implementation practices.

ARPA's racial equity and data staff is improving standardized processes, reports, and understanding of racial equity data and outcomes within the county. The team has institutionalized and emphasized the need to undergo specific REIAT reviews for all Phase 2 ARPA projects. Due to the time sensitivity of several Immediate Needs projects, not all ARPA Immediate Needs projects were able to complete full REIAT panel reviews. However, all Immediate Needs projects were able to draw upon the county's Racial Equity Team during the proposal and evaluation stages of those projects, as well as utilize the county's promising practices in emphasizing equity within programs. Currently, 61 percent of all county Phase 2 ARPA projects have undergone full REIAT reviews, with several more Phase 2 projects in process as well as several programs encouraged to undergo an iterative REIAT review process in order to improve and further define program equity goals.

The county continues to prioritize racial equity investments through the hiring and representation of bilingual and bicultural staff, both internal to Boulder County as well as strategic hires within community partner organizations and for ARPA-specific programs, such as Community-Based Grants for mental and behavioral health services, Community-Wide Navigation Hub, and Mobile Crisis Response Teams, to name a few. The county also participates in ongoing learning opportunities and data analysis though its membership with

Government Alliance on Race and Equity (GARE) and GARE racial equity surveys. ARPA's Racial Equity Team builds upon the county's Office of Racial Equity (ORE) infrastructure and county-wide staff trainings such as frequent racial equity events, forums, and other regularly scheduled training opportunities.

The Racial Equity Team has made improvements in standardizing and automating quarterly and annual ARPA reports, as well as standardizing how the county collects demographic and other programmatic information for county-wide reporting and decision-making purposes. This includes helping and advising partner organizations to collect data in consistent ways, meeting with organizations to talk through data requirements, discussing supports or tools they need for reporting, and developing those supports or tools for them. Efforts are also underway to report additional data through the creation of new dashboards that show numbers of ARPA recipients and beneficiaries received by zip-code and other factors. The creation of dashboards showing county-specific demographic data, Social Vulnerability Index (SVI), and other economic mapping tools has the ability to inform future program and funding allocation decisions, while helping direct services and funding to areas most in need.

Boulder County has worked to increase the transparency of data through external channels on the county website. Data analysis investments have brought improvements to Boulder County's ARPA website, through design and navigation enhancements in early 2023. This includes evolving OpenGov.com transparency dashboards available for the public to review ARPA financial transactions and expenditure activity to-date[7]. Efforts have included working with internal partners such as IT to develop dashboards and reporting tools for the community to access. Using the OpenGov Stories platform, the Data and Community Engagement and Communications teams have been able to share information for all phases of ARPA SLFRF-funded projects and highlight community engagement efforts.

Below are screenshots showing OpenGov pages.

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[7] American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) - Boulder County https://bouldercounty.gov/government/budget-and-finance/american-rescue-plan-act-arpa-2/#1670872732260-3b679422-2bd9

Financial Transactions

The American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (SLFRF), signed into law on March 11, 2021, provided funding to relieve the continued impacts of COVID-19 on the economy, public health, individuals, and businesses. Boulder County was allocated $63,359,749 through the U.S. Department of the Treasury.

Thanks to ARPA funding, Boulder County will be able to help mitigate public health and negative economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and address disproportionate impacts that the pandemic revealed and exacerbated.
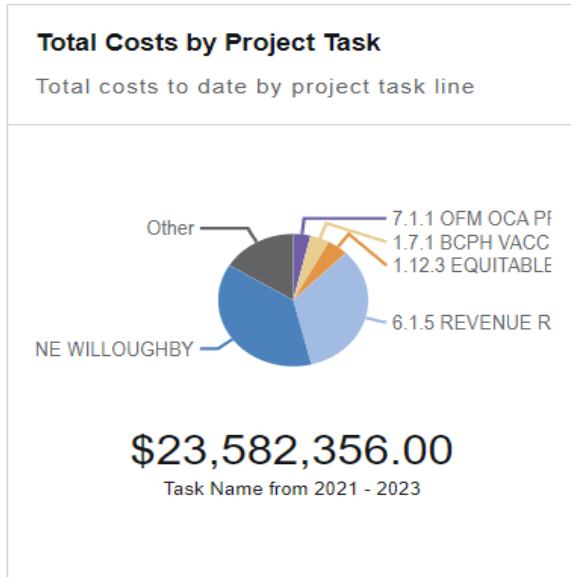
Some projects ARPA is supporting include:

Food insecurity programming to provide fresh foods to low-income families
Workforce Boulder County call center and employment services
Public health support that includes COVID-19 testing and vaccination efforts
Support for low-income workers to quarantine or to address work reductions
Housing and support for people who are unhoused

In alignment with the County's strategic priority of Organizational and Financial Stewardship, ARPA SLFRF financial data is publicly shared here for all to review.

The Financial Transactions section of the website allows for the public to see a real-time view of how ARPA funds are being spent in the projects. Using the OpenGov reporting and transparency tool, page visitors can see total costs by project tasks[8], as well as all costs by spending category. They can also click into graphs to see more detail and to change the views. Note that the chart below separates out the Program Evaluation and Data EC3 project from EC7 Administrative, as this is how the county's financial system Oracle tracks these projects and these charts are directly generated from Oracle.

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[8] Each task is an ARPA-funded project for Treasury reporting purposes.

Total Costs by Project Task
Total costs to date by project task line

Other
7.1.1 OFM OCA P
1.7.1 BCPH VACC
1.12.3 EQUITABLE
6.1.5 REVENUE R
NE WILLOUGHBY

$23,582,356.00
Task Name from 2021 - 2023

All Costs by Spending Category
There are 7 federal spending categories. ...

Public Health - Negative E
Administrative
Public Health
Negative Economic Impacts
Revenue Replacement

$23,582,356.00
Category Name from 2021 - 2023

Here is an expanded view through the OpenGov reporting and transparency tool.[9]

Another resource is the ARPA map using ARCGIS[10] that internal departments have collaborated on to show and help identify areas to allocate ARPA funds based on the following criteria, in alignment with Treasury allowable uses:

- Support urgent COVID-19 public health response efforts to continue to decrease

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spread of the virus;
- Support immediate economic stabilization for households and businesses;
- Address systemic public health and economic challenges that have contributed to the inequal impact of the pandemic;
- Replace lost revenue for governments to strengthen vital public services and help retain jobs; and
- Make infrastructure investments in broadband, clean water, and wastewater facilities.

This map also includes details from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) SVI layers, showing block groups that exhibit certain social conditions, including high poverty, low percentage of vehicle access, or crowded households, that may affect the community's ability to prevent human suffering and financial loss in the event of disaster. These factors describe a community's social vulnerability. The higher the SVI value, the higher the vulnerability is for that block group. With the live map, viewers click on the block group to show a pop-up window with more information for that block group.

Below is a graphic of an SVI map showing all the indicators included in the SVI.
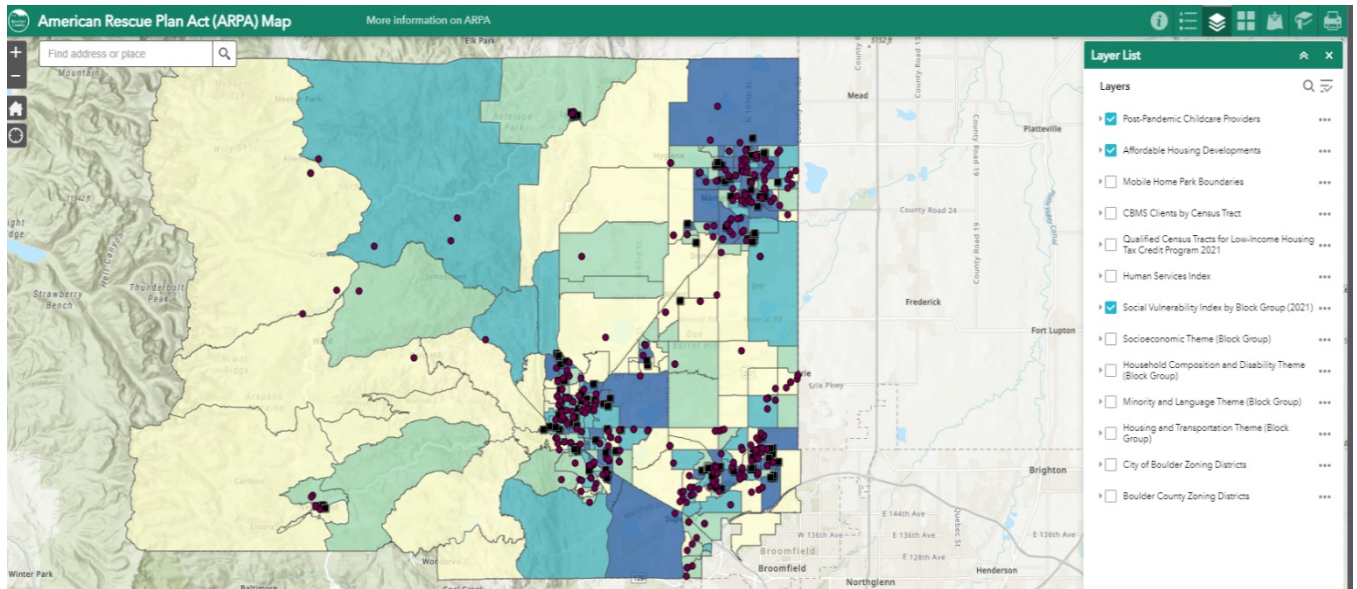
Updated Data Collection Practices
The internal ARPA Admin Team added a Senior Business Analyst in early February 2023 to help with data collection capabilities and to advance the goal of better understanding the data received in the quarterly and annual reports from ARPA projects. The team has made changes from using PDFs to gather data to using electronic means with survey and form creation websites, namely Wufoo and Formstack. These sites have allowed the team to collect data in a cleaner and more centralized way, making reporting more efficient and easier not only for the Admin Team but also for program and project managers. The below images show what the reporting forms look like once launched by a grantee.

Community Engagement Investments
The county invested in Community Engagement staff that have provided management, coordination, and implementation of the county's Phase 1 and 2 ARPA community engagement efforts. This team, along with the larger ARPA Team, Racial Equity Practitioners, and community partners, continues to collaborate and build long-term communication strategies and implementation plans for the ARPA programs and projects.

Community engagement staff within the ARPA team support implementation of Phase 2 programs and develop new ways to collaborate with ARPA program partners and the

community at large. While supporting the new programs, the team also has focused on maintaining the long-term sustainability of connections that have been established through ARPA. More detail about Boulder County's community engagement work can be found in the Community Engagement section below.

Impacts of ARPA Funding in the Community
Several of the SLFRF-funded projects have already had significant impacts in the community. A project that is having a large impact in the community is the assistance for the Family Resource Centers (FRCs) in Boulder County. Three FRCs – OUR Center, Sister Carmen Community Center, and Emergency Family Assistance Association (EFAA) – received $1,500,000 ($500,000 for each FRC) to support basic community needs like cash assistance for rent and utilities, food assistance, and other supports. Katie Warning, Sister Carmen's Director of Programs said, "With the nutrition and healthy living program, we have a garden on site, so we have fresh produce that goes to the food pantry. There are exercise classes and education programs like the Family Leadership Training Institute, nurturing parenting classes, parent support groups, digital literacy, tech support for the community, and other learning opportunities."

Between the three FRCs more than 87,000 pounds of food were purchased and provided to families in need in Boulder County. The three centers have also given out $115,000 to date in direct financial assistance. More than 8,500 people were served by the FRCs, many of them including children under the age of 17 and those in the Latinx population. The FRCs were originally awarded $750,000 in November 2021, and were awarded another $750,000 in June 2023 due to ongoing and ever-increasing need.

One of the Immediate Needs projects, the Left Behind Workers Fund, was targeted towards undocumented individuals who experienced job loss or other financial burdens from the pandemic and ineligible for the "CARES Act" or other federal stimulus payments The vast majority of beneficiaries had children who were indirectly supported through this fund, and a large portion of those children were under the age of five. Most individuals worked in the industries of janitorial, landscaping, restaurants, and construction. This program helped to increase access to financial benefits similar to unemployment insurance to those who otherwise would not quality. Due to pilot programs like these, Colorado is now on the forefront of efforts to support workers through the State's new Benefit Recovery Fund, which provides access to unemployment compensation and other wage-replacement programs regardless of immigration status.

Of the 200 grants given out to community members those in the janitorial, restaurant, and landscaping fields were the highest represented groups of workers. The chart below represents industries served in the LBWF program.

LBWF Industries Represented

Legend: Janitorial, Landscaping, Restaurants, Painting, Childcare, Hotel, Food, Construction, Other

(36% Janitorial, 14% Landscaping, 24% Restaurants, 4% Painting, 2% Childcare, 2% Hotel, 2% Food, 5% Construction, 11% Other)
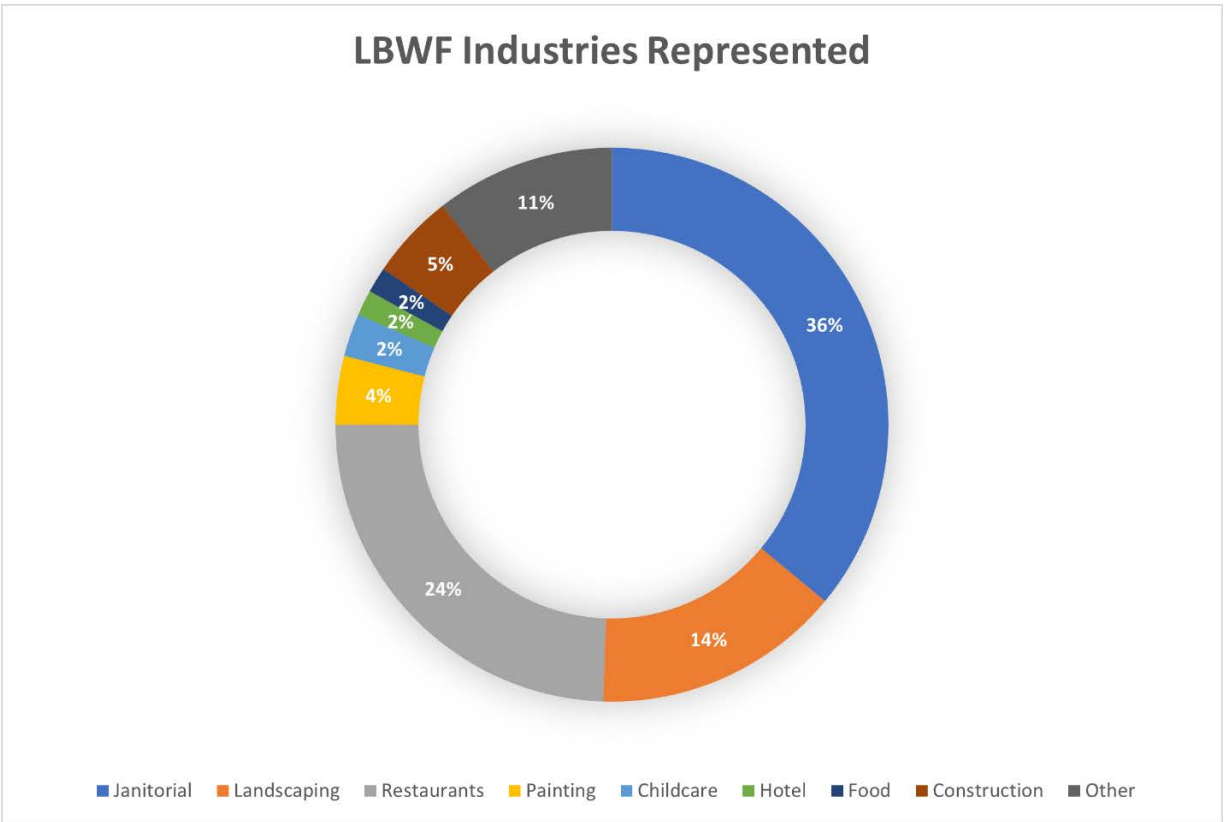
Another project is the ongoing St. Vrain Valley School District Achievement Acceleration Academy (AAA) Program being administered by the St. Vrain Valley School District. Additional funding from SLFRF is allowing this program to expand and help kids throughout the school district to achieve academic goals. Students participating in AAA are achieving high levels of academic growth, including 22 to 35 percent higher than average growth in both reading and math at all grade levels. St. Vrain has been fortunate to be able to offer AAA at 27 of 28 elementary schools; there are no other large Colorado districts with nearly universal academic and social-emotional support programs at every school. More than 1,100 students have participated in after-school AAA programming. Many of the students utilizing this program are low- to moderate- income (47 percent receive free or reduced lunch), ESL students (35 percent are English Language Learners), and 63 percent are BIPOC.

Immediate Needs Assessment and Allocations
The county successfully implemented its ARPA SLFRF Immediate Needs process with 23 projects totaling $5,640,885[11] in direct program support, and an additional $6,335,975 in administrative projects. Immediate Needs projects are providing critical services and support to the community such as community-wide COVID-19 testing and vaccinations, services to address food insecurity, employment services and job training, and housing voucher support aimed towards the county's vulnerable unhoused populations, to name a few.

Four Immediate Needs projects have been successfully completed, while most remaining projects are scheduled to be completed by the end of 2023, with the exception of funding

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[11] Immediate Needs budgeted amount in June 2023 was $5,531,880. Changes in total budgeted amounts occur from cancelled projects or periodic reduced and increased funding amounts awarded.

increases recently allocated to the FRCs. Due to increased and ongoing demand for community services, these FRC projects are scheduled to continue through the end of 2026. Most administrative projects are scheduled to continue through 2026.

Phase 2 Funding Allocations
Phase 2 projects were approved for funding by the BOCC during business meetings on June 14, August 16, and September 27, 2022, and April 4 and June 27, 2023. As of June 2023, the county's $63,359,749 ARPA funding has been fully awarded. Total Phase 2 funding is currently $51,382,889, plus additional funding allocated towards Spirit of ARPA projects. A full list of Phase 2 approved projects is included within the Uses of Funds and Project Inventory sections, including project descriptions and funding amounts. Current funding levels within the main Working Group focus areas are: Economic Challenges $17,950,000, Housing Affordability $13,473,436, and Mental Health and Social Resilience $11,517,596.

The approved projects are intended to have transformational impacts in the community, in alignment with Treasury's goals for the funding. To offer some examples, the Direct Cash Assistance model has been shown to lift families out of poverty, Housing Pipeline projects are planned to create or preserve more than 400 affordable housing units, and acquisition of mobile home parks (funded as a Spirit of ARPA Project) by their residents not only ensures housing security but also can build wealth for resident-owners of parks. Mental Health and Social Resilience projects work together in a hub-and-spoke model to ensure an array of culturally appropriate ways to access care, while mental health training and the community response model help decriminalize and destigmatize behavioral and mental health issues. Other examples of transformational outcomes can be seen across Phase 2 projects.

Please see the full list of Phase 2 approved projects within the Uses of Funds section for current project status. Several projects are actively underway while other larger projects such as Direct Cash Assistance, Survive and Thrive Business and Nonprofit Grants, and Family Connects are completing program designs for planned launches in the fall of 2023 or early 2024.

Additional Spirit of ARPA-Related Funding Allocations
As discussed elsewhere in the report, Boulder County has maximized its ARPA award through the use of Treasury's Provision of Government Services - Revenue Replacement eligible use. This has enabled the county greater flexibility to accommodate Spirit of ARPA projects with longer timelines than ARPA SLFRF provides, as well as other administrative flexibilities offered to projects with partners that expressed concern in meeting full requirements imposed by Treasury. This approach removes barriers to entry for grant recipients and improves access to pandemic assistance.

Examples of projects funded by SOAP funds include Regional Housing Partnership and Manufactured Housing Park Acquisition and Upgrades that will benefit from the additional time enabled through internal funding sources. In addition, Habitat for Humanity of St. Vrain Valley is able to continue services with less administrative reporting burden imposed on their program and internal staff and with these funds build affordable housing units. "This project will create nine new affordable housing units that provide homeownership for those who earn between $37,600 and $70,140 for a family of four," said John Lovell, Director of Development for Habitat for Humanity of the St. Vrain Valley.

East Rogers Road Development project being built by Habitat for Humanity of St. Vrain Valley

Goals During the Next Reporting Period
The county has identified several goals for the next reporting period, building upon its current success and progress from ARPA funding.

- Immediate Need Project Completions – Most Immediate Needs projects are scheduled to be completed by the end of 2023, with the exception of administrative projects and FRC support continuing past 2023. The county looks forward to working with its Immediate Needs recipients for successful completion and closeout of projects, as well as evaluating and reporting on Immediate Need program successes and outcomes.
- Successful Completion of All Phase 2 Project Designs and Implementation – For projects still within design and program planning phases, the county anticipates having all Phase 2 programs implemented and operational by end of next reporting period.
- Time Management of Project Timelines and Utilization of Full ARPA Funding – The county intends to ensure all project timelines and deliverables remain on track for scheduled completion no later than 2026. Immediate Needs projects are largely scheduled for completion at the end of 2023, with the majority of Phase 2 projects planned throughout 2024 to 2026. Current and future contracts and other financial commitments are planned to be completed and fully obligated no later than Dec. 31, 2024, with final adjustments made between approved ARPA programs, as needed and allowed by Treasury, no later than Dec. 31, 2026.
- Ensure Federal Compliance with ARPA Funds – The county's ARPA Admin Team, Eligibility Team, and Office of Financial Management continue to coordinate and monitor ARPA funds to ensure compliance with all Treasury requirements, clean audits, and no federal claw-back of federal funding. The team provides oversight and direction for all aspects of ARPA implementation, responsible for documentation, project tracking, reporting, coordination of ARPA administration, Treasury Final Rule expertise, federal grant and 2 CFR regulatory expertise, and audit support and

subrecipient monitoring of subawards. The team holds weekly, bi-weekly, monthly, and other periodic meetings, as well as regular meetings with ARPA project leads, executive sponsors, and the Board of County Commissioners.

- Program Evaluation and Proof of Concept Reviews – Certain Phase 2 pilot projects intend to perform project evaluation reviews in order to analyze program effectiveness and impacts in the community in part to support a case for ongoing funding, including Family Connects, Direct Cash Assistance, and Mobile Crisis Response Team programs. Evaluations will be ongoing over the next several reporting periods, with the goal of reporting outcomes and lessons learned from ARPA projects as available. Seeking Sustainability for ARPA Programs – County ARPA programs and departments are encouraged to look for other state, federal, or grant funding sources beyond ARPA SLFRF in order to achieve lasting impacts from ARPA programs. For instance, affordable housing and mental and behavior health programs remain a nation-wide and local priority, with the potential of non-ARPA funding available across multiple sources.

- Racial Equity-Focused Goals and Institutionalizing ARPA Promising Practices – The county has identified many racial equity-focused goals, including the creation of standardized reporting and data analysis on racial equity outcomes and demographics served, as well as encouraging programs to undergo an iterative REIAT review process to ensure programs are achieving meaningful and lasting impacts in the community. New reporting tools, dashboards, and maps are being developed to better understand the county's resident-specific needs and outcomes by geographical areas and zip codes. The county aims to understand and integrate as appropriate the many racial equity investments, strategies, and lessons learned identified through ARPA, into standard and sustainable practices across the organization. This will also help improve future disaster recovery and economic development efforts within the community. Please see the Promoting Equitable Outcomes section of the report for a more detailed list of the outcomes and goals specifically focused on the county's racial equity efforts.

Opportunities and Challenges During the Reporting Period

Numerous opportunities and challenges have been present during the pandemic public health and economic recovery efforts, specifically regarding ARPA or other federal relief funding.

Opportunities:

- *Meaningful Community Connections and Enriched Understanding of County Needs:* ARPA SLFRF funding has enabled the County to undergo broad community engagement activities and find meaningful ways to connect with community members impacted by COVID-19. This effort has better informed the county's ARPA SLFRF funding decisions and allowed ARPA funds to be community-focused investments that are the most meaningful and impactful to the community.

  Community Engagement Specialists within the ARPA team continue to support implementation of programs and develop new ways to collaborate with ARPA program

partners and the community at large, and to effectively track and communicate program outcomes and successes. They help build effective relationships on a per-project basis as well as on an overall ARPA program-wide level.

- *Embedding Equity Focus and Practice, Building from Strengths:* Boulder County continues to build on the strengths of practices already employed at the county, for example, operationalizing the use of the REIAT as an iterative process. Phase 2 projects initially fill out REIAT as a planning tool, and as the projects evolve and feedback is incorporated from Racial Equity Panels, projects are able to further racial equity goals in a process that refines priority strategies to maximize racial equity and address underlying disparities.

The Community-Wide Navigation Hub utilized the REIAT to first inform their development of the behavioral health hub with a coordinated system of care between program consultation and direct referrals. Their second REIAT focused on the development of their initial community launch. The Family Connects project in discussion of the Racial Equity Practitioner is working to obtain access to other types of racialized data as part of their evaluation plan, in addition to reviewing the black mothers home visiting program developed in California as a model for the Family Connects program. On the Community Training project, the Racial Equity Practitioner collaborated with the project manager on the request for proposals to center racial equity and bilingual and bicultural skills as part of the qualifications for the contractor. Also, continued teaching and learning sessions for staff such as Courageous Conversations About Race (CCAR) trainings, Racial Equity Mondays, and future trainings continue to increase the will, skill, capacity, and knowledge in racial equity work within Boulder County.

- *Equity-Focused Community Impacts:* In particular, Boulder County continues to align its ARPA SLFRF funding towards projects that make long-term improvements in the communities it serves, while also focusing on equity and disparate impacts on communities. The creation of the county's 3.4.1 Program Evaluation and Data project devotes dedicated resources towards the county's continued racial equity program evaluation efforts.

- *End of Pandemic – Shift in Focus to Phase 2 Transformational Projects*: The federal government declared an end to the COVID-19 PHE on May 11, 2023. This improvement in the overall public health environment affords the county the ability to shift its focus from public health pandemic mitigation and immediate need support, into more long-term programmatic work and economic recovery efforts.

  Many Phase 2 projects such as Affordable Housing Pipeline, the Longmont Child Care Hub, and YMCA Mapleton projects are poised to make long-term improvements in the community. The county's Affordable Housing Pipeline project is creating or preserving 436 housing units, and funding towards the county's Manufactured Housing Park project is assisting in home ownership and other housing repairs for disparately impacted residents. Community-Based Grants have helped extend the reach of service providers in the community, expanding the number of households receiving benefits and other support. With Direct Cash Assistance program, supporting families with young children, cash-assistance programs similar to universal basic income have been shown to help create longer-term economic stability for families in need and helping lift people out of poverty, even when assistance is temporary. Data results and longer-term outcomes from these initiatives will be analyzed and reported in future periods.

- *Closing Gaps in Service:* ARPA programs have looked for opportunities to close gaps in

service areas by reaching new recipients in need. The Navigation Hub is closing gaps by providing and expanding bilingual and bicultural services. The Survive and Thrive Business Grants will serve small licensed child care providers, as well as unlicensed Family, Friends, and Neighbors (FFN) care network child care providers previously unserved or underserved. This program aims to reduce barriers to service and administrative burdens for FFN providers, who fill a critical economic and societal need in the county, and provide residents with expanded child care services. The Left Behind Workers Fund has provided workers who were previously excluded from Unemployment Insurance benefits with needed financial resources while unemployed due to the pandemic. ARPA's Eviction Representation program has expanded services to Boulder County residents, previously only available within city of Boulder.

- *Expanding Capacity and Building Upon Existing Successful Programs*: In addition to closing gaps in services, Boulder County has also utilized ARPA funding to expand and strengthen existing services already available in the community. For example, student-focused programs such as YMCA Scholarship support and Equitable Access School-Based Services' RISE Against Suicide program utilize proven methodologies and evidence-based practices to extend the reach and success of existing childhood health programs. Community-based services have increased within Boulder County from ARPA funding provided to Family Resource Centers and various nonprofits to administer the Community-Based Grants. Along with services provided, ARPA funds often are used by partners to build their own capacity by adding staff. Other examples include BCPH's mental and behavioral health services being significantly expanded, and ARPA's Food Insecurity programs providing a larger geographic distribution of services throughout Boulder County.

- *Partnering with Trusted Organizations:* Working with local community partners and nonprofit organizations in which the county has established relationships enables services to be delivered more quickly and consistently across the community. This also allows the county to draw on local expertise from existing programs within each partner organization. For example, the county was able to expedite ARPA service contracts with known and "trusted" organizations for Community-Based Grants for mental health services, for ease of administration and faster implementation of services through organizations already known to vulnerable communities. Funding distributions were offered in advance installments to assist in the administrative convenience and ability for community partners to effectively extend their services to those most in need.

- *Network of Support and Service Referrals:* Boulder County ARPA programs benefit from an extensive network of referral services, strengthening and expanding the reach of ARPA funding. Examples include ARPA's Community Mobile Response Teams which help increase referrals to community mental health services and other localized resources rather than increasing criminal involvement or hospital visits. The Community-Wide Navigation Hub also partners with the Mobile Response Team responders and other community partners, helping individuals navigate needed services outside of the criminal justice system. Similarly, the Navigation Hub works with referrals from the Boulder County Community Service's Jail Behavioral Health team to better serve individuals exiting the criminal justice system. Other examples of referral networks can be seen in the Left Behind Workers Fund, working with trusted community partners such as El Comite and El Centro AMISTAD to

provide outreach, education, referrals, and eligibility screening to reach intended target populations. In addition, Family Connects universal home visiting network connects young families to other educational and health provider networks available in the community. "Family Connects has the potential to create a true sense of belonging for marginalized communities in Boulder County, because it's for all families with a newborn, and the service emphasizes community alignment. This approach makes it easier to ask for help, lets families know that their voice matters, and that they have a role to play in making sure that resources are available and accessible to them," said Felicia Cain, Family Health Nurse Services Coordinator.

From Boulder County Family Connects website[12]

- *Process and Reporting Development, and Transparency Efforts:* The receipt of ARPA SLFRF funding prompts the county to develop new processes and procedures to properly administer ARPA funding, and develop an administrative infrastructure and processes designed towards monitoring, tracking, and reporting on ARPA fund expenditures and impacts. Ongoing processes and procedures support data gathering and tracking needs to ensure that funding was invested appropriately. During the reporting period, the team transitioned to electronic reporting, aiding in collection and analysis. The team also held several trainings and open hours to ensure project leads responsible for reporting understand requirements and can have their questions answered. The county continues to invest resources into transparency platforms to share information to the public by using resources such as dedicated ARPA websites and OpenGov financial reporting to the transaction level available on Boulder County's ARPA website[13].

    Future opportunities are being explored for reporting on Boulder County program outcomes and overall impacts to the community using standardized metrics or data measures across programs. Examples include using standardized demographic metrics across ARPA programs, as well as developing a service map of ARPA funding received by county zip codes, geographical regions, or other variables.

- *Data-Driven Program Designs*: The county's ARPA programs are designed and informed using data and other analytical resources available to help identify vulnerable populations and the most impacted communities. Examples include the Survive and Thrive child care provider grants, serving providers in need of financial support. This program uses Social

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[12] Family Connects - Boulder County https://bouldercounty.gov/families/pregnancy/family-connects/
[13] https://bouldercounty.gov/arpa-reporting/

Vulnerability Index mapping hosted by ArcGIS.com that help identify underserved and vulnerable geographical regions, including QCTs and other economic and regional data.

- o Social Vulnerability Index by Block Group (2021)[14]
- o Boulder County American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) Map[15]
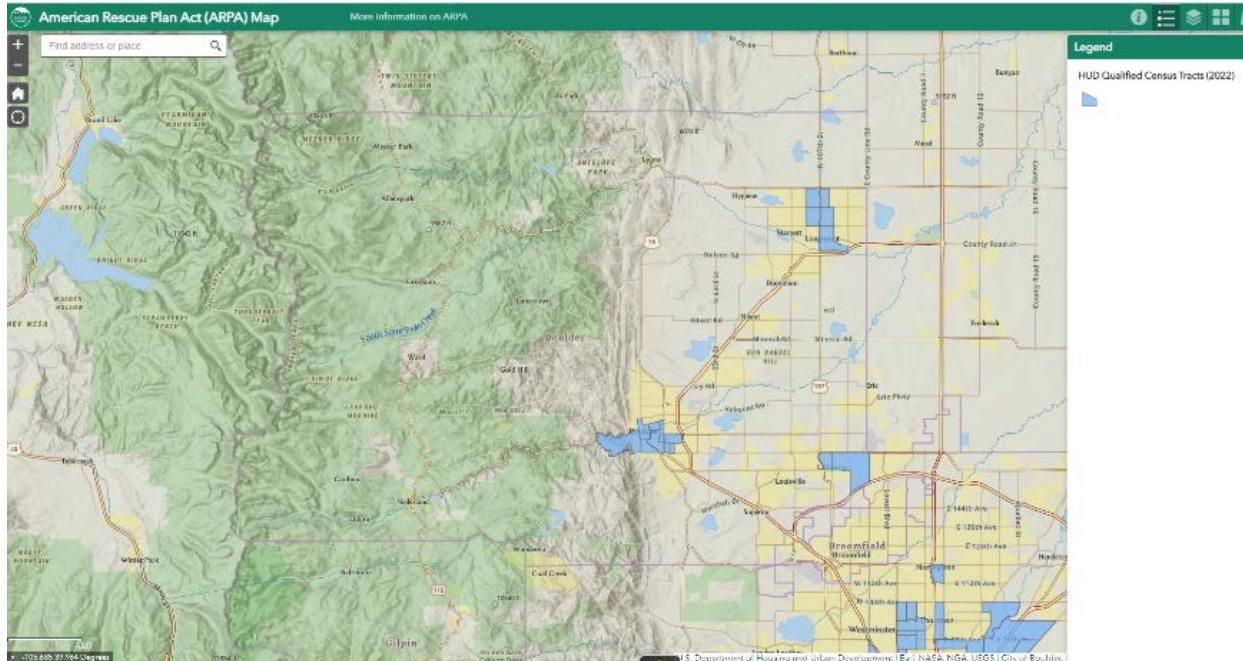
Qualified Census Tracts in Boulder County are shown in blue on the right half of the map.

Other ARPA programs utilize data available based on known Social Determinants of Health research[16]. Examples include Boulder County Public Health programs and vaccination resource navigators, Housing Pipeline projects such as Willoughby and Casa de la Esperanza, Direct Cash Assistance, Family Connects, and the Longmont Child Care Hub. These programs incorporate services and solutions that are designed to improve Social Determinants of Health factors. From the CDC website, the below graphics explain more about Social Determinants of Health.

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https://bouldercounty.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=df4566bdccb34aff95fdb940c21cfb15

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https://bouldercounty.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=9733227821254e52b891de6f9f7fd2bc

[16] https://health.gov/healthypeople/priority-areas/social-determinants-health

Social Determinants of Health

Education Access and Quality

Health Care Access and Quality

Economic Stability

Neighborhood and Built Environment

Social and Community Context

Social determinants of health (SDOH) have a major impact on people's health, well-being, and quality of life. Examples of SDOH include:

- Safe housing, transportation, and neighborhoods

- Racism, discrimination, and violence

- Education, job opportunities, and income

- Access to nutritious foods and physical activity opportunities

- Polluted air and water

- Language and literacy skills

SDOH also contribute to wide health disparities and inequities. For example, people who don't have access to grocery stores with healthy foods are less likely to have good nutrition. That raises their risk of health conditions like heart disease, diabetes, and obesity — and even lowers life expectancy relative to people who do have access to healthy foods.

