



Mayor
John Gates

Councilmembers

Jonathan Smail
Ward I

Brett Payton
Ward II

Michael Fitzsimmons
Ward III

Dale Hall
Ward IV

Stacy Suniga
At-Large

Robb Casseday
At-Large

A City Achieving
Community Excellence

Greeley promotes a healthy, diverse economy and high quality of life responsive to all its residents and neighborhoods, thoughtfully managing its human and natural resources in a manner that creates and sustains a safe, unique, vibrant and rewarding community in which to live, work, and play.

City Council Worksession Agenda

April 09, 2019 at 5:00 PM

City Center South Campus

1001 11th Avenue, Greeley, CO 80631

1. Call to Order
2. Pledge of Allegiance
3. Roll Call
4. Review of Community Priorities and Recommendation for the HUD-required Five-year Consolidated Plan (5:00 – 5:30 p.m.)

Becky Safarik, Assistant City Manager
5. Review of alley-related trash accumulation issues and options (5:30 – 6:15 p.m.)

Brad Mueller, Community Development Director
6. Greeley Forestry - Emerald Ash Borer Treatment Program (6:15 – 7:00 p.m.)

Andy McRoberts, Culture, Parks and Recreation Director
7. Scheduling of Meetings, Other Events

Roy Otto, City Manager
8. Adjournment

Worksession Agenda Summary

April 9, 2019

Agenda Item Number 1

Title:

Call to Order

Worksession Agenda Summary

April 9, 2019

Agenda Item Number 2

Title:

Pledge of Allegiance

Worksession Agenda Summary

April 9, 2019

Agenda Item Number 3

Title:

Roll Call:

1. Mayor Gates
2. Councilmember Smail
3. Councilmember Payton
4. Councilmember Casseday
5. Councilmember Fitzsimmons
6. Councilmember Suniga
7. Councilmember Hall

Worksession Agenda Summary

April 9, 2019 (5:00 – 5:30 p.m.)

Agenda Item Number 4

Becky Safarik, Assistant City Manager, 970-350-9785

Title:

Review of Community Priorities and Recommendation for the HUD-required Five-year Consolidated Plan

Background:

The City of Greeley annually receives funding from the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) in the form of the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and the HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME) grant. Seventy-percent of CDBG and 100% of HOME must be to the benefit of low- moderate-income residents or neighborhoods.

Among the federal program obligations is a requirement to develop a Five-year Consolidated Plan, a step in the Consolidated Planning Process. The Consolidated Planning Process serves as the framework for a community to discuss and identify housing and community development priorities that meet the grant requirements and then focus funding on those areas of priority need. The Five-year Plan describes priority needs to be addressed with these federal grant funds, which are considered on an annual basis.

All of the Consolidated Planning Process steps revolve around citizen participation. For this Five-year plan (years 2020-2024), Greeley Urban Renewal staff developed a needs assessment survey to collect a greater range of comment about community priorities. Additionally, staff provided a needs assessment survey to community organizations working with low- moderate-income residents to gain input regarding the needs of their clientele and to provide a look forward at potential agency funding needs during the next five years. Staff also consulted individually with representatives of those agencies.

There are several attachments to this memo: (1) Recommended priorities from the GURA Board; (2) GURA Board Minutes; (3) Results of the needs assessment surveys and comments; and (4) Power Point presentation. Staff will summarize the community priorities identified, along with the GURA Board recommendations. This matter will then be formally considered at the April 16, 2019 Council meeting.

Decision Options:

Informational item only

Attachments:

Priorities Recommended by GURA Board
Minutes of the GURA Board of Commissioners
Comments Received
2020 – 2024 Projected Resources
Power Point

ATTACHMENT A – PRIORITIES RECOMMENDED BY GURA BOARD

HIGH PRIORITY

Support efforts to preserve, maintain, and provide access to affordable housing for homeless, low-moderate-income, underserved, and/or special needs residents. For example:

- Extend the useful life of existing affordable housing through rehabilitation loans, emergency repair grants, and weatherization programs (single-family, multi-family owned by non-profit agencies or the Greeley Housing Authority)
- Acquisition of property for new multi- or single-family development or for rehabilitation of existing structure to housing
- Infrastructure support of new multi- or single-family development
- Support for Habitat for Humanity
- Support organizations providing a public service that is directly related to housing (new or substantial increase to the number of persons benefiting from the service; service provides a collective impact)
- Support efforts to Affirmatively Further Fair Housing

Support efforts to revitalize neighborhoods of the Redevelopment District. For example:

- Install new or replace unsafe infrastructure, including curb and gutter, ramps, sidewalks, and street lights
- Reconstruct gravel alleys
- Plant trees in parkways
- Support the annual clean-up weekend and/or other activities that promote good property conditions

LOW PRIORITY

Support public facilities that serve the homeless, low- moderate-income, underserved, and/or special needs residents OR low- moderate-income neighborhoods.

Stipulations

- No funding for maintenance/cosmetic improvements; facility improvements **will increase the number of LMI persons served; CDBG provides no more than 25% of project cost;** or the facility is located in LMI neighborhood and utilized by the residents of the neighborhood (generally City facilities)

Support public services that assist homeless, low- moderate-income, underserved, and special needs residents.

Stipulations

- The service is new and addresses a clearly demonstrated need or gap in available service; **has 75% financial support other than CDBG; needs funding for a maximum of three years of CDBG support;** is not substantially similar to another service in the community or is provided by a collaborative effort
- Reduced amount available to public services; HUD allows 15% of grant annually, target a lesser percentage

ATTACHMENT B – MINUTES OF THE GURA BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS



GREELEY URBAN RENEWAL AUTHORITY Proceedings

**March 27, 2019
1001 11th Avenue – City Center
Council Chambers
4:30 p.m.**

I. Call to Order

Commissioner Costigan called the meeting to order at 4:30 p.m. Commissioners Reilly, Roberts, and Welsh were present. (Commissioners Cummins, Haas, and Paz were absent.)

II. Approval of minutes from the February 13, 2019 and February 15, 2019

Commissioner Reilly made a motion to approve the minutes for the meetings held on February 13, 2019 and February 15, 2019 as written. Commissioner Welsh seconded the motion; the motion carried 4-0. (Commissioners Cummins, Haas, and Paz were absent.)

III. Items of Business

A. Public Hearing – Consideration of Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice Study

Carol Larsen, Grant Specialist, gave an overview of the HUD-mandated Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI), which communities are required to complete every five years. The AI is part of the 2020-2024 Consolidated Planning Process.