Just promoting healthy choices won't eliminate these and other health disparities. Instead, public health organizations and their partners in sectors like education, transportation, and housing need to take action to improve the conditions in people's environments.

Several programs also are undergoing proof of concept reviews to determine the overall effectiveness of programs. ARPA programs such as Direct Cash Assistance, Mobile Crisis

Response, and Family Connects are incorporating evidence based-practices into their program designs and/or are paying for evaluation services to be performed o determine effectiveness using data-driven approaches.

- *Building Internal Capacity, Institutional Knowledge, and Community Relationships:* The significance and dollar value of ARPA funding and number of ARPA projects has prompted the county to increase staffing levels in order to effectively manage and implement ARPA programs. This has allowed new recovery coordination efforts and institutional knowledge to be created over time, ensuring the county is well equipped to manage current and future recovery projects and federal funding.

  Examples of expanding the county's institutional knowledge using ARPA funding includes the ARPA team which has and continues to grow experience with disaster recovery, federal grant administration, and community engagement. In addition to the administrative team, the hiring of dedicated ARPA project managers within the Community Services and HHS as well as BCPH. These PMs collaborate across a broad range of program activities and services and build partnerships and collaborations with partner organizations and community ambassadors. ARPA administrative staff, PMs, and community engagement staff also assist ARPA recipients and meet regularly with smaller nonprofit organizations to provide best-practice solutions and programmatic and administrative support, as needed.

- *Leveraging Other ARPA-Related Funds to Maximize ARPA Impacts:* Boulder County is committed to leveraging other ARPA-related funding sources available in order to be good stewards of its recovery funding, and to help make the most impact in the community. For example, the county is utilizing the majority of its $10 million of Provision of Government Services - Revenue Replacement funds for direct community support, same as with ARPA interest and other recovery funds such as the Local Assistance and Tribal Consistency Fund (LATCF). Projects awarded under these types of funds are referred to as Spirit of ARPA (SOAP) projects. Funds from ARPA earned interest and LATCF have increased the county's recovery efforts by almost $1.2 million to date, with Commissioners directing those funds to be invested in alignment with ARPA goals. These Revenue Replacement and other non-ARPA funds have provided flexibility in administration as well as the ability to continue services beyond the traditional ARPA-related deadlines, while still maximizing the long-term benefits received by the community.

Challenges:

- *Ongoing Health vs. Recovery Needs Assessment:* As Boulder County moves into the sunset of the Public Health Emergency (PHE), there will be a shift from government-supported strategies to individual and family actions that are made available to these individuals per their health insurance. Strategies like testing, vaccination, treatment, and isolation and quarantine will vary based on individual and family resources and may cause confusion among community members or result in disparate access to testing, treatment, and ability to isolate and quarantine. There will be a continued focus on priority populations and settings as well as emphasis on immunizations. The lack of testing post-PHE means that the true extent of COVID-19 in the community will be difficult to ascertain. To mitigate that problem, there will be increased reliance on wastewater surveillance as expanded testing access ends.

- *Disparate Impacts:* The COVID-19 pandemic exposed and exacerbated long-standing inequities by race and ethnicity in the United States and in Boulder County. These inequities are not natural, but are driven by long-standing policies in language access, health care access, immigration, and other historical and current policies. Black, Indigenous, and people of color experienced disparate impacts in disease rates and economic hardships, for example.

  The end of Public Health Emergency is already causing some disparate impacts to vulnerable populations, with the termination of some protections and flexibilities for populations in need, for example enhanced SNAP and auto re-enrollment in Medicare. The FRCs report that child care and housing costs have thrown their recipients into a "crisis mode again" with the end of the PHE.

  Some of the reported challenges that contribute to disparities or pose barriers in addressing them include lack of support or structure of inclusion for language access, legal limitations for remedies that take race into consideration, lack of relationships and trust between government and members of dis-invested communities, barriers for people without documentation, and lack of coordinated organizational structure for sustaining relationships with disparately impacted communities. There also is a lack of racialized data to understand and measure the impacts and these challenges.

  The effects of COVID-19 have caused measurable disparate public health impacts on Boulder County's Latinx community and other priority populations. For example, Latinx community members in Boulder County were disparately impacted by COVID-19, with disproportionate numbers of cases, hospitalizations, and deaths. The work of Boulder County Public Health and others contributed to improvement over the course of the pandemic, but disparate impacts continue to pose an ongoing challenge to these communities.

  Data from third quarter 2021 showed that 17 percent of Boulder County cases have been among Hispanic or Latinx community members who represent 14.0 percent of the population, and 70 percent of cases have been among white, non-Hispanic community members, who represent 77.4 percent of the population. Race and ethnicity data are known for 75.6 percent of cases. Unfortunately, racialized data is no longer consistently tracked due to capacity issues.

  Additionally, Boulder County sees disparities by race and ethnicity within vaccination rates. Boulder County Public Health along with many community partners, developed a prioritized strategy for supporting equitable vaccine access through the Vaccine Equity Coordinating Committee. That committee prioritized vaccine access clinics by Census tracts that have shown less vaccine uptake. At the time of the 2021 report, vaccination rates by age among white, non-Latinx populations ranged from 56 percent to 97 percent, while for Latinx populations they ranged from 36 percent to 81 percent vaccinated. At the time of this report, vaccination rates by age among white, non-Latinx populations ranged from 62 percent to 99 percent fully vaccinated and boosted, while for Hispanic population 25 to 82 percent are at least partially vaccinated. Boulder County as a whole is 69 percent vaccinated and boosted. Vaccination data are shown on a state Department of Public Health and Environment

(CDPHE) dashboard.[17]

Disparate impacts also are found in secondary impacts, for example mental health or economic impacts. Because many Latinx community members work in the service or construction industries, and because of systemic racism, they are more likely to have lost job hours or jobs, not be able to work remotely, and experience extreme financial hardship during the pandemic.

National data from the Johns Hopkins Essential Worker project demonstrated that people of color are over-represented in frontline and essential worker positions, which create a greater risk for exposure to COVID-19. The awareness of disparate impacts to vulnerable communities is an opportunity for the county's responsiveness and prioritized investments to address inequities. ARPA funds have been awarded to support low-wage workers and workers whose employment was impacted through lost employment or reduced hours but were ineligible for other assistance. ARPA funds also have aided at Workforce Boulder County with a call center and employment services.

- *Adequate Staffing and Resource Needs:* ARPA funds have enabled the county to increase staffing levels. However, this presents challenges due to recruitment, onboarding, training, and coordination efforts required with new staff. Hiring bilingual staff has at times been difficult and time consuming, for example with the Community-Wide Navigation Hub. The majority of ARPA personnel are funded in temporary positions, posing a concern of employee retention and long-term sustainability to maintain consistency in services and institutional knowledge after ARPA expires. At times, the temporary nature of funding has also made it challenging to recruit competitive candidates.

  Partner institutions have reported challenges with adequate resources and staffing levels to carry out programs at full capacity, as well as program sustainability concerns. For instance, Emergency Family Assistance Association reported challenges in implementing intended training programs due to lack of child care contractors available. Boulder Valley School District (BVSD) was unable to hire budgeted RISE staff during this past reporting period and will in turn attempt to recruit two ARPA staff members during the upcoming school year rather than one staff member per year. For ARPA's Survive and Thrive child care provider assistance program, a desired component of providing Technical Assistance and training to small businesses was removed from program implementation due to feedback from Working Group members that there are inadequate resources and staffing levels to effectively implement training services as intended, but rather that staffing stabilization was the priority.

- *Data Management:* An ongoing challenge centers around the availability of and need to identify consistent data and performance metrics across available health, human services, and economic programs for effective tracking and reporting. This challenge is being addressed and through ARPA investments in its 3.4.1 Program Evaluation and Data project, assessing the data management needs of ARPA SLFRF funding and building capacity to meet those needs.

  A lack of availability of racialized data both from the county and external sources has presented a challenge in creating data-driven solutions to address racially based disparities.

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[17] https://covid19.colorado.gov/vaccine-data-dashboard

SLFRF funds are being used to pilot organizational structures and processes that support data-driven practices and accountability to outcomes. The practice of disaggregating data by race has not historically been present across the organization. However, the county is investing in this area using ARPA funds. Initial disaggregated demographic data has been collected among Immediate Needs ARPA projects and is being used as a guide to integrate this practice more consistently across Phase 2 projects as well as county-wide where possible, in order to provide meaningful information and track program effectiveness and outcomes. The team meets with the Office of the County Administrator in August 2023 to discuss promising practices and lessons learned, to use the ARPA experience to expand practices across the organization.

- *Distrust of Government Among ARPA Recipients:* Some ARPA recipients and program beneficiaries have expressed a general distrust of government when it comes to receiving services or federal aid. Community-Wide Navigation Hub program partners have expressed the desire not to use a .gov-hosted website when advertising and facilitating their services, due to a distrust from end-recipients who fear being tracked by the local or federal government. Family Resource Center programs have attempted to collect demographic data; however, recipients are often hesitant to provide the requested information out of individual fear and confidentiality concerns, and FFNs similarly do not report demographic data.

  The county looks for ways to effectively provide and manage services while improving the community's trust in government programs. The county's ARPA programs will also look for opportunities to balance the need for recipient confidentiality and trust, program compliance, along with offering flexibility and guidance to small organizations and programs where possible. For instance, the county's Mobile Crisis Response program is trying to address the stigma of mental health and other crisis emergencies in which residents are often afraid to report emergency situations due to fear of police and local government involvement and will need to look for ways to provide necessary services while reassuring residents of their privacy and safety.

- *ARPA SLFRF Recipients' Need to Spend Other State/Federal Aid First*: Many ARPA SLFRF recipients and community programs reported receiving other state and federal pandemic and economic stimulus funding, and the need to spend down those additional funding sources before expending the county's SLFRF funding, primarily due to deadlines in state legislation or with the federal awards. This issue caused many Boulder County programs to spend-down Boulder County ARPA funds slower or later than anticipated, as well as additional concerns regarding ARPA unobligated balances. However, this created the opportunity of extending programs for longer periods and thus providing more services in the community.

- *Sustainability and Impact of Program Investments*: Building new programs, investing in new infrastructure, and encouraging transformational change requires continued infrastructure and resource support, and adequate ongoing funding to ensure long-term success. Boulder County's $63 million in ARPA SLFRF funding will be instrumental in helping the county in its transformational recovery process, but total ARPA SLFRF funding at the time of award represented only approximately 13 percent of the county's annual budget. While ARPA funds will be helpful toward achieving progress, ARPA SLFRF funding alone will not be

adequate to ensure sustainable and transformational change. Given that federal resources are not identified beyond the county's current ARPA SLFRF allocations, these considerations will need to be factored into the county's long-term planning.

The county has tried to address sustainability concerns during its Phase 2 funding process by identifying opportunities for sustainable funding after ARPA funding expires. Where possible, the county also continues to look for partnerships and opportunities to leverage other funding. Programs may seek future funding opportunities for successful pilot projects such as Family Connects, Community-Wide Navigation Hub, and Mobile Crisis Response, to name a few, to continue the lasting impacts of ARPA programs. Housing affordability projects as well as mental and behavioral health programs in particular continue to be high priority areas across the nation, with opportunities for the county and partner institutions to leverage other funding sources for sustainability. While some programs may find sustainable solutions beyond ARPA, other Immediate Needs projects and large-scale programs funded under ARPA may remain short-term solutions.

- *Meaningful Program Design Takes Time:* Most Phase 2 projects are large in scale and scope, and county staff has needed to undergo extensive planning and reviews of program design and implementation plans to ensure the most effective, transformational outcomes, while maintaining compliance with federal rules and regulations. This includes important components such as racial equity reviews and communication plans and other programmatic design strategies intended to make services as effective as possible. For large-scale programs such as Survive and Thrive and Direct Cash Assistance, for example, the programs must evaluate and balance the desire to serve as many recipients as possible, while trying to determine funding levels that will make a meaningful and lasting impact for beneficiaries.

  Thoughtful consideration must be given regarding who is eligible for the sundry programs and funding. There are also various technical and risk factors affecting several ARPA programs, such as accessibility and program parameters, taxation, impact on other federal benefits or grants, legal considerations, and other complex issues. With Survive and Thrive, for example, there is a concern about beneficiaries understanding potential tax implications of funding, but Boulder County ARPA staff cannot provide tax advice to residents. (However, the county can refer beneficiaries to the ARPA-specific Internal Revenue Service guidance around taxation of ARPA funds received.[18]) For Direct Cash Assistance, there is concern of causing recipients to experience a cliff-affect in the event small increases in income from ARPA aid may result in a substantial loss of other needed public assistance, which will need to be addressed in program design.

- *Inflation and Other Economic Factors Impacting Long-term Success*: While ARPA funding has been instrumental in helping the county's COVID-19 recovery efforts, other outside influences and factors such as inflation, high interest rates, and increased cost of living has impeded success. Service programs such as Food Insecurity, Family Resource Centers, and mental health services are reporting higher than ever needs in the community. For example:
  - EFAA saw an increase from 300 food bank visits per week pre-pandemic to 400 per week peak pandemic now to 500 per week in the current economic context.

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[18] https://www.irs.gov/newsroom/frequently-asked-questions-for-states-and-local-governments-on-taxability-and-reporting-of-payments-from-coronavirus-state-and-local-fiscal-recovery-funds

- Sister Carmen saw 829 food bank visits in Jan. 2022, and 1,174 in Jan. 2023.
- OUR Center saw an increase from 1,173 food bank visits in Jan. 2022 to 1,361 visits in Jan. 2023.

Disproportionately impacted communities that had difficulties fully recovering from setbacks caused by the pandemic are often the same individuals most affected by these new economic challenges outside of their control. These economic conditions present ongoing challenges when trying to serve and improve the lives of the community's most vulnerable populations, as well as cause challenges when trying to evaluate and measure ARPA program success and the county's desire to create lasting impacts.

- *Availability and Timing of Treasury Guidance:* The county previously faced coordination challenges due to the timing, information, and guidance available by Treasury for ARPA SLFRF funding. For instance, ARPA SLFRF Final Rule guidance was not released until January 2022 and after, which included several changes to eligibility criteria, Expenditure Categories, and other Treasury Compliance and Reporting Guidance, making it difficult to implement certain ARPA decisions, administrative, and other reporting processes timelier.

  More recently, ARPA recipients across the country faced uncertainty whether the U.S. Congress would vote to rescind ARPA funding or unobligated balances of amounts previously appropriated and awarded to local governments, as well as concerns that this requirement would be imposed during Congressional debt-ceiling negotiations. This concern likely resulted in a variety of mitigation strategies across the nation, ranging from some recipients possibly delaying program implementations to pre-maturely expediting ARPA programs and contracts in order to safeguard ARPA funding. Consistent with Treasury guidance, Boulder County chose to implement an internal ARPA SLFRF Obligation Procedure, outlining how the county will record and track current and future ARPA SLFRF obligations.

- *Marshall Fire and Recovery*: On December 30, 2021, Boulder County experienced the most devastating fire in Colorado's history, the Marshall Fire, federally declared disaster "Colorado Wildfires and Straight-line Winds 4634-DR-CO." More than a thousand homes were completely destroyed by fire, and thousands of County residents suffered smoke, soot, and wind damage to their homes and loss of power and drinking water for days following the disaster.

  Boulder County government has a primary role during major disasters, both for immediate emergency response and for longer-term recovery efforts. Although the disaster and the resulting capacity strain on departments as well as key support functions within the county organization (accounting, policy, leadership, rental assistance case management, hiring managers, etc.) had minimal effects on ARPA projects, some effects were experienced as project staff were diverted to help with the response.

  The Community Engagement Team and local ARPA administrative staff deployed to the Disaster Recovery Center to assist disaster-impacted residents connect with resources. Today, the Community Engagement Team continues to work with mobile home community members impacted by the disaster. There are nine mobile home parks in the Boulder County disaster area, in which 406 homes have received disaster support.

Program-Specific Opportunities/Challenges:

The following table illustrates some program specific opportunities and challenges identified during the last reporting period:

Program Type	Opportunities	Challenges
Public Health Direct COVID Costs	Over the past year, Boulder County Public Health has been able to reach priority populations through vaccine outreach programs and free COVID testing. In addition to providing PPE and increased staffing for immunology and epidemiology, BCPH has expanded it's testing and tracking data practices to better prepare for any future epidemics or pandemics.	With 1349 hospital admissions and 158 deaths per day still occurring nationally, there is still risk, especially for older adults and those who are immunocompromised. BCPH outbreak investigations will now focus on priority settings and environments at high risk for transmission, such as congregate living facilities, jails and shelters. BCPH will continue to provide free COVID-19 vaccines until the state's supplies are exhausted, which is expected in the fall of 2023.
Economic Challenges	SLFRF funding has allowed Boulder County to better serve underserved populations in many ways. FRC funding has met basic needs of low-income families, including food, rent, and utilities. Scholarship funding at the YMCA and additional child care slots for low-income families and essential workers will aid working families. Direct Cash Assistance for nonprofits and child care centers.	While the SLFRF funding has allowed some reprieve from economic challenges, many long-standing and structural issues remain. Without sources to continue funding Direct Cash Assistance, for example, many families will be left behind. Scholarship programs usually are insufficient to help all of those that need assistance.
Mental Health and Social Resilience	The available funding has helped to expand access to mental health services around Boulder County. RISE Against Suicide was able to add additional therapists to provide more sessions for at-risk youth in the community. The funding has allowed for community-based grants and school services to better support youth, and priority populations are being served through expanded services available from trusted nonprofits in the community.	The amount of funding needed to fully address mental health and behavioral health in the community is much more than has been allocated. There has been a historical distrust between many priority populations and the government and bridging that gap in the community has been difficult to overcome which is a barrier for people to apply for aid and new programs.
Housing Affordability	Increasing the amount of available, affordable housing	Boulder County is an expensive place to live, and even though

Program Type	Opportunities	Challenges
	in Boulder County, several projects related to housing affordability will contribute to more than 400 new and updated affordable housing. Updated units will allow for more ADA accommodations and increased housing security. New units will allow more families access to affordable living in the County and nearer to where they work.	affordable programs are aimed at low- and moderate- income individuals and families, many still may not qualify for these programs. Boulder County is also home to many unhoused individuals, and the addition of these 400-plus units is not sufficient to meet the need for housing.

Boulder County COVID-19 Case Data

On May 11, 2023, the COVID-19 Public Health Emergency (PHE) for Boulder County officially ended. The CDC discontinued Community and Transmission Levels. Boulder Couny Public Health (BCPH) uses the new reporting format adopted by the CDC and CDPHE. New metrics include weekly new confirmed COVID-19 hospital admission levels per 100k people, percent change in COVID-19 hospital admissions compared to the prior week, number of new COVID-19 hospital admissions in the last week, number of COVID-19 deaths, and COVID-related emergency department visits by Boulder County residents. Data updates began May 16, 2023, and are expected to be updated each Friday. Please see Boulder County Public Health's COVID-19 page for more information.[19]

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[19] https://bouldercounty.gov/families/disease/covid-19-information/

Below is a news release and dashboard summary reflecting this transition.

<u>**News Relase May 11, 2023:**</u>
Boulder County Public Health efforts transition to recovery and stabilization[20]

Boulder County, Colo. - The COVID-19 Public Health Emergency (PHE) for Boulder County officially ended on May 11, 2023.

On May 5, 2023, the World Health Organization (WHO) announced an end to the COVID Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC), which aligns with the announcement that the federal PHE for COVID-19 also expired on May 11, 2023.
"The end of the federal emergency declaration signals a positive shift in our COVID-19 response and reflects an overall reduction in severe health outcomes nationally. Boulder County has been in "low transmission" for several weeks, which is heartening. Boulder County Public Health (BCPH) will continue to work with partners to monitor for new variants, respond to outbreaks and collaborate with state and local partners in a pared-down capacity," said Dr. Lexi Nolen, Interim Executive Director. "As Boulder County moves into the next phase of COVID-19 recovery, we are grateful for our communities' continued support and cooperation. We have come a long way together, and by adhering to best practices and making small shifts if we see transmission increase, we can all continue to keep our community healthy."
With 1349 hospital admissions and 158 deaths per day still occurring nationally, there is still risk, especially for older adults and those who are immunocompromised. BCPH outbreak investigations will now focus on priority settings and environments at high risk for transmission, such as congregate living facilities, jails and shelters. BCPH will continue to provide free COVID-19 vaccines until the state's supplies are exhausted, which is expected in the fall of 2023.
In the future, access and cost for services such as COVID-19 testing, and therapeutics may depend on specific private health insurance or coverage through Medicare or Medicaid. [Colorado Senate Bill 23-260](#)[21], Individual Access to Publicly Funded Vaccines, helps ensure Coloradans can get vaccinated regardless of whether they have health insurance, identification or the ability to pay an administration fee. The federal [Bridge Access program](#)[22] will ensure access and coverage for vaccines and therapeutics for uninsured Americans.
Boulder County residents are encouraged to have a plan if they get sick and practice general disease prevention by washing hands frequently, staying home when sick, wearing a mask when appropriate and staying informed about the latest guidance and recommendations from public health authorities. Residents are also urged to stay up to date on vaccinations, which are critical tools in our long-term fight against COVID-19, including the variants that continue to emerge.

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[20] https://bouldercounty.gov/news/covid-19-public-health-emergency-declaration-to-end/
[21] Individual Access To Publicly Funded Vaccines | Colorado General Assembly https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/sb23-260
[22] Fact Sheet: HHS Announces 'HHS Bridge Access Program For COVID-19 Vaccines and Treatments' to Maintain Access to COVID-19 Care for the Uninsured | HHS.gov https://www.hhs.gov/about/news/2023/04/18/fact-sheet-hhs-announces-hhs-bridge-access-program-covid-19-vaccines-treatments-maintain-access-covid-19-care-uninsured.html#:~:text=The%20program%20will%20create%20a,at%20their%20local%20health%20centers.

COVID-19 Summary

COVID-19 Deaths and Hospitalizations
7/10/2023

Cumulative COVID-19 Deaths: **477**	Cumulative COVID-19 Hospitalizations: **2,674**	% Change in Hospital Admissions From Prior Week: **70.0%**

New COVID-19 Hospital Admissions/100K Population, Past Week, Total: **4.30**	New Hospital Admissions of Confirmed COVID-19, Past Week: **17**

23

Increasing Reliance on Wastewater Surveillance as Expanded Testing Access Ends
SARS-CoV-2 wastewater surveillance offers further evidence of when the underreporting of cases, beginning in the spring of 2022. BCPH was able to partner with local utilities to monitor SARS-CoV-2 wastewater levels over the course of the pandemic. The below figure demonstrates the close correlation between case numbers and copies of SARS-CoV-2 in wastewater from August 2020 through April 2022, at which time home tests became prevalent. As illustrated in the below City of Boulder COVID Wastewater and Case Data graph, at the end of April 2022, SARS-CoV-2 wastewater levels diverged from case numbers, indicating a gross underreporting of cases. This phenomenon was exacerbated by the closure of the free community testing site at Stazio Ball Fields in mid-January 2023. Blue lines indicate cases, and brown and orange lines represent wastewater copies of SARS-CoV-2 in Boulder and Longmont utility sheds, respectively.

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[23] https://bouldercounty.gov/families/disease/covid-19-information/covid-19-data-stats/covid-19-data/

City of Boulder COVID Wastewater (Loading) and Case Data
August 2020 - present
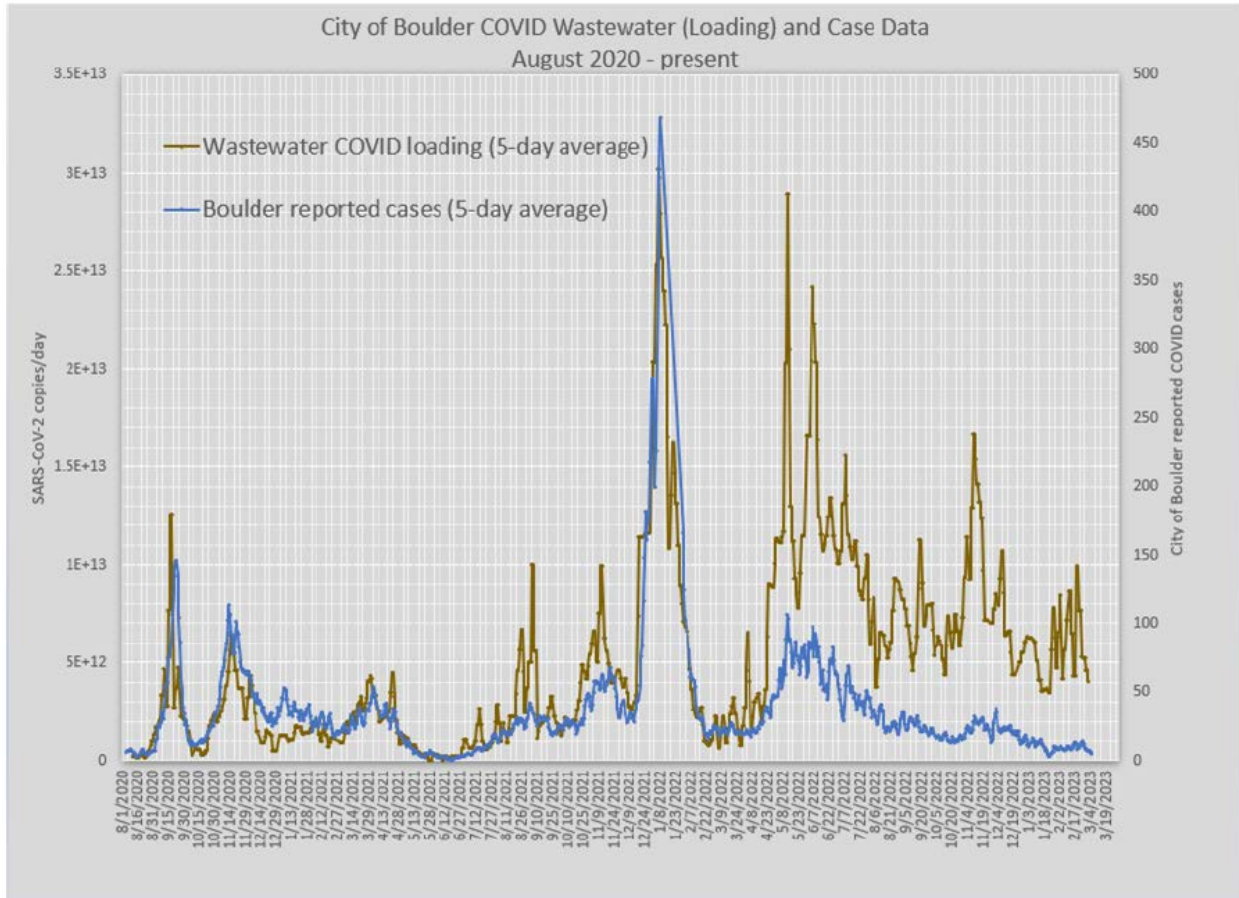
Future of Data Surveillance

National genomic surveillance will continue, along with wastewater surveillance. Test positivity rates will likely wane since the CDC cannot compel labs to report. Thus, with the decrease in testing, case data will continue to be underrepresented. Hospitalization data will still be collected; however, the frequency will likely change. The CDC is working with jurisdictions to continue vaccine reporting, and wastewater surveillance at the state and local levels will be dependent on funding and budgets.

COVID-19: Hospitalizations over Time — *Data Source: EMResource* — *Updated Tuesdays and*

Available Hospital Resources at Boulder County Hospitals (by date)

Note: Number of available adult ventilators is no longer being reported as of 3/17/22
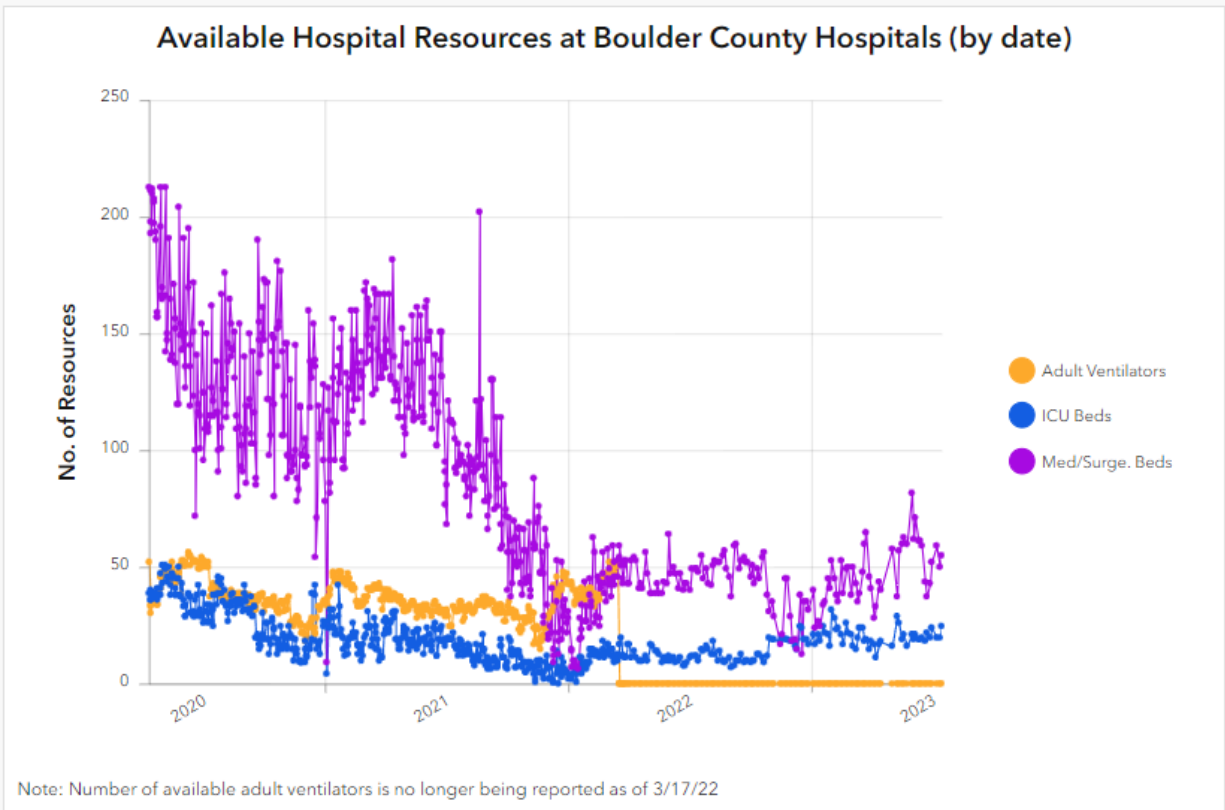
Data as of 7/17/2023

BCPH Transition and Stabilization Strategies

As Boulder County moves into Phase 4 of the pandemic and the sunset of the PHE, there will be a shift from government-supported mitigation strategies to individual and family actions that align with resources made available to individuals per their health insurance. Strategies like testing, vaccination, treatment, and isolation and quarantine will vary based on individual and family resources and may cause confusion among community members.

Continued Focus on Priority Populations and Settings

BCPH actions during the stabilization and transition stages will continue to focus on supporting equity in access to COVID-19 resources among priority populations and settings. Addressing inequities in access to COVID-19 resources has been a constant during BCPH's COVID-19 pandemic response, and a pared-down approach will remain during this transition and stabilization phase. Alliances and bridges built before and during the pandemic between BCPH and its trusted messengers for the various priority populations will continue to be nurtured and utilized to exchange information about COVID-19 community needs and the resources that are available to fulfill such needs. The exchange will continue to be centered on the community through communications and activities that are linguistically and culturally relevant for each priority group.

Key Immunizations Program Strategies for Phase 4 Include:

- Continue offering COVID-19 vaccinations as part of Vaccines for Children Medicaid clinics with dedicated COVID-19 nurses.
- Work with early care and education communities and local school districts to message the importance of back-to-school vaccinations, including COVID-19.
- Build a robust back-to-school staffing plan to ensure capacity to meet community demands.
- Build a comprehensive data surveillance system, including mapping of COVID-19 vaccines, to identify areas in the community with high social vulnerability (based on CDC definitions) and low vaccine uptake.
- Reconnect with healthcare partners to ensure they are aware of the impacts on vaccine availability once the public health emergency sunsets.
- Continue monitoring the COVID-19 vaccine supply and ensure availability for priority settings of jails and long-term care facilities, as well as CDPHE-sponsored vaccination community outreach.
- Work with BCPH Communications staff to develop a fall and winter communications plan.

Public health, the healthcare system, and the community have an unprecedented recovery ahead because of the pandemic. BCPH will continue advocating for systemic improvements in the healthcare ecosystem which includes public health, hospitals, community health clinics, and congregate living centers. BCPH will initiate conversations with healthcare partners to continue clarification and delineation of the roles of public health versus the hospitals and Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHCs) with the changes to testing, therapeutics, and vaccination because of the end of the federal and state public health emergency declarations. While many of the specific impacts of the end of the PHE are clear, BCPH understands questions remain. BCPH will continue to monitor changes to ensure equitable access for priority populations and priority settings in the community.

Throughout the pandemic, the emergency management team conducted many after action reviews which are continuous quality improvement activities. These reviews helped evaluate work with community partners and make shifts and pivots to ensure a strong community response. These lessons learned will help to build a response framework for future infectious disease threats to the community. BCPH will continue this work, collaborating with partners in the region as well as lessons learned nationally and globally to ensure preparedness for future response efforts. This transition is part of a multi-year commitment to pivoting strategies, future planning work, and evaluating current efforts to make process improvements.

USES OF FUNDS

Intended and Actual Uses of Funds Across Eligible Expense Categories
a. Public Health (EC 1)
b. Negative Economic Impacts (EC 2)
c. Public Health-Negative Economic Impact: Public Sector Capacity (EC 3)
d. Premium Pay (EC 4) – not funded
e. Water, sewer, and broadband infrastructure (EC 5) – not funded
f. Provision of Government Services - Revenue Replacement (EC 6)
g. Administrative Support (EC 7)

As of June 30, 2023, Boulder County has awarded and allocated its full $63,359,749 in federal ARPA SLFRF funding received from Treasury. The below chart illustrates Boulder County's funding allocations and expenses to date by main Expenditure Category:
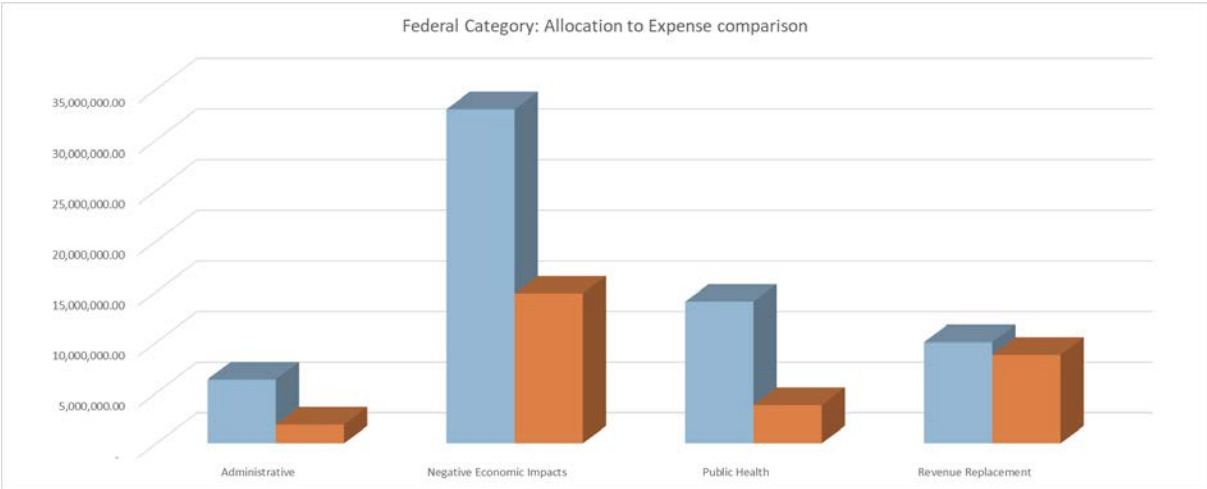
Boulder County has funded programs across most of the several Expenditure Categories, with the exception of Premium Pay (EC 4) and Water, Sewer, and Broadband infrastructure (EC 5). Immediate Needs projects primarily addressed time-sensitive services required to serve the needs of residents, such as large-scale investments in Public Health (EC 1) COVID-19 infection mitigation, and Negative Economic Impacts (EC 2) to fund critical services including food security, housing stability, re-employment, and child care services, to name a few. Public Sector Capacity (EC 3) and Administrative Support (EC 7) services were also funded to provide ongoing implementation and monitoring of SLFRF funds, as well as communication, community outreach, and racial equity support services.

Phase 2 projects approved by the BOCC in 2022 and 2023 focus on continued services in the community, economic recovery, and longer-term strategic investments. Examples include Negative Economic Impacts (EC 2) projects of affordable housing initiatives, grants to small businesses and nonprofit organizations, Direct Cash Assistance to families with young children, child care, and childhood health, among others. Meaningful investments are also being made within the Public Health (EC 1) category with a strong emphasis on mental health services.

The hybrid approach of implementing the Immediate Needs funding request process first, followed by the mid- to long-term community engagement Phase 2 process has enabled Boulder County to be more responsive, strategic, and effective in its overall COVID-19 response and recovery efforts. This strategy has helped maximize shorter-term programmatic impact and efficiency, while allowing time for planning for longer-term transformational efforts.

Immediate Needs Projects Approved in 2021

Through the period of June 30, 2023, 23 Immediate Needs projects have been funded for a total amount of $5,640,885, along with the allowable 10 percent for administration. The current approved budgets and respective status of each project are indicated in the following table.

BOULDER COUNTY 2021 IMMEDIATE NEEDS ARPA FUNDED PROJECTS
Including Ongoing Administrative Projects
As of 6/30/23

ARPA CATEGORY	PROJECT/TASK NAME	STATUS	*CURRENT BUDGET
PUBLIC HEALTH	1.2.1 BCPH COVID TESTING	ACTIVE	$ 201,986
PUBLIC HEALTH	1.4.1 JUVENILE ASSESSMENT CENTER FTE	ACTIVE	$ 130,084
PUBLIC HEALTH	1.7.1 BCPH VACCINE COMMUNITY SUPPORT	ACTIVE	$ 1,656,570
PUBLIC HEALTH	1.7.2 LOW WAGE WORKERS	CANCELLED	$ -
NEGATIVE ECONOMIC IMPACT	2.1.1 BCPH FOOD INSECURITY	ACTIVE	$ 130,178
NEGATIVE ECONOMIC IMPACT	2.2.1 EVICTION REPRESENTATION	ACTIVE	$ 50,000
NEGATIVE ECONOMIC IMPACT	2.3.1 LEFT BEHIND WORKERS	ACTIVE	$ 300,000
NEGATIVE ECONOMIC IMPACT	2.4.1 DIGITAL DIVIDE PROJECTS - startup phase	COMPLETED	$ 14,022
NEGATIVE ECONOMIC IMPACT	2.10.1 EMPLOYMENT SERVICES	ACTIVE	$ 385,000
NEGATIVE ECONOMIC IMPACT	2.10.2 WORKFORCE CALL CENTER	COMPLETED	$ 370,000
NEGATIVE ECONOMIC IMPACT	2.11.1 BCPH CHILDHOOD HEALTH OTHER	ACTIVE	$ 172,000
NEGATIVE ECONOMIC IMPACT	2.17.1 EMERGENCY CHOICE VOUCHERS	ACTIVE	$ 120,000
NEGATIVE ECONOMIC IMPACT	2.37.1 DA OFFICE COURT REPORTING	COMPLETED	$ 53,649
PROVISION OF GOVERNMENT SERVICES	6.1.1 PROVISION OF GOVERNMENT SERVICES, DIGITAL DIVIDE	ACTIVE	$ 557,396
PROVISION OF GOVERNMENT SERVICES	6.1.2 PROVISION OF GOVERNMENT SERVICES, OUR CENTER FRC	ACTIVE	$ 500,000
PROVISION OF GOVERNMENT SERVICES	6.1.3 PROVISION OF GOVERNMENT SERVICES, SISTER CARMEN FRC	ACTIVE	$ 500,000
PROVISION OF GOVERNMENT SERVICES	6.1.4 PROVISION OF GOVERNMENT SERVICES, EMERGENCY FAMILY ASSISTANCE ASSOCIATION FRC	ACTIVE	$ 500,000
	Total Immediate Needs Direct Cost Projects To-Date:		$ 5,640,885
INCREASING PUBLIC SECTOR CAPACITY	^3.4.1 PROGRAM EVALUATION AND DATA	ACTIVE	$ 1,075,706
ADMINISTRATION	7.1.1 OFM ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT ARPA	ACTIVE	$ 2,580,743
ADMINISTRATION	7.1.2 ARPA PLANNING CONTRACTOR	COMPLETED	$ 60,119
ADMINISTRATION	7.1.3 COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT	ACTIVE	$ 699,420
ADMINISTRATION	7.1.4 BCPH ARPA ADMIN	ACTIVE	$ 203,765
ADMINISTRATION	7.1.5 HHS ARPA ADMIN	ACTIVE	$ 870,026
ADMINISTRATION	7.1.6 CS ARPA ADMIN	ACTIVE	$ 846,196
	Total Administrative Projects Allocated To-Date: (^part of 10% $6,335,975 maximum administrative costs)		$ 6,335,975
	TOTAL IMMEDIATE NEED & ADMIN PROJECTS TO-DATE:		$ 11,976,860

Activities and awards previously reflected under 1.4.2 CRIMINAL CUSTODY SERVICES project, 3.11.2 DIGITAL DIVIDE FOR HOMELESS project, and balance of 2.4.1 DIGITAL DIVIDE projects are currently reported under 6.1.1 PROVISION OF GOVERNMENT SERVICES, DIGITAL DIVIDE.

*Current Budget amounts subject to change based on projects completed under budget, and/or other adjusted and increased budget amounts based on evolving project needs.

^Project 3.4.1 PROGRAM EVALUATION AND DATA may be treated as an administrative cost (TBD) for the purposes of internal BC budgeting purposes only.

Phase 2 Projects Approved in 2022 and 2023

Through June 30, 2023, 19 Phase 2 projects plus an additional four Spirit of ARPA projects have been funded for a total amount of $51,382,889. This chart compares award amounts in the county Phase 2 categories as well as Immediate Needs projects. In this chart, the EC3 Program Evaluation and Data project is included in Administrative.
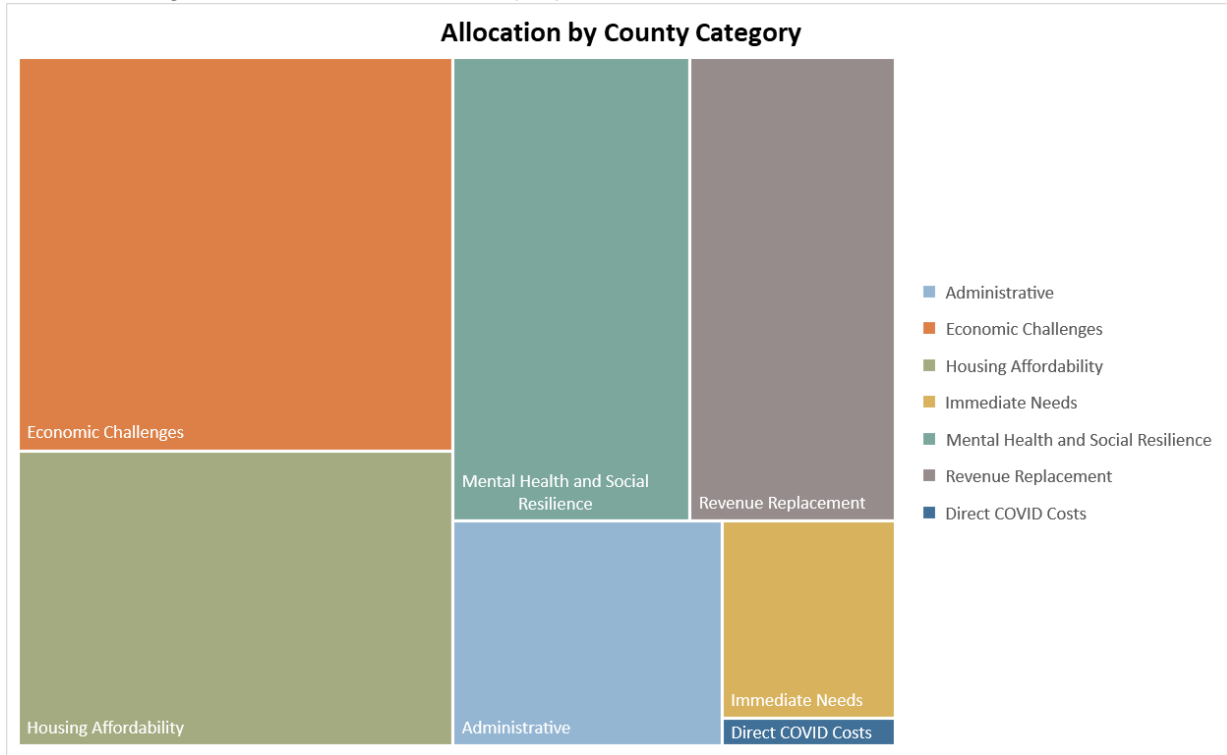
Phase 2 projects approved by the BOCC and their respective status as of June 30, 2023, are shown in the table below.

BOULDER COUNTY 2022 PHASE 2 ARPA FUNDED PROJECTS
As of 6/30/23

| ARPA CATEGORY	BOULDER COUNTY WORKING GROUP	PROJECT/TASK NAME	STATUS	*CURRENT PHASE 2 BUDGETS	SPIRIT OF ARPA PROJECT BUDGETS
NEGATIVE ECONOMIC IMPACT	Econ Challenges	2.29.1 SURVIVE AND THRIVE ASSIST SM. BUSINESS & 2.34.1 SURVIVE AND THRIVE ASSIST NONPROFITS	PLANNING / IN PROCESS	$ 7,500,000	$ -
NEGATIVE ECONOMIC IMPACT	Econ Challenges	2.3.2 CHILDCARE DIRECT CASH ASSISTANCE	PLANNING / IN PROCESS	$ 6,000,000	$ -
NEGATIVE ECONOMIC IMPACT	Housing	2.15.2 HOUSING PIPELINE WILLOUGHBY; 2.15.3 HOUSING PIPELINE CASA DE LA ESPERANZA; & 2.15.4 HOUSING PIPELINE POLICY MANAGER	ACTIVE	$ 13,473,436	$ -
PUBLIC HEALTH	Mental Health	1.12.1 MOBILE RESPONSE TEAMS	PLANNING / IN PROCESS	$ 3,000,000	$ -
PUBLIC HEALTH	Mental Health	1.12.2 HUB COMMUNITY-WIDE NAVIGATION	ACTIVE	$ 3,000,000	$ -
PUBLIC HEALTH	Mental Health	1.12.3 EQUITABLE ACCESS: COMMUNITY-BASED GRANTS	ACTIVE	$ 3,000,000	$ -
PUBLIC HEALTH	Mental Health	1.12.4 EQUITABLE ACCESS: MH VOUCHERS	ACTIVE	$ 1,000,000	$ -
PUBLIC HEALTH	Mental Health	1.12.5 EQUITABLE ACCESS: SCHOOL-BASED SERVICES	ACTIVE	$ 500,000	$ -
PUBLIC HEALTH	Mental Health	1.12.6 EQUITABLE ACCESS: COMMUNITY TRAININGS	PLANNING / IN PROCESS	$ 500,000	$ -
PUBLIC HEALTH	Mental Health	1.12.7 BCPH MENTAL BEHAVIORAL HEALTH*	PLANNING / IN PROCESS	$ 517,596	$ -
NEGATIVE ECONOMIC IMPACT	Econ Challenges	2.11.4 LONGMONT CHILDCARE HUB	PLANNING / IN PROCESS	$ 975,000	$ -
NEGATIVE ECONOMIC IMPACT	Econ Challenges	2.12.1 FAMILY CONNECTS	ACTIVE	$ 2,000,000	$ -
NEGATIVE ECONOMIC IMPACT	Econ Challenges	2.11.2 YMCA MAPLETON	PLANNING / IN PROCESS	$ 975,000	$ -
NEGATIVE ECONOMIC IMPACT	Econ Challenges	2.11.3 YMCA SCHOLARSHIPS	ACTIVE	$ 500,000	$ -
PUBLIC HEALTH	N/A	1.6.1 COVID RECOVERY CENTER	COMPLETED	$ 170,159	$ -
PUBLIC HEALTH	N/A	1.7.4 HHS PHE UNWIND PM	PLANNING / IN PROCESS	$ 173,083	$ -
PUBLIC HEALTH	N/A	1.5.1 BCPH PPE	ACTIVE	$ 24,082	$ -
PUBLIC HEALTH	N/A	1.7.5 BCPH DIRECT COVID COSTS	ACTIVE	$ 131,929	$ -
PROVISION FOR GOVERNMENT SERVICES	N/A	6.1.5 REVENUE REPLACEMENT SUPPORT FOR BCPH	ACTIVE	$ 7,942,604	$ -
NEGATIVE ECONOMIC IMPACT - SPIRIT OF ARPA	Housing	Manufactured Housing Park Acquisition and Upgrades	ACTIVE	$ -	$ 5,000,000
NEGATIVE ECONOMIC IMPACT - SPIRIT OF ARPA	Housing	Regional Housing Partnership	ACTIVE	$ -	$ 1,500,000
NEGATIVE ECONOMIC IMPACT - SPIRIT OF ARPA	Housing	St. Vrain Habitat for Humanity	ACTIVE	$ -	$ 800,000
NEGATIVE ECONOMIC IMPACT - SPIRIT OF ARPA	Econ Challenges	Small Business Back Taxes	ACTIVE	$ -	$ 750,000
		TOTAL PHASE 2 PROJECTS TO-DATE:		**$ 51,382,889**	**$ 8,050,000**

Phase 2 Current Budget amounts subject to change based on projects completed under budget, and/or other adjusted and increased budget amounts based on evolving project needs.

The below table shows allocations and to-date expenditures for Phase 2 and Immediate Needs projects. In this chart, the EC3 Program Evaluation and Data project is collapsed into Administrative.

County Category: Allocation to Expense comparison
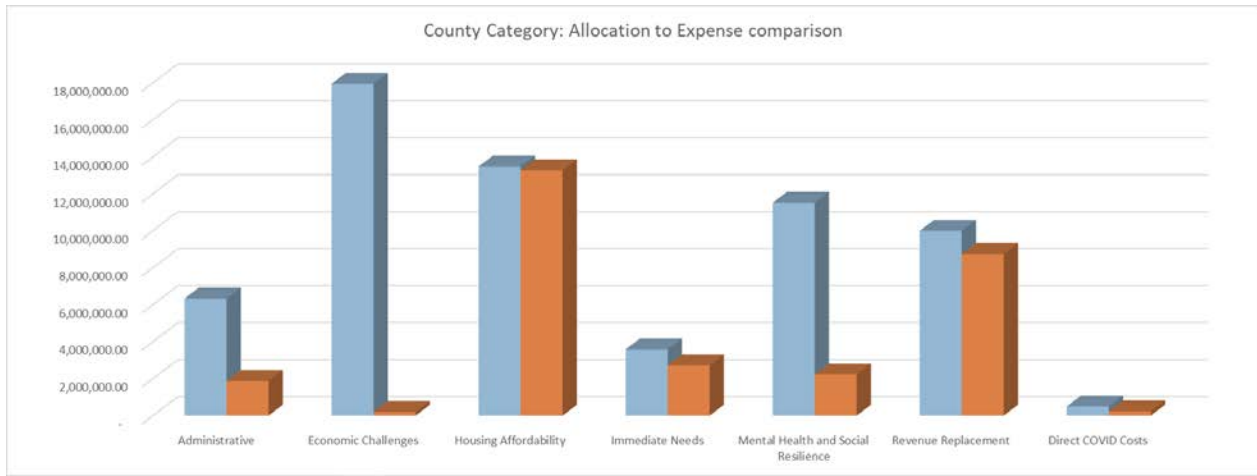
Other Federal Recovery Funds

Emergency Rental Assistance

Boulder County's Emergency Rental Assistance Program (ERAP) launched at the beginning of March 2021 to provide emergency rental and utility assistance and arrears under the U.S. Department of the Treasury's Emergency Rental Assistance program. These funds are used to provide, for a limited term of 15 to 18 months, safe and stable housing assistance that may include rental assistance, security deposits, utility assistance, housing stability, and certain reasonable fees to assist households that are experiencing economic hardship and housing insecurity or homelessness.

Boulder County was allocated $9,816,678.90 under ERA's first round of funding (ERA1) from the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021 for use through September 2022 and $7,767,478.90 under the second round from the American Rescue Plan Act (ERA2) along with $4,604,451.20 designated for high needs in that second round for use through September 2025, for a total of $22,188,609 in ERAP funding. **To date, Boulder County has expended approximately $19,870,875.80 in ERAP funding and has assisted more than 2,238 households** at the time of this report.

Local and Tribal Consistency Fund

Boulder County also was awarded $261,494.04 in Local Assistance and Tribal Consistency Fund (LATCF) dollars, which the Commissioners mostly approved for funding to ARPA-related projects in June 2023 to basic needs assistance and mental and behavioral health services.

Other ARPA Funding

A number of Boulder County's grantees – Boulder County Public Health, nonprofit organizations, county departments – also received State of Colorado ARPA funds. In most or all of those cases, State dollars had a shorter deadline for expenditure and thus had to be expended first. This helped leverage Boulder County ARPA dollars to be able to extend services in the community into the future, but it also pushed back Boulder County's expenditure timelines.

PROMOTING EQUITABLE OUTCOMES

Boulder County's Commitment to Racial Equity

Boulder County has a commitment to promoting and practicing racial equity, working to evolve and institutionalize government practices and programs to be more racially equitable. In this section, Boulder County describes some key efforts that inform the work of the ARPA Program and ARPA-funded projects.

On August 4, 2020, Boulder County adopted a personnel Conditions of Employment and Code of Conduct policy titled, "Fully Inclusive, Anti-Racist and Multicultural Organization," demonstrating the County's commitment to racial equity as a government organization. The following January 27, 2021, the Boulder County Commissioners issued a statement in support of President Biden's executive order on Advancing Racial Equity. Boulder County supports this action in advancing racial equity and the executive order's mandate to provide the necessary federal resources to advance fairness and opportunity. Boulder County centers race in its own approach to increasing equity at in the county.

As a public organization serving more than 326,000 county residents, the Boulder County Commissioners have identified five key strategic priority areas[24] that help guide its public efforts, including: Affordable Living, Climate Action, *Equity and Justice*, Land and Water Stewardship, and Organizational and Financial Stewardship. Under the Equity and Justice strategies new efforts have been seen with the incorporation of the county organization-wide policy 1.6 Fully Inclusive, Anti-Racist & Multicultural Organization, the investment in criminal justice programs to analyze disparities by race and ethnicity in the 20th Judicial District with reporting and real-time analyses and dashboards, and the ongoing use of the equitable hiring process with Boulder County Human Resources.

The BOCC in August of 2021 approved creation of an Office of Racial Equity (ORE) at Boulder County, tripling the budget and staffing for internal racial equity work at Boulder County. The initial ORE focus will be to help Boulder County support strategy, tools, and curriculum to advance racial equity internally in the organization. The additional budget and staffing will help Boulder County continue to build a strong internal foundation to support the challenging and ongoing work of evolving government practices and programs to be more racially equitable.

Boulder County is a core member of GARE (Government Alliance on Race and Equity).[25] As a member of GARE, resources on strategies are available to focus on racial equity. One of the tools we have listed is the GARE Racial Equity Impact Assessment Tool. In the Phase 2 projects, every grantee is required to fill out the tool to center racial equity to address racial inequities in their proposal, policies, and practices.

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[24] https://bouldercounty.gov/departments/commissioners/strategic-priorities/
[25] https://www.racialequityalliance.org/

Another racial equity strategy that the county uses are trainings from Pacific Education Group, Inc.© (PEG). The partnership with PEG focuses on individual, institutional, and structural transformation to achieve racial equity and eradicate all inequities for marginalized groups. This partnership allows for the use of their materials in the Courageous Conversations About Race (CCAR) Pacific Education Group, Inc. trainings. To implement these trainings, several Boulder County staff members have become affiliate practitioners and facilitators.

Facilitators in 2022 and 2023 provided trainings to county staff on CCAR. The initial trainings were done virtually during the pandemic of COVID-19 and encompassed two different sessions: a two-and half-hour Introduction to CCAR© and a six-and-half-hour session on CCAR Exploration©. With the end of the PHE, the CCAR trainings moved to in-person with Beyond Diversity© trainings which are two-day trainings. To date there have been 11 training sessions; class sizes varied from 40 to 60 participants per session.

More than 15 staff that are identified as racial equity leaders in the county attended the National Summit on CCAR conference, which highlighted training sessions on Beyond Diversity and other racial equity trainings. At that national conference Boulder County was recognized for its racial equity work.

Nineteen staff also have participated in becoming Racial Equity Practitioners with PEG in the County and have been involved for the past year as a community of practice to further racial equity work in partnership with the Office of Racial Equity. The county continues to have departmental CRI groups (Cultural Responsiveness and Inclusion), shepherded by the CRIAC (Cultural Responsiveness and Inclusion Advisory Committee) with local activities around racial equity and efforts to improve policies, practices, and skills within departments. In addition to this effort, four county departments have hired staff to work full time on racial equity within their departments.

The Office of Racial Equity had first annual Racial Equity Forum on December 7, 2022, with the title Courageous Conversation Precedes Courageous Leadership. The session reviewed GARE's Racial Equity Employee Survey analyzed and provided a space for inter-racial dialogue and praxis for personal, professional, and organizational transformational racial equity. More than 300 staff members, department heads, and elected officials attended the event. Through continued efforts, Boulder County will further advance and institutionalize efforts to build racial equity capacity and advance racial equity in the organization and in the community.

Boulder County Racial Equity Team

The Racial Equity Team for Boulder County is inclusive of some original members that were involved with the pandemic and has expanded with ORE staff and additional practitioners that have been trained in CCAR. The primary activity members are involved in is with Racial Equity Panels to provide structured feedback on the REIAT tool to Phase 2 grantees.

Equity Outcomes for Priority Populations

Most of the projects that Boulder County has approved for SLFRF funding are focusing on equitable outcomes for priority populations. Priority populations include people harmed by historical policies such as structural racism and who are disproportionately affected by COVID-19. Priority populations may be under-resourced (unable to self-isolate, lack personal protective equipment, lack transportation resources, or lack child care), lack trust in medical and governmental systems, or reside in congregate living situations or multi-generational settings. Below are the priority populations in Boulder County during the pandemic, and for public health in general.

- People who are unhoused
- People who are detained or incarcerated (jails, prisons, and detention facilities)
- People in long-term care, assisted living facilities, and supportive living environments such as group homes
- Young children and families with young children
- Medically vulnerable (people over age 65, isolated older adults, people with intellectual and physical disabilities requiring support with activities of daily living, people with chronic conditions and immunocompromised health status, and people with complex behavioral health needs)
- New Americans (immigrants, refugees, migrant agricultural workers, and people without documentation)
- Colorado Tribes and Tribal Organizations (including Coloradans from all tribes)
- People who work in essential industries who may have dangerous job conditions and low wages and lack adequate protections and supports such as personal protective equipment and paid sick leave
- Black, Indigenous, and other people of color (BIPOC), in particular Latinx in Boulder County
- People who identify as Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and/or Transgender (LGBT)

Further discussion of priority populations can be found below.

Some projects highlight how they have helped to reach more equitable outcomes with priority populations. For example, the Left Behind Workers Fund (LBWF) provides financial support to workers that have been adversely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic through job loss or inability to work (for example due to quarantine or daycare closure) and are ineligible for unemployment insurance and other stimulus funds. Workers without documentation are and were ineligible for all forms of federal aid except Medicaid in emergency room settings. They did not receive CARES Act stimulus checks, the 2021 stimulus checks, or unemployment insurance. The unemployment rate for undocumented workers reached 29 percent in the US during the pandemic, the highest of any demographic group.

The LBWF was designed specifically to meet the needs of this disproportionately impacted community by job type, immigrant status, and income qualifications. It was also designed to address systems inequities in unemployment insurance, financial business supports, and access to federal, state, and other financial aid programs implemented to address the financial impacts of COVID. This project helped 200 impacted, low-income households with the ARPA funding and additional help for more households through other funding channels at the state

and local level.

Community-Based Grants and Mental Health Vouchers will be used for community members who do not have the financial means to access mental health services and/or community members who have been impacted disproportionately by COVID-19 and underserved in the community before COVID-19, supporting more equitable access to mental health and behavioral health services. The Mental Health Voucher will allow community members to seek care, including alternative care, without worrying about financial burden.

Community-Based Grants is a program for community-based organizations providing mental health services, allowing organizations directly serving the community to either offer specific programs and services to a larger audience than they're currently serving and/or provide these services for free. There are seven organizations across Boulder County that have received funding: Out Boulder County, OUR Center, Emergency Family Assistance Association, Sister Carmen Community Center, RISE Against Suicide, El Centro AMISTAD, and TGTHR. All the agencies are specifically targeting priority populations such as LGBTQ+, BIPOC, low-income, Spanish-speaking, and others.

El Centro AMISTAD was able to help 247 Latinx individuals through mental and behavioral health sessions, education groups, community events, and mental health screening services, as well as an additional 840 community members through added group sessions. "With these resources, we can expand services for communities in need, which translates to hiring and training more people, increasing working hours for team members, and creating capacity for free programs and services," said Jorge De Santiago, Executive Director of El Centro AMISTAD.

Compañeras de Apoyo, or Support Friends, is a Centro AMISTAD network to help families who needed them the most.

RISE Against Suicide found that there was significant need for more therapy sessions, and using the SLFRF funds RISE partnered with seven new therapists, bringing the total number of therapists to 24 and an additional $46,000 in transportation vouchers.

Some examples for how these community organizations are reaching priority populations include the following:

Emergency Family Assistance Association (EFAA) has served the community for nearly 105 years, providing safety net services to Boulder County residents experiencing economic hardship. The majority of the people they serve (59 percent) are Latinx. Additionally, all of EFAA's participants are very low income.

TGTHR's programs reach a significant number of marginalized youth. In 2021 to 2022, 4.8 percent of the youth TGTHR worked with identified as American Indian/Alaska Native though the statewide population makes up just 1.9 percent; 14.2 percent of youth identified as Black/African American, significantly more than the statewide population of 4.7 percent; 23.9 percent of youth at TGTHR identified as Hispanic/Latinx, compared to 22.3 percent statewide; and 7.3 percent of youth identified with two or more races/ethnicities, more than the statewide average of 3.3 percent.

Some programs are targeting low-income areas or places disparately impacted in other ways. Direct Cash Assistance will provide universal basic income to low-income families and will prioritize people living in QCTs. The Survive and Thrive Nonprofit Grants similarly will prioritize organizations operating in or serving populations in QCTs. ARPA funds will contribute to the Child Care Village Hub facility, the location of which is selected because it is a low-income and racially diverse area that also is a child care desert.

Pandemic-related closing of child care centers and increased earning pressure on families caused an increase in unlicensed child care facilities, also known as Family, Friends and Neighbors (FFN) care, with around 50 percent of Latinx parents in Boulder County currently using these providers. The Survive and Thrive Business Grants will be available to child care providers in Boulder County, including FFNs who typically are not eligible for grant opportunities. The grants will support underserved, marginalized, and adversely impacted groups by providing additional resources to providers operating within designated Census tracts and those offering non-traditional child care such as FFNs, and will have a robust outreach plan for reaching these populations.

Boulder County Public Health has used ARPA funds to increase their work with FFNs. Efforts to date include the development of an outreach plan (with community collaboration) to reach and support informal, unlicensed early childhood caregivers to increase quality of care and FFN access to resources and quality training. The work is being done by bilingual staff. The bilingual bicultural staff have aided in reducing barriers and developing positive relationships with the Spanish-speaking FFN population. The Childhood Health Program conducts trainings and held a second Spanish-language conference was held May 6, 2023. Coupling the conference with a well-attended resource fair open to the broader community increased participation and also connected participants to resources. For example, the WIC representative reported about 25

new families signed up for the program and demonstrated an increased awareness of their WIC services.

Boulder County ARPA SLFRF Racial Equity Goals

Below are some racial equity goals for the ARPA Program and across ARPA projects.

1. Boulder County will embed racial equity in projects and will continue as a community of practice, building from strengths:
   - ARPA projects will operationalize the Racial Equity Impact Assessment Tool (REIAT) and process, with the use of the tool as an iterative process. Phase 2 projects will fill out the REIAT as the planning tool for their projects. As the projects evolve and receive feedback from Racial Equity Panels, the feedback is incorporated in order to further racial equity goals of the project, creating a process that is iterative and refines priority strategies to maximize racial equity, and structuring the program to address underlying disparities.
   - Feedback from the Racial Equity Panels has been given to ARPA projects and more success has been seen when the project is still in the planning process and with project managers that are county staff. Less adaptation and openness are realized when projects are already well formulated, or when third-party community partners are part of the implementation process and have not been exposed to this process before. It has been challenging to move the well-formulated plan into developing adaptive practices. Racial Equity Panels have also seen an uptick of the use of the REIAT with other county departments and more specifically Human Resources in considering policy manual changes.
   - The ARPA Program and ARPA projects work with Racial Equity Practitioners to evaluate ARPA projects and with cultural brokers to design, spread awareness, and sometimes help residents to apply for ARPA projects, and ARPA funding resources will be provided for that.
   - Ongoing check-in sessions are done with the main funding categories of Economic Challenges, Housing Affordability, and Mental Health and Social Resilience. The ARPA Racial Equity Practitioner has working sessions with project managers on the REIAT for Phase 2 projects, and the Community Engagement and Communication Team has been engaged in ongoing planning support for the Regional Housing Partnership, Community-Wide Navigation Hub, Mental Health Community Trainings, Community Mobile Response Team, and Manufactured Housing Park Acquisition and Upgrades.
2. ARPA staff will continue participating in teaching and learning sessions to increase will, skill, capacity, and knowledge in racial equity work, including CCAR Trainings, Racial Equity Mondays, and future trainings.
   - As noted in Promoting Equitable Outcomes and the county's commitment on racial equity, the teaching and learning sessions have moved in-house with 11 internal CCAR training sessions last year. During the reporting period, Racial Equity Mondays had several sessions on Adaptive Leadership and on Personal Policy 1.6 which moves Boulder County to become a fully inclusive, multi-cultural, anti-racist organization. The county also saw an increase of staff being supported to attend national racial equity conferences last year.

3. The ARPA Program will seek to address and operationalize institutional themes uncovered in Boulder County to increase equity and other factors, such as:
   - Equity of access:
     - o Throughout ARPA implementation the intent has been to focus on priority populations which were most impacted by COVID-19. The use of the REIAT was another effort to center race in the planning process with the Phase 2 projects and has supported the startup of the projects. The challenge with Housing Affordability projects is the constraints of the Fair Housing laws in targeting specific groups based on race. The effort has evolved into improved marketing to disparately impacted groups to increase equity of access.
     - o At a county-wide organizational level the county implemented a language access assessment study and hired a staff person to manage the program while setting up the parameters of the language access program and budget. The program standardizes and increases access to interpretation and translation across the organization.
     - o Another county effort to dig deeper into equity of access is the effort of performing a disparity study of county purchasing activities. Through this study, the county will hire an independent firm to determine whether the county provides equal opportunities for businesses owned by people the federal government has specifically identified as having disparate economic treatment.
   - Compensating cultural brokers for their time:
     - o As part of the Manufactured Housing Park Acquisition and Upgrades Program (MHP) a partnership has been created to work with the University of Colorado Boulder's Affordable Housing Research Initiative to survey MHP residents in the cities of Longmont and Lafayette, and as part of the project the project will pay community navigators to connect with the community on this survey.
     - o Boulder County Public Health partnered with and compensated cultural brokers and community ambassadors to increase COVID-19 testing and vaccine access for priority populations. Priority populations are often under-resourced (unable to self-isolate, lack personal protective equipment, lack child care, or transportation access). They include communities of color, communities with high concentrations of poverty, people working in essential services, and people living in congregate settings.
   - Community engagement and connecting to and sharing leadership with BIPOC communities:
     - o The implementation of the REIAT in the Phase 2 projects has led to more conversations with BIPOC communities and incorporating community advisory groups as part of their management of the project.
   - Challenges with county institutional requirements such as insurance coverage for small nonprofits that impede the ability to contract with these organizations that serve the most vulnerable populations. One project was unable to launch due to insurance barriers, the Low-Wage Workers Program, so that project was closed. County bureaucratic processes also can be lengthy and burdensome.
   - Other areas identified with the root-cause analysis in the REIAT and other reporting sources.
4. Through ARPA projects as well as data and evaluation, the ARPA Program will seek to address:
   - Colorblindness, reparation, and historical data.
   - Systemic requirements or changes within the institution, e.g. risk policies around

insurance.
- Reparative investment goals such as lessening the wealth gap, health equity, infrastructure improvements, securing dignified housing and living conditions, preventing displacement, and increasing community ownership of land and housing.
  - The intention of the Housing Affordability funding is to increase affordable housing in the county. The funding of the MHP program is to support resident-owned communities, infrastructure improvements, and a repair program. The program's goal is to improve housing and living conditions and prevent displacement of residents who live in MHPs.
  - The Regional Affordable Housing Program has centered racial equity in their intergovernmental agreement with collaborating municipalities in the county, and their effort is to expand affordability units and homeownership.
  - Direct Cash Assistance for low-income families with young children that were particularly impacted by the economic consequences of the pandemic can lessen the wealth gap.
5. Through data practices, the ARPA Program will:
- Expand data resources and improve data practices and processes in order to better measure and evaluate ARPA projects with a racial equity lens.
  - In evaluating progress on data resources, the annual reporting for the June 2023 annual Recovery Plan Performance Report will be providing the baseline data for disaggregated racial data, as Phase 2 projects moving from planning to implementation are beginning to provide this information.
  - The use of the OpenGov platform with the financial transparency is currently used now to share with the public about progress on the expenditure of funds. The OpenGov platform also will be utilized to reflect demographic data as the rough data coming in is analyzed.
- Track disaggregated racial data to ensure accountability to racial equity goals for every project.
  - See above.
- Conduct another point-in-time qualitative report such as the Trestle report, in which the focus of research was on the Latinx community.
  - This has not been initiated.
6. The ARPA Program and ARPA projects ensure language access is provided, providing communication multilingually and accessible over multiple formats including paper copies.
- Several grantees are translating their information on their program to Spanish, the highest language need in Boulder County, in addition to Nepalese as appropriate. Applications for Direct Cash Assistance will be available in multiple languages. Many partner organizations that are implementing ARPA programs also provide applications in multiple languages. Some also have bilingual websites such as all three FRCs, El Centro AMISTAD, Habitat for Humanity of the St. Vrain Valley, and TGTHR. With the MHP survey, bilingual promotoras de salud help in the implementation of the survey.
- Some of the mental health projects such as Community Mobile Response Teams and the Community-Wide Navigation Hub have seen the need to increase their bilingual staff and bilingual therapists and having staff available for interpretation. Similarly, the Childhood Health Program added bilingual staff and found that aided in removing barriers to participation and help develop relationships. The Food

Insecurity program hired bilingual staff, which they found to help the farmers markets be more "welcoming" to the Spanish-speaking community.
- The ARPA web site has been translated to Spanish in addition to the ARPA newsletters, social media, and other communications.
- Public meetings about ARPA include Spanish and ASL interpretation.
- The ARPA Team includes several bilingual team members.