In accordance with HUD guidelines, the AI was prepared to address the requirements of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (as amended), which requires communities receiving CDBG and HOME funds to “affirmatively further fair housing” in compliance with the Fair Housing Act. The Fair Housing Act of 1974 (as amended) prohibits housing discrimination of protected classes (race, color, religion, sex, national origin, mental or physical disability, and familial status). The Colorado Civil Rights Act added marital status, creed, ancestry, and sexual orientation (including transgender status) to the federally protected classes.

Following a survey of the community and housing providers, conclusions and recommendations to further the HUD objective of furthering fair housing choices were identified, and an Action Plan setting steps to alleviate the identified impediments was developed.

Commissioner Costigan opened the public hearing at 4:32 p.m. and called for public comment. There were six members of the public in attendance, but no comments were received. Commissioner Costigan closed the public hearing at 4:32 p.m.

Commissioner Roberts made a motion to recommend approval the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice Study. Commissioner Welsh seconded the motion; the motion carried 4-0. (Commissioners Cummins, Haas, and Paz were absent.)

B. Public Hearing – Consideration of the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER)

Ms. Larsen noted that the City of Greeley annually receives two grants from the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD): The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and the HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME) grant. CDBG grants are awarded to entitlement communities (principal cities of a Metropolitan Statistical Area or with a population greater than 50,000) to carry out a wide range of community development activities directed toward revitalization of neighborhoods, economic development, and improved facilities and services within the community. Priority must be given to activities that benefit low- moderate-income persons (including neighborhoods). HOME grants are specifically to provide affordable housing for low- moderate-income persons. HUD sets income levels annually, which are a percentage of the average median income (AMI). In 2018, the AMI for the Greeley MSA was \$89,875, which includes all of Weld County. The majority of CDBG funds and all HOME funds must have beneficiaries earning 80% or less of the AMI, for a neighborhood or for individual households.

To receive the grants, the City must develop a Consolidated Plan every five years to identify the community's needs and set goals to meet those needs through the approval of an Annual Action Plan for each of the five years. The current Consolidated Plan is for the years 2015-2019; work to develop the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan is considered in the following agenda item. At the conclusion of each action year, the City must also prepare a Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) that describes for the public and HUD how federal assistance was used during that action year.

The Commissioners had no comment on the CAPER provided for review.

Commissioner Costigan opened the public hearing at 4:37 p.m. and called for public comment. There were six members of the public in attendance, but no comments were received. Commissioner Costigan closed the public hearing at 4:37 p.m.

Commissioner Roberts made a motion to recommend approval of the 2018 Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report to City Council. Commissioner Reilly seconded the motion; the motion carried 4-0. (Commissioners Cummins, Haas, and Paz were absent.)

C. Consideration of recommended priorities for 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan for use of CDBG and HOME funds

Ms. Larsen presented an overview of the process that determines the needs and setting the priorities for the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan. Priorities recommended by staff were developed through a citizen participation process that included a work session by the GURA Board of Commissioners; comments received from a meeting of the Citizens Committee for Community Development; a Needs Assessment Survey and consultations with local non-profit agencies which work with the low- moderate-income residents in Greeley; and a public Needs Assessment Survey conducted both online and with clients of the non-profit agencies that work with a low- moderate-income clientele.

It was noted that the recommended priorities include potential changes to the way the City allocates its CDBG funding, specifically, addressing the issue of affordable housing more intentionally, and possibly reducing the amount available to public facilities and/or public services. Because these changes could impact agencies either currently funded with CDBG or that might request funding during 2020-2024, local non-profit agencies were invited to attend this meeting of the GURA Board and provide comments on the proposed priorities directly to the Commissioners.

The following agencies were present and provided comments on the proposed priorities for the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan for use of CDBG and HOME funds:

Enita Kearns Hout, Regional Director for Weld County Catholic Charities, urged the Board to adopt guidelines with flexibility to respond to the most urgent needs presented yearly up to the maximum percentage allowed. She expressed the need to support valuable services that are critical to the safety and wellbeing of the community, such as the service that provides a cold weather shelter to homeless persons.

Meredith Munoz, North Colorado Health Alliance gave an overview of the Community Action Collaborative, which provides a more comprehensive and streamlined process to help 9-1-1 callers who have non-emergency issues. She expressed concern for agencies needing public service assistance not being recommended as a high priority for the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan.

Lindsey Galindo, Greeley-Weld Habitat for Humanity (GWHFH), supported that affordable housing was a high priority in the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan and noted the long-standing partnership between the City and GWHFH to build affordable housing. (Celia Morse and Chris McDermott, GWHFH, were also present.)

Lyle SmithGraybeal, Vice President Community Impact, United Way of Weld County, supported the priorities submitted. He expressed support for the recommendation of funding projects that provide a collective impact by agencies working together in not duplicating services.

Following the comments, the Commissioners discussed the proposed priorities and the comments heard. The priorities recommended were as follows:

HIGH PRIORITY

Support efforts to preserve, maintain, and provide access to affordable housing for homeless, low- moderate-income, underserved, and/or special needs residents. For example:

- Extend the useful life of existing affordable housing through rehabilitation loans, emergency repair grants, and weatherization programs (single-family, multi-family owned by non-profit agencies or the Greeley Housing Authority)
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Stipulations

- No funding for maintenance/cosmetic improvements; facility improvements **will increase the number of LMI persons served; CDBG provides no more than 25% of project cost**; or the facility is located in LMI neighborhood and utilized by the residents of the neighborhood (generally City facilities)

Support public services that assist homeless, low- moderate-income, underserved, and special needs residents.

Stipulations

- The service is new and addresses a clearly demonstrated need or gap in available service; **has 75% financial support other than CDBG; needs funding for a maximum of three years of CDBG support**; is not substantially similar to another service in the community or is provided by a collaborative effort
- Reduced amount available to public services; HUD allows 15% of grant annually, target a lesser percentage

Commissioner Roberts made a motion to approve the priorities as presented above for the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan Priorities. Commissioner Welch seconded the motion; the motion carried 4-0. (Commissioners Cummins, Haas, and Paz were absent.)

IV. Board Member Comments/Reports

None

V. Staff Report

J.R. Salas, GURA Manager, noted that the buyer had rescinded the offer to purchase for 917 A Street due to possible floodplain issues.

(Commissioner Roberts exits the meeting.)

VI. Adjournment

There being no more business, the meeting was adjourned at 5:44 p.m.

Shelley Costigan, Acting Chair

Rebecca L. Safarik, Secretary

ATTACHMENT C – COMMENTS RECEIVED [Separate page(s) for each]

- A. Citizens Committee for Community Development
- B. Results of Needs Assessment Survey for Non-profit agencies
- C. Results of public Needs Assessment Survey
- D. Comments from non-profit agencies attending the GURA Board of Commissioners meeting
 - a. Catholic Charities – Guadalupe Community Center and Cold Weather Shelter
 - b. United Way – Cold Weather Shelter
 - c. North Colorado Health Alliance – Community Action Collaborative
 - d. Greeley-Weld Habitat for Humanity

Comments from Citizens Committee for Community Development

- The committee is not comfortable with complete elimination of funding for public services and public facilities. They do support
 - Reduction of the annual percentage available for services to a maximum of 5-6% of the allowable 15%
 - Better definition of what is maintenance vs a true rehab project (such as increasing available space) when accepting applications for public facilities
 - Maintaining the partnerships formed with agencies
- The committee noted they are very aware of the need for affordable housing, but question whether there are enough funds to have an effect on the problem. They support collaborations and partnerships (such as ASI) to make the biggest progress
- The committee is very supportive of neighborhood infrastructure improvements – sidewalks, ramps, curb and gutter, alleys, and (especially) trees
- The committee would set priorities as follows:
 1. Neighborhood infrastructure
 2. Housing
 3. Public services, particularly if they support housing (for example: RVNA-type activities, transportation services that keep seniors in home)
 4. Public facilities, but better define maintenance vs rehab, so that maintenance projects are the responsibility of the agency

Results of Needs Assessment Survey to Identify Priority Needs of Low- Moderate-Income Residents and Neighborhoods-City and Non-Profit Agencies

Agency/City Department Needs							Agency Opinion of Clientele Needs										
Sixteen non-profit agencies consulted with GURA staff and 17 completed a survey. All agencies noted serving clientele with incomes no greater than 50% of AMI. Service area for all was noted as "Weld County, including Greeley". Most considered the population they work with to be "underserved" by housing, facilities, and/or services.	Infrastructure	Property Conditions	Facility Improvements	Case Management	Housing Rehab	Construction of Housing	Affordable Housing	Housing-Large Families	Transitional Housing	Accessible Housing	Rent/Utility Assistance	Job Training	Transportation	Additional Education	Health and Nutrition	More or Improved FACILITIES	More or Improved SERVICES
A Woman's Place			Security				X		X		X						
			Teen capacity expansion	X			X					X		X	X		
Boys and Girls Club				X			X									X	
Catholic Charities-Guadalupe				X			X			X							
Greeley Center for Independence					X		X		X			X					
Greeley Transitional House			lift stations	X			X	X									
Habitat for Humanity						X	X	X		X	X	X	X				X
Immigrant and Refugee Center							X					X	X				
			Expansion; parking lot; lighting								X					X	X
Life Stories				X			X			X			X				
Northern Colorado Health Alliance				X						X							
Northern Colorad Veterans Services				X						X							X
Senior Resource Services				X								X					
The Salvation Army			Bath rehab; showers				X		X	X						X	X
United Way - Cold weather shelter				X			X		X	X		X		X			X
United Way - Continuum of Care (homeless)				X			X										
United Way - Weld's Way Home				X			X										X
Weld Dept. of Human Services							X					X					X
Weld Dept. of Public Health/Environment							X	X		X	X						
Totals				9	1	1	14	3	3	2	7	3	8	3	2	4	7

City of Greeley

Forestry Program - Tree planting	X					
Public Works-Clean-up weekend		X				
Public Works-Infrastructure improvements	X					
Urban Renewal				X		

Results of Needs Assessment Survey to Identify Priority Needs of Low- Moderate-Income Households and Neighborhoods

The Needs Assessment survey was available on-line and provided to agencies working with LMI clientele for distribution. One hundred sixty-seven surveys were returned.

1. Is housing an issue for low-income households in Greeley

Yes - 140 No - 7 Don't know/no opinion - 18 Total - 165

If yes, what do you think are the best ways to address the housing issue?

Help the homeless get into housing	77
Improve current housing conditions	49
Increase the supply of affordable housing	107
Increase the supply of housing in general	52
Address issue of discrimination	27
Construct additional rental units for the elderly and/or disabled	49
Provide more housing choices for different sized households	36
Other	11

2. Are adequate public improvements an issue for low- moderate income neighborhoods?

Yes - 83 No - 17 Don't know/no opinion - 52 Total - 152

If yes, what type of improvements do you think are most needed?

Sidewalks where there are none	57
Sidewalks that are unsafe (cracked)	67
Ramps at intersections for accessibility	41
Street lights	54
Curb and gutter where there is none	24
Parkway trees	20
Other	7

Several comments were made with regard to a need for increased bus service/times of service/service outside of area (i.e. UC Health).

3. Is there sufficient access to public facilities east of 35th Avenue?

Yes - 65 No - 36 Don't know/no opinion - 58 Total - 159

Comment on availability of or assistance to public facilities

Not enough public facilities east of 11th Avenue. There is need for a day shelter and longer-stay shelters, and restrooms, showers, and phone charging stations for homeless persons; the area lacks a grocery store.

4. Is providing public services to low- moderate income residents a priority?

Yes - 108 No - 19 Don't know/no opinion - 34 Total - 161

Which of those named below are most important?

Transportation services	56
Assistance for low-income persons in finding housing	78
Services for persons most at risk	61
Other Services needed	4
Case management for homeless persons	43
Shelter services during cold months	60

Other services needed?

Yes - 45 No - 40 Don't know/no opinion - 76

Child care; before and after school care; less cost for recreation programs; assistance with removing diseased or damaged trees.

5. Are any of Greeley's low- moderate-income residents underserved?

Yes - 77 No - 21 Don't know/no opinion - 53

Which?

Elderly persons	40
Persons with mental disabilities	40
Persons with physical disabilities	37
Persons with addictions	30
Minority populations	27
Youth/children	22
Other	19
Persons with HIV/AIDS	5

6. Are there other issues should be a priority?

Assistance with language barriers/immigration status; property conditions/substandard rental conditions; safety; general accessibility for persons who are physically disabled; need for financial counseling; assistance for persons with a criminal history or addictions;

7. Optional Information

What is your zip code

80631	104	80634	44
80632	1	Other	7

(Not included in survey results-outside of Greeley)

With which race do you identify?

White	112	Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0
Black	2	Native American or Alaskan	3
Asian	1	Multi-race	8

With which ethnicity do you identify?