7. Community engagement in ARPA will look like this: moving from inform > input > collaborate > shared power in decision making > own as a racial equity goal.
- For the development of resident-owned communities under the MHP program, residents will be building organizational capacity to create a resident board of directors to manage the parks. Several ARPA grantees are working with community ambassadors, community brokers, and community advisory and focus groups, with many of these groups moving from input to collaboration.

8. The ARPA Program will work to address the tension between Treasury guidance to focus on racial equity outcomes and work with targeted populations, and legal risks and constraints of doing so.
- This tension remains. However, programs can target marketing and outreach to specific populations in an effort to increase participation, even if funding decisions are not prioritized or made based on race.
- Many programs intend to address institutional barriers to access and other root causes:
  o Increasing access to housing, child care, internet, and healthy, affordable food, particularly in a time of increased need, by providing translation and interpretation and keeping applications, intake, or enrollment as simple as possible, for example as the Survive and Thrive Business Grants project plans to do with FFNs.
  o Addressing systems of oppression, such as the criminal justice and child welfare systems, by working to keep people out of those systems. For example, the Family Connects home visitation model has been shown to reduce child welfare involvement, and the Emergency Choice Housing Voucher and Community Mobile Response Teams projects can keep people housed and out of the criminal justice system.
  o Mitigating institutional barriers like removing administrative burdens as described above and helping residents navigate complex systems, as with the Community-Wide Navigation Hub for mental and behavioral health services.
  o Being culturally responsive and representative, as many programs are doing by adding bilingual and bicultural staff and working with community advisors and ambassadors.
  o Recognizing that there is a distrust of government in disparately impacted populations, and designing programs appropriately in recognition of that. For example, the Community-Wide Navigation Hub plans to use a web address that does not include ".gov," and Survive and Thrive Grants and Direct Cash Assistance likely will use outside vendors to collect applications and distribute funds.
  o Addressing poverty and helping individuals and families become self-sufficient. Head Start, which will be housed in the Child Care Village Hub, provides case management for self-sufficiency, and the Direct Cash Assistance universal basic income model has been shown to move people out of poverty.

Efforts undertaken in APRA programming to-date have helped shaped these goals, and the

county continues to look for opportunities during Phase 2 project implementation to continue its racial equity initiatives.

Efforts to Design, Implement, and Measure the SLFRF Program and Projects with Equity in Mind

Efforts to promote equitable outcomes, including economic and racial equity in Boulder County has been discussed at length in this Promoting Equitable Outcomes section and elsewhere in this report. Below, the county responds more specifically to equity-related questions in reporting guidance.

Goals: Are there particular historically underserved, marginalized, or adversely affected groups that you intend to serve?

Priority Populations
Priority populations include people harmed by historical policies such as structural racism and who are disproportionately affected by COVID-19. Priority populations may be under-resourced (unable to self-isolate, lack personal protective equipment, lack transportation resources, or lack child care), lack trust in medical and governmental systems, or reside in congregate living situations or multi-generational settings. These include communities of color, communities with high concentrations of poverty, people working in essential services, and people living in congregate settings. Below are the priority populations in Boulder County during the pandemic, and for public health in general.

- People who are unhoused
- People who are detained or incarcerated (jails, prisons, and detention facilities)
- People in long-term care, assisted living facilities, and supportive living environments such as group homes
- Young children and families with young children
- Medically vulnerable (people over age 65, isolated older adults, people with intellectual and physical disabilities requiring support with activities of daily living, people with chronic conditions and immunocompromised health status, and people with complex behavioral health needs)
- New Americans (immigrants, refugees, migrant agricultural workers, and people without documentation)
- Colorado Tribes and Tribal Organizations (including Coloradans from all tribes)
- People who work in essential industries who may have dangerous job conditions and low wages and lack adequate protections and supports such as personal protective equipment and paid sick leave
- Black, Indigenous, and other people of color (BIPOC)
- People who identify as Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and/or Transgender (LGBT)

During the reporting period, Boulder County focused on priority populations through most of the ARPA SLFRF-funded projects. Some of the larger projects being undertaken with SLFRF

funding are around housing. One such project is the Willoughby Affordable Housing Pipeline Project. The goal of the Willoughby project is to increase inventory of permanently affordable housing units for rental and sale. Affordable housing benefits those individuals and families that are living at the lowest income rates in Boulder County, at or below 30 to 60 percent Area Median Income (AMI). Staff also knows, through extensive national research, that higher percentages of people in these income categories are from BIPOC, immigrant, disabled, elderly, and LGBTQ+ populations. The project plans to add an additional 400 affordable housing units in Lafayette.

On July 19, 2023, the Boulder County Housing Authority (BCHA) celebrated with partners and community members the official groundbreaking for Willoughby Corner. Boulder County Commissioner Marta Loachamin noted the crucial role housing plays in creating an equitable community for residents. "The last 24 years of my life have been dedicated to housing, especially affordable housing and housing access for Spanish-speaking families, Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals, or DACA, recipients and Individual Taxpayer Identification Number, or ITIN, users throughout Boulder County and the region, so for me this is a personal project, and will be one of my greatest achievements while serving as an elected official," Loachamin said.

Pictured left to right above: Boulder County Housing Developer Tanya Jimenez, Boulder County Administrator Jana Petersen, Boulder County Housing Authority Director Norrie Boyd, Boulder County Housing Developer Molly Chiang, Boulder County Housing and Human Services Director Susan Caskey, Boulder County Commissioner Marta Loachamin, Boulder County Commissioner Claire Levy, Boulder County Housing and Human Services Deputy of Housing Susana Lopez-Baker (not pictured, Boulder County Commissioner Ashley Stolzmann)

In addition to the housing projects, Boulder County also has approved a number of projects for young children and families with young children. One of the larger projects is the Longmont Child Care Hub project which aims to serve historically underserved, marginalized, or adversely affected groups in Boulder County by recognizing that access to child care has economic impacts on individuals, families, and the community as a whole when considering child care is critical to the workforce, positive learning outcomes in children, and beyond. Those who have access to child care is driven by economic factors, and those that are at the lowest levels of income have experienced a disproportionate impact as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. We know that this population is predominantly the BIPOC community within Boulder County. The program will provide an additional 20 classrooms for children ages birth to five in a mixed delivery model that will include Head Start, Child Care Assistance Program slots, and the Universal Pre-K program, with families paying via a sliding scale and others who are paying privately at full price. The intended outcome is to support child care in Boulder County, with an emphasis and focus on low-income and BIPOC children and their families.

Boulder County also approved the Community Mobile Response Teams project to better support the medically vulnerable and BIPOC communities. The purpose of creating a Mobile Response Team is to respond to community behavioral health needs by resolving issues locally and without the need for law enforcement involvement, as well as to expand the continuum of care to community members facing mental health or behavioral health crisis. Many marginalized communities are afraid of a police response even if the police response is connected to a mental health clinician. The goal of standing up a local mobile crisis team, led by a supervisor who is bilingual and bicultural, is essential in creating a more culturally responsive response to the Latinx community and other communities such as BIPOC, LGBTQ, and those in rural areas, that do not feel comfortable or safe with a 911 response.

Awareness: How equal and practical is the ability for residents or businesses to become aware of the services funded by the SLFRF?

Boulder County uses a number of avenues for reaching various communities and generating awareness of services funded by SLFRF. The effort begins with communications from the ARPA team, in collaboration with project leads and partner organizations. Communications include the ARPA website, social media updates, ARPA newsletters, and more. A detailed discussion of the ARPA communications plan can be found below. Below are Boulder County's avenues for building awareness.

Language-Specific Outreach and Marketing – Spanish-language social media and media, including an interview with Telemundo.

Events in the Community – Resource fairs for the broader community and for specific communities, community such as manufactured housing park residents; events such as Cinco De Mayo; more events for broader cultural programs are planned for the future.

Collaborations –
- Collaborating with community partner organizations that are trusted by disparately

impacted communities, have reach to communities, and/or contribute expertise to project planning and implementation. Examples include Community-Based Grants, Family Resource Centers, nonprofits representing specific communities such as Out Boulder County and TGTHR and others, Survive and Thrive child care providers and nonprofits, and continued collaboration with Working Group members, most of whom represent a diverse array of organizations in Boulder County.

- Working with community ambassadors and cultural brokers through programs such as Community-Based Grants, BCPH's Vaccine Equity program, Family Connects Home Visitation, and others.
- Working with the University of Colorado Boulder on a door-to-door manufactured housing park survey that will inform the MHP.

Focused Outreach – Some projects target specific populations. For example, the Food Insecurity program targeted populations enrolled with the WIC program, Community-Wide Navigation Hub began with a focus on criminal justice-involved populations, the MHP outreach obviously is to residents of mobile home parks, and Family Connects is for families with newborn babies.

Seat at the Table Accessibility – Awareness and access also can be constrained by who is at the proverbial table. Some larger grantees have prior financial and grant relationships with Boulder County and are more likely to hear of and be able to access grant opportunities, while smaller organizations might not. Some of these partners also have been collaborating with Boulder County on program design, which determines who has access to ARPA services. To mitigate this concern and born out of a need to collaborate around available resources during the pandemic, Boulder County HHS holds regular partner calls with a diverse set of organizations. However, certain populations still would be left out, such as FFNs, so outreach will need to be targeted to increase access for certain programming.

Mountain Access – Mountain access to services can be a challenge because most organizations and services are found in the non-mountain cities and towns of Boulder County, like Boulder, Lafayette, Longmont, etc. While fewer partner organizations in mountain communities have been funded, the ARPA team is cognizant of ensuring ARPA-funded services reach mountain communities for equitable geographical access in the county. Examples of those programs available for mountain residents or businesses include Mobile Crisis Response Teams, Community-Wide Navigation Hub, Direct Cash Assistance, Survive and Thrive grants, and Family Connects Home Visitation. Targeted outreach in these communities will be needed to ensure awareness and is currently being planned.

Access and Distribution: Are there differences in levels of access to benefits and services across groups? Are there administrative requirements that result in disparities in ability to complete applications or meet eligibility criteria?

In order to maximize access and equitable distribution of ARPA programs, Boulder County strives to make services more accessible, remove unnecessary administrative requirements, and work to resolve persistent institutional issues impeding equitable access.

Removing Barriers
Removing barriers to access is key to increasing access. Language accessibility is a highest priority. Information about projects is communicated in English and Spanish, language interpretation is available at public meetings and events, and bilingual and bicultural staff help Spanish-speaking residents access services. Some projects have begun building language translation and interpretation into their budgets, and the ARPA administrative budget includes funds for language translation and interpretation. In addition to removing the language barrier, language accessibility and bilingual bicultural staff can help spaces feel more welcoming and remove stigma around some services such as with the ARPA mental and behavioral health programs.

Providing child care and scheduling meeting times or trainings during accessible times such as nights and weekends are other ways that programs can work to increase access to services. Making applications easier in language and length, with self-attestation, and only asking for requisite information also makes services more accessible for example, rather than asking for multiple pieces of documentation that can be onerous to residents and businesses. With the FRC Circles program, a simple phone call is all that is needed to join, and they also offer child care. However, a barrier they encountered around that is liability insurance required in order to offer child care, which would necessitate an insurance policy modification and increased cost.

Lastly, there is a county-organization-wide effort to make all web pages accessible according to uniform IT standards in particular to help residents that are disabled, so that all community members can access information.

Collaborating with Trusted Partners
As mentioned elsewhere, collaborating with trusted partner organizations increases both awareness and access because disparately impacted and vulnerable populations typically work with and know these organizations so they can receive regular information about available services. Most organizations also refer to other resources and organizations available in the community. In addition to spreading the word about services, trusted organizations also are implementing ARPA programs and providing services directly, such as the Community-Based Grants for mental health, and food and rental assistance available through the FRCs.

Using Data to Inform Program Parameters
Social Vulnerability Index and Social Determinants of Health mapping, along with other data, can support program design in identifying priority populations to reach. Direct Cash Assistance will provide universal basic income to low-income families and will prioritize people living in QCTs. The Survive and Thrive Business (Child Care) Grants similarly will prioritize organizations operating or serving populations in QCTs. ARPA funds will contribute to the Child Care Village Hub facility, the location of which in southeast Longmont is selected because it is a low-income and racially diverse area that also is a child care desert. These maps below from the University of Minnesota study on child care deserts highlight Boulder County municipalities and indicates in the blue dots where adequate child care is located and the orange dots where it is scarce, with the second map illustrating poverty levels with the darker red equating to higher poverty rates. High poverty and scarcity of child care both are present in southeast Longmont.
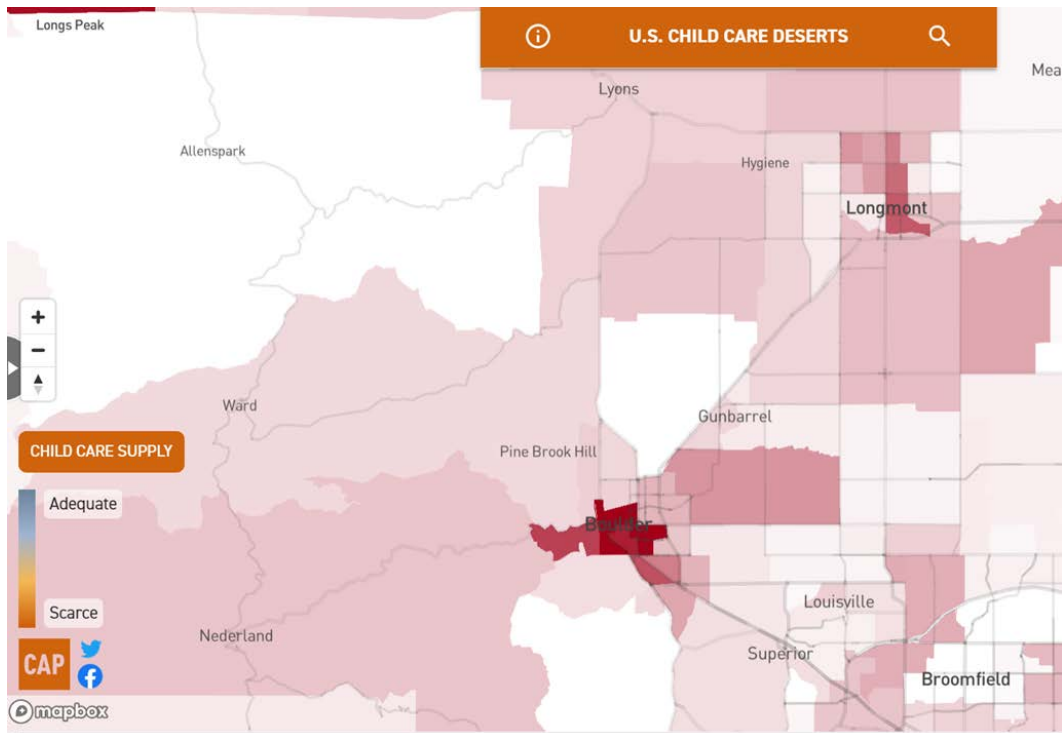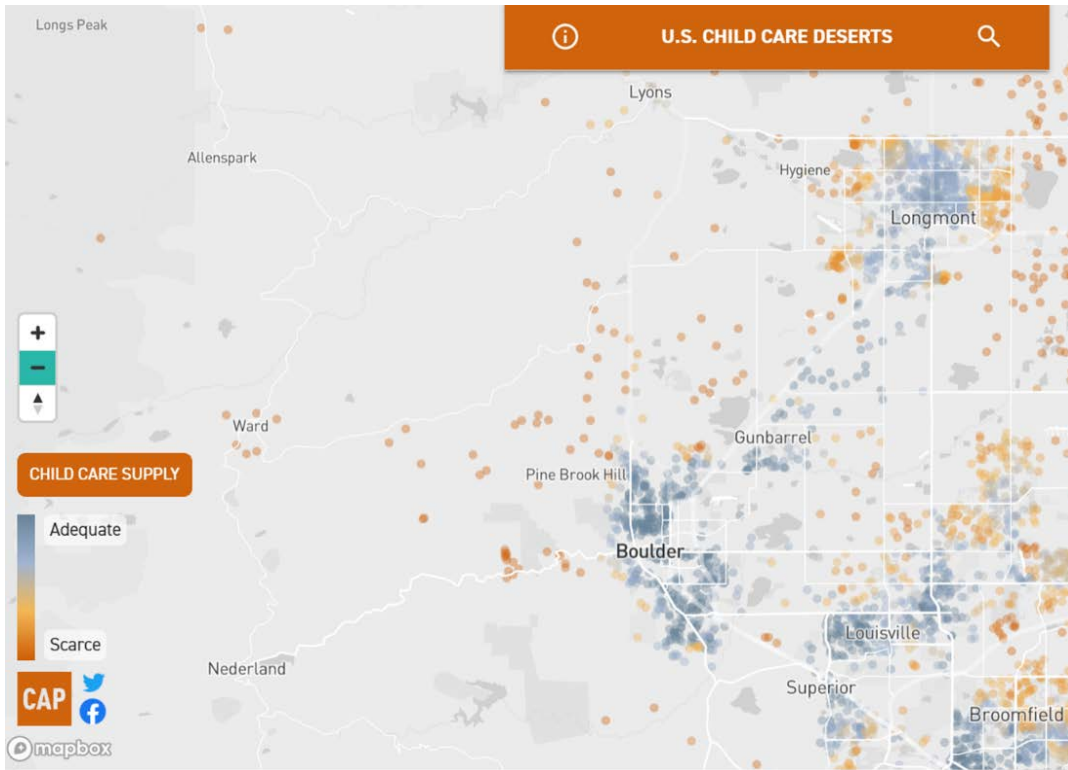
Challenges to Access
Despite best efforts, challenges to access remain due to a number of factors. Mountain access can be challenging because fewer services are physically available in mountain communities, at times further complicated by remoteness and weather.

Shortages of mental and behavioral providers, child care providers, etc. also constrain access. Survive and Thrive can aim to stabilize child care providers, and mental and behavioral health programs can pay for services and refer to services, but if there are not enough providers available then access to services will be difficult.

Insurance, legal criteria, and other administrative requirements for contracting with smaller nonprofits can cause insurmountable barriers, making it impossible to deliver services through some trusted organizations even when they are an ideal organization to partner with. For individuals and businesses, receiving ARPA support could cause a cliff effect with other federal benefits, increased taxable income, or other complications.

Finally, it is important to state that not everyone will have access to every particular service, which actually is an intentional result of program design. Direct Cash Assistance helps low-income families with children aged birth to three, who most need and most stand to benefit from this assistance. Survive and Thrive Business Grants are available to a specific sector – child care – in order to address a pressing need in the community. Food assistance is available to low-income families as the population most negatively economically impacted during the pandemic and needing that assistance.

Outcomes: Are intended outcomes focused on closing gaps, reaching universal levels of service, or disaggregating progress by race, ethnicity, and other equity dimensions where relevant for the policy objective?

Closing Gaps

Most ARPA-funded projects aim to close gaps in some way or another. Broadly, the Affordable Housing Pipeline project and the child care projects aim to increase availability in areas of great need, closing gaps in services and basic needs.

Systemic gaps are being addressed by some programs. For example, the Direct Cash Assistance program seeks to close the wealth gap and move people out of poverty. Habitat for Humanity of the St. Vrain Valley helps people to build wealth through a homeownership model. The mental health and housing programs can help people that are experiencing a mental health crisis or are unhoused stay out of the criminal justice system and get needed support.

Certain programs seek to close gaps in services for specific populations that typically are left out or completely ineligible services, such as the Left Behind Workers Fund and projects working with FFNs. FFNs will be included in the Survive and Thrive child care grants but rarely are eligible for grant opportunities, and LBWF served workers impacted by the pandemic due to loss of work but ineligible for Unemployment Insurance or other programs or grants.

To close geographic gaps in services, some programs now are extended to wider audiences. The Food Insecurity program expanded reach in the Longmont Farmers Market, whereas uptake had been mostly limited to Boulder. The Bridge to Justice program was only available in the city of Boulder but through county and other funding has expanded countywide. Many programs are available county wide, meaning there are no geographic gaps in service, including employment services at Workforce Boulder County, Community-Wide Navigation Hub and

Mobile Crisis Response Teams, Survive and Thrive grants, Direct Cash Assistance, Family Connects, Food Insecurity, and BCPH COVID-related programs.

Disaggregated Outcomes by Race
Particularly with Phase 2 projects, Boulder County has worked to standardize what is sought from grantees with demographic data, providing a demographic data template to project leads. Many projects are in design, and a number of projects did not provide a complete data set this reporting period. A goal for the next reporting period is a more robust and standardized demographic data set from Phase 2 projects.

However, challenges exist with collecting complete data sets. For example, some partner organizations have long been collecting data but they have not been collecting specifically the data Boulder County seeks. In order to not be unnecessarily onerous for especially the smaller partners, the county generally accepts the demographic data that the organization has, without requiring additional collection. Another challenge is HIPAA-protected data, so for example the mental and behavioral health programs would be prohibited from providing certain data. There is an understandable unwillingness to share data on vulnerable populations such as FFNs and undocumented workers.

Universal Levels of Service
Some ARPA programs are or will be universally available to anyone. Family Connects Home Visitation will be available to anyone with a newborn from Boulder County hospitals. Many public health programs are available to anyone, such as BCPH vaccine program and the ARPA behavioral and mental health programs. Some programs are open to everyone but with income limits, such as FRC services, Direct Cash Assistance, affordable housing and child care programs, and others.

SLFRF-Funded Project Demographic Data Compared to Boulder County Census Data
Boulder County has a total population of 327,468, as of the 2022 Census. The graphs below, based on data collected from the SLFRF-funded projects, show the race and ethnicity breakdowns of those served by the SLFRF funds as well as the total demographics of Boulder County according to Census data. This data helps to illustrate that the county is working to bridge gaps for the disproportionately impacted BIPOC communities in Boulder County and reaching a higher percentage of those people when accounting for overall representation in the community. For example, SLFRF-funded projects have reached 40 percent of individuals who identify as Hispanic or Latino even though only 15 percent of the total population of Boulder County identifies as Hispanic or Latino.

SLFRF Funded Project Demographic Data by Race

Legend:
- Black or African American
- Mixed Race
- Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
- White
- Other
- Declined to Answer
- Data Not Collected

Values shown: 7%, 6%, 4%, 1%, 4%, 1%, 1%, 77%

Boulder County Census Data by Race

Legend:
- White
- Black or African American
- American Indian and Alaska Native
- Asian
- Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Sslander
- Two or More

Values shown: 1%, 1%, 0%, 5%, 3%, 90%
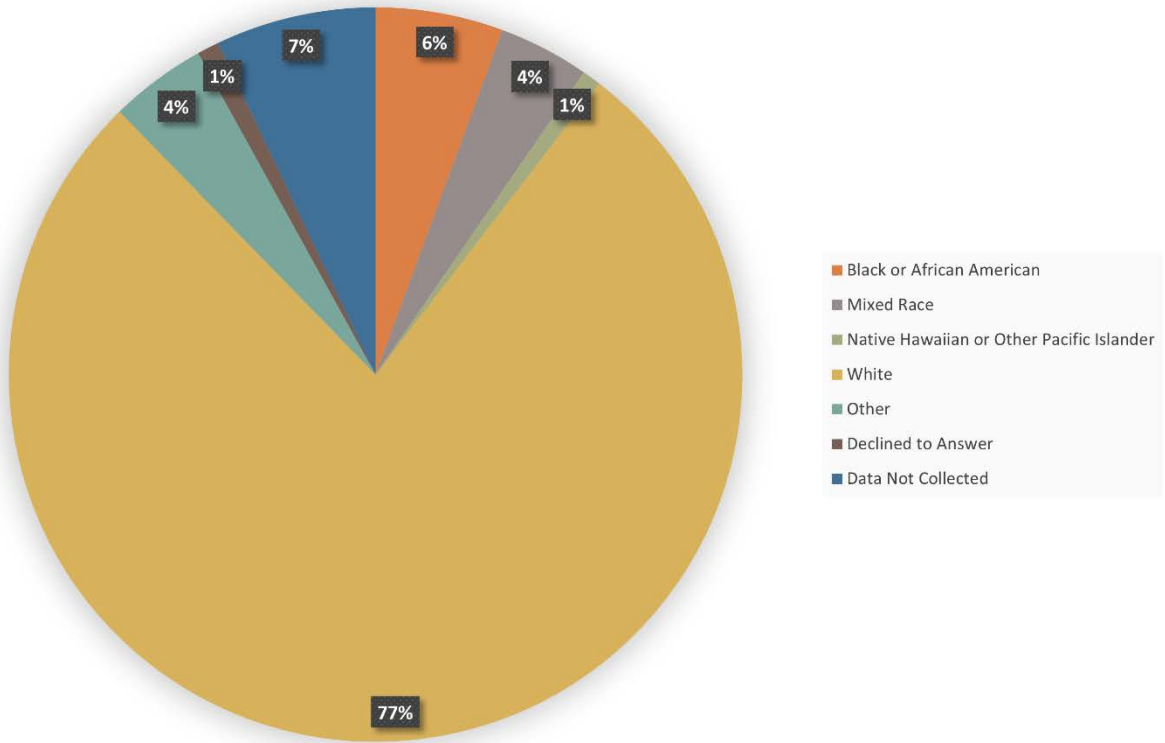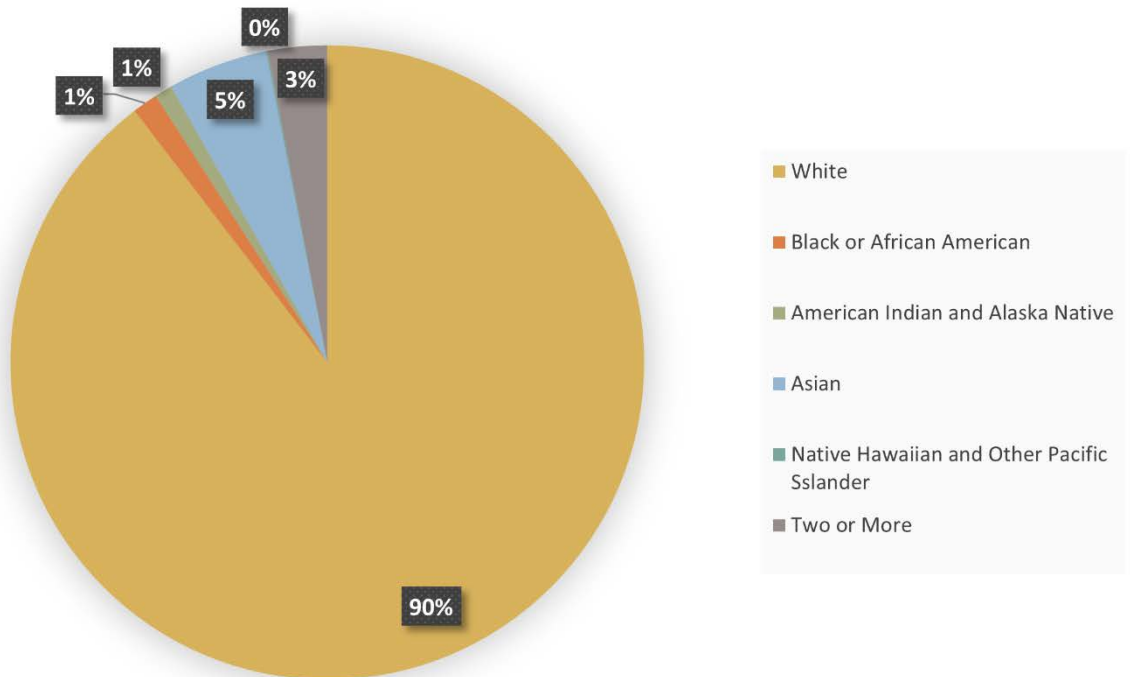
SLFRF Funded Project Demographic Data by Ethnicity

- Hispanic or Latino
- Not Hispanic or Latino
- Declined to Answer
- Data Not Collected

40%
59%
0%
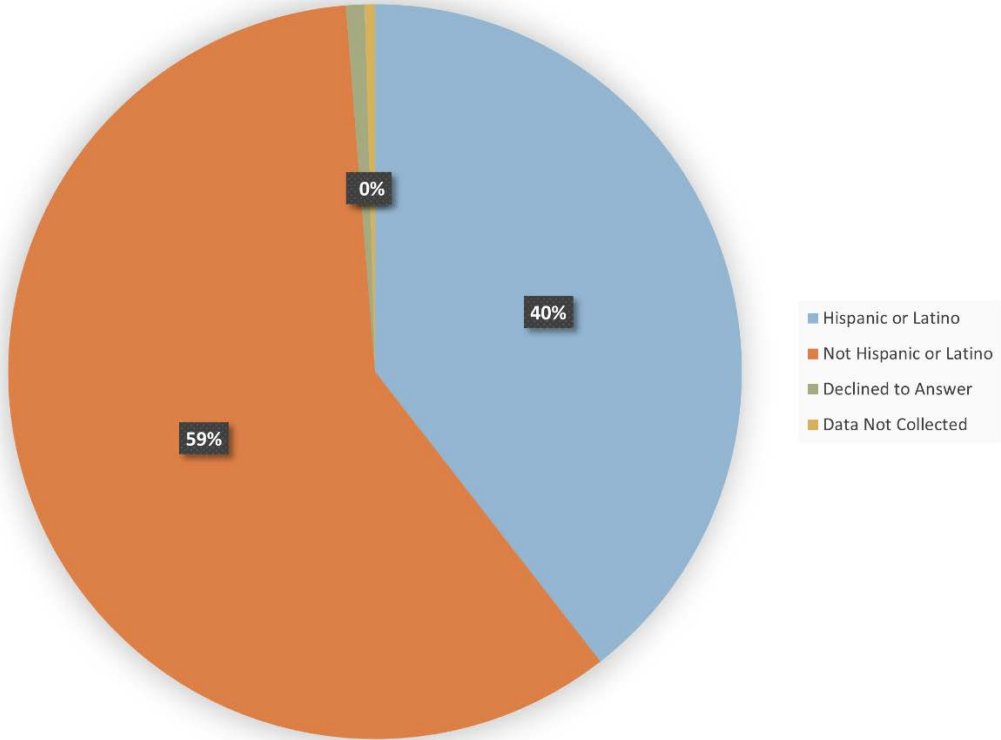
Boulder County Census Data by Ethnicity

- Hispanic or Latino
- Not Hispanic or Latino

15%
85%
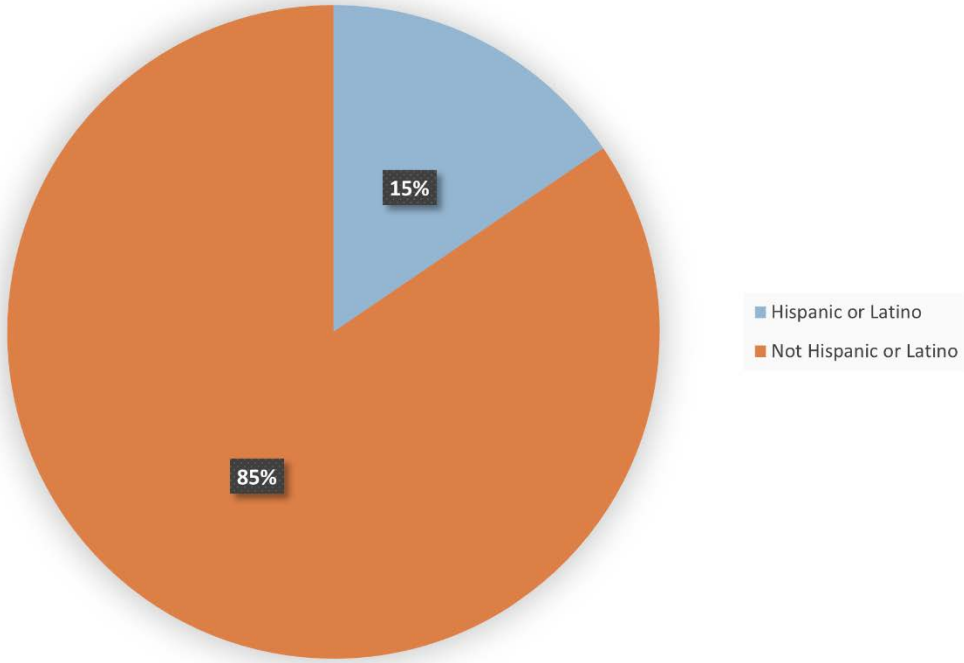
Project Implementation Efforts with Equity in Mind

Goals and Targets: Please describe how planned or current use of funds prioritize economic and racial equity as a goal, name specific targets intended to produce meaningful equity results at scale, and include initiatives to achieve those targets.

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Prioritizing Economic and Racial Equity as a Goal
Boulder County's ARPA projects prioritize economic, racial, and health equity as a goal. As described above, the county has identified many racial equity focused goals, including the creation of standardized reporting and data analysis on racial equity outcomes and demographics served, as well as encouraging programs to undergo an iterative REIAT review process to ensure programs are achieving meaningful and lasting impacts in the community. New reporting tools, dashboards, and maps are being developed to better understand the county's resident-specific needs and outcomes by geographical areas and zip codes. The county aims to understand and integrate as appropriate the many racial equity investments, strategies, and lessons learned identified through ARPA, into standard and sustainable practices across the organization. This will also help improve future disaster recovery and economic development efforts within the community.

Most ARPA programs are targeted to low-income residents in Boulder County. Accounts of how this is accomplished are detailed elsewhere in this report such above in as the Summary of Racial Equity Strategy and Promoting Equitable Outcomes sections.

Specific Targets to Produce Meaningful Equity Results at Scale
The Phase 2 projects, individually and collectively, are intended to produce meaningful results at scale. Through the community engagement process, the following were identified as the most important issue areas to address with ARPA funds for the community:

- Economic Challenges - the interconnected issues of cost of living, business needs, workforce development, child care, etc.
- Housing Affordability - including cost of living
- Mental Health and Social Resilience - including access to technology and social isolation

Individual projects in each of these areas addresses those issues. Specifically, the Phase 2 projects were evaluated and recommended based on these criteria:

- Transformational
- Ensure that the most impacted by the pandemic will benefit the most
- Strikes a balance between long-term transformational change and short-term immediate relief for those in crisis
- Can be deployed easily to help the people in need quickly
- Will be sustainable when ARPA funding runs out
- Focuses on equity and addressing racial, economic, and health disparities

- Leverages other funds and existing planning processes
- Leverages already-completed plans and reports, e.g. Regional Affordable Housing Plan
- Groundbreaking, something that County Government would not have done on its own

Initiatives to Achieve Those Targets

Various initiatives will help to achieve the targets by targeting specific populations or locations, collecting and measuring data, and funding projects that will have considerable impacts on their own.

Target Populations: Targeting programs can be directed to geographic areas and to populations with the most need. For example, Survive and Thrive and Direct Cash Assistance will prioritize people and businesses in or serving Qualified Census Tracts. Other programs are targeting services to priority populations.

Data: Program evaluation and measurement will be completed for several pilot projects by an outside contractor, including Direct Cash Assistance, Family Connects, and Community Mobile Response Teams. Centrally, the ARPA Data Team will be collecting standardized demographic data and other data to analyze effectiveness and impact of programs. The team will continue building out data metrics and outcomes measures across programs. There also is a goal of collecting updated data and information about BIPOC and specifically Latinx outcomes and service needs, building on the Trestle report described in previous reporting.

Scale of Impact: Some projects are on their own initiatives that are expected to achieve targets and produce results at scale. Significant funds are going to increase the supply of affordable housing in Boulder County, with ARPA dollars contributing to the creation or preservation of more than 400 units, for example. The Direct Cash Assistance will provide $300 in monthly payments for each child three or under in low-income households for more than 725 families for two years. The Community-Based Grants already are expanding mental health services to priority populations in significant ways, extending services to more than a thousand people already.

Project Implementation: Explain how the jurisdiction's overall equity strategy translates into focus areas for SLFRF projects and the specific services or programs offered by your jurisdiction in the following Expenditure Category, as indicated in the final rule.

ARPA provides an opportunity to embed racial equity in institutional, programmatic, and policy practices of ARPA-funded projects, with the aim of embedding racial equity in all aspects of practices throughout the County organization. Boulder County already has many important and institutionalized racial equity practices and policies as described above and continues to build racial equity capacity and resources.

See Summary of Racial Equity Strategy and Promoting Equitable Outcomes sections for more detail.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Community Engagement Overview

In August 2021 Boulder County moved forward with a broad community-based engagement strategy to engage community stakeholders and residents of Boulder County seeking input and support for transparent and inclusive allocation of the ARPA funding.

After extensive work and support from the ARPA Working Groups in the three priority areas of Economic Challenges, Housing Affordability, and Mental Health and Social Resilience, the community engagement process evolved into supporting the Phase 2 projects approved by the Boulder County Commissioners in 2022 and 2023. As an integral element in the support of the Phase 2 projects, the community engagement approach is focused on working with program managers and staff to ensure that transparency, inclusivity, and equity continue to be part of the programs as they are designed and implemented.

Phase 2 Community Engagement Approach

The effects of the COVID-19 pandemic significantly impacted different communities in Boulder County, further exposing historical inequities that create disparities in health and economic outcomes by race, ethnicity, age, gender, geography, physical ability, sexual orientation, and other factors. The county's main goal is to provide ARPA funding allocations to help address disparities among the most impacted communities. Boulder County is providing resources to residents and partners, and the Community Engagement and Communications Team is collaborating with local organizations to support communication, language access, and racial equity approaches for the distribution of those resources.

The new programs made possible by ARPA funding were and continue to be a collaboration between "grass tops" community leaders and organizations that have the trusted relationships of the most impacted members of the community and understand their issues and needs, having served and worked with these communities for decades in many cases. Through the community engagement approach led by consultant Rebuild by Design in 2021 and 2022, community collaborations helped the county gain understanding from nonprofits, businesses, residents, students, and others.

Below are some of the immediate supports that the team has helped implement in Phase 2 of the community engagement work in different projects and with the community.

Survive and Thrive Business and Nonprofit Grants	Community-Wide Navigation Hub Equitable Access: Vouchers and Grant	Public Engagement Events Opportunities for	Manufacture Housing Park Acquisition and Upgrades

Economic Challenges	Program Mental Health and Social Resilience	Growth Outreach	Habitat for Humanity Housing Affordability
- Bi-weekly support meeting with manager to work on the racial equity tool, updates, communication plan, and engagement support. - ARPA Newsletter announcements in English and Spanish. -Website updates in both languages. - Ensuring translation for all materials digital or printed in the most needed languages. -Recruitment of individuals for a Working Group recruitment of leaders from nonprofits and child care providers. - Sharing information with the community about the application process and launching an interest form for the funding application. - Engaging with cultural brokers from the internal channel and external resource navigators to share information.	- Bi-weekly support meeting with manager to work on the racial equity tool, updates, communication plan, and engagement support.- ARPA newsletter announcements in English and Spanish. -Website updates in both languages. -Ensuring translation for all materials digital or printed in the most needed languages. -Connecting with the different agencies that were awarded to highlight their work in the ARPA newsletter about their programs. -Resource fair opportunities to connect with the community on specific programs. -Support for interviews with local news. For example, Telemundo Colorado. -Engaging with cultural brokers from the internal channel and external resource navigators to share information.	- National Night Out (NNO) August 2022 - ARPA celebration and appreciation for Working Group members August 2022 - Boulder County Resource Fair in November 2022. -Cinco de Mayo event in Longmont 2023 - Cumbre Latinx in April 2023 -Transformative Community Outreach Workshop Series 2023 -Resource Fair St Vrain Mobile Home Park 2023. - Public Awareness meeting April 2023	-Bi-weekly support meeting with Manager for Mobile Home Park support on racial equity tool, communication plan, and community engagement support. - ARPA Newsletter announcements in English and Spanish. - Ensuring translation for all materials digital or printed in the most needed languages. - Planning of resource fairs in two locations Longmont and Lafayette at mobile home parks. - Coordination and collaboration between University of Colorado and El Centro AMISTAD, managers, and local partners - Continue working on the transparency process to show use of funds that were made possible by ARPA funding allocation. - Cultural brokers support in Manufactured Housing Park project to ensure transparency and that information is being shared around the county. -Habitat for Humanity meeting coordination to align the communication and engagement plan. - Newsletter highlight for Habitat for Humanity to inform residents about the new opportunity for home ownership.

While supporting the new programs, the team has focused on sustaining the connections that have been established over these years. The county will continue prioritizing engagement with community members by individually assessing what community engagement strategies are needed that are culturally responsive and inclusive for each project.

The Phase 2 Working Groups engaged community members in determining programs to address the disparate impacts of the pandemic. Now that those projects have moved to implementation, a number of them are engaging community in program design, for example, the Survive and Thrive program where community members helped shape the application and identified barriers for easier accessibility in applying for the funds. The Manufactured Housing Park Acquisition and Upgrades project is engaging with families and residents that live in mobile home parks through events and conversations in person to understand their living situations for planning program parameters. The Community-Wide Navigation Hub embarked on a nine-month engagement with partners and staff to share about the new service, learn barriers from the communities they serve, and find better ways to refer residents to a wide variety of resources.

Below is a chart showing the spectrum of community engagement, from ignoring communities through informing, consulting, involving, collaborating, and ultimately deferring to.
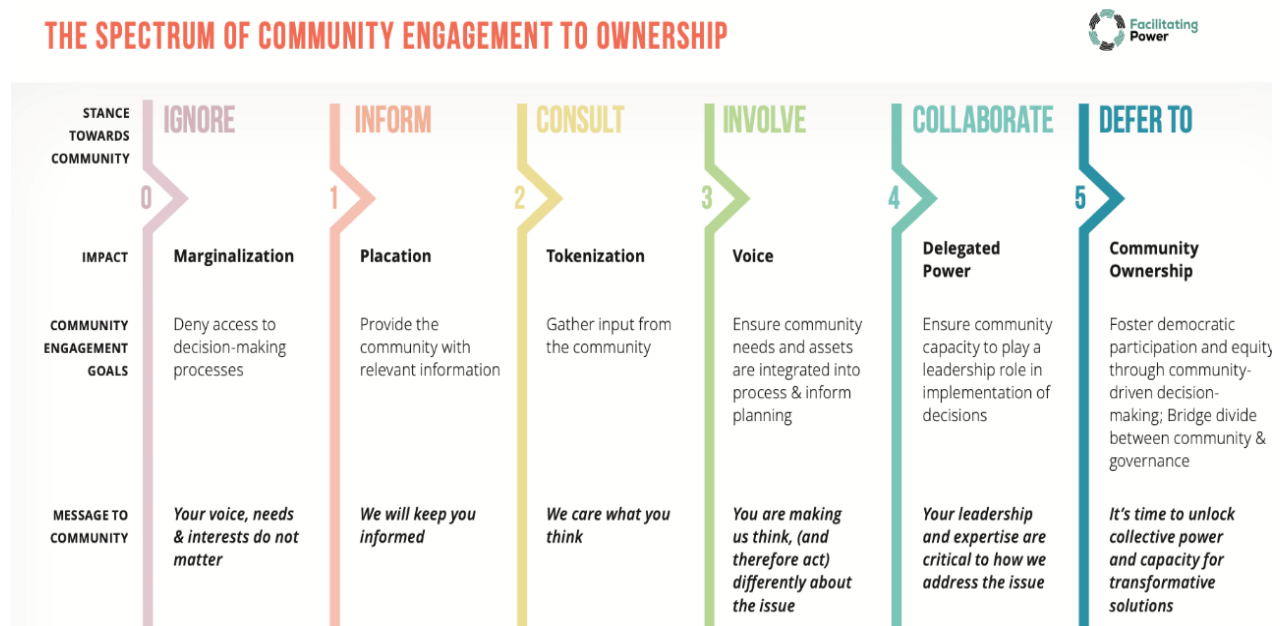
One of Boulder County's goals for the coming years is to continue to progress along the spectrum of community engagement. Finding ways that Boulder County can support the move from inform, involve, consult, involve, and collaborate, and help build more community ownership, centering in working with the community and trusting that they know best what is needed for them.

Community and Local Government Collaboration

Background

To ensure Boulder County's recovery from the pandemic would be transparent and equitable, the BOCC embarked on a public process engaging and integrating the ideas from community members. Ideas were collected through a community survey with 1,534 respondents and informed how the county would use its share of federal funding to best address the needs of individuals, families, and communities most affected by COVID-19. Later, Working Groups worked to identify priority projects to address disparate impacts in Economic Challenges, Housing Affordability, and Mental Health and Social Resilience, the three areas identified as top priorities through the community surveys.

Phase 2 Collaboration

During 2022, Phase 2 projects were approved by the BOCC. The Community Engagement Team's support to managers began with using logic models completed in 2022 to create a plan for working individually with each program. The logic models served as starting points for program design for community engagement. After conversations with the program managers, it was evident that some of the programs needed further information to inform program design. For example, the Survive and Thrive program identified a need for deeper understanding in how best to support the nonprofit and child care sectors with ARPA funds.

To that end, the team embarked on a second Working Group advisory committee approach for design of the Survive and Thrive Business and Nonprofit Grants which will support nonprofits and child care centers or providers. Boulder County invited contacts from the original Working Group process to be part of an advisory group that could help Boulder County better understand the struggles that nonprofits and child care providers face as well as plan program parameters such as eligibility. A group of subject matter experts who volunteered their time worked together with Boulder County in April and May 2023 to discuss the parameters and ways to avoid barriers that nonprofits or child care providers could face depending on the requirements to apply for funding. These consultations sometimes resulted in program changes; Survive and Thrive originally planned to include a Technical Assistance component, but what the organizations and providers communicated is that they need staffing, staff retention, and stabilization, and had no capacity to participate in trainings or the like, especially given the persistent staffing shortages.
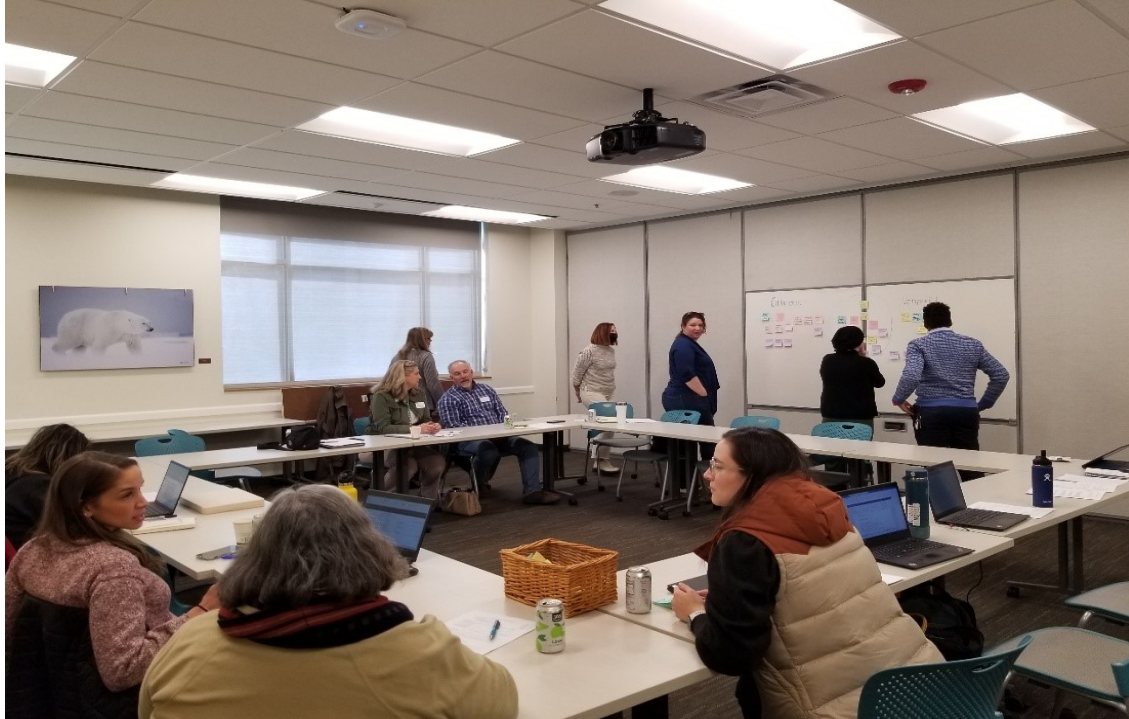
Survive and Thrive advisory group, spring 2023

Equity was centered to continue prioritizing the most impacted communities and removing barriers to access. An interest form was created for individuals potentially eligible for this funding allocation to keep informed, in English and Spanish. Cultural broker channels and navigators are helping share information with the public.

Survive and Thrive Interest Form

Boulder County will be using funding from the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) for the Survive and Thrive Grants to nonprofit and child care providers who are operating within Boulder County and who have experienced negative impacts related to the COVID-19 pandemic.

The Survive and Thrive project will offer approximately $6,750,000 in unrestricted funds to support nonprofit (501c3 and 501c19) and childcare providers serving children ages 0-5 (including legally operating unlicensed child care providers, otherwise known as Family, Friends and Neighbor providers) to stabilize their business conditions, workforce and operations.

If you would like to add your organization to the interest list to receive communication about this funding opportunity, please complete the interest form below.

For inquires related to the Survive and Thrive Funding, please contact Community Investments and ARPA Project Manager, Rory Trujillo Thomes at rthomes@bouldercounty.org

Formulario de Interés de Survive and Thrive (Sobrevivir y Prosperar)

El condado de Boulder utilizará fondos de la Ley del Plan de Rescate Estadounidense (ARPA) para las subvenciones *Survive and Thrive* (Sobrevivir y prosperar) destinadas a proveedores sin ánimo de lucro y de servicios de guardería que operan dentro del condado de Boulder y que han experimentado impactos negativos relacionados con la pandemia COVID-19.

El proyecto Survive and Thrive (Sobrevivir y prosperar) ofrecerá aproximadamente $6.750.000 en fondos no restringidos para apoyar a las organizaciones sin ánimo de lucro (501c3 y 501c19) y a los proveedores de servicios de guardería que atienden a niños de entre 0 y 5 años (incluidos los proveedores de servicios de guardería sin licencia que operan legalmente, también conocidos como proveedores Familiares, Amigos y Vecinos) para estabilizar sus condiciones empresariales, su mano de obra y sus operaciones.

Si desea añadir su organización a la lista de organizaciones interesadas en recibir información sobre esta oportunidad de financiación, rellene el siguiente formulario.

Public Engagement
Since last year Boulder County's efforts to create a more equitable dissemination of information around the community led to finding different ways to share information.

In one community gathering, Boulder County took part in an initiative in collaboration with Eco Arts at San Lazaro Mobile Home Park in Boulder. The county partnered to have a small resource fair at the same time as this community celebrated the National Night Out with police and firefighters. The intent was to gather different county departments and local nonprofits to share about available resources. Boulder County also shared information about ARPA projects while supporting recovery navigators to connect resources for families that are mostly low-income and also were affected by the Marshall Fire and high wind disaster.

National Night Out at San Lazaro Mobile Home Park, August 2022

National Night Out at San Lazaro Mobile Home Park, August 2022

In August of 2022, Boulder County gathered staff and local partners that supported the community engagement process since 2021 to have lunch and be recognized for their contributions, and for officials and staff at Boulder County to express gratitude for Working Group volunteers' dedication of time and expertise over the many months working together creating the Phase 2 project proposals presented to the BOCC to address the priority needs in the community.

Working Group appreciation gathering, August 2022

In November of 2022, the ARPA newsletter was created to inform the community about different

updates related to ARPA programs as well as partner organizations' programs. The stories focus on sharing how these programs and funding allocations to different grantees are creating change and supporting the successful recovery during and after COVID-19.

The team also successfully worked with the community to learn about the best methods for them to receive news, through which Boulder County learned that the majority of Latinx families and youth inform themselves throughout social platforms and local radio stations. Seniors like to inform themselves by reading the local newspaper. These findings helped the Community Engagement and Communications Team to understand how to share information with the community and the various ways to reach specific populations around the county.

Cinco de mayo, 2023

The Cinco de Mayo celebration in Longmont this year provided another opportunity to continue sharing with the community about the ARPA newsletter and website, and to inform the public about ARPA opportunities. Games and giveaways helped to connect with parents and their children.

As many communities started to feel comfortable engaging in person as the pandemic eased, a team of cultural brokers internally came together to create a resource fair. This idea came along as the team realized that winter was coming, and many families and residents would benefit from learning about different programs that the county offered during this time, specifically Latinx families, seniors, and youth.

Resource fair, 2022

Through this and future resource fairs, Boulder County ARPA staff connects with people about the new programs that Boulder County approved and what is currently available for residents as well as other non-ARPA resources.

Cultural Brokers Collaboration and Support
The Cultural Brokers Program was an important part of the ARPA process since the beginning of the community engagement approach in 2021. The Cultural Brokers Program has been on pause since the summer of 2022 due to staffing and as it works to define a new approach. Meanwhile, the internal communication channel with multiple cultural brokers decided to create a champions group where people from different departments around the county can participate to collaborate and align the community engagement work.

The main goal of the cultural brokers channel has been to support each other and align efforts in similar areas and projects across departments. This process will ensure that different communities around the county are being informed about a range of opportunities. The effort centers equity through cultural responsiveness and ensuring language access as a main

priority. This program works in partnership with local governments and nonprofits to advance civic engagement, racial equity, and social justice by supporting the work of cultural brokers in their communities.

The ARPA Community Engagement Team has participated in these collaborative meetings representing the BOCC and ARPA. Communication with different cultural brokers in the county has created opportunities to share the work and invite communities for collaboration on different projects.

One great example of collaboration between local government and partners around the county is the work with the University of Colorado Boulder (CU) and El Centro AMISTAD, supporting Boulder County with the Manufactured Housing Park Acquisition and Upgrades project made possible by ARPA funding. This collaborative effort is launching door-to-door surveys in mobile home parks in Longmont and Lafayette, to build upon a survey previously conducted in the city of Boulder.

The Department of Geography at CU and the promotoras de salud (health promotors) at El Centro AMISTAD agreed to support a survey initiative for mobile homes parks with door-to-door visits in the city of Longmont. Promotoras will partner with CU students to conduct surveys in the mobile home parks. The county worked in conjunction with the Racial Equity Practitioner to ensure that questions were simple and easy for residents from diverse cultural backgrounds to engage with the responses. The survey both online and in paper touches on different areas, for example, their race and ethnicity, how many people live in the home, their income, if they received benefits or have a disability, and more. Other questions touch on the type of repairs they are needing in their homes and if they rent or own their home. Some of the questions touch on the interest of future ownership of the mobile home park if it goes out for sale, as well as transportation issues and utilities. The main goal of these questions is to provide an understanding about the living situation of these residents and in what areas they need support now and in the future. The Department of Geography at CU will provide an analysis of the results, planned to be shared with residents by fall of 2023. The idea is to inform not only the residents but managers and owners of these mobile home parks and county staff.

Clips of the survey are shown below.

Please identify the name of your Manufactured Home Community.

[▼]

How do you identify your gender?

☐ Female
☐ Male
☐ Nonbinary
☐ Transgender
☐ Prefer not to answer

Please select one (or more) of the following to describe your race/ethnicity:

☐ African American or Black
☐ American Indian or Alaska Native
☐ Asian American
☐ Cuban
☐ Puerto Rican
☐ White
☐ Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander
☐ Latino/Latina/Latinx, Mexican, Mexican American, Chicana
☐ Another Hispanic/Latino/a or Spanish Origin, please specify

[ ]

Do the race /ethnicity categories you selected above reflect how your identity?

○ Yes
○ No

Español ▼

Indica el nombre de tu Comunidad de Viviendas Prefabricadas.

[▼]

¿Cómo identificas a qué género perteneces?

☐ Femenino
☐ Masculino
☐ No binario
☐ Transgénero
☐ Prefiero no responder

Selecciona una (o más) de las siguientes opciones para describir tu raza/etnia:

☐ Afroamericano o negro
☐ Indígena americano o nativo de Alaska
☐ Asiático americano
☐ Cubano
☐ Puertorriqueño
☐ Blanco
☐ Nativo de Hawái u otra isla del Pacífico
☐ Latino/latina/latinx, mexicano, mexicano-americano, chicano
☐ Otro origen hispano/latino o español, especifica

[ ]

¿Las categorías de raza/etnia que seleccionaste anteriormente reflejan tu identidad?

○ Sí
○ No

Manufactured Housing Park survey

Boulder County partnered with both cities to contact mobile home park managers and increase the support and participation in the survey work. Continuing with the resource fair tactic, Boulder County is working on an event on July 22, 2023, at one of the mobile home parks in Longmont aiming to increase survey interest and participation. The City of Longmont is invited and a few nonprofits that are local, with the support of the Boulder County Housing and Human Services Department, and there will be free tacos from a food truck on site.

These partnerships have helped to ensure transparency and engagement with the support of leaders in the community that are bilingual while responding to the cultural differences that exist in the community. The CU students, promotoras de salud, and leaders in the parks are being compensated for their expertise and time.

Promotora de salud visiting a mobile home

As the county continues supporting the implementation and execution of programs, the Community Engagement and Communications Team and Racial Equity Practitioner have prioritized working together to ensure that disproportionated impacted populations in the county are being not just informed about these opportunities but that they have the chance to be part of the process to ensure a transparent and equitable distribution of the ARPA funds in the community.

Since the beginning of the community engagement approach in 2021, a main goal has been to work on the distrust that some communities feel about government by partnering with local nonprofits, participating in events, collaborating with advisory groups and cultural brokers, and keeping a clear and open communication with residents. The hope is that these collaborations in the future reflect the variety of cultural representation that exists in the community.

ARPA Strategic Communication Plan (Phase 2)

The communication plan is a working document meant to be reviewed, updated, and adapted as needs dictate.

Introduction
The initial ARPA communication plan in August to September of 2021 included details with objectives and strategies relevant to support the community engagement and planning process for an equitable recovery from the pandemic in Boulder County.

To ensure that the ongoing work would provide enough sources of information and an effective social media presence, this plan leverages communication efforts with platforms already available to the community. For example, the Boulder County Board of County Commissioners YouTube channel added a dedicated playlist to the ARPA Working Group presentations in English and Spanish.

Communications Framework
For Phase 2 of the ARPA pandemic recovery and relief projects, the communication plan focused each planning and execution strategy on making the information accessible, timely, and transparent to all Boulder County residents, including those communities that have had a long-standing history of exclusion.

The ARPA communication plan works by creating awareness of the American Rescue Plan Act, so Boulder County residents have readily available information on the ARPA funding allocations and community engagement process for *Phase 1,* and by sharing content and amplifying the messages in *Phase 2* with diverse communication platforms to share about ARPA and availability of assistance.
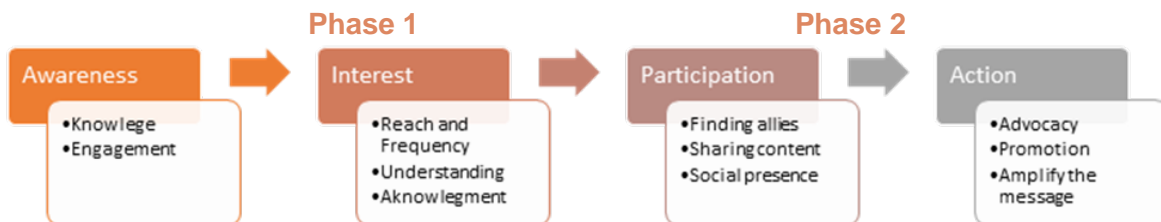
Here is more information about the structure of the communications framework.

Goal
Facilitate a communication plan that promotes access to services and programs funded by federal ARPA dollars.
Objectives

- Design project-specific campaigns to adapt communication strategies and platforms to the intended audience.
- Provide enough communication resources to support digital inclusion even when cultural background, language, level of technology, experience, and connectivity represent access barriers.
- Determine how often the intended audiences will receive information about the promotional campaigns, i. e. reach and frequency.
- Identify points of contact and communication outlets: where and how the audiences will receive their information.

Strategy
Provide Boulder County residents with the necessary communication tools and resources to

effectively learn about the programs delivered by ARPA. Work closely with Community Engagement to increase awareness and participation among Boulder County residents.

Tactics

1. Use online and offline promotional tactics.
2. Increase accessible web presence.
3. Maximize communication efforts: Use an integrated communication presence on simultaneous channels, i.e., face-to-face, virtual, print, and outdoor (events, etc.).
4. Create public-facing materials: flyers, postcards, posters, etc.

Communication Plan Implementation

With the goal of creating awareness and equal access to ARPA information, strategies for the execution of the communication plan include the publication of relevant content, information exchange with cultural brokers, culturally adapted communications, and streamlined communication with internal and external audiences through multiple communication channels.

Owned Media

ARPA Webpage

Creating accessible content, the ARPA webpage, boco.org/ARPA, was redesigned and updated according to the accessibility guidelines. The ARPA website page now includes an easy-to-follow navigation menu and best practices to link content via buttons and navigation options for easy access to reports and related links. The vertical navigation bars allow inclusion of more content without leaving the webpage.

According to the Google Analytics (GA4) chart below, the average engagement time per session is more than six minutes, which places the ARPA page above the average engagement
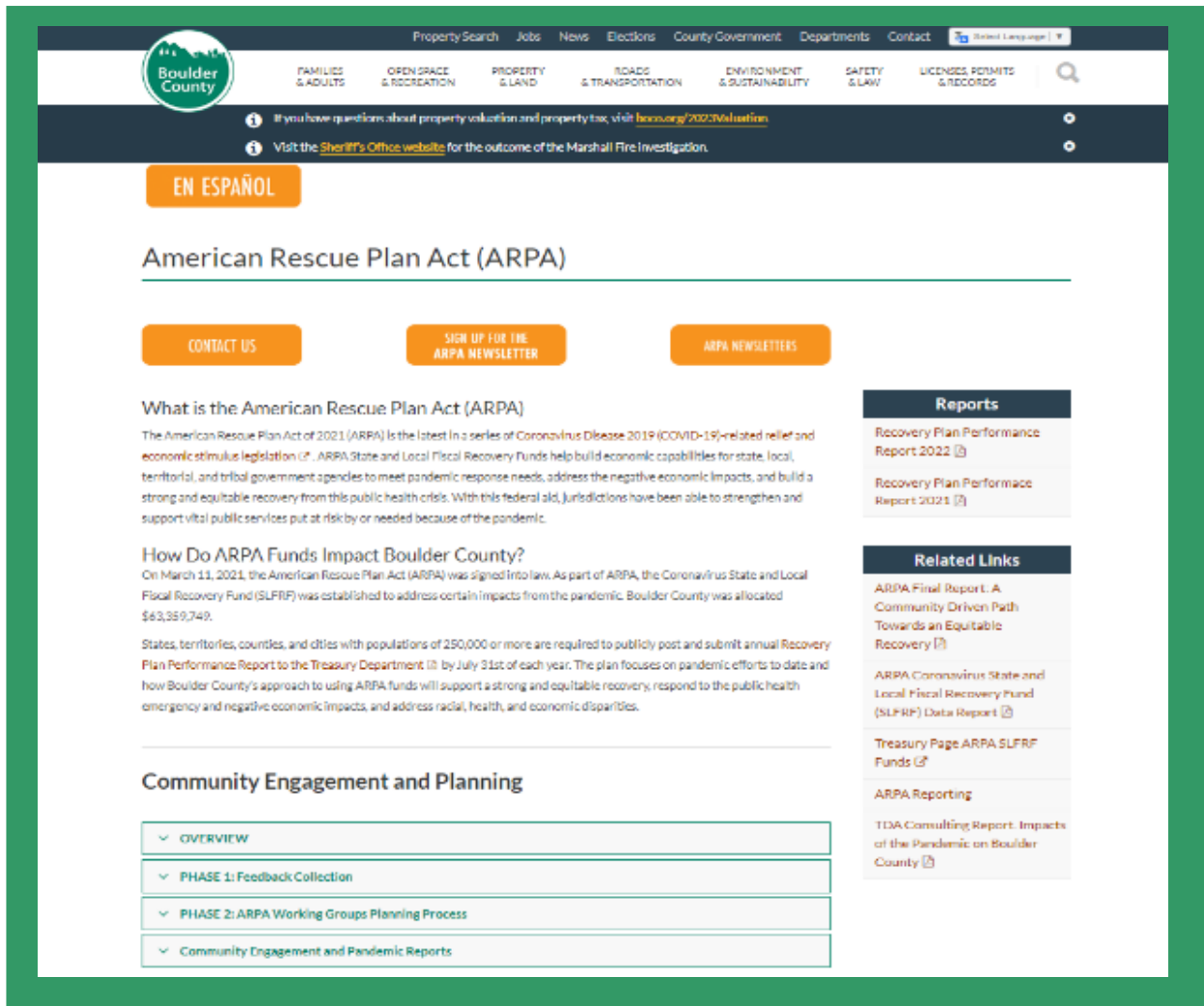
position for the time a user interacts on a website. For equitable access, the ARPA Spanish site[26] was created and is frequently maintained with updated content, newsletters, and updates regarding the progress of ARPA investments.

The chart below shows the number of sessions, users, and average engagement time for the ARPA webpage for Q1 and Q2 of 2023.

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[26] https://bouldercounty.gov/government/budget-and-finance/american-rescue-plan-act-arpa-espanol/

Landing page: Landing page ⊘ ▾ ⊕ — This year (Jan – Today) Jan 1 – Jun 12, 2023 ▾

● /open-space/management/osprey-camera ● /departments/assessor ● /safety/jail/listing-and-booking-reports ● /records/motor-vehicle

Q arpa ⊗ — Rows per page: 10 ▾ — Go to: 1 ‹ 1-10 of 19 ›

	Landing page	+	↓ Sessions	Users	New users	Average engagement time per session	Conversions All events ▾	Total revenue
			1,016 0.06% of total	436 0.05% of total	249 0.03% of total	6m 54s Avg +809.16%	0.00	$0.00
1	/government/budget-and-finance/american-rescue-plan-act-arpa-2		733	312	175	9m 06s	0.00	$0.00
2	/news/distribution-of-arpa-funds-to-expand-mental-health-and-social-resilience-programs-in-boulder-county		70	49	19	0m 53s	0.00	$0.00
3	/government/budget-and-finance/american-rescue-plan-act-arpa-espanol		43	19	12	1m 37s	0.00	$0.00

Landing page: Landing page ⊘ ▾ ⊕ — This year (Jan – Today)

● /open-space/management/osprey-camera ● /departments/assessor ● /safety/jail/listing-and-booking-reports ● /records/motor-vehicle

Q arpa ⊗ — Rows per page: 10 ▾ — Go to:

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2	/news/distribution-of-arpa-funds-to-expand-mental-health-and-social-resilience-programs-in-boulder-county		70	49	19	0m 53s	0
3	/government/budget-and-finance/american-rescue-plan-act-arpa-espanol		43	19	12	1m 37s	0
4	/government/budget-and-finance/american-rescue-plan-act-arpa-3		39	11	2	1m 27s	0
5	/arpa-reporting		34	11	5	0m 35s	0
6	/news/casa-de-la-esperanza-to-receive-arpa-funds-for-repairs-and-property-loan-adjustments		16	11	1	0m 58s	0
7	/news/boulder-county-arpa-news-february2022		15	14	7	1m 18s	0

Articles and Interviews

Storytelling is a powerful way to connect communities by offering content that is relatable, engaging, and exciting. Through stories, it is possible to explain how federal investments are creating opportunities for Boulder County residents t and also share useful information about non-ARPA programs in the community. The newsletter is a bimonthly publication in English and Spanish that shares examples of the ARPA-supported work that is underway through articles, news, and stories to keep internal and external audiences informed.

Boulder County ARPA News, March 2023

Boulder County Colorado sent this bulletin at 03/10/2023 12:06 PM MST

ARPA Newsletter 005 | March 2023 | Boco.org/ARPA

IN THIS ISSUE

Did You Know?
A bright future for kids in Boulder County

Housing Affordability
Casa de la Esperanza: A house of opportunities, courage, and hope (Part 2)

ARPA funds make progress on housing affordability

Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion
A journey to center racial equity in the ARPA project in Boulder County

Boulder County ARPA Job Opportunities

Ver Contenido en Español

For previously published newsletters, go to boco.org/ARPA or click on this Newsroom link.

American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) investments are making an impact in our Boulder County communities by providing resources to people who were hardest hit by the COVID-19 pandemic.

In this newsletter, we will share examples of the ARPA-supported work that is underway. We invite you to visit https://www.boco.org/ARPA for additional information.

Boulder County's ARPA newsletter is now published bimonthly. You will now receive the ARPA publication every two months, which will still include articles, news, and stories to keep you informed about the investment of federal ARPA funds in our communities.

*The total number of subscribers to the ARPA Newsletter to date is 530.

As funding for ARPA projects has been approved, ARPA communications continuously identify opportunities to tell the stories – first by telling how grantees are increasing capacity and providing more and better services for Boulder County communities, and in the future, by giving a voice to those who have seen the impact of these investments in their households, places of work, and communities. To achieve this goal, the Boulder County ARPA News[27] was created.

Social Media Presence
As mentioned before, the communication plan leverages content on county platforms to promote events, programs, and community engagement projects. The following is a list of Boulder County social media channels and their reach or number of users:

Reach: 10k followers

Reach: 5k+ followers
Reach: 68k Followers

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[27] https://content.govdelivery.com/accounts/COBOULDER/bulletins/35b1ede

Reach: 153,935 members

The social media campaigns support other forms of communication in English and Spanish, including public presentations, announcements, reports, etc.
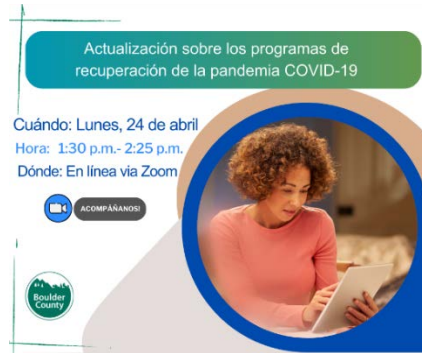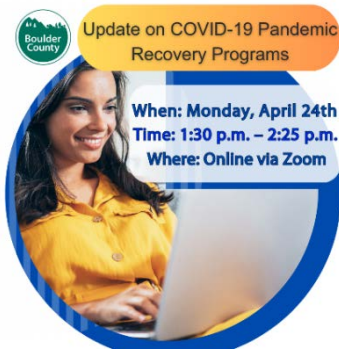
Tailored Communication Strategies for Each Program
Besides the general communication outreach, the plan includes individual campaigns with a set of tactics for each of the funded projects, as the examples below show.