Hispanic	49
Not Hispanic	74

Family size/income:

Family of 1	47
Family of 2	16
Family of 3	7
Family of 4	20
Family of 5	7
Family of 6	5
Family of 7 or more	2
Income 30% or less of AMI (poverty level)	40
Income 31%-80% of AMI (low/extremely low income)	53
Income over 80% of AMI	30

Note: Residents with income over 80% of AMI do not qualify for participation in funded activities.

To the GURA Board, Good afternoon,

A city is strongest when it provides for and services its weakest and most vulnerable citizens. Our police, sheriff and fire departments keep our community safe and protect its citizens. The Guadalupe Shelter and the Cold Weather Shelter keep vulnerable homeless families and adults safe.

Funding for our safety net programs from government agencies, Foundations, Corporation and Individuals is shrinking for many reasons including more competing asks. Five weeks ago, I learned that United Way had a short fall in its effort to raise funds for the Cold Weather shelter of \$75,000. United Way and I put our efforts together and with the help of the Community Foundation and significant donations from our faith-based community and Individuals—we have raised close to \$56,500.

What about next year—and the year after that? This next winter funding has been approved by GURA to support the cold weather shelter. Questions for the Board to ask?

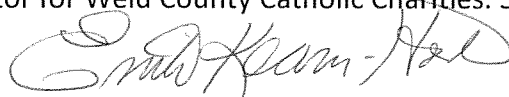
- Is the language the GURA Board is adopting restricting the Board from helping support the services of the CWS during future winters?
- Is the language the Board adopting restricting the opportunity for the Guadalupe Shelter to request funding for our emergency triage case management program for families who are living in their cars or in an unsafe place. These families stay in our community room at night with case management support received in the morning to develop an emergency safety plan.

I would respectfully suggest the Board not adopt a rigid guideline that restricts the amount of public service support to 6% percent instead of the allowable rate of 15%. This would enable each year for the GURA Board to make funding decisions based on the most compelling needs and opportunities.

Last week we had our first Tornado warning. Lyle told me that Weld County has the record of the most tornado segments recorded in the country—goggle it—it is true—Harris Texas is second. The point is: A few moments of a tragic event could change the direction of needs in the community and choices GURA wants to look at might change dramatically.

I urge you to adopt guidelines that give the Board the flexibility to respond to the most urgent needs and solutions presented yearly. Thank you and thank you to Carol who has worked hard to gather information to advise the Board on what she sees as a pressing community need—affordable housing—and we all agree. That being said—please do not throw the baby out with the bath water—and shut the door to your opportunity to support the valuable services that are critical to the safety and wellbeing of most vulnerable neighbors.

Respectfully, Enita Kearns-Hout Regional Director for Weld County Catholic Charities. 3/27/19



Comments from United Way

- Overall United Way of Weld County likes the priorities as our most urgent long-term need is more affordable/attainable housing and CDBG is a larger resource that can be used specifically for this.
- On HIGH PRIORITIES 2, “Infrastructure support in low-income census tracts,” while it is good to have this as a high priority since healthy neighborhoods need functional and safe and attractive infrastructure, I suggest this be a lower priority than housing. Also, are city budget general funds a better fit for this need since I would think it would be more difficult to get city budget general funds approved for affordable housing land acquisition?
- On HIGH PRIORITIES 3, the “total amount of public services for any year,” could this be re-worded so that the goal is 6% per year but that up to 15% per year can be used? This would allow for flexibility while still setting a goal.
- On HIGH PRIORITIES 3, the “service provides a collective impact,” we very much like this language.
- On LOW PRIORITIES 1, the whole set of language, we very much like this language. And while in agreement with the concept of funding a given project for no more than three years, as with the above on % of public services, it seems this would be better as a goal than as a concrete policy so that there is flexibility for changing circumstances.

Comments from Greeley-Weld Habitat for Humanity

- Greeley-Weld Habitat for Humanity appreciates the long term partnership with GURA and the city of Greeley
- GURA, in the past two decades, has invested over 2 million dollars in GWHFH to provide affordable home-ownership opportunities for hard-working local families, changing the course of families lives living in poverty - for generations and improving the community of Greeley
- That investment has resulted in one of the largest Habitat single family subdivisions west of the Mississippi Habitat North - where 60 families have built a community of self-reliance
- Habitat is a proven model that has successfully provided affordable home-ownership solutions to low-income families for over 31 years in the Greeley area
- Habitat homeowners have reinvested over \$220k in Greeley property taxes in the just past five years
- GWHFH has reinvested back into the local economy over 6.2 million in new construction dollars in the past five years and our ReStore annually pays over \$31K in sales tax into city coffers
- Our innovative JHS Construction Pathway Program, in partnership with District 6, (in fact a GWHFH team today is presenting this program at the HFHI affiliate Global conference in Atlanta GA to over 1300 Habitat affiliates nationwide).
- The Construction Pathway Program is providing at-risk JHS students career pathways and filling workforce voids in our community
- GWHFH has committed and is ramping up infrastructure to build and serve a greater number of families in our community
- Finally, we deeply value our long-standing partnership with GURA and the city of Greeley, and look forward to continuing our crucially important affordable housing and workforce initiatives: Both entities working together with our community to provide tangible and proven solutions to improve the lives of our city's most vulnerable low-income families and individuals.
- Thank you for your time and investment in GWHFH

Comments from North Colorado Health Alliance

- Quotes from GPD and GFD:
- Greeley Fire has been working collaboratively with North Colorado Health Alliance (NCHA) and other partnering agencies in the Greeley area to reduce the 911 call usage for non-emergency situations. The Care Managers who have been designated to work 40 hours a week on our Squad 1, along with the Community Action Collaborative (CAC) Coordinator, are crucial to our mission. These individuals and the organization as a whole provide the initial support on a 911 scene or during a prevention visit with some of frequent 911 users. Not only do they help individuals get wrapped with service provided by NCHA, they provide support and follow up with these users so they can help themselves in the future. The bulk of clients that are contacted by the Squad crew have a difficult time navigating the healthcare system and housing on their own. NCHA staff help these individuals navigate the systems for healthcare and housing which helps keep them out of the 911 system. The CAC coordinator works diligently to keep all participating organizations working together as a team instead of working in our silos, sometime duplicating efforts. Greeley Fire feels strongly that without the support and expertise of NRBH personnel assisting with our Squad program, it would be difficult to have the success we have seen with the program. LT. Stranahan
- “The police partnership with the CAC has been vital in providing better service to our community. Prior to the CAC, multiple agencies were working towards a common goal but we weren’t effectively communicating with each other on a regular basis. The Greeley Police Department is now better equipped to aid those suffering mental illness in our community knowing we can problem solve with experts in the field. Meredith has done an excellent job leading the CAC and displays genuine compassion and dedication to the people we serve.” Sgt. Patella
- Data follows:

Type of Visit	11 Month Total Feb 2018-Dec 2018	Handled as a Single Resource
911 Responses (EMS or Law)	393	192
Law Requests	156	156
Prevention Visits	683	683
Total	1,379	1031
Hours on Duty	1,500	
Days on Duty	150	
Average 911 Calls per Shift (EMS or Law)	2.8	
Average Law Requests per Shift	1.1	
Average Prevention Visits per Shift	5	
Patient Diverted to Crisis Center (911 Calls)	114	
Patient Diverted to Sunrise (911 Calls)	22	
Prevention Visit to CRT or Sunrise	38	
# of Medicaid members served via 911 response	203	
# of Medicaid members served via a prevention visit	453	453

- 60% of individuals served are on Medicaid- this number does not include individuals that have Medicare and Medicaid.
- The Community Action Collaborative provides supportive services to individuals as well as agencies to 'bridge the gap' in services. Additionally, the Community Action Collaborative is comprised of a multi-disciplinary team; paramedic for the community (Greeley Fire), Licensed therapist (North Range), and a community care manager (North Colorado Health Alliance). It is important to point out, that while affordable housing is a huge need in our community, without the supportive services in place most individuals will not be able to maintain their housing. As the survey showed, within the top three, mental health is a huge component. The Community Action Collaborative brings agencies together to case conference and do "something different" to meet the person where they are at.

Colorado Fire Department Reduces 911 Calls By Helping Frequent Callers



The Squad 1 crew makes their way to their truck at a downtown Greeley fire station. They're walking, not running, and once their truck is on the road, there are no flashing lights.

"We hardly ever use the siren," says driver Darren Conradson.

This is the Greeley Fire Department's solution to a vexing problem: 911 calls that simply aren't emergencies.

Instead of sending a big engine with several firefighters -- and possibly police officers and paramedics -- Squad 1 may take the call instead. None of the crew members are firefighters. Conradson is a community paramedic. The other crew members include a crisis intervention counselor and experts at helping people navigate the complex world of social services.

Their truck is red, but it's an ambulance. It comes to a stop at Paul Villa's small house. He's 89 and used to work in the fields and then at the local meat plant.

His goal is to keep living in his home, but he's had to resort to 911 several times for help -- but not always for what the fire department would consider an emergency.

Proactive steps, like this simple check-in, aim to prevent those non-emergency calls, Conradson said.

"So are you still good on your test strips?" Conradson asked Villa.

"Yeah," Villa replied. "I'm OK."

"And glucometer?" Conradson asked.

"M-hmm," Villa said. "Good."

Five people, 200 calls to 911

This proactive approach, mixed with Squad 1's triaging of 911 calls as they come in, represents a major shift in culture and thought for the fire department.

"We're very traditional," Chief Dale Lyman said with a laugh. "We like to send lots of people and big trucks to things."

The department is set up to respond to fires, life-or-death medical emergencies, hazardous materials situations and rescues. Yet too many 911 calls, Lyman said, are more along the lines of personal emergencies, like people who couldn't get to a doctor's appointment or can't find a way to pick up their prescription.

"So they get to a point where, 'Well, I'll call 911 and maybe somebody can help me,'" Lyman said.

For years, firefighters have exchanged anecdotes about such calls. That inspired Lyman to dive into the department's 911 data to learn more.

First, the obvious: 911 calls to the Greeley Fire Department are up significantly. Since 2001, they have risen by more than 160 percent thanks, in large part, to the city's growing population. Yet Lyman uncovered another driver of the calls: social ills.

"The data, once we started looking at it, proved it," Lyman said. "There is a segment of our population in our community that doesn't -- I'll just say it -- they don't have access to health care like you or I would."

He also identified what he calls "super utilizers," people who call the department often, posing a big challenge for the increasingly-stretched department. In 2016, just five people generated more than 200 of the department's 911 calls.

One of them was a homeless person and chronic alcohol abuser who called 86 times, prompting 86 trips to the emergency room.

Another one, with mental health problems, made 26 of the calls and took 20 trips to the ER. "It was insanity," Lyman said. "We're sending this highly-trained expensive crew -- fire apparatus, equipment -- for legitimate big-scale problems just over and over again to these things that don't need that. (...) It was a vicious cycle that needed to be stopped."

When Squad 1 hit the streets in a pilot last year using one of the station's old Chevy Suburbans, the frequent callers didn't just stop. But once the crew started securing long-term services and/or substance abuse help for the group, the number of 911 calls they made dropped significantly.

Squad 1 in action

After saying goodbye to Paul Villa at his house, Squad 1's crew gauge what they can do for him. Team member Meredith Munoz is also a coordinator with the nonprofit North Colorado Health Alliance and the Community Action Collaborative.

"He's afraid if he goes and gets care because they're going to say you need to go to a nursing home or something," she said. "His wish is to die in this house so he's very reluctant to even leaving."

That concerns Jayme Clapp, a mental health therapist with the nonprofit North Range Behavioral Health.

"I'm assessing his loneliness and if he's had contact because that can lead to a lot of physical problems," she said. "We want to make sure he doesn't lose contact with somebody who is checking to see."

Lyman said Squad 1 has the potential to make a positive dent on the homeless community. He told the story of one man who was linked to counseling and services through the crew and has since found a job.

"That's huge," Lyman said. "That's one less person that might be out on the streets or sleeping in the park because of substance abuse or whatever the case may be."

Greeley isn't alone in trying the concept. Departments in Colorado Springs and at least two other states -- New Mexico and Arizona -- have similar units and other departments around the country are studying the idea.

A growing need

So far this year, more than 12,700 calls have been made to 911. Squad 1 began operating in Feb. 1, and since then has run more than 350 of those calls

Yet the number of calls the squad is potentially needed for is much higher -- two, maybe even three, times as high. The squad only has funds to run 40 hours a week, not round-the-clock, meaning firefighters are still responding to non-emergency 911 calls.

But before Squad 1 existed, Lyman said, firefighters weren't always able to help people facing a personal crisis. That led to frustrations, he said, because firefighters want to be helpful. Now, firefighters can refer cases to the squad's crew for follow-up.