Survive and Thrive *Economic Challenges*	Community-Wide Navigation Hub *Mental Health and Social Resilience*	Highlighting Boulder County Nonprofits *MH&SR*	Manufactured Housing Parks *Housing Affordability*
Newsletter announcements Website updates	Communication plan to support the program: Newsletter, email communications, social media, and website updates.	Proposed communication strategy to manage nonprofits visibility: Talking points, 2023 communication plan for ARPA recipients	Communication support for survey: Posters, flyers, etc. to improve response rates. Define appropriate communication channels according to the survey's goals.

The ARPA Strategic Communications Plan aims to reach a wide audience by providing clear and concise information about the process of fund distribution for the projects as they evolve from conception to implementation in the Phase 2 implementation stage.

The plan has been successful in building trust and transparency with internal and external partners. The plan moved from Stage 1 where the focus was to create knowledge and understanding of the American Rescue Plan Act within other Boulder County departments and offices while communicating to a broader audience information of the funds allocated to Boulder County and the Community engagement process that was underway.

For external partnerships, the connection and information channels are especially important with the nonprofits, as they have been part of meetings and interviews for the ARPA newsletter. These connections with external partners are contributing to promoting awareness of the program in Phase 2 and creating a better understanding for the public on how different organizations join efforts for the benefit of Boulder County families and residents.

The plan has used a variety of channels to reach the public, including a dedicated website, social media, news releases, and community meetings and events. These channels have been effective in reaching the Boulder County audience and providing information in a way that is easy to understand.

The plan is designed to build trust with the community by providing clear and concise, information about the program, being transparent about the decision-making process as well as promoting the ongoing public meetings and events. These efforts have helped to ensure that the public is aware of the program, understands the uses of funds, and is confident that the program is being administered fairly and transparently.

The plan will continue to be updated as the program progresses. Boulder County is committed to keeping the public informed about the program and ensuring that information is timely, accessible, and focused on the community.

LABOR PRACTICES

LABOR PRACTICES

Boulder County is moving forward with funds towards an affordable housing project in Lafayette, CO (**2.15.2 Housing Pipeline Willoughby Corner**). Project funds have been distributed to the Boulder County Housing Authority for management and they have selected Pinkard Construction for the preliminary construction work. At time of report the following is known:

- There will be a total of 12 employees of the contractor and sub-contractor working on this project. There have been no direct hired employees for this project.
- Workers may receive the prevailing wage dependent on the machinery operated.
- Pinkard does not intend to certify that a project labor agreement will be included.
- Pinkard has ensured that the project has ready access to a sufficient supply of appropriately skilled and unskilled labor to ensure high-quality construction of the life of the project as this project uses only a small portion of their entire workforce.
- Pinkard is a non-union contractor and does not have general labor contracts.
- Pinkard requires all employees to maintain a high level of safety awareness. They have a Safety Plan and an Employee Safety Manual. They have weekly Toolbox Talks to highlight and review safety issues. Their superintendents on the project have OSHA10 and OSHA30 certification.
- Workers on the project will receive wages and benefits that will secure an appropriately skilled workforce in the context of the local or regional labor market.
- This project will prioritize local hires.

A Community Housing Plan and Affordable Housing agreement has been signed between Boulder County Housing Authority and the City of Lafayette for the Willoughby Corner Project. Willoughby Corner will receive an exemption of the City of Lafayette's residential growth restriction, and 40 percent of the units will be permanently affordable and deed restricted. This project will be built in stages and will provide the following units when complete:

Phase	Low-Income Rental Units	For-Sale Affordable Units	Market-Rate Units	Total Units	Units Qualifying as CAHUs*	Senior Low-Income Rental Units
1A	63	0	0	63	63	63
1B	129	0	0	129	97	0
2	128	0	0	128	0	0
3	0	64	16	80	0	0
Total	320	64	16	400	160	63

* Charter Affordable Housing Unit - Permanently Deed Restricted

USE OF EVIDENCE

Programs and projects requesting ARPA SLFRF support are evaluated for evidence-based practice opportunities, where applicable. It should be noted that most Boulder County Public Health programs regularly apply evidence-based practices already, as do many human services and other programs at Boulder County. However, only programs within specific Expenditure Categories indicated by Treasury are reflected within this report in regard to evidence-based practices. Additional ARPA programs not reported may have evidence-based components that are either difficult to quantify in relation to broader programs and community support, or programs that are being internally evaluated by means other than specific clearinghouse data.

Within the Expenditure Categories specified by Treasury, Boulder County has several projects that are using **evidence-based practices, for a total of $3,257,178 to date**. They are as follows:

Project Name	Evidence Based Information	Costs Allocated to Evidence Based Projects, as of 6/30/23
1.12.1 MOBILE RESPONSE TEAMS	Evidence Based Therapy Model DBT SAMSHA	$ 1,000,000.00
1.12.4 EQUITABLE ACCESS: MH VOUCHERS	Evidence Based Therapy Models DBT & CBT	$ 800,000.00
1.12.5 EQUITABLE ACCESS: SCHOOL-BASED SERVICES	St. Vrain's academic curricula and interventions are evidence-based, as well as high-intensity tutoring programs. However, in the afterschool setting, teachers may deviate from specific curricula based on the needs of individual students and programs.	$ 200,000.00
2.1.1 BCPH FOOD INSECURITY	Academic Based Review The Nutrition Policy Institute http://npi.ucanr.edu/files/263765.pdf	$ 130,178.00
2.11.1 BCPH CHILDHOOD HEALTH OTHER	PASO - evidence based coursework	$ 42,000.00
	ASQ/LENA - Ages & Stages Questionaires and Language Environment Analysis	$ 15,000.00
2.12.1 BCPH FAMILY CONNECTS	Randomized Control Trial (RCT) studies conducted by Duke University and Family Connects International	$ 2,000,000.00
2.17.1 EMERGENCY CHOICE VOUCHERS	Move On Protocols - Best Practices Housing and Urban Development https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/coc/moving-on/	$ 70,000.00
		$ 3,257,178.00

PERFORMANCE REPORT AND PROJECT INVENTORY

PHASE 1 IMMEDIATE NEEDS PROJECTS

1.2.1 Boulder County Public Health COVID-19 Testing
Project [Identification Number]:
Fund 117, Service 1010, Project 102493, **Task 15, 1.2.1 BCPH COVID-19 Testing**
Funding amount: $201,985.87
Projected Duration: 24 months – Projected end 12/31/23
Project Expenditure Category: 1.2 COVID-19 Testing^

Project Overview
BCPH worked with Boulder Community Hospital to ensure access to testing in congregate settings, shelters, outbreak sites, and more remote mountain communities such as Nederland. These populations represent priority populations (e.g., older adults in LTCF's, homeless, homebound, etc.) and vulnerable groups, including those in congregate settings (e.g., assisted living, etc.) who have been exposed to a positive case, as well as geographically remote residents. Funding is for Boulder Community Hospital reimbursement of services. Funding also continued to support the BCPH testing coordinator, and a supply of COVID Test kits now that the Public Health Emergency has ended and tests are no longer covered.
Use of Evidence – N/A
Performance Report
Goals/Outputs/Outcomes/Demographics/KPIs
Goals were to increase testing capacity and decrease spread of COVID-19 in Boulder County. The COVID-19 response team identified general overall output measures and five outcome measures for 1.2.1 Annual Reporting. Funding for 1.2.1 includes personnel costs for a COVID-19 Testing Coordinator, along with strategies that provided broad access to PCR and rapid antigen testing. Each of these measures is presented for each quarter. Please see below for more details. This testing project will be shifting their focus to distribution of COVID at home test to priority populations (low-income residents, shelters, and jails) due to the CDPHE no longer providing free test kits.
The BCPH COVID-19 response team identified five outcome measures (infection rates, hospitalization, vaccination, deaths from COVID-19, and number of tests administered). Infection rates for quarter one represent the community challenges associated with the delta variant, quarter two represents the omicron variant, and quarter three represents omicron subvariants and the release of mask orders. Hospitalizations peaked in quarter one and decreased in quarters two and three as the omicron variant started to be the predominant strain. While the Omicron variant is highly contagious, the high percentage of vaccinations and boosters from quarter one protected individuals from severe disease (hospitalizations). Death

rates in Boulder County decreased significantly in quarter three as compared to quarters one and two. Deaths included individuals who were at-risk due to immunocompromised status regardless of vaccination status. Boulder County continues to maintain high vaccination rates as compared to other counties in the state. At its height, Boulder County provided more than 5,700 tests per day and a minimum of 514 per day. Boulder County Outputs/Outcomes were as follows:

Outcome Measures	Output measures	Quarter 1 (August 2021-December 2021)	Quarter 2 (January 2022-March 2022)	Quarter 3 (April 2022 - June 2022)
BPCH has partnered with the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Boulder Community Health, cultural brokers and community ambassadors, and community-based organizations to provide access to culturally appropriate testing resources and educational materials. The Boulder County Public Health COVID-19 testing strategy has provided broad access to PCR and rapid antigen testing including the following supports: large scale community testing sites, testing in congregate settings including shelters for unhoused community members, Long Term Care/Assisted living homes, and the Boulder County Jail, testing in rural communities that lack the medical infrastructure to provide easy access, the facilitation of community-based organizations as rapid test distribution sites, and clear public communications on how to access and properly administer free rapid antigen testing. Boulder County Public Health communications have included providing resources for those who are blind or visually impaired, thereby helping to ensure the accessibility of rapid tests for people living with disabilities. The testing strategy has intentionally ensured access for priority populations which include people harmed by historical policies such as structural racism and who are disproportionately affected by COVID-19. A BCPH Testing Coordinator has been tasked with overseeing and implementing this strategy.	Boulder County and State COVID-19 cases (average monthly (we provided data for quarterly) number and rate per 100,000)	Average case numbers per day for Quarter 1: CO (state): 2527.12 (43.77/100K); Boulder County: 111.28 (34.01/100K)	Average case numbers per day for Quarter 2: CO (state): 4815.6 (83.41/100K); Boulder County: 274.41 (83.87/100K)	Average case numbers per day for Quarter 3: CO (state): 1314.67 (22.77/100K); Boulder County: 114.68 (35.05/100K)
	Boulder County and State COVID-19 Hospitalizations (monthly number (we provided data for quarterly) and rate per 100,000)	Number of hospitalizations for Quarter 1: CO (state): 22526 (390.14/100K); Boulder County: 420 (128.37/100K)	Number of hospitalizations for Quarter 2: CO (state): 10203 (176.71/100K); Boulder County 323 (98.72/100K)	Number of hospitalizations for Quarter 3: CO (state): 1699 (29.43/100K); Boulder County 159 (48.6/100K)
	Vaccinations (first dose, second dose, boosters by age(we cannot calculate this anymore) and will report % boosted, and race/ethnicity (monthly percentage)	1st dose: 32390; 2nd dose: 28910; 32% boosted race/ethnicity data not easily available for this quarter	1st dose: 6950; 2nd dose: 6354; 39% boosted race/ethnicity data not easily available for this quarter	1st dose: 1702; 2nd dose: 1712; 67% boosted Race/ethnicity percentage: White non-Hispanic 84%; Hispanic 50%; Asian 71%; Black/African American 73%; Native American 62%
	Boulder County and State COVID-19 deaths (monthly number (we provided data by quarterly numbers) and rate per 100,000)	Number deaths for Quarter 1: CO (state): 3574 (61.9/100K); Boulder County: 62 (18.95/100K)	Number deaths for Quarter 2: CO (state): 1898 (32.87/100K); Boulder County: 65 (19.87/100K)	Number deaths for Quarter 3: CO (state): 273 (4.73/100K); Boulder County: 18 (5.5/100K)
	Quarterly number of tests administered in Boulder County (ave.)	2408 ave.; minimum 1177 on 8/1/2022; maximum 3709 on 12/28/2022	2466; minimum 514 on 3/10/22; maximum 5715 on 1/13/2022	1461; minimum 1048 on 6/29/2022; maximum 2034 on 5/11/2022

*Vaccination demographics listed in the above table are not listed in the demographic table.
Required KPIs[28] – N/A

1.4.1 Juvenile Assessment Center FTE
Project [Identification Number]:
Fund 117, Service 1010, Project 102493, **Task 5, Category 1.4.1 Juvenile Assessment Center FTE**
Funding amount: $130,084
Projected Duration: Projected end 12/31/23
Project Expenditure Category: 1.4 Prevention in Congregate Settings (Nursing Homes, Prisons/Jails, Dense Work Sites, Schools, etc.) *

Project Overview

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[28] KPI means Key Performance Indicators.

Throughout the pandemic and into the recovery stage the Juvenile Assessment Center operated continuously in person as a secure juvenile detention facility for Boulder County law enforcement. The Juvenile Center is the only county-funded intake, assessment, and short-term detention facility in the state, with a maximum holding capacity of 20 youths, ages 10 to 17. This facility provides structured programming including educational and life skill activities in order to further reduce harm. The need for well-trained and sustained full-time positions is a critical need throughout COVID-19 and the recovery to maintain safe and secure care for the county's most vulnerable families and juveniles. The scope of work for this award extends two full-time term positions throughout the COVID-19 recovery.

Use of Evidence – N/A

Performance Report

Goals/Outputs/Outcomes/Demographics/KPIs

Goals were to have necessary staff coverage of the Juvenile Assessment Center during COVID-19 in a cost-effective manner. Outputs for the project were identified as the number of shifts covered that hourly staff would have been required to cover; lessening staff vacancies due to illness, vacation, holiday, and sick leave; and providing a safe and secure setting for the juveniles detained. Outcomes for the project were identified as saving money with full-time equivalent (FTE) positions versus hourly staff. The Juvenile Assessment Center (JAC) is Boulder County's detention facility for all youth arrested in Boulder County. The facility operates 24/7 and never closes in order to provide a critical essential function for Boulder County. Throughout the pandemic, and even during recovery, staffing the JAC was significantly impacted by severe staffing shortages, high-risk staff being reassigned, and staff being out on COVID-19 leave at various times. Due to the nature of this work, it has been extremely difficult to hire and retain hourly staff who normally fill in for full-time staff when they are out on any type of leave (including reassignment during the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic). These two FTE term-limited positions have been critical to fill staff vacancies, hourly staff shortages, and when staff are out on COVID-19 leave. The biggest impact these positions have had are on cost savings to the hourly budget, and the JAC has not needed to employ as many hourly staff as in the past. Pre-COVID-19 the JAC regularly staffed seven to ten hourly staff; now with these two positions the facility is able to staff only three to five hourly staff. Additionally, these two positions have given staff the flexibility to continue to take time off when needed such as medical and vacation leaves. One of the positions has been filled and staffed for the duration of this reporting period. The second position was vacated in December 2021 and the JAC has been unable to fill this position to date. The table below outlines the outputs and outcomes for this project in terms of shifts covered, leave taken, and ability to maintain a safe environment operating 24/7 for at-risk youth in Boulder County. This program will continue through 2024 after depletion of ARPA funds.

See Demographic Table below for additional information.

Outputs	Output Value/Result	Outcomes
# of shifts covered by the term limited employees that hourly staff would normally cover	463 shifts covered, $8558 saved	The term employees covered 206 hours that would normally be covered by hourly staff, this saved $4,009 from the hourly budget. The term employees allowed us to employ fewer hourly staff, not go over budget, and focus on staff retention in full time positions.
# of staff vacancies and number of hours staff used for vacation, holiday and sick time	•JAC had up to 12 FTE vacancies in 2021-2023 •staff used 2206 vacation hours, 1496 medical hours, 2236 holiday hours, 837 COVID hours, 120 hours of FMLA, 526 hours of paid recognition, 156 hours of Admin leave and 72 hours of bereavement that were partially covered by the term employees	These positions are designed to allow for some flexibility within the schedule design to provide coverage as needed. The term staff worked outside their scheduled shifts 69 times during this reporting period.
Ability to provide for a safe & secure setting for juveniles arrested in Boulder County	The balanced combination of full time staff, fewer vacancies, term employees, and additional hourly flexibility allowed the JAC to continue to serve at risk youth in the community without interruption.	These term employees allowed the JAC to maintain staffing and remain open 24/7. During the time period the JAC has been able to serve 284 at risk youth.

Required KPIs - N/A

1.7.1 Boulder County Public Health Vaccine Community Support

Project [Identification Number]:

Fund 117, Service 1010, Project 102493, **Task 14 1.7.1 BCPH Vaccine Community Support**

Funding amount: $1,656,570

Projected Duration: 24 months

Project Expenditure Category: 1.7 Other COVID-19 Public health Expenses (Including Communications, Enforcement, Isolation/Quarantine)^

Project Overview

Funding supports several community communications efforts: 1) Funds to continue the Vaccine Equity Coordinating Committee (VECC) to continue containment and mitigation outreach, including staff to support planning and implementation of vaccination programs. 2) Support for COVID-19 communications, including a Bilingual Communications Specialist and bilingual COVID-19 vaccination campaigns, and Community Ambassador collaboration to ensure priority populations are protected and increasingly vaccinated. 3) Call Center support to provide information to the public including information on testing, vaccinations, and new Public Health Orders. 4) Business and Community Liaison team to respond to the business/community needs related to COVID-19.

Use of Evidence – N/A

Performance Report

Goals/Outputs/Outcomes/Demographics/KPIs

The initial goal was to increase vaccination rates for those residents who may be hesitant to vaccinate, and eventually decrease COVID-19 transmissions in Boulder County. Due to the end of the PHE in May 2023 Boulder County still considers the response to COVID-19 a public health priority but has shifted their focus into a less acute phase of the pandemic. With the increased immunity from vaccinations and infections, and the availability of therapeutics BCPH transitioned from an emergency phase to begin the process of stabilization. The COVID-19 response team identified eight output measures and four outcome measures for 1.7.1 Annual Reporting. Funding for 1.7.1 includes personnel costs for vaccinations at the agency as well as

in the field, partnership with key community ambassadors, communications to the public, advancing business vaccine policies, advancing vaccine knowledge among priority populations, and managing a call center to handle public inquiries and complaints about public health orders, vaccine needs, and community resource needs for quarantine and isolation. Over the course of the pandemic, BCPH administered more than 27,000 vaccines to more than 17,000 clients in a variety of settings, including (but not limited to) the Boulder County Fairgrounds, St. Vrain Community Hub, assisted living facilities, homeless shelters, faith-based organizations, and the mega-cultural Latino event "Day of the Dead Celebration" that was held in Longmont. On March 16, 2023, the BCPH Immunization Program transitioned the multi-year COVID-19 vaccination clinics at the St. Vrain Community Hub to CDC's long-standing Vaccines for Children (VFC) Program clinics at two locations – the St. Vrain Community Hub in Longmont on Mondays and the Sundquist Building in Boulder on Wednesdays. The VFC Program provides vaccines for the uninsured, the underinsured, and the Native American population. Moving forward Boulder County Public Health will:

- Continue offering COVID-19 vaccinations as part of VFC Medicaid clinics with dedicated COVID-19 nurses.
- Work with early care and education communities and local school districts to message the importance of back- to-school vaccinations, including COVID-19.
- Build a robust back-to-school staffing plan to ensure capacity to meet community demands.
- Build a comprehensive data surveillance system, including mapping of COVID-19 vaccines, to identify areas in the community with high social vulnerability (based on CDC definitions) and low vaccine uptake.
- Rebuild connections with healthcare partners to ensure they are aware of the impacts on vaccine availability once the public health emergency sunsets.
- Continue monitoring the COVID-19 vaccine supply and ensure availability for priority settings of jails and long- term care facilities, as well as CDPHE-sponsored vaccination community outreach.
- Work with BCPH Communications staff to develop a fall and winter communications plan.

Required KPIs – N/A

1.7.2 Low Wage Workers THIS PROJECT HAS BEEN CANCELLED

2.1.1 Boulder County Public Health – Food Insecurity
Project [Identification Number]:
Fund 117, Service 1010, Project 102493, **Task 18, 2.1.1 BCPH Food Insecurity**
Funding amount: $130,178
Projected Duration: Projected end 12/31/2023
Project Expenditure Category: 2.1 Household Assistance: Food Programs*^

Project Overview
BCPH increased pass-through funding to the BCPH's Women Infants and Children (WIC) Gap Funding and the Double Up Food Bucks Retail (DUFB) programs to provide food benefits to additional families not served by other federal programs, as well as those families enrolled in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) or receiving Pandemic EBT (PEBT) benefits. WIC recipients are offered weekly home delivery of fruits and vegetables based on a farmer's market model that provides reliable and consistent nutrition benefits, while supporting local farmers and agriculture partners. SNAP and DUFB participants will receive up to $20 a visit per week in matching produce dollars when using the EBT cards at Whole Food Markets in

Boulder to purchase produce. These programs support nutrition security and help stretch federal food benefits for those families in need during the pandemic.

Use of Evidence

An academic review of evidence-based and best practices states that "lowering the relative cost of healthy foods through subsidies or other measures" is an effective strategy for increasing healthy food consumption. Evidence suggests that reducing the price of healthy food, providing voucher and/or rebates, particularly for fruits/vegetables, has a positive effect on purchases and intake. The Nutrition Policy Institute conducted an evidence review of health promotion strategies in retail settings in 2016 demonstrating these results and finding that healthy purchases should not be attributed to a lack of knowledge or good intentions; evidence suggests that low-income consumers choose less healthy items because they are significantly cheaper (http://npi.ucanr.edu/files/263765.pdf). A new report from the USDA details barriers SNAP participants face to eating healthy meals. According to the report, the most commonly noted barrier (61 percent) is the high cost of healthy foods.

The full amount of the project is being used in evidence-based interventions $130,178.

Performance Report

Goals/Outputs/Outcomes/Demographics/KPIs

Goal is to increase food security and provide healthy food for Boulder County SNAP, PEBT, and WIC participants. Boulder County Public Health executed contracts and implemented the program for the 2022 farmers' market season, which started in April 2022. WIC families have been able to access $20/week in vouchers for eligible WIC foods at the Boulder and Longmont Farmers Markets or via home delivery. Initial results showed vouchers being used by mostly white, non-Hispanic households. This was due in part to large funding gaps, which have been eliminated. To increase Latinx family's participation in the program, Boulder County started an advisory board that includes program participants. Recommendations such as hiring bilingual and when possible, bicultural food access staff to work at farmers markets, and starting home deliveries during the COVID-19 pandemic has increased Latinx participation. The Double Up Food Buck incentives are also available to low-income participants.

Outputs are identified in the table below.

Outputs Measured	Value
Unique WIC Families Served	369
Total People Served*	2500
Total Children Served*	745
Repeat Customer %	33%
Total Incentives Redeemed WIC	$ 34,733
Total Incentives Redeemed DUFB	$ 53,262
SNAP/WIC Transactions	4332

* WIC 1500, DUFB/SNAP estimated

Boulder County will be preparing a survey of households who have participated in the program during the fourth quarter of 2023. The survey questions in the program evaluation are validated food security screening questions. Other questions included in the survey are used by the USDA GusNIP grant to evaluate food security programs across the country. Some questions that will be asked are:

- How difficult is it to access fresh fruits and vegetables in your neighborhood?

- During the season when the farmers market is open, what amount of your fresh fruits and vegetables do you estimate you buy from the market?
- What makes it most challenging for you to buy fresh produce?

Outcomes will be measured through responses to the above survey. Questions to be asked within the survey are:
- As a result of the WIC farmers market program, food in my household is less likely to run out before I/we get money to buy more.
- As a result of the WIC farmers market program, I am better able to afford balanced meals.
- As a result of shopping at the farmers market this season, it is easier for me to have access to fresh fruits and vegetables.
- As a result of shopping at the farmers market this season, the amount of fresh fruits and vegetables I have eaten has: (decreased greatly – increased greatly).

See Demographic Table below for additional information.

Required KPIs

Number of Households Served by the Program: 369+

2.2.1 Eviction Representation

Project [Identification Number]:
Fund 117, Service 1010, Project 102493, **Task 21, 2.2.1 Eviction Representation**
Funding amount: $50,000
Projected Duration: 12 months
Project Expenditure Category: 2.2 Household Assistance: Rent, Mortgage and Utility Aid*^

Project Overview

The City of Boulder's "No Eviction Without Representation Program" provides legal aid and representation to those who are facing eviction and cannot afford legal support. The City of Boulder (COB) program is funded by a landlord fee required through a newly passed ballot measure. Currently, similar services are not available throughout the rest of Boulder County except through grant-funded services when available. Due to COVID-19 and the end of the eviction moratorium, the number of people county-wide but not in the City of Boulder needing legal aid who are facing eviction continues to increase, and funds are needed to provide these services. Currently, the City of Boulder contracts with Bridge to Justice, and this agency has been taking on non-COB clients on an as needed basis. More funding is needed because Bridge to Justice was provided supplemental funds last year through Senate Bill 20B-002 in the amount of $25,793.53 that, to their knowledge, will not be available again this coming year. $50,000 is being used for the continuation of this programming for Boulder County (non-COB) clients to cover the previously received supplemental funding and continued programming for Boulder County-specific services. Services and information are provided in English and Spanish.

Use of Evidence

To be determined

Performance Report

Goals/Outputs/Outcomes/Demographics/KPIs

This project did not start until April 2023, after state funds for eviction representation were exhausted. Outputs and Outcomes that will be collected in the future are listed below.

Outputs Measured	Outcomes
•Number of clients including demographics screened and interviewed for service. •Number of clients referred to other services and programs. •Number of clients served with eviction prevention services include mediation, negotiations. •Number of clients provided legal services and legal representation at eviction proceedings.	•Increased access to legal representation as measured by the percentage of individuals represented at court and eviction proceedings including mediation. •Percentage of case dismissals •Percentage of evictions prevented •Percentage of stipulated agreements prior to eviction •Percentage of negotiated extra time to move out for tenants •These project outcomes are based on the sunsetting of ERAP assistance and have been lowered compared to the program outcomes with this additional support and resource 1.Prevented evictions in 30 percent of cases 2.Case dismissal in 10 percent of cases 3.Entered into a stipulated agreement to allow the client to vacate in exchange for a later judgment for possession in 25% of cases 4.Negotiated extra time to move out in 25% of cases 5.Number of clients assisted (advise-only and ongoing services) and other outcomes 10% of cases

Required KPIs

Number of households receiving eviction prevention services (including legal representation) 2

2.3.1 Left Behind Workers Fund

Project [Identification Number]:

Fund 117, Service 1010, Project 102493, **Task 7, Category 2.3.1 Left Behind Workers Fund**

Funding amount: $300,000

Projected Duration: 15 months

Project Expenditure Category: 2.3 Household Assistance: Cash Transfers* ^

Project Overview

The Left Behind Workers Fund (LBWF) provides financial support to workers that have been adversely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic and are ineligible for unemployment insurance and stimulus funds. The LBWF provides $1,000 in direct cash assistance to workers who experienced loss of employment after February 2020, including complete job loss, current job loss of 20+ hours/week, or previous loss of 20+ hours/week for month or more, as well as those impacted by an unpaid leave of absence from work due to school or daycare closures, the need to care for family members, or the need to remain quarantined after possible COVID-19 exposure.

*Use of Evidence -N/*A

Performance Report

Goals/Outputs/Outcomes/Demographics/KPIs

The goal of the Left Behind Workers fund was to increase access to the financial benefits of unemployment insurance to those who otherwise would not qualify.

Outputs Measured	Outcomes
•200 Direct Cash Assistance Payments were made to individuals who income qualified and met all other program requirements. •Industries represented in the disbursements were: Janitorial (72), Landscaping (29), Restaurant (49), Painting (8), Childcare (5), Hotel (3), Food (3), Construction (10) and other (21). •Three hundred ninety-nine (399) children were indirectly impacted by the direct cash assistance provided to their caregiver, of those, one hundred and five (105) were under the age of five.	•Increased access to the financial benefits of unemployment insurance to those who otherwise would not qualify measured by new residents and served and returning residents. 200 Direct Financial Assistance Grants given out. •work toward unemployment insurance equity across Boulder County. Those who didn't qualify for unemployment insurance may of qualified for the LBWF. •Provide financial assistance to those disproportionately impacted by COVID-19 due to job or income loss who do not qualify for other financial assistance benefits such as the stimulus payments or unemployment insurance. Measured by forecasted use of dollars to meet basic needs such as housing, food, utilities. 200 Direct Financial Assistance Grants given out. •Contribute to a public sector partnership to support the undocumented community. Contribute to a public sector partnership to support the undocumented community. Boulder County provided $299,999 to support this effort over $38million was collected and distributed across Colorado. •Support systems level change through Boulder County's financial contribution to LBWF and support of future state law for UI Equity of the undocumented. In 2022, the Colorado Legislature passed the Colorado Benefits Recover Fund which will provide unemployment insurance to undocumented workers who qualify.

Required KPIs
Number of Households Served by the program - 200

2.4.1 Digital Divide - Complete
Project [Identification Number]:
Fund 117, Service 1010, Project 102493, **Task 9, 2.4.1 Digital Divide**
Funding amount: $14,022
Projected Duration: Complete
Project Expenditure Category: 2.4 Household Assistance: Internet Access Programs*^

Project Overview
Start-up funding for temporary staff to assist in program management of ARPA Digital Divide project(s). Duties include program coordination of digital divide services, collaboration with nonprofit vendors providing community services, procurement of goods and services, program tracking and reporting, and other related duties.
Use of Evidence - N/A
Performance Report
Goals/Outputs/Outcomes/Demographics/KPIs
Outputs were identified as setting up the structure and policies for awarding digital divide funds to several nonprofits. This start-up phase project was completed, and remaining funds transferred to 6.1.1 Provision of Government Services – Digital Divide.
Required KPIs – N/A

EXPENDITURE CATEGORY 2.10 Assistance to Unemployed or Underemployed Workers

2.10.1 Employment Services
Project [Identification Number]:
Fund 117, Service 1010, Project 102493, **Task 2, 2.10.1 Employment Services**

Funding amount: $385,000
Projected Duration: 24 months (start date shifted to 11/21)
Project Expenditure Category: 2.10 Assistance to Unemployed or Underemployed Workers (e.g. job training, subsidized employment, employment supports or incentives)*^

Project Overview
This award funds staffing of five individuals to support the employment and re-employment needs of local residents. Workforce Boulder County hired four "Employment Advisors" supported by one supervisor. The advisors meet one on one with the public, provide triaging services, information, and referrals, and coaching and connecting to jobs. Two advisors work at the St. Vrain Community HUB and two work out of the Boulder Office at 1333 Iris. This service complements other services including the Virtual Call Center, Career Development Workshops, and the more intensive case managements services (including training and retraining).
Use of Evidence - N/A
Performance Report
Reported under 2.10.2 Workforce Boulder County

2.10.2 Workforce Boulder County Virtual Call Center - Complete
Project [Identification Number]:
Fund 117, Service 1010, Project 102493, **Task 6, 2.10.2 Workforce Boulder County Virtual Call Center**
Funding amount: $370,000
Projected Duration: 18 months
Project Expenditure Category: 2.10 Assistance to Unemployed or Underemployed Workers (e.g. job training, subsidized employment, employment supports or incentives)*^

Project Overview
The Virtual Call Center (VCC) is regarded as a "hub" for anyone impacted by unemployment. VCC responds to the COVID-19 Pandemic in that it addresses the direct need of people who lost jobs due to the economic downturn initiated by the pandemic, helping people in the community regain economic and employment stability for themselves and their families. People who lost their jobs due to the pandemic experienced significant wait-times attempting to reach the state Unemployment Office (UI), and Workforce Boulder County's VCC provided a place for people to reach resolution. The scope of work was answering calls and identifying the unique needs of each person and determine the next best steps to build them towards sustainable employment. VCC agents specialize in understanding the unemployment system, have a working knowledge of the career development process, stay abreast of the internal and external sources available to provide warm referrals, and strive to offer the best in public service.
Use of Evidence - N/A
Performance Report EC 2.10 Assistance to Unemployed or Underemployed Workers
Goals/Outputs/Outcomes/Demographics/KPIs
Assistance to unemployed and underemployed Boulder County residents to help overcome issues related to job loss due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The data for both outcome and output measures have remained steady since the decline of unemployment, where most of the staff-assisted services occurred during the last program year of July 1, 2021, to June 30, 2022. Outputs measured were the number of customers registering for workforce services through the

database or with a staff member. Outcomes were measured as the number of customers receiving direct services by a staff member. While these projects refer residents to Training – ARPA funds do not fund that training. During this project timeframe five hundred fifty-nine (559) residents were enrolled in a training program and three hundred sixty-nine (369) residents completed that training. *

| | Total | Employment Status at Participation | | |
		Employed	Not Employed	Eligible /Claimant
Total Participants	16,658	1,442	15,216	12,131
Veterans/Eligible Persons/TSMs	1,016	127	889	653
TAP Workshop Veterans and TSMs	105	11	94	57
MSFW	68	7	61	45
Interstate	-	-	-	-
Male	8,104	595	7,509	6,055
Female	8,554	847	7,707	6,076
Youth	113	4	109	2
Adult (18 and over)	16,545	1,438	15,107	12,129
18-44	8,726	641	8,085	6,129
45-54	3,404	319	3,085	2,618
55 and over	4,415	478	3,937	3,382
Received Workforce Info Services	442	38	404	361
Received Staff-Assisted Services	9,787	1,036	8,751	6,898
Career Guidance	157	34	123	85
Job Search Activities	2,886	354	2,532	2,063
Referred to Employment	4,306	457	3,849	3,249
Referred to WIA Services	0	-	0	0
Total Exiters	1,667	1,442	15,255	12,423

Transitioning Service Members (TSM) - Those individuals either recently separated OR within two years of retirement.

Transition Assistance Program (TAP) - This is a within military pre-release program aimed at preparing service members for separation. It has a wide range of topics with education, training and employment wrapped up in one.

Migrant Seasonal Farm Worker (MSFW) - For those who experience chronic seasonal unemployment and underemployment in the migrant and farmer worker industry.

Total Exiters – Once someone is no longer using our services, they are "exited" from our programs. Programs include anything from using our system virtually through our database all the way to intensive one-on-one assistance. This is done automatically through our database based on rules and regulations provided by US Department of Labor.

Required KPIs* While these projects refer residents to Training – ARPA funds do not fund that

training.
Number of workers enrolled in sectoral job training: 559
Number of workers completing sectoral job training: 369
Number participating in youth employment programs: N/A

2.11.1 Boulder County Public Health Childhood Health Other
Project [Identification Number]:
Fund 117, Service 1010, Project 102493, **Task 17, 2.11.1 BCPH Childhood Health Other**
Funding amount: $172,000
Projected Duration: 12 months
Project Expenditure Category: 2.11 Healthy Childhood Environments: Childcare*^

Project Overview
Pandemic-related closing of child care centers and increased earning pressure on families has caused an increase in unlicensed child care facilities. BCPH provides support to dozens of unlicensed providers through a bilingual/bicultural position serving previously unserved Family, Friends, and Neighbors (FFN) network providers to enhance child health outcomes and quality and adherence to public health guidelines. This includes funding for child care provider essential needs and equipment. Additionally, funding leverages nurse family and other partnerships and provided extended subscriptions to developmental screening and parental training and educational services in English and Spanish.