He said he's seeking additional streams of funding to cover more hours for the unit.

The existing funding is from the nonprofits that participate and, on the department's side, carved out of a savings the squad helped create. Because of Squad 1, the department hasn't had to send out his big engines to respond to as many 911 calls.

"Less miles," Lyman said. "Less wear and tear. Less fuel."

Lyman: New collaborative program in Greeley has reduced emergency medical responses by over 550 this year

June 2018

The Greeley Fire Department, along with a group of community partners, has implemented a new response vehicle that has reduced the number of emergency medical calls it has responded to by more than 550, year to date.

The effort is part of a group called the Community Action Collaborative and is comprised of representatives from: city of Greeley (police, fire, courts, probation), North Colorado Health Alliance, North Range Behavioral Health, Banner Health (paramedic service, ER), United Way of Weld County, High Plains Library District, Sunrise Community Health, various shelters and Weld County (Department of Human Services, jail, courts and probation).

In recent years, the Greeley Fire Department experienced a dramatic increase in 911 responses. A data analysis showed many of them were “low acuity,” or not really a medical emergency. Most entities in the collaborative have experienced similar dramatic increases in their demands for services.

The objective of the group and the fire department is to “right size” the response to non-emergency 911 calls using diversion and prevention efforts and modifying previous response models. Rather than send the traditional fire engine to all 911 calls, the members of the Community Action Collaborative have deployed a “team” consisting of a fire department paramedic (funded by the city of Greeley), a mental health crisis counselor (funded by North Range Behavioral Health) and a community health care manager (funded by North Colorado Health Alliance), referred to as “Squad 1,” which responds in an ambulance-sized vehicle. The “right size” response and appropriate resources address the needs of the caller.

The Squad 1 team targets frequent 911 users, mental health, substance abuse, the homeless population and patients with chronic medical conditions. The team also works to educate residents who lack an understanding of the health care systems available in the area.

The Squad 1 team responds to those 911 calls, which sound like the caller could benefit from their services with ultimately focusing on prevention and diversion efforts. The paramedic can perform an assessment and determine if the patient really needs to be transported to a hospital or if diversion to an alternative destination such as North Range Behavioral Health, Sunrise Clinic or detox is a more appropriate location.

If an alternative location is the case, the squad can then provide transportation to one of these locations without tying up an ambulance or police vehicles, allowing those resources to stay in service and available for other community needs.

Additionally, by diverting the caller to the appropriate care facility, there is one less unnecessary visit to the hospital emergency department. While not responding on calls, the team works in the preventative mode, following up with previous contacts to ensure they are taking medicines,

following through on doctors' appointments and preventing them from calling 911 when it isn't necessary.

The Community Action Collaborative meets monthly to hold case reviews and share information. So far, the data collected has been impressive and the benefits, especially for emergency response agencies, have been profound. Emergency response resources are available for true emergencies and callers are connected with the service they need. The goals of the Community Action Collaborative include:

- » Reduction of use of 911.
- » Reduction in use of emergency department for non-emergencies.
- » Reduction in crime/jail use.
- » Education and prevention efforts to improve lifestyle and health in the community.

Because the program has been so successful in its short existence, next steps include obtaining grants to assist in funding and sustaining the program so the impact can be multiplied and have an even greater positive influence on the community.

— Dale Lyman is the chief of the Greeley Fire Department.

Man taken into protective custody at University of Northern Colorado after negotiating with police for more than 12 hours

January 10, 2019

UNC police negotiated with a man in the rafters of the Bank of Colorado Arena for more than 12 hours overnight. (Kelsy Schlotthauer/kschlotthauer@greeleytribune.com)

The Bank of Colorado Arena at the University of Northern Colorado reopened Thursday morning after first responders negotiated with a man who refused to come down from the rafters for more than 12 hours.

The man was unarmed and not considered a threat to others, and UNC police Chief Dennis Pumphrey said he willingly came down and was taken into protective custody after 10 a.m. Thursday. He had been in the rafters since at least 9:20 p.m. Wednesday.

Pumphrey said the man was taken to North Colorado Medical Center for mental health treatment, and no charges would be pursued.

“This was a situation where we had a scared individual with some mental health concerns, and it just really isn’t appropriate to pursue charges under the circumstance,” Pumphrey said.

Pumphrey said the man didn’t have a real awareness of what he was doing, and pursuing charges wouldn’t help anyone in the end. If someone had been hurt, then the decision would probably change, but Pumphrey described the hours-long negotiations as “a minor inconvenience.”

Pumphrey said the man was active Wednesday night, running around in the rafters, so Greeley fire and paramedics were on standby in case he fell, but he slowed down Thursday morning. UNC police and Greeley police’s crisis intervention team talked with the man overnight, but Greeley fire’s Squad 1 finally convinced him to come down.

Squad 1 is a team comprised of a paramedic, North Range Behavioral Health mental health professional and Northern Colorado Health Alliance care manager, said Darren Conradson, a Greeley fire paramedic. The team, active for a year now, responds to calls that don’t necessitate an emergent response and helps connect patients with resources for better care, Conradson said.

Pumphrey said Squad 1 had dealt with the man before and had a “pretty good” relationship with him.

The University of Northern Colorado sent an emergency alert about 7:25 a.m. Thursday advising students to avoid the gym as police negotiated with the man. The gym’s closure affected only one class in the building, which was moved to another location, according to a second alert.

The closure didn’t affect athletics much, either.

Ryan Pfeifer, assistant director of strategic communications for the athletic department, said the kerfuffle didn't disrupt any basketball practices Thursday morning because none were scheduled in the main gym. The auxiliary gym is where basketball teams most often practice, and there are other entrances to the weight room attached to the main gym.

"It really didn't affect any day-to-day operations for us," Pfeifer said.

UNC police look toward a man who refused to come down from the rafters in the Bank of Colorado Arena overnight. (Kelsy Schlotthauer/kschlotthauer@greeleytribune.com)

Football players huffed and puffed past the locked gym during a workout, and students and staff wandering by stopped intermittently to glance through the windows into the gym. For a time, the man was sitting on a ledge above an illuminated Bank of Colorado sign, swinging his legs. His statements were mostly muffled through the doors, though it was possible to make out a couple of expletives.

Facilities management employees in safety vests inside stood watch by the doors to the gym while police negotiated with the man.

Pfeifer said there's no telling how the man gained access into the gym, which is normally locked, but it's possible a door might have been left unlocked or propped open accidentally. Pfeifer said it was a sad situation, for the man was probably only trying to keep warm. Temperatures overnight dipped into the lower 20s.

Greeley and Evans' cold weather emergency shelter is organized especially to combat those cold and potentially deadly nights.

The shelter offers single adults a warm, safe place to stay from 7 p.m. to 7 a.m. through April 15 within the Sunrise Community Health Center, 2930 11th Ave., in Evans. No background screening is required for those wishing to stay at the shelter, but they must have some form of identification.

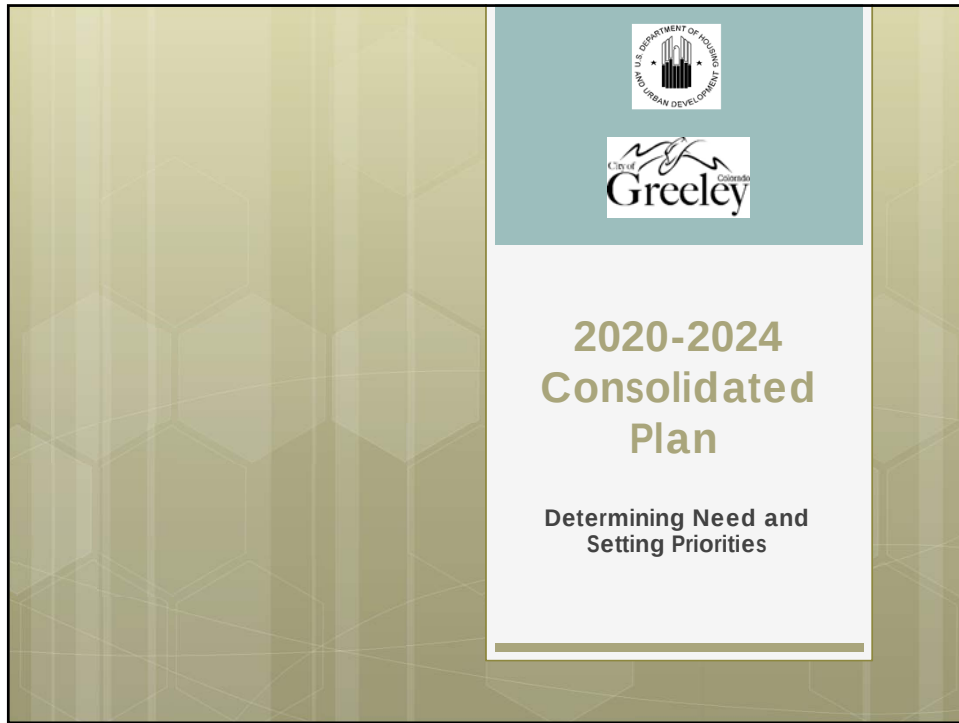
— *Kelsy Schlotthauer covers breaking news and just about anything else for the Greeley Tribune. Reach her at kschlotthauer@greeleytribune.com, (970) 392-4439 or on Twitter @K_Schlott.*

EXHIBIT D - 2020-2024 PROJECTED RESOURCES

	Annually	5-year
Projected grant amount	850,000	4,250,000
Rehab loan payments	25,000	125,000
HAPP loan payments	35,000	175,000
Potential annual available	910,000	4,550,000
Admin	-170,000	-850,000
Rehab RLF for that program	-25,000	-125,000
Available to projects other than rehab	715,000	3,575,000
15% maximum available for services	127,500	
HOME (only housing)	300,000	1,500,000
CHDO-Habitat (15% required)	-45,000	-225,000
Administration	-30,000	-150,000
Available to Non-CHDO projects	225,000	1,125,000

USE OF FUNDS EXAMPLE

CDBG Example	Administration	Infrastructure	Housing	Facilities	Services	Total
Percentage	20%	50%	20%	4%	6%	100%
\$\$ Amount	170,000	425,000	170,000	34,000	51,000	850,000
Potential HAPP RLF			35,000			



Determining Needs

1. Determining
Needs
Con Plan

Consultation, surveys, institutional knowledge

Priority needs recommendation determined through

- ❑ Board Work Session
- ❑ Citizens Committee for Community Development
- ❑ Needs assessment surveys and consultation with non-profits providing housing and/or services
- ❑ Needs assessment surveys of non-profit clientele and general public

Determining Needs

Consultations with non-profit agencies with LMI clientele and City department/divisions

Group informational meeting; individual consultations with non-profits below.

A Woman's Place	Habitat for Humanity
Boys & Girls Club	Life Stories
Catholic Charities-Guadalupe Center	No. CO Continuum of Care-United Way
City-Streets	Northern Colorado Veterans Services
Community Action Collaborative-NCHA	Senior Resource Services
Greeley Center for Independence	The Salvation Army
Greeley Transitional House	Welds Way Home-United Way
City-Forestry	United Way for Cold Weather Shelter

Also invited to consult: Catholic Charities Farm Labor Housing; Connections for Independent Living; Greeley-Evans School District Six; Greeley Housing Authority; High Plains Library; Immigrant & Refugee Center (provided survey); North Range Behavioral Health; Maxfield Services Corporation; Other City Departments; Sunrise Community Health; Weld County Public Health & Environment (provided surveys); Weld Food Bank

Determining Needs

Needs Assessment survey of non-profit agencies serving low- moderate-income persons

➤ 17 surveys returned - Responses (top three):

- ❑ **Clientele**-People with medical/health needs; homeless, disabled (tie); seniors, people with financial difficulties (tie)
Income range-all low to very low; **Is your clientele underserved?** 13 yes
- ❑ **Services provided**-Housing, youth services, temporary or shelter housing
- ❑ **Geographic area served**-13 serve Weld County, 4 serve broader area (other counties; homeless)
- ❑ **Clients' greatest needs**-Affordable housing (12), rent/ utility assistance (7), transportation/improved access (6)
- ❑ **Five-year projected need**-Continued support of services; rehab of housing units (GCI); facility expansion

Determining Needs

Needs Assessment – Survey of public

➤ 165 surveys returned-Is this a priority? (Affirmative responses)

- ❑ **Housing** 140 (of 165)
- ❑ **Infrastructure** 83 (of 152)
- ❑ **Public Facilities** 65 (of 159)
- ❑ **Public Services** 108 (of 161)

Underserved populations

- Elderly people (40); people with mental disabilities (40); people with physical disabilities (37); people with addictions (30); minorities, people seeking asylum, and people with limited-English (27); youth (22); people with HIV/AIDS (5); low-income people/people on the edge (3); large families, single people with no children