Use of Evidence
Providers Advancing School Outcomes (PASO) is evidence-based course work at a cost of $42,000. The Ages and Stages Questionnaires (ASQ) screening system has been tested extensively and is based on sound child development and assessment principles. Backed by almost 40 years of rigorous research, ASQ questionnaires are highly accurate in identifying children with developmental delays with excellent sensitivity and specificity. High validity and reliability have been demonstrated through detailed psychometric studies. Language Environment Analysis (LENA) Start is an evidence-based community program designed to engage families and help them learn how to increase conversation with their children during the first few years of life. Costs of LENA and ASQ were $15,000.
Total Amount for Evidence-Based is $57,000.

Performance Report

Goals/Outputs/Outcomes/Demographics/KPIs
Goals are to increase Friends, Family, and Neighbor (FFN) child care provider and parental training, increase child developmental screenings, and provide child care providers essential needs and equipment. Outputs and Outcomes are listed below. The FFN child care providers were chosen for this outreach because of the gap in available, affordable, high-quality child care for young children. The FFN provider population is a vulnerable population without early childhood system support due to language barriers, access to early childhood education training, and learning materials. After the second FFN training a resource fair was offered from 10:30 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. with information from WIC, Family Connects, Early Childhood Council of Boulder County, and some other local family resources. The fair was well attended with many people coming in from the community to learn more about these resources. The WIC representative reported about 25 new families signed up for the program which demonstrated an increased awareness of their WIC services.

Outputs Measured	Value	Outcomes
Family Friends Neighbors Training	1 full Conference Day Training (may 2022) PASO Training (18 modules over 4 mos.) 1 day Training (May 2023)	Outcome of these trainings included increased childcare provider knowledge in child development and increased knowledge of organization business practices to operate a family home childcare program. All lead to increased quality of care for young children in our community. One day conference on supporting breastfeeding parents and adding fresh produce to your menu.
Parental Training - LENA	Goal 15 Families Actual 19 Families	Increased parental knowledge of their child's development useful in developmental of parental action plan by families successfully completing the 10-week LENA program. Nineteen Families completed.. LENA graduates increased adult words spoken to their children by 49 percentile points. They increased reading time with their children by 41%. Seventy-five percent reported an increase in awareness of child development. 84% of families indicated that the program had a positive influence on parenting skills and understanding of child development.
GENESIS ASQ Screenings	107 screenings/70 children	Ninety percent of children screened with ASQ online were measuring on track for development. Ten percent of children screened with ASQ online qualified for and were referred for further developmental services.

Required KPIs – N/A

2.17.1 Emergency Choice Vouchers

Project [Identification Number]:
Fund 117, Service 1010, Project 102493, **Task 3, Category 2.17.1 Emergency Choice Vouchers**
Funding amount: $120,000
Projected Duration: Projected end 12/31/2023
Project Expenditure Category: 2.17 Housing Support: Housing Vouchers and Relocation Assistance for Disproportionately Impacted Communities*^

Project Overview
A full-time case manager specializing in Move On protocols provides support to individuals experiencing homelessness. This position helps connect individuals with vouchers and secure vacant apartments. HUD released Emergency Choice Vouchers to eligible Public Housing Authorities to address connecting individuals experiencing homelessness to housing. These one-time funds are an opportunity to positively impact unhoused individuals. By providing up to two months of market rate rent to landlords who report a vacant unit, the project can ensure individuals with vouchers can rapidly connect to a unit willing to receive it. This approach can also assist with individuals who have challenging backgrounds as these funds and approaches can be used as a tool to recruit new landlords.
Use of Evidence
Move On strategies are aligned with best practices according to Housing and Urban

Development https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/coc/moving-on/.
Amount dedicated to Evidence-Based is $70,000.
Performance Report
Goals/Outputs/Outcomes/Demographics/KPIs
The goals of this project are to help homeless individuals secure housing through vouchers, and to move on to self-sufficient living situations. The processes used by these funds can take significant time, as they rely upon developing relationships, building trust, and helping people with high needs recognize and pursue new behaviors. Moreover, it took significant time to design and implement this pilot program. Due to time delays, this program fully launched in January 2022. Since then, a total of eight individuals have Moved On from Permanent Supportive Housing into a self-sufficient living situation (without supportive services), and four individuals have benefited from the Landlord Flexible Funds and moved into units as a result. See Demographic Table below for additional information.
Required KPIs –
Number of affordable housing units preserved or developed - 13

2.37.1 DA Office Court Reporting Complete – Final Amount $53,649
Project [Identification Number]:
Fund 117, Service 1010, Project 102493, **Task 19, 2.37.1 DA Office Court Reporting**
Funding amount: $130,000
Projected Duration: 12 months
Project Expenditure Category: 2.37 Economic Impact Assistance: Other*^

Project Overview
The District Attorney's Office continues to manage a backlog of criminal cases and jury trials that were not able to be resolved during the pandemic as in-person litigated hearings and jury trials were not being held. The most serious offenders and the most serious criminal cases, such as sexual assault, crimes against children, and homicide, remain unresolved and must continue to proceed through litigated hearings and jury trials. Due to state budget cuts from the pandemic, the 20th Judicial District State Courts laid off all of their Court Reporters.
Use of Evidence - N/A
Performance Report
Goals/Outputs/Outcomes/Demographics/KPIs
The goal of this project was to ensure that transcripts of the most serious criminal cases will be available if needed at future dates since cuts were made to court reporters by the 20th District Court. The data included for output measures from August 1, 2021, through June 30, 2022, for number of victims served includes identified and named victims of all cases served by this project. By contrast, the output measures for this same time period for number of lay witnesses served only includes those cases that proceeded to jury trial during the August 1, 2021, to June 30, 2022, time period. There were additional cases included in the project that did not proceed to trial in that time frame. Data for outcome measures is not available for this reporting as the jury trials have not made their way through the appellate process to date.

Outputs Measured	Values	Outcomes
Number of Victims Served	13 primary homicide victims, 100 plus additional immediate family members of homicide victims, 28 additional named victims of attempted homicide	Number of convictions preserved on appeal based on an adequate record made, and excluding any reversal based on a constitutional violation = Data unknown as cases have not made their way through appellate process yet
Number of Lay Witnesses (excluding law enforcement, professional, and expert witnesses) Served	19 lay witnesses for those cases that have gone to trial as of 7/1/22, excluding cases that have not proceeded to a jury trial and have only held litigated hearings.	Number of convictions preserved on appeal based on an adequate record made, and excluding any reversal based on a constitutional violation = Data unknown as cases have not made their way through appellate process yet

Required KPIs – N/A

3.4.1 Program Evaluation and Data

Project [Identification Number]:
Fund 117, Service 1010, Project 102493, **Task 11, 3.4.1 Program Evaluation and Data**
Funding amount: $1,075,706
Projected Duration: 48 months (expected end 12/31/2026)
Project Expenditure Category: 3.4 Public Sector Capacity: Effective Service Delivery

Project Overview

The Program Evaluation and Data project supports effective data tracking and reporting with an equity lens across ARPA-funded projects, to meet reporting requirements as defined by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, and for evaluation of program and project outcomes for ARPA-funded projects. The project is charged with ARPA data practices and processes, through the lens of racial equity, including performance measurement, improvements to data or technology infrastructure and data analytics, and other data and evaluation needs. Staff resources will also work to advance racial equity goals, practice, and accountability within ARPA-funded projects and initiatives, and will advise on ARPA program administration, racial equity in ARPA-funded projects, data, and more.

Use of Evidence **–** N/A
Performance Report

Goals/Outputs/Outcomes/Demographics/KPIs

The team has hired on a Senior Business Analyst in the last reporting period with plans to hire a Data Analyst to assist with the collection and interpretation of data. The data team has worked to update pdf and paper project reporting forms to electronic formats to allow for electronic submission of quarterly and annual reports. This has helped the project and program managers and the ARPA Admin Team to streamline their processes and have data all in one place that is reportable and easy to manage. The data being gathered will be able to show the administrative team how the projects are affecting those in the community, gaps in services, ways that more can be done in all areas of the community, and more. The projects are collecting demographic data where possible as well as participating in REIATs and Racial Equity Panels to discuss ways to center race and equity in their projects and programs in the community. Boulder County is using this data to further the County's equity goals.

Required KPIs – N/A

6.1.1 Provision of Government Services, Digital Divide

Project [Identification Number]:
Fund 117, Service 1010, Project 102493, **Task 16, 6.1.1 Provision of Government Services, Digital Divide**

Funding amount: $557,396
Projected Duration: 12 months; Projected end 12/31/23
Project Expenditure Category: 6.1 Provision of Government Services

Project Overview
The Boulder County Community Services Digital Divide Project is supporting seven nonprofit agencies and two internal department programs with procuring, providing, and instructing vulnerable community members on technological devices and connectivity so that they have access to education, employment, and virtual services that have or had not yet returned to full, in-person access.
Use of Evidence - N/A
Performance Report
Goals/Outputs/Outcomes/Demographics/KPIs
The goal of this project was to continue funding to partner nonprofits for a swift and efficient distribution of Immediate Needs funds. Seven nonprofits and two internal departments were provided with devices to facilitate overcoming the digital divide to Boulder County residents. These nonprofits purchased or were provided with technology and devices to augment and increase existing capabilities (e.g., video conferencing systems, internet and Zoom subscriptions, laptops, cell phones and data plans). These funds and devices increased access to services and decreased disparities for communities of color, low-income households and youth, and high-risk populations. The funds allow the above populations to gain and maintain access to a vital technological tool that was not readily available pre-pandemic. This allows community members to leverage new skills and opportunities, find new and better jobs, build social connections, and establish resiliency and stability.
Required KPIs – N/A

6.1.2/6.1.3/6.1.4 Provision of Government Services - Family Resource Centers
Project [Identification Number]:
Fund 117, Service 1010, Project 102493, **Tasks 23,24,25, 6.1.2, 6.1.3, 6.1.4 Provision of Government Services, FRC**
Funding amount: $1,500,000
Projected Duration: Projected end 12/31/24
Project Expenditure Category: 6.1 Provision of Government Services

Project Overview
Providing funds to the Family Resource Centers (FRC) to continue meeting community needs across Boulder County. FRCs are an established system of basic needs providers that most directly serve priority populations including but not limited to the homeless/housing unstable, BIPOC, low-income, and immigrant communities. FRCs provide direct basic needs assistance, including cash assistance to eligible clients to support items such as current and arrears utility bills, food assistance, car repairs/insurance, gap funding to clients who do not qualify for other government assistance, and/or bridge funding while waiting on additional community resources. Due to the strong demand from residents on these FRC's the funds to each have been increased to $500,000 each totaling $1,500,000 for all three FRCs.
Use of Evidence - N/A
Performance Report
Goals/Outputs/Outcomes/Demographics/KPIs

A goal of funding the Family Resource Centers was to quickly get funds into the community through a trusted source. Funds were provided in the Revenue Replacement category to minimize the reporting burden of the FRCs. Many residents of Boulder County have existing relationships with the FRCs, who already serve at-risk populations. Several tons of food and direct financial assistance were distributed in one year with increased funding for future years due to demand.

FRC	Outputs	Outcomes
OUR Center	•total pounds of food purchased 42,614 •total direct financial assistance distributed $35,000 •total number of individuals served by program 1,495 •total number of households receiving direct financial assistance 58, 35 with children ages 0-17 •Direct Financial Assistance for phase 1 was exhausted during 3Q22	increased food security and available financial assistance to residents of Longmont and Northern Boulder County.
Emergency Family Assistance Association (EFAA)	•total pounds of food purchased 30,376. •total direct financial assistance distributed $10,000 •total number of individuals served by program 1,325 •total number of households receiving direct financial assistance 535, 4 with children ages 0-17	increased food security and available financial assistance to residents of Boulder and surrounding areas.
Sister Carmen	•total pounds of food purchased 14,674 •total direct financial assistance distributed $70,000 •total number of individuals served by program 5,707 •total number of households served 1,906, 646 with children ages 0-17	increased food security and available financial assistance to residents of Eastern Boulder County.

PHASE 2 PROJECTS

ECONOMIC CHALLENGES

2.29.1 Survive and Thrive Small Business Child Care Grants
Fund 117, Service 1010, Project 102493, **Task 28, 2.29.1 Survive and Thrive Small Business Child Care Grants**
Funding Amount: $3,888,889
Project Duration: 18 to 24 months
Expenditure Category: 2.29 Assistance to Small Business: Loans or Grants to Mitigate Financial Hardship^

Project Overview
Funds to support child care providers with meaningful funding that will stabilize their business condition, workforce, and operations. Child care services are a fundamental resource within communities for economic security and mobility, workforce involvement, early childhood education, and other protective factors.
Use of Evidence – N/A
Performance Report
Goals/Outputs/Outcomes/Demographics/KPIs
By supporting and bolstering child care providers via this program, the hope is to stabilize these organizations so that growth and expansion can come in the future. For the child care component of this project, Boulder County will be supporting underserved, marginalized and adversely impacted groups by providing additional resources to providers operating within designated census tracts and those offering non-traditional child care such as Family, Friends, and Neighbor (FFN) Care. This project is still in the planning stage.
Required KPIs
Number of Small Businesses Served by Program: To be determined

2.34.1 Survive and Thrive Nonprofit Grants
Fund 117, Service 1010, Project 102493, **Task 30, 2.34.1 Survive and Thrive Nonprofit Grants**
Funding Amount: $3,611,111
Project Duration: 18 to 24 months
Expenditure Category: 2.34 Assistance to Nonprofits: Assistance to Impacted Nonprofit Organizations

Project Overview
Distribution of funds to support nonprofit organizations for meaningful investments that will stabilize their business condition, workforce, and operations. Nonprofit agencies within Boulder County are the cornerstone of the social safety net, and ensure that all members of the community are provided with basic needs such as access to food, services, and connection to supports such as public assistance benefits.
Use of Evidence - To be determined
Performance Report
Intended Goals/Outputs/Outcomes/Demographics/KPIs

The outcome of this project would be to ensure that organizations that experienced economic, staffing, and other negative impacts of COVID-19, which specifically includes nonprofit agencies, receive financial support to continue their journey toward recovery from the ongoing COVID-19 Pandemic. This project is still in the planning stage.

Phase 2 Project	Goals/Objectives	Anticipated/Intended Outcomes
Survive and Thrive Nonprofit Grants	-Target nonprofits serving communities hardest hit by the COVID-19 pandemic including people with disabilities, people of color, families of with low to medium incomes, young children, older adults, undocumented workers, and immigrants	-Business continuity of impacted nonprofits
	-Provide direct support for nonprofits that can demonstrate negative economic impact caused by the pandemic	-Long-term business viability of nonprofits through education and support of owners and operators
	-Increase capacity for nonprofit support entities	-Higher participation rates of nonprofits in available support programs
	-Motivate nonprofit supporting entities to develop new and innovative offerings	

Required KPIs
Number of Nonprofits Served by Program: To be determined

2.3.2 Economic Challenges – Direct Cash Assistance to Families with Young Children
Fund 117, Service 1010, Project 102493, **Task 31, 2.3.2 Direct Cash Assistance to Families with Young Children**
Funding Amount: $6,000,000
Project Duration: 30 months
Expenditure Category: EC 2.3 Household Assistance: Cash Transfers*^

Project Overview
Direct cash assistance to low-income families with young children aged 0 to 3 years old, that have been particularly impacted by the economic consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic and live in lower-income and vulnerable households. Modeled after the expanded Federal Child Tax Credit and universal basic income, funding amounts are approximately $300 per month per child aged 0 to 3. This project is still in the planning stage.
Use of Evidence -To be determined
Performance Report
This project has not yet started.
Intended Goals/Outputs/Outcomes/Demographics/KPIs
Direct Cash Assistance to Families with Young Children Pilot Project's aims to create and measure short, mid- and long-term level impacts that improve outcomes for family units and each member of such family unit. As a pilot this project will work with an evaluation organization to attempt to measure the following outcomes (with the potential to add more, as project development reaches final stages).
Immediate outcomes may include:
- Increased ability to meet basic needs
Intermediate outcomes may include:
- Improved economic stability (i.e., increased ability to withstand financial hardship and crisis)
- Improved health and well-being
- Increased access to early childhood education and improved child development

- Increase in employment choice and satisfaction
- Long-term outcomes may include:
- Improved quality of life via economic mobility, financial stability (greater financial stability and economic resilience) increased capacity for social and community involvement and subsequent protective factors such as the ability to handle other priorities in life, spend quality time with loved ones and caregiving.
- Decreased number of community members at risk of requiring intervention level supports related to child welfare, substance abuse treatment, and mental health crisis services.

2.12.1 Family Connects Home Visitation

Fund 117, Service 1010, Project 102493, **Task 32, 2.12.1 Family Connects Home Visitation**
Funding amount: $2,000,000
Projected Duration: Project end 12/31/2024
Project Expenditure Category:2.12 Healthy Childhood Environments: Home Visiting*^

Project Overview
Family Connects is an evidence-based model that combines engagement and alignment of community services and resources with short-term nurse home visiting beginning in the first month after birth. Family Connects is designed to be provided to all families with newborns, voluntarily and at no cost. Family Connects ensures that families have a medical home; provides physical and mental health screenings; assesses family strengths and needs comprehensively; and connects families to community resources that support their individual family needs and preferences.

Use of Evidence
The evidence for the program is in the three Randomized Control Trial (RCT) studies conducted by Duke University and Family Connects International. These showed the statistically significant positive outcomes achieved for reducing maternal anxiety and depression and improving overall health outcomes as measured by reduced ER visits. It also showed a decrease in child welfare rates. All outcomes were even more positive for BIPOC households. The model also reduced health disparities for BIPOC families.

The full amount of the project is being used in evidence-based interventions *$2,000,000.*

Performance Report
Goals/Outputs/Outcomes/Demographics/KPIs
The overall goal of Family Connects is to holistically support postpartum parents and their infants in a strengths-based manner. The program helps parents learn how to seek and get help when they need it. For families whose assessment reveals social determinants of health needs at the initial time of the nurse home-visit, the Family Connects team also works to connect families with local resources and will also assist in setting up appointments and enrolling in benefits as needed. The Family Connects home visiting services can lead to racially equitable outcomes by acknowledging the disparities in maternal and early childhood health outcomes within minority communities and allowing those facts to influence delivery of the services. Family Connects services can aim to improve maternal and child health, prevent child abuse and neglect, encourage positive parenting, and promote child development and school readiness (Maternal, Infant, Early Childhood Home Visiting Program goals) through the framework of anti-racist and culturally competent practices. Due to the timing of project implementation, data will be available beginning in the fall of 2023.

Required KPIs

Number of families served by home visiting: 114

2.11.2 YMCA Mapleton Site

Fund 117, Service 1010, Project 102493, **Task 36, 2.11.2 YMCA Mapleton Site**
Funding amount: $975,000
Projected Duration: Unknown
Project Expenditure Category: 2.11 Healthy Childhood Environments: Child Care*^

Project Overview

The need for high-quality, affordable child care highlighted by the pandemic and now a national priority was already known to the YMCA of Northern Colorado. ARPA funds will help renovate the Boulder Mapleton site to expand infant, toddler, and pre-k licensed child care into three shifts (24 hours) to accommodate essential workers from industries such as law enforcement, hotels, hospitals, etc.

Use of Evidence – N/A

Performance Report

Goals/Outputs/Outcomes/Demographics/KPIs

The YMCA Mapleton project is still undergoing project planning and initial implementation work, and outputs and outcomes measures are still being developed.

Required KPIs

Number of children served by child care and early learning services (pre-school/pre-K/ages 3-5) - To be determined

2.11.3 YMCA Scholarship Program

Fund 117, Service 1010, Project 102493, **Task 37, 2.11.3 YMCA Scholarship Program**
Funding amount: $500,000
Projected Duration: unknown
Project Expenditure Category: 2.11 Healthy Childhood Environments: Child Care*^

Project Overview

The YMCA serves approximately 1,200 children annually in child care – preschool and before- and after-school care – at an average cost of $3,250 per year (which does not include the thousands of children served at camps, swimming, sports, and other programs). One third of child care families receive financial aid at a cost to the YMCA of $1.3 million annually. ARPA funding will support financial aid at the YMCA for high-quality, accessible, English as a second language child care for working families.

Use of Evidence

To be determined

Performance Report

Goals/Outputs/Outcomes/Demographics/KPIs

This project has not yet started. The YMCA Scholarship program with the YMCA of Northern Colorado will address child care accessibility, affordability, wellbeing of whole families, workforce equity, and improved childhood outcomes through various child care programs, including preschool; school-age programs (before, after and school-days-off); summer day camps; and summer overnight camps for Boulder County children. Output measures for this project will include the tracking of the number of scholarships provided to children, including demographic information so that equity can be addressed and measured in regard to how the

funding is being disbursed. The intended outcomes for the project will focus on the ability to reach and serve a broad but focused group of low income and BIPOC children and families.
Required KPIs – N/A

2.11.4 Longmont Child Care Hub
Fund 117, Service 1010, Project 102493, **Task 45, 2.11.4 Longmont Child Care Hub**
<u>Funding amount</u>: $975,000
<u>Projected Duration:</u> To be determined
<u>Project Expenditure Category</u>: 2.11 Healthy Childhood Environments: Child Care*^

Project Overview
Capital funding and funding for operational support will contribute to development of an Early Childhood Community Village (The Village) in southeast Longmont to expand and support early childhood development in multiple aspects. Funding will be used as seed money to support the design and development of an Early Childhood Community Village concept focused on serving children ages birth to five. The Village will bring together in one facility:

- Professional development and training opportunities for early care providers, especially Family, Friend and Neighbor (FFN) caregivers;
- High-quality and culturally and linguistically matched early childhood care and education;
- Medical, social-emotional, and language support for families and professionals; and
- Peer and community support for providers and families.

Use of Evidence
To be determined
Performance Report
Goals/Outputs/Outcomes/Demographics/KPIs
The goal of the project is to purchase land or an existing location to create a Longmont Child Care Hub. The Longmont Child Care Hub project aims to serve populations historically underserved, marginalized, or adversely affected groups in Boulder County by recognizing that access to child care has economic impacts on individuals, families, and the community when considering child care is critical to accessing the workforce, to learning outcomes in children and beyond. for children aged birth to five.

Outputs Measured	Outcomes
The project will focus on the creation of a Longmont Childcare Hub, which will create capacity to measure outcomes.	The intended outcome of this project will be the creation of a childcare hub within the City of Longmont, that will have 20 classrooms for children aged birth to five.
	Child Care • 80 – Head Start children (100% are below 100% of FPL) • 140 – 85% of which are at or below 225% of FPL (Universal Pre-K designation)
	Special Needs Children • 250 – children with special needs served with occupational, physical, and speech therapy of which 55% are Medicaid eligible • 8-10 – children within the Head Start program will have special needs
	Home Visitation Program • 55 families per year will receive home visitation and the Longmont Childcare Hub space will be used for a minimum of 24 group learning sessions per year
	Case Management Services All Head Start families work with case management staff to determine goals to reach family self-sufficiency using the 2-Gen Poverty Reduction program guidelines. Assisting families with medical homes, dental homes, insurance, and EPSDT are case management services that will also be provided.
	Health and Nutrition Services • 100% of children utilizing the LCH will receive 2 meals and 1 snack daily free of charge • 100% of children will be screened for developmental progress, hearing, vision, dental, and physical health
	Professional Development • In partnership with higher education and professional organizations supporting early childhood education in Boulder County, this space will be available to provide professional development training opportunities for early childhood professionals in the community.

Required KPIs –
Number of children served by child care and early learning services (pre-school/pre-K/ages 3-5)
- To be determined

Housing Affordability – Pipeline Projects

2.15.2 Housing Pipeline Willoughby Corner
Fund 117, Service 1010, Project 102493,**Task, 51, 2.15.2 Housing Pipeline**
Funding Amount: $12,882,778
Project Duration: 36-54 months
Expenditure Category: EC 2.15 Long-term Housing Security: Affordable Housing *^

Project Overview
Funding for Boulder County Housing Authority (BCHA) to be used for affordable housing development projects that need of additional funding to reach completion and administration of BCHA's affordable housing portfolio. The primary objective is to quickly increase the inventory of permanently affordable housing units available in Boulder County for rental and/or sale and to provide economically challenged individuals, families, elders, and the workforce, with safe, stable, high-quality affordable homes. This specific project will help in development of

Willoughby Corner, supporting the creation of an additional 400 permanently affordable homes in Boulder County.

Use of Evidence

To be determined

Performance Report

Goals/Outputs/Outcomes/Demographics/KPIs

The goal of the Willoughby Pipeline project is to increase inventory of permanently affordable housing units for rental and/or sale. Provide economically challenged individuals, families, elders, and the workforce, with safe, stable, high quality affordable homes. The Outputs of this project will be the creation of new affordable living arrangements in Lafayette. The success of Willoughby Corner will be demonstrated during lease-up and high occupancy rates during the life of the project. Regarding documentation, BCHA provides regular compliance reporting to the Colorado Housing Finance Authority and a number of other government agencies and funding partners.

Required KPIs –

Number of affordable housing united preserved or created - 400

2.15.3 Housing Pipeline Casa De La Esperanza

Fund 117, Service 1010, Project 102493, **Task 52, 2.15.3 Housing Pipeline**
Funding Amount: $350,000
Project Duration: 36-54 months
Expenditure Category: EC 2.15 Long-term Housing Security: Affordable Housing *^

Project Overview

Funding for Boulder County Housing Authority (BCHA) to be used for affordable housing development projects that need of additional funding to reach completion and administration of BCHA's affordable housing portfolio. The primary objective is to quickly increase the inventory of permanently affordable housing units available in Boulder County for rental and/or sale and to provide economically challenged individuals, families, elders, and the workforce, with safe, stable, high-quality affordable homes. This specific project will cover a needs assessment and conduct upgrades and repairs at the Casa de la Esperanza housing project.

Use of Evidence

To be determined

Performance Report

Goals/Outputs/Outcomes/Demographics/KPIs

The goal of the Casa De La Esperanza project, goal is to increase inventory of permanently affordable housing units for rent and/or purchase. Casa de la Esperanza, an aging property owned and operated by BCHA, currently provides 36 units of family housing for farmworkers in Boulder County through a USDA grant and loan program, the terms of which are not beneficial to BCHA or the project's residents. BCHA will use the funds to perform a physical needs assessment and market study for the property and engage service providers for financial and legal consultation in anticipation of conducting much-needed upgrades to the buildings and refinancing the outstanding loan(s) on the property. The outcome will be to increase favorability of accessing affordable housing at Casa de la Esperanza.

Required KPIs

Number of affordable housing united preserved or created – 36

2.15.4 Housing Pipeline 50 Percent Policy and Partnership Manager

Fund 117, Service 1010, Project 102493, **Task 53, 2.15.4 Housing Pipeline**
Funding Amount: $240,658
Project Duration: 36-54 months
Expenditure Category: EC 2.15 Long-term Housing Security: Affordable Housing *^

Project Overview

The Housing Partnership and Policy Manager will lead the county's efforts to deepen local, state, and federal partnerships and introduce and advocate for policies that increase affordable housing across Boulder County. This new role will help to expedite the creation of new and the preservation of existing affordable homes in Boulder County. ARPA funds will pay for fifty percent of this position costs.

Use of Evidence -N/A

Performance Report

Goals/Outputs/Outcomes/Demographics/KPIs

Outputs Measured	Output Values	Outcomes
Maintain and develop new community, state, and federal partnerships to support the resourcing and scaling of affordable housing across Boulder County.	•Weekly meetings (10 to 12 people) on mobile home parks and working with community members to survey parks in Longmont and Lafayette. •Monthly and quarterly Regional Housing Partnership meetings (10 to 25 people per meeting). Several meetings with DOLA staff	Improve the flow of housing information across all of Boulder County towns and cities.
Work with the Commissioners' Policy Analysts to track and advocate for legislation to support affordable housing, home ownership, foreclosure prevention, and rental assistance.	Meet weekly and work with Policy Analyst to analyze and coordinate responses from HHS on Housing legislation.	Allows for the Housing Policy and Partnership manager to be "plugged in" to State laws/policies, etc. that are moving through the legislature that may affect affordable housing
Supervise the Mobile Home Park Initiative Project Manager	Project Manager started on May 1. As mentioned above, weekly meetings with partners. Started MHP survey work in Longmont on June 21. Working to secure disaster recovery funding from DOLA for	Improves communication and eventual park ownership for residents of Mobile Home Parks.
Collaborate with the Boulder County Housing Authority team, the HHS Deputy Director: Housing Division, and the Strategic Communications Team to provide key	Provided letter of support to and spoke at Lafayette City Council meeting in April for Willoughby Corner. Have provided Willoughby Corner updates to partners.	Allows for the Willoughby Corner project to move forward within the Lafayette community creating 400 new affordable housing units.
Provide recommendations and presentations to HHS and county leadership	Public Meeting presentation to County Commissioners on May 16, 2023 (20 people on-line and 10 in the room.)	Keep Boulder County Commissioners and the public informed and aware of all Housing initiatives in the County.

Required KPIs – N/A

MENTAL HEALTH AND SOCIAL RESILIENCE

1.12.1 Mental Health – Community Mobile Response Teams

Fund 117, Service 1010, Project 102493, **Task 39 1.12.1 Community Mobile Response**
Teams
Funding Amount: $3,000,000
Project Duration: 36-48 months expected end 12/31/2026
Expenditure Category: EC 1.12 Mental Health Services*^

Resource a mobile response team to engage individuals experiencing a mental health crisis to de-escalate, assess, decriminalize, and determine a care plan that would result in increased access to behavioral health treatment, therapy, and supportive services. The program should be culturally responsive and coordinated across jurisdictions and across county services.

Use of Evidence – Yes – SAMSHA $1,000,000

Performance Report

Intended Goals/Outputs/Outcomes/Demographics/KPIs

The goal of creating a mobile crisis response team is to respond to community behavioral health needs by resolving issues locally and without the need for law enforcement involvement. This should expand the continuum of care to community members facing mental health or behavioral health needs and to provide timely, effective, and culturally responsive services to individuals experiencing an acute crisis with the hope of keeping them in their community whenever possible. This mobile crisis center will be led by a supervisor who is bilingual and bicultural which is essential in creating a more culturally responsive response to the Latinx community and other communities who don't feel comfortable with a 911 response. Output measures are to use ARPA funding to create a mobile crisis response that serves more BIPOC, rural, and LGBTQ communities and diverts calls to 911 for a crisis response. The output is to create a new mobile crisis response model and implement this model and hire staff. Outcome measures are to educate the public about this new service and to increase knowledge of alternative responses to crisis by serving more communities who have been marginalized, thus increasing access to mental health, decreasing calls to police, decreasing hospital visits, and increasing referrals to community mental health services rather than increasing criminal involvement or increasing hospital visits by providing a localized and diverse mobile crisis response.

Phase 2 Project	Goals/Objectives	Anticipated/Intended Outcomes
Community Mobile Response Teams	-Provide a response to individual behavioral health crises that is grounded in harm reduction and trauma-informed philosophy for low-risk, low-acuity situations -Avoid entry into the criminal justice system by de-linking from LE participation -Provide assessment/triage, crisis intervention, de-escalation, transportation and resource connection -Ensure a coordinated response across jurisdictions and services -Ensure people get access to the services needed as close to where they are -Recognize the cultural capital (not always a clinical role) including mountain-community specific cultural capital -Ensure provision of the right service at the right time and in the right amount -Determine role of entry point agencies, community centers, trusted spaces to augment the service model and how to resource this partnership	-Provide improvements in mental health and crisis prevention to disproportionately impacted communities. Clinicians engage with individuals experiencing crises related to mental health issues, poverty, homelessness, and substance abuse. These issues have been exacerbated during the pandemic. This includes youth who have been impacted by isolation and other COVID-related conditions resulting in increased mental health issues and suicidal ideation. As well as older adults aging in place who need behavioral health response where law enforcement involvement is not required. -Much of the root causes of mental illness are due to racial, economic and health disparities, and access to care and treatment is also largely due to these factors. Stigma that is projected onto these populations also increases barriers to access. By providing an individual response that is more accessible (meeting the person where they are at, both literally and figuratively) builds trust, improves access and removes barriers such as the requirement to engage with institutional responses that have long been designed and informed by white supremacy culture. -Could result in long-term transformational changes in Boulder County's service delivery system, assisting individuals and families with immediate needs and decreasing the likelihood that issues escalate and require more intensive interventions in the future -Depending on measured outcomes and impacts to individuals, families and institutions, this program could decrease higher cost institutional responses while resolving needs upstream before they escalate into issues that are more costly and consequential

Required KPIs – N/A

1.12.2 Mental Health – Community-Wide Navigation Hub
Fund 117, Service 1010, Project 102493, **Task 40, 1.12.2 Mental Health – Community-Wide Navigation Hub**
Funding Amount: $3,000,000
Project Duration: 48 months
Expenditure Category: EC 1.12 Mental Health Services*^

Project Overview
Provide a community-wide resource to support navigation and care coordination to appropriate mental and behavioral health services for all Boulder County community members.
Use of Evidence – N/A
Performance Report
Goals/Outputs/Outcomes/Demographics/KPIs
The Community-Wide Navigation Hub has centered on serving populations that continue to have disparities in accessing behavioral health or other supports. The navigation services will

be offered in a layered approach: brokerage to other County Programs, expanding above to trusted Agencies, expanding all navigation to target population of the public, and finally expanding to the full public. The Navigation Hub was piloted to individuals in the criminal justice system in Boulder County. Goals for this period are: increased trust of the Hub navigation model by users, and increased connectivity of individuals to services.

Outputs Measured	Output Values	Outcomes
For public Rollout: We are hoping to engage traditionally excluded populations, in connection to service via messaging and outreach that meets unique communication needs of our priority population(s).		Improve access to services and improve mental health and well being of vulnerable populations and others who have been disparately impacted by the pandemic including youth, LGBTQ+ and Latinx communities as noted in local studies.
For Public Rollout *(future)*: We will be Using the Hub's Referral Platform for quantitative information; ----Using Client case note standard language around resource gaps + referral analytics, connectivity broken down across demographic groups --- Ongoing Standard of Practice discussions using above information to inform where, when and with which populations we need to apply specific connectivity strategies ---Using above information to identify where some populations might benefit from the Hub partnering with specific providers. Other Qualitative measures •Increased # of Culturally specific providers •Increased # of community ambassadors, trusted link to populations •Create survey for word of mouth/trust/recommend/etc.		For this stage the primary outcome we would like to see is trust within our pilot population; do members of this community trust the Hub as a navigation resource? We'd like to measure this through increased awareness of the Hub via 'Word of mouth' spread and expressed interest/ trust in this model from first users. We would also like to measure increased engagement from trusted providers in the priority population, and increased interest in community members serving as 'ambassadors' or community connectors to the Hub.
For County Programs: •# of referrals •number of county programs making referrals • number of county programs expressing interest in using our platform to coordinate referrals or	•80 referrals •5 county programs making referrals •5 county programs interested in using platform	For County programs: We will have a 360 survey to gauge whether the Hub model has helped program staff more effectively connect their clients to community based providers/ resources/ services.

Required KPIs – N/A

1.12.3 Mental Health – Equitable Access: Community Based Grants
Fund 117, Service 1010, Project 102493, **Task 41, 1.12.3 Equitable Access Community Based Grants**
Funding Amount: $3,000,000
Project Duration: 36 months
Expenditure Category: EC 1.12 Mental Health Services*^

Project Overview
Grant program for mental health-related community-based organizations that allows organizations directly serving the community to either offer specific programs and services to a larger audience than they are currently serving and/or provide these services for free.
Use of Evidence - To be determined
Performance Report – See Below

1.12.4 Mental Health - Equitable Access: Mental Health Vouchers
Fund 117, Service 1010, Project 102493, Task 42 1.12.4 Equitable Access: Community Based

Vouchers
Amount: $1,000,000
Project Duration: 36 months
Expenditure Category: EC 1.12 Mental Health Services*^

Project Overview Mental health voucher/reimbursement program to allow community members to seek care, including alternative care, without worrying about financial burden. This project will be reported with the EA: Community Based Vouchers.
Use of Evidence - To be determined
Performance Report
Goals/Outputs/Outcomes/Demographics/KPIs
The goal of the ARPA funding with respect to MH and Social Resiliency must include efforts to provide services to underserved communities and increase access. Each community not for profit receiving equitable access funding have demonstrated consistent services that provide outreach, community engagement, and programming to diverse community members in spaces that provide culturally responsive and welcoming services that have little barriers to accessing mental health and behavioral health support and have demonstrated an ability to decrease the long wait lists that can occur while attempting to access traditional mental health providers. The goal of increasing the front doors to mental health access is not intended to compete against long standing mental health agencies, but to capture and engage community members that traditional mental health services have not properly engaged or outreached in transformative ways in the past or during COVID.

Outputs Measured	Value	Outcomes
1.Provide ARPA funding to trusted community not for profit agencies to expand or create new mental health and behavior health services specifically to rural, BIPOC and LGBTQ communities.	1.Successfully contracted with seven trusted non-profits to distribute funds over a three year period for Mental Health projects.	1.Improved access to mental and behavioral health services at places of trust by increasing therapeutic services.
2.Identify trusted not for profit agencies who have the commitment and capacity to increase mental health and behavior health staff, services and programs.	2.Working to sign up a fourth non-profit to expand services to Lyons, CO.	2.Served more community members who have been underserved.
3.Increase funding to support infrastructure to underfunded not for profit agencies.	3.Developed, distributed, and reviewed invoice template to non-profits for accurate invoicing and distribution of funds.	3.Increased awareness and increased marketing to marginalized communities on where they can access services at places of trust for mental health support by using the ARPA newsletter to serve more community members.
4.Provide technical support to agencies to lessen the burden of grant reporting.		4.Increased trust within community members and reduced stigma around accessing mental health support.
5. Provide Mental Health Voucher/Reimbursement Program with a goal of allowing community members to seek care, including alternative care, without worrying about financial burden.	4. Work 1:1 with non-profits to assist in quarterly and annually reporting.	5.Increased the number of BIPOC staff and increased the number of bi-lingual staff who served community members.
		6.Increased number of programs that promote holistic mental health support rather than traditional outpatient mental health support.

Required KPIs – N/A

1.12.5 Mental Health – Equitable Access – School Based Services
Fund 117, Service 1010, Project 102493, **Task 43, 1.12.5 Equitable Access: School Based**

Services
Funding Amount: $500,000
Project Duration: Projected end date 12/31/25
Expenditure Category: EC 1.12 Mental Health Services*^

Project Overview
Grants to Boulder Valley School District (BVSD) and St. Vrain Valley School District (SVVSD) to assist with Mental Health issues in school.
Use of Evidence – *SVVSD used $200,000 of their funds toward s an evidence-based project. The evidence based required a 6:1 student/teacher ratio while SVVSD used a 12:1 ratio.
Performance Report
Goals/Outputs/Outcomes/Demographics/KPIs
BVSD will hire two counselors for the 2023/2024 school year to be trained in the RISE program. RISE will provide social emotional curriculum and training to BVSD counselors at two loculations and up to 70 staff to learn and implement the RISE program and these skills will translate to support a move diverse group of students in BVSD who were disproportionately impacted by COVID-19.
SVVSD used their funds toward the costs of the AAA program. The AAA outcomes are focused on two dimensions: 1) supporting students' social-emotional well-being and connection to caring adults and 2) closing academic achievement gaps, particularly among vulnerable subgroup populations (achievement gaps are predictive of other risk factors, including behavioral health issues). As described below, students participating in AAA are achieving high levels of academic growth, including 22 - 35percent higher than average growth in both reading and math at all grade levels. St. Vrain is currently conducting an analysis of attendance and behavior data associated with AAA participation (which is a close proxy for social-emotional well-being) and will provide that data as soon as it is available Funding was distributed across all elementary and middle schools in Boulder County. SVVSD outputs: 1,142 students in Boulder County participated in the afterschool AAA programming. SVVSD outcomes: students participating in afterschool AAA programming achieved greater than a years' worth of academic growth in a years' time in all content areas (reading and math) and all grade levels (K-8).
Required KPIs – N/A

1.12.6 Mental Health – Equitable Access – Community Trainings
Fund 117, Service 1010, Project 102493, **Task 44, 1.12.6 Equitable Access: Community Trainings**
Funding Amount: $500,000
Project Duration: To be determined
Expenditure Category: * EC 1.12 Mental Health Services*^

Project Overview
Mental Health First Aid/RISE for All will educate the broader community and help reduce stigma and increase awareness surrounding mental health. To effectively reach specific priority populations, it will be important to include a variety of training options including in-person learning; working through schools, faith-, and community-based organizations; and offering classes in different languages.
*Use of Evidence-*To be determined
 Performance Report

This project has not yet started.

Intended Goals/Outputs/Outcomes/Demographics/KPIs

The Boulder County Community Services Department will be exploring options related to the provision of mental health trainings to the community. The goals of ARPA funding specific to mental health trainings are to:

1. Provide suicide prevention trainings to service providers and/or community and family members who may be experiencing mental health needs

2. Provide outreach and marketing efforts to the general public and community on ways to talk about mental health issues, recognize related risk and protective factors, and identify resources.

3. Provide training to community/service providers about strength-based approaches around understanding and intervening around mental health needs

4. Provide awareness trainings about mental health issues that are designed to reduce the fear and stigma associated with community/family members experiencing mental health struggles

5. Develop an information campaign designed to help individuals struggling with mental health issues improve their timely access to mental health services

The goal is to provide trainings to communities that typically have not had access to current MH trainings by finding MH trainers who represent the communities that have been underserved. Moreover, the program seeks to create mental health trainings that are neurodiverse and can provide trainings out in the community rather than in traditional settings that are not accessible to many.

Outputs Measured	Outcomes
Provide mental health and suicide prevention trainings to more community members.	Increase awareness of: • mental health needs. • suicide prevention efforts. •services to support community members struggling with mental health issues •signs of mental health struggles, and increasing awareness of services will help decrease suicide attempts, hospitalizations. •decrease unecessary criminal involvement.
Conduct trainings and identify training curriculmes, training space, and trainers to provide more free mental health trainings in the community.	These types of trainings will increase the communities sense of agency and responsible to take care of each other in non formal ways.

Required KPIs – N/A

1.12.7 BCPH Mental and Behavioral Health

Fund 117, Service 1010, Project 102493, **Task 54, 1.12.7 BCPH Mental and Behavioral Health**

Fund 117, Service 1010, Project 102493,

Funding amount: $517,596

Projected Duration: Projected end 12/31/2026

Project Expenditure Category: EC 1.12 Mental Health Services*^

Project Overview

Mental and Behavioral Health funds will support continuation of Boulder County Public Health's (BCPH) work in this area. Funds will be directed to six areas of focus: investing in prevention and addressing conditions of community resilience and wellbeing; early intervention and connection to support; focused approaches to advance equity and support priority populations; robust continuum of care for treatment and crisis response; recovery and hope; and a

coordinated system and workforce to meet the needs of the community. Boulder County will fund this program at an amount of $1,374,343 with $517,596 coming from direct ARPA funds.

Use of Evidence
To be determined
Performance Report
Goals/Outputs/Outcomes/Demographics/KPIs
This project has not yet started.
Required KPIs – N/A

DIRECT COVID COSTS

1.5.1 Boulder County Public Health PPE
Fund 117, Service 1010, Project 102493, **Task 49 1.5.1 BCPH PPE**
Funding amount: $25,000
Projected Duration: N/A
Project Expenditure Category: 1.5.1 Personal Protective Equipment^

Project Overview
Expenses incurred by Boulder County Public Health (BCPH) to replenish the Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) cache and other emergency supplies. This includes materials such as N95 and KN95 masks as well as an all-weather storage center.
Use of Evidence - N/A
Performance Report
Goals/Outputs/Outcomes/Demographics/KPIs
PPE Cache and PPE Storage are reasonably proportional responses to the harm identified during the public health impact of COVID-19. Documentation that the response is related and reasonably proportional is indicated in the Quarterly Project and Expenditure Reports. Output measures include: replenish the PPE cache and other emergency supplies, provide an all-weather storage center for the PPE Cache, and track where PPE Cache was distributed. This funding will allow Boulder County to continue to respond to the COVID-19 public health emergency and reduce the spread of COVID-19.
Required KPIs – N/A

1.7.3 COVID-19 Recovery Center Complete – Final Amount $170,158.79
Fund 117, Service 1010, Project 102493, **Task 46, 1.7.3 COVID-19 Recovery Center**
Funding amount: $170,158.79
Projected Duration: April 2020 through May 2022
Project Expenditure Category: 1.7 Other COVID-19 Public Health Expenses (including Communications, Enforcement, Isolation/Quarantine)^

Project Overview
Expenditures for personnel and operational services paid by the Boulder County Community Services department for the COVID Recovery Center for people who are homeless to seek treatment or quarantine with COVID-19 during the pandemic.
Use of Evidence N/A
Performance Report

Goals/Outputs/Outcomes/Demographics/KPIs
Individuals experiencing homelessness were actively screened for COVID 19 symptoms at all shelters in Boulder County. Individuals screened or tested positive were provided respite sheltering under care of 24/7 staff and were released upon medical clearance. A total of seventy-five (75) residents were provided respite recovery services. Outcomes were less spread of COVID-19 in Boulder's shelters, and the community at large.
Required KPIs – N/A

1.7.4 Housing and Human Services Public Health Emergency Unwind
Fund 117, Service 1010, Project 102493, Task 48 1.7.4 HHS PHE Unwind
Funding amount: $173,083
Projected Duration: Projected end 12/31/2024
Project Expenditure Category: 1.7 Other COVID-19 Public Health Expenses (including Communications, Enforcement, Isolation/Quarantine)^

Project Overview
Boulder County's Housing and Human Services (HHS) Public Health Emergency (PHE) Unwind Project Manager will be the point person to coordinate the county's response to the end of the PHE. Individual will attend all state meetings to track the federal implementation requirements/recommendations, and coordinate the county's response at the county level in alignment to the state's evolving plans. Since this impacts health care, the position will engage with the Boulder County Health Improvement Collaborative (BCHIC), CCHA who is the county's local Regional Accountable Entity (RAE) for Medicaid, and the broader community on implementation strategies and messaging so that the county's entire health access safety net is working in a coordinated fashion along with Boulder County HHS, Community Services, and Public Health.
Use of Evidence – N/A
Performance Report
Goals/Outputs/Outcomes/Demographics/KPIs –
This project has not yet started.
Required KPIs – N/A

1.7.5 Boulder County Public Health Direct COVID-19 Costs
Fund 117, Service 1010, Project 102493, Task 50, 1.7.5 BCPH Direct COVID-19 Costs
Funding amount: $131,928.52
Projected Duration: Projected end 12/31/23
Project Expenditure Category: 1.7 Other COVID-19 Public Health Expenses (including Communications, Enforcement, Isolation/Quarantine)^

Project Overview
Direct COVID costs and other public health expenses incurred by Boulder County Public Health (BCPH) related to communications, enforcement, and quarantining. This includes: 1) a Testing/Personal Protective Equipment Emergency Preparedness Planner position to support county-wide efforts for ongoing health and emergency management, 2) contracted services with Medical Officer consultants and health experts to provide COVID specific guidance when pandemic cases rise or fall, and 3) financial assistance (including covering costs of hotel nights and food) for eligible community members needing isolation and quarantine services due to

COVID.
Use of Evidence – N/A
Performance Report
Goals/Outputs/Outcomes/Demographics/KPIs
Output measures will include touchpoints for: Testing/Personal Protective Equipment
Emergency Preparedness Planner, Contracted services with Medical Officer consultants and
health experts, and financial assistance (including covering costs of hotel nights and food).
Outcomes for the project will: increase support of county-wide efforts for ongoing health and
emergency management, increase COVID specific guidance when pandemic cases rise or fall,
and increase supportive services to eligible community members needing isolation and
quarantine services due to COVID.
Required KPIs – N/A

6.1 PROVISION OF GOVERNMENT SERVICES

6.1.5 Revenue Replacement for Boulder County Public Health
Fund 117, Service 1010, Project 102493, Task 47, 6.1.5 Revenue Replacement Support for
BCPH
Funding amount: $7,942,604.40
Projected Duration: No duration – One-time accounting payment Internal financial transactions
Project Expenditure Category: 6.1 Provision of Government Services
Project Overview
Funding for Boulder County Public Health from the Boulder County General fund, these funds
consist of a portion of the BCPH budget allocation and were used in the Revenue Replacement
for Government Services Category. This amount was then freed up to fund Spirit of ARPA
Projects.
Use of Evidence – N/A
Performance Report – N/A
Required KPIs – N/A

ARPA ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES
7.1 ARPA ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

7.1.1 COVID-19 Request for Funding Program Administration and Financial Management Staffing (CRR 4)
<u>Project [Identification Number]</u>: Fund 117, Service 1010, Project 102493, **Task 1, Category 7.1.1 ARPA Administration**
<u>Funding amount</u>: $2,580,743
<u>Projected Duration</u>: 48 months
<u>Project Expenditure Category</u>: 7.1 Administrative Expenses

Project Overview
Funding for temporary staff to assist in administration and management of ARPA and various grant funding received between 2021 and 2024. Duties include facilitating requests for funding, eligibility evaluation, financial compliance, accounting, reporting, account reconciling, and audit preparation. Staff resources are also needed for communications, briefings, presentations, training, and other reporting and procedure development. This award includes ARPA Administrator, Program Manager, Project Specialist, Grants Accountant, Clerical Support, and Communications Specialist coordinating across county units.
Use of Evidence - N/A
Performance Report See combined 7.1 Administrative Services report below

7.1.2 ARPA Planning Contractor - Complete
<u>Project [Identification Number]</u>: Fund 117, Service 1010, Project 102493, **Task 8, Category 7.1.2**
<u>Funding amount</u>: $60,119
<u>Projected Duration:</u> Complete
<u>Project Expenditure Category</u>: 7.1 Administrative Expenses

Project Overview
Under the management of the Boulder County Commissioners' Chief of Staff, the consultant developed and managed a deliberate and transparent process for the Commissioners to solicit and synthesize input from a diverse set of internal and external stakeholders on use of ARPA Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund (SLFRF) resources and other available pandemic-related funds. They coordinated as needed with other contractors and staff in areas such as eligibility, compliance, community engagement, reporting, and planning. The consultant also delivered a gap analysis to the BOCC that analyzed data on how the pandemic has impacted Boulder County and input gathered to date from the community, staff, and other partners. This included input specifically related to use of SLFRF moneys, as well as other existing reports (provided by BOCC staff) that reflect the priorities and needs of different parts of the Boulder County community. In addition to summarizing common themes and priorities, the gap analysis also identified information gaps where specific communities are not represented. This gap analysis was deployed to ensure that the subsequent report captured the views of the community in an equitable and comprehensive way. Delivered a draft report to the BOCC by October 1, 2021, that presents data, input from a variety of stakeholders, and defines high level options for use of SLFRF funds that is reflective of and responsive to this stakeholder input, includes equity and racial equity considerations, meets BOCC policy objectives, and is

compliant with federal guidelines and regulations.
Use of Evidence - N/A
Performance Report See combined 7.1 Administrative Services report below

7.1.3 Community Engagement

Project [Identification Number]: Fund 117, Service 1010, Project 102493, **Task 22, 7.1.3 Community Engagement**
 Funding amount: $699,420
Projected Duration: 48 months
Project Expenditure Category: 7.1 Administrative Expenses

Project Overview
The Boulder County Commissioners' Office is undertaking a community engagement process to plan for longer-term investment of ARPA funding, and community engagement work will continue for implementation, accountability, transparency, reporting, and other needs. This includes costs for events, partner engagement, printed materials, translation, and related expenses to support community engagement and community feedback through the survey and at community events. This project also provides funding for community engagement staff, who will be responsible for community engagement strategy and implementation, representing the county as liaison and communication link, planning and coordinating meetings with the public and participating in community meetings, analyzing and reporting on community engagement efforts and outcomes and data from those efforts including identification of gaps, supporting data and reporting efforts, and supporting communications work.
Use of Evidence - N/A
Performance Report
Goals/Outputs/Outcomes/Demographics/KPIs
Community engagement has shifted over time from survey of the broader community, to support of Working Groups in proposing projects to meet needs in the community, to support of approved projects in design and implementation. Outputs and outcomes reflect those transitions.

Outputs Measured	Value	Outcomes
Phase 1 - Community engagement via outreach, surveys, and analysis	1534 surveys were collected	Community priorities were identified in the areas of Economic challenges, Housing Affordability, and Mental Health and Social Resilience
Phase 2 Community engagement: working group process coordination and support		Proposed projects have been approved and are in various stages of implementation, groups are no longer active but are kept informed. Some group members have been recruited to participate in program development.
Phase 2 Community engagement: implementation project planning and support	Weekly or bi-weekly meetings	As Phase 2 projects are designed and implemented, they are supported by ARPA community engagement staff to ensure successful implementation and alignment with ARPA and county goals, including accessibility, community involvement, etc. Community engagement staff meets regularly with ARPA project leads to coordinate with and support projects.
Phase 2 Community engagement: transparent and accessible communications		The public, working group members, community partners, and others are kept informed about ARPA projects and ARPA in general through timely communications provided in different formats and languages. Community engagement staff also participate in community events to increase awareness of ARPA projects. As programs are designed, community engagement staff work to ensure awareness and accessibility of the programs to diverse community members, especially disparately impacted communities.

Required KPIs – N/A

7.1.4 Boulder County Public Health ARPA Administration

Project [Identification Number]: Fund 117, Service 1010, Project 102493, **Task 26, 7.1.4 BCPH ARPA Admin**
Funding amount: $203,765
Projected Duration: 48 months
Project Expenditure Category: 7.1 Administrative Expenses

Project Overview
Funding for temporary staff to assist in administration and management of Public Health ARPA projects. Duties include financial compliance, accounting, reporting, account reconciling, and audit preparation. This position will reside in Public Health and will facilitate required information flow between Public Health and the County ARPA Team.
Use of Evidence - N/A
Performance Report See combined 7.1 Administrative Services report below

7.1.5 Housing and Human Services ARPA Administration

Fund 117, Service 1010, Project 102493, **Task 27, 7.1.5 HHS ARPA Administration**
Funding amount: $870,026
Projected Duration: through 12/31/2026 Project Expenditure Category: 7.1 Administrative Expenses

Project Overview

Funding for temporary staff to assist in administration and management of Health and Human Services (HHS) projects. Duties include project management and coordination across HHS ARPA programs, financial compliance, accounting, reporting, account reconciling, and audit preparation. Positions will reside in HHS and will facilitate required information flow between HHS and the county ARPA Team.

Use of Evidence – N/A
Performance Report See combined 7.1 Administrative Services report below

7.1.6 Community Services ARPA Administration
Fund 117, Service 1010, Project 102493, **Task 38, 7.1.6 CS ARPA Administration**
Funding amount: $699,420
Projected Duration: through 12/31/2026
Project Expenditure Category: 7.1 Administrative Expenses

Project Overview
Funding for temporary staff to assist in administration and management of Community Services (CS) projects. Duties include project management and coordination across CS ARPA programs, financial compliance, accounting, reporting, account reconciling, and audit preparation. Positions will reside in HHS and will facilitate required information flow between HHS and the county ARPA Team.

Use of Evidence – N/A
Performance Report See combined 7.1 Administrative Services report below
Required KPIs N/A

Combined Performance Report EC 7.1 Administrative Services
Goals/Outputs/Outcomes/Demographics/KPIs
The goals of all the 7.1 Administrative Services Projects are to facilitate the distribution of the ARPA funds throughout Boulder County in accordance with Treasury guidelines. An initial needs report was commissioned to provide information on where best to concentrate the County's fund distribution. Processes, procedures, forms, guidance, etc. are in place and documented – and added to or updated as necessary – for program administration, project implementation, and subrecipient monitoring. Expenditures are within budget and compliant to-date. Staff have the necessary expertise to ensure eligibility and compliance. Community Engagement for all ARPA Phase 2 projects started with the facilitation of community-wide involvement for project recommendations to the County commissioners. Community Engagement plans and logic models will continue for all Phase 2 projects. Anecdotal feedback from project leads says that program forms and processes are user friendly, and the team is helpful. The ARPA team is administering about 45 distinct ARPA projects in various stages of implementation and levels of complexity. Outputs and outcomes should remain relatively consistent over time. To date the ARPA Team has successfully completed and submitted all reporting and compliance requirements on time.

SPIRIT OF ARPA PROJECTS

In addition to the projects that were funded directly with SLFRF, Boulder County determined that they would use some of the Revenue Replacement Funds to fund four projects in the "Spirit of ARPA". These four projects aligned with the focused areas of Negative Economic Issues, Mental Health and Housing Affordability as well as racial equity goals for the county.

Small Business Back Taxes

Funding amount: $750,000
Projected Duration: Projected end 12/31/2023
Project Expenditure Category: 2.29 Assistance to Small Business: Loans or Grants to Mitigate Financial Hardship

Project Overview

Funding will cover past Business Personal Property Accounts taxes for eligible businesses that closed during the pandemic. There were 1,735 Business Personal Property Accounts that have been deactivated because the business closed or struggled to pay tax obligations between the start of the pandemic and summer 2022. Not all businesses closed or are in arrears because of the pandemic, but many restaurants, gyms, hair studios, and other "contact" businesses that closed did so, at least in part, because of pandemic restrictions, loss of revenue, and other pandemic-related factors. Funds will support paying tax obligations, allowing business owners to recover and move on with their lives.

Project Status – The Boulder County Treasurer has spent more than $412,000 to erase tax obligations for ninety-eight (98) businesses who are no longer operating. The Treasurer is working through a process to help other businesses who are still in business with unpaid taxes.

Manufactured Housing Park Acquisition and Upgrades

Funding amount: $5,000,000
Projected Duration: Through 12/31/2026
Project Expenditure Category: 2.18 Housing Support: Other Housing Assistance

Project Overview

A reserve fund will supply grants or zero-interest forgivable loans to provide partial support for (a) acquisition of manufactured housing parks by residents that form resident-owned communities (ROCs) or assign their rights to the County or nonprofit land trusts; (b) major infrastructure improvement projects for ROCs or landlords who commit to long-term affordability; and (c) home repair assistance for low-income residents in these communities.

Project Status – Boulder County has hired a Manufactured Housing Project Manager to manage this process and these funds Boulder County is working with several manufactured housing parks to help determine if residents are interested in purchasing once the site becomes available. Boulder County has also partnered with the University of Colorado Boulder and community ambassadors to implement a MHP survey this summer.

Regional Housing Partnership

Funding amount: $1,500,000
Projected Duration: Through 12/31/2026

Project Expenditure Category: 2.18 Housing Support: Other Housing Assistance

Project Overview
This project builds organizational capacity to:
- Expand the home-ownership program throughout the County to purchase, re-sell, and administer existing and new ownership units;
- Increase capacity to smaller cities that don't have affordable housing policy, rental compliance, and fund compliance staff;
- Expand eviction prevention services, both rental assistance and legal assistance; and
- Expand foreclosure prevention services regionally for affordable ownership homes, with a revolving loan fund.

The purpose of the Regional Housing Partnership is to centralize compliance and homeownership program services through the Boulder County Regional Housing Partnership (BCRHP), a regional partnership and expansion collaboration not seen elsewhere in Colorado.

Project Status – Fifty percent of the Housing Policy and Partnership manager's salary is paid from this fund. The manager has been hired, and county staff currently is working on an intergovernmental agreement with the City of Boulder to manage the program to achieve the above objectives and which is expected to center racial equity.

Habitat for Humanity of the St. Vrain Valley
Funding amount: $800,000
Projected Duration: Through 12/31/2025
Project Expenditure Category: 2.15 Long-term Housing Security: Affordable Housing

Project Overview
This Habitat for Humanity development will consist of a development of three tri-plex townhomes. Two of the buildings will be two-story structures with four three-bedroom and two four-bedroom units. The third building will be a single-story structure designed with a zero-entryway and doorways wide enough to allow for wheelchair access. The homes are designed for families to age in place and be easily modified to be handicapped accessible. The third building is one story and will have two two-bedroom units and one three-bedroom unit. ARPA funding will support the costs for construction of the infrastructure for the development.

Project Status – Funds have been disbursed to Habitat for Humanity, and construction is underway.

Project Demographic Distribution

The following table reflects the Project Demographic Distribution and Primary Targeted Population for each project as defined by Treasury and indicated in Treasury portal submissions.

ARPA Project Demographic Distribution - Priortity Targeted Populations (EC 1.1 - 2.37 only)		
Project Name	**Project Demographic Distribution**	**ARPA Primary Targeted Population**
1.2.1 BCPH COVID TESTING	Public Health - Impacted	General Public
1.4.1 JUVENILE ASSESSMENT CENTER FTE	Public Health - Impacted	General Public
1.5.1 BCPH PPE	Public Health - Impacted	General Public
1.6.1 COVID RECOVERY CENTER	Public Health - Impacted	General Public
1.7.1 BCPH VACCINE COMMUNITY SUPPORT	Public Health - Impacted	General Public
1.7.4 HHS PHE UNWIND PM	Public Health - Impacted	General Public
1.7.5 BCPH DIRECT COVID COSTS	Public Health - Impacted	General Public
1.12.1 MOBILE RESPONSE TEAMS	Public Health - Impacted	General Public
1.12.2 HUB COMMUNITY-WIDE NAVIGATION	Public Health - Impacted	General Public
1.12.3 EQUITABLE ACCESS: COMMUNITY-BASED GRANTS	Public Health - Impacted	General Public
1.12.4 EQUITABLE ACCESS: MH VOUCHERS	Public Health - Impacted	General Public
1.12.5 EQUITABLE ACCESS: SCHOOL-BASED SERVICES	Public Health - Impacted	General Public
1.12.6 EQUITABLE ACCESS: COMMUNITY TRAININGS	Public Health - Impacted	General Public
1.12.7 BCPH MENTAL BEHAVIORAL HEALTH	Public Health - Impacted	General Public
2.1.1 BCPH FOOD INSECURITY	Assistance to Households - Disproportionately Impacted	Households that qualify for certain federal programs[5]
2.2.1 EVICTION REPRESENTATION	Assistance to Households - Impacted	Households that experienced increased food or housing insecurity
2.3.1 LEFT BEHIND WORKERS	Assistance to Households - Impacted	Households that experienced unemployment
2.3.2 CHILDCARE DIRECT CASH ASSISTANCE	TBD - planning implementation stage	TBD - planning implementation stage
2.4.1 DIGITAL DIVIDE PROJECT MANAGER	Assistance to Households - Impacted	Low- or-moderate income households or populations[2]
2.10.1 EMPLOYMENT SERVICES	Assistance to Households - Impacted	Households that experienced unemployment
2.10.2 WORKFORCE CALL CENTER	Assistance to Households - Impacted	Households that experienced unemployment
2.11.1 BCPH CHILDHOOD HEALTH OTHER	Assistance to Households - Impacted	Low- or-moderate income households or populations[2]
2.11.2 YMCA MAPLETON	Assistance to Households - Impacted	Low- or-moderate income households or populations[2]
2.11.3 YMCA SCHOLARSHIPS	Assistance to Households - Impacted	Low- or-moderate income households or populations[2]
2.11.4 LONGMONT CHILDCARE HUB	Assistance to Households - Impacted	Low- or-moderate income households or populations[2]
2.12.1 BCPH FAMILY CONNECTS	Assistance to Households - Impacted	Low- or-moderate income households or populations[2]
2.15.2 HOUSING PIPELINE WILLOUGHBY	Assistance to Households - Impacted	Low- or-moderate income households or populations[2]
2.15.3 HOUSING PIPELINE CASA DE LA ESPERANZA	Assistance to Households - Impacted	Low- or-moderate income households or populations[2]
2.15.4 HOUSING PIPELINE POLICY MANAGER	Assistance to Households - Impacted	Low- or-moderate income households or populations[2]
2.17.1 EMERGENCY CHOICE VOUCHERS	Assistance to Households - Disproportionately Impacted	Individuals experiencing homelessness
2.29.1 SURVIVE AND THRIVE ASSIST SM. BUSINESS	Assistance to Small Businesses - Disproportionately Impacted	Small businesses operating in Qualified Census Tracts
2.34.1 SURVIVE AND THRIVE ASSIST NONPROFITS	Assistance to Non-Profits - Disproportionately Impacted	Non-profits operating in Qualified Census Tracts
2.37.1 DA OFFICE COURT REPORTING	Assistance to Households - Impacted	Other households or populations that experienced a negative economic impact of the pandemic

[2] Low or moderate-income households and communities are those with (i) income at or below 300 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines for the size of the household based on the most recently published poverty guidelines by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) or (ii) income at or below 65 percent of the Area Median Income for the county and size of household based on the most recently published data by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

[5] For Disproportionately Impacted households, these programs are Temporary Assistance for Needy Families ("TANF"), Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program ("SNAP"), Free- and Reduced-Price Lunch ("NSLP") and/or School Breakfast ("SBP") programs, Medicare Part D Low-Income Subsidies, Supplemental Security Income ("SSI"), Head Start, Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children ("WIC"), Section 8 Vouchers, Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program ("LIHEAP"), and Pell Grants.

Project Demographics and Key Performance Indicators

Below is a table with project demographics. Note that not all projects provided full or even partial demographic data due to challenges described above in this report, particularly Immediate Needs projects. The numbers below reflect the data received but not the full representation of numbers served. Also below is a table showing key performance indicators.

Project Demographics

Project List	1.4.1 JUVENILE ASSESSMENT CENTER FTE	1.7.3 COVID Recovery Center	1.12.2 HUB COMMUNITY-WIDE NAVIGATION	1.12.3.4 EQUITABLE ACCESS: COMMUNITY-BASED GRANTS/VOUCHERS	1.12.5 EQUITABLE ACCESS: SCHOOL-BASED SERVICES	2.1.1 BCPH FOOD INSECURITY	2.3.1 LEFT BEHIND WORKERS	2.10.1 EMPLOYMENT SERVICES / 2.10.2 WORKFORCE CALL CENTER	2.11.1 BCPH CHILDHOOD HEALTH OTHER	2.17.1 EMERGENCY CHOICE VOUCHERS	6.1.2 OUR CENTER FRC SUPPORT	6.1.3 SISTER CARMEN FRC SUPPORT	6.1.4 EMERGENCY FAMILY ASSISTANCE ASSOCIATION FRC SUPPORT	Totals
American Indian or Alaska Native	9		3	15	4	0		629	1		0	80	0	732
Asian	5		0	19	30	0		685	1		0	288	0	1023
Black or African American	24		6	45	7	0		948	3		1	170	0	1180
Mixed Race	0		10	27	32	0		681	25			61	0	836
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0			30		0		109	0			34	0	173
White	331		38	420	423	0		12520	71		65	2588	82	16207
Other	17		2	164	646	0			0		3	80		895
Declined to Answer	0			54		0			41			108		203
Data Not Collected	0	75	32	76		0	0		35	13			1326	1482
Hispanic or Latino	0		31	203	646	0	194	2810	222		68	3157		7331
Not Hispanic or Latino	149		55	463	496	0		9788	106		17		82	11007
Declined to Answer	217			64		0			0		51	37		152
Data Not Collected	16	75	5	26		0	6		35	13				85
Male	0		24	256		0	90	8104	78		85	2582	53	11272
Female	0		36	297		0	110	8554	247		96	3095	47	12482
Non-binary	250		1	69		0		0						70
Identifies as Transgender	96			149				0				6		155
Prefer not to say	0			56		0		0		7				63
Prefer to self describe	0			31		0		0						31
Data Not Collected	0	75	30	24		0		0	13					67
Heterosexual	0			142		0		0						142
Not Heterosexual	26			8		0		0						8
Lesbian	0			10		0		0						10
Gay	0			25				0						25
Bisexual	0			23		0		0						23
Orientation Not Listed	0	75	91	82			200		0	12				385
Identifies as Person with Disability or Accessibility Issue	0		10	5				0	12					27
Low-Moderate (at or below 65%)	0	75		274	2050			0						2324
Low (at or below 40% AMI)	0		91	0			200	290	12					593

Key Performance Indicators

Key Performance Indicator Table										
Programmatic Data Required	2.1.1 BCPH FOOD INSECURITY	2.3.1 LEFT BEHIND WORKERS	2.10.1 EMPLOYMENT SERVICES / 2.10.2 WORKFORCE CALL CENTER	2.11.1 BCPH CHILDHOOD HEALTH OTHER	2.12.1 FAMILY CONNECTS	2.15.2 HOUSING PIPELINE WILLOUGHBY**	2.15.3 HOUSING PIPELINE CASA DE LA ESPERANZA	2.17.1 EMERGENCY CHOICE VOUCHERS	SMALL BUSINESS BACK TAXES	HABITAT FOR HUMANITY**
	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value
Household Assistance (EC2.1-2.8)										
Number of households Served by program	369	200			100					
Small Business Economic Assistance (EC1.8, 2.29-2.33)										
Number of small businesses served by program									98	
Assistance to Non-Profits (EC1.9, 2.34)										
Number of non-profits served by program										
Household Assistance and Housing Support (EC2.2), Long-Term Housing Security (EC2.15-2.16) and Housing Support (EC2.17-2.18)										
Number of people or households receiving eviction prevention services (including legal representation)										
Number of affordable housing units preserved or developed						400	36	13		15
Assistance to Unemployed or Underemployed Workers (EC2.10) and Community Violence Interventions (EC1.11)										
Number of workers enrolled in sectoral job training programs *			559							
Number of workers completing sectoral job training programs *			369							
Number of people participating in summer youth employment programs										
Education Assistance (EC2.14, 2.24-2.27)										
National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) School ID or NCES District ID if all schools within the district received funds, if not list all school ID that received funds										
Addressing Educational Disparities (EC2.24-2.26) and Addressing Impacts of Lost Instructional time (EC2.27)										
Number of students participating in evidence-based tutoring programs										
Healthy Childhood Environments (EC 2.11-2.14): 5)										
Number of families served by home visiting										
Use of Evidence (1.4, 1.11-1.13, 2.1-2.4, 2.6-2.7, 2.9-2.20, 2.25, 2.26, 2.30, 2.32, 2.33, 2.37)										
the dollar amount of the total Project spending that is allocated towards evidence-based interventions.	$130,178			$57,000	$ 2,000,000			$ 70,000		
Is a program evaluation of the project being conducted.	No			No	No			No		

*ARPA funds did not pay for training, but funds allowed for referrals to the training

**ARPA funds were were only a portion of the funding for these housing projects