Determining Needs

Responses – Ways to address housing

- ❑ Increase supply of affordable housing 107
- ❑ Help homeless get housing 77
- ❑ Increase supply of housing in general 52
- ❑ Improve current housing (rehab) 49
- ❑ Construct additional rental housing for elderly and/or disabled 49
- ❑ Provide more rentals for large families 36
- ❑ Address issues of discrimination 27
- ❑ Other 11 (Look at more than evictions-2; address discrimination at application-2; lower rent; more studio/1-bedroom units)

Determining Needs

Responses – Ways to assist in Public Improvements

- ❑ Replace unsafe sidewalks 67
- ❑ Sidewalks where missing 57
- ❑ Street lights 54
- ❑ Ramps for accessibility 41
- ❑ Curb and gutter where missing 24
- ❑ Street trees 20
- ❑ Other 7

Determining Needs

Responses – Public Facilities

- ❑ Are there sufficient facilities east of 35th Avenue? (i.e. parks, recreation, youth centers, clinics, etc.)
 - YES-65; NO-33; DON'T KNOW-34

Determining Needs

Responses – Most needed Public Services

- ❑ Help with locating housing 78
- ❑ Services for most at risk (elderly, disabled, youth, mentally/physically ill) 61
- ❑ Shelter services for cold weather months 60
- ❑ Transportation services 56
- ❑ Case management for homeless persons 43
- ❑ Other 4

Determining Needs

Responses – What other supportive services/public facilities needed

- ❑ Transportation services to outside areas (i.e. UC Health)
- ❑ Lack of facilities east of 11th Avenue
- ❑ Assistance to LMI single parent households (i.e. child care)
- ❑ Before and after school programs for at risk children
- ❑ Affordable and easier-to-access recreation programs
- ❑ Services for people who are homeless or mentally ill
- ❑ Memory care and skilled/unskilled nursing homes
- ❑ Need for day shelter; longer-stay shelters
- ❑ Removal of aged/damaged/diseased trees

Determining Needs

Responses – Other than named priorities, what other issues are there?

- ❑ Lack of access to groceries (7); quality food; health facilities (3)
- ❑ Hours public transportation is available (4)
- ❑ Property conditions (3); substandard rental conditions
- ❑ Safety (3)-concerns noted for downtown parks and east of Highway 85 (pool, parks)
- ❑ Accessibility in general for physically disabled (2)
- ❑ Child care (2)
- ❑ Language barriers; immigration status
- ❑ Lack of affordable housing; housing history; affordable housing close to amenities, shopping, schools, public transportation; wait list for not enough housing for very-low-income; high rent
- ❑ Financial counseling needed
- ❑ Assistance for persons exiting criminal justice system; with addictions; stigmas about low-income persons
- ❑ People who fall into eligibility gaps (i.e. between work and disability payments; incomes too much to qualify for assistance, not enough to live comfortably)
- ❑ Lack of public restrooms/showers/laundry/charging stations

Setting Priorities

2. Setting
Priorities
Con Plan

Recommended general changes to priority setting

- ❑ Prior years
 - Broad categories to cover as many activity types as possible
- ❑ 2020-2024 recommendation
 - Limit priorities; be intentional
- ❑ Reduced support for public facilities and services
 - Target housing-related services

Setting Priorities – Recommendations

- ❑ **Support affordable housing - HIGH**
 - Rehab loans and emergency grants (single-/multi-family)
 - Acquisition for new multi- or single-family development or rehabilitation existing building to housing units
 - Infrastructure support of new multi- or single-family development
 - Habitat for Humanity
 - Public services directly related to housing (new or substantial increase in number service; provides a collective impact)
- ❑ **Support of LMI neighborhoods - HIGH**
 - Infrastructure improvements and public services
 - Curb and gutter, ramps, sidewalks; parkway trees; alley reconstruction; street lights; parkway tree planting; clean-up weekend or other service to promote good property conditions

Setting Priorities – Recommendations

- ❑ **Support public facilities – LOW**
 - No maintenance/cosmetic improvements; **will increase number of LMI persons served; CDBG provides no more than 25% of project cost**; located in LMI neighborhood and utilized by the residents of the neighborhood (generally City facilities)
- ❑ **Support other public services - LOW**
 - New and addresses a clearly demonstrated need or gap in service; **agency has 75% of financial support other than CDBG; maximum three years of CDBG support**; not substantially similar to another service in the community or is provided by a collaborative effort
 - **Reduced amount available to public services; HUD allows 15% of grant annually, target a lesser percentage**

Resources – Annual Estimates

3. Determining
Resources
Con Plan

- ❑ **CDBG** - \$850,000
- ❑ **HOME** - \$300,000
- ❑ **Revolving Loan Funds** - (specific to Rehab loans and Homes Again property sales and house payments)
- ❑ **Other Program Income** – (property sales, rent, HOME payments, etc.)

Next Steps

4. Setting Goals
Con Plan

- Council **sets priorities** in April
- **Goals** to address priorities developed by Staff, approved by Board in May for inclusion in Consolidated Plan
- **Application** process begins June 1
- **First annual plan** (for year 2020) is developed through CDBG process to begin addressing priorities and goals

Worksession Agenda Summary

April 9, 2019 (5:30 – 6:15 p.m.)

Agenda Item Number 5

Brad Mueller, Community Development Director, 970-350-9786

Title:

Review of alley-related trash accumulation issues and options

Background:

Trash accumulation in alleys presents a different challenge than in other areas of the city, though the trash issue is not simply confined to existing alleyways. This agenda item is follow-up that Council requested after an initial petition inquiry from Councilman Hall, providing more in-depth analysis into the conditions of alleys, code enforcement, and possible responses by the City to improve the current situation.

The Challenge

Typical for its period of development, Greeley's original community design included alleys which provided service access to the rear portion of lots. Freestanding carriage houses and, later, garages were commonly accessed from rear lots via alleys and also became the common location for trash receptacles and incinerators, keeping front yards with no or limited driveways and service activity. The progression of car ownership changed the design of subdivision lots, moving driveways and garages to the front of the lot and attached to the principal dwelling. Trash collection also moved to front yards as alleys became obsolete in function.

This circumstance helps explain the current challenge with trash accumulation in alleys. With suburban development, property boundaries are clear, while alleys create a public service easement, typically unpaved and less defined, along rear property lines. In areas where multi-family rentals exist, smaller household trash containers may be replaced with larger commercial size trash containers. Out of public view, alleys also become convenient places to dump oversize refuse (furniture, mattresses), for unauthorized use of neighbors' trash receptacles, and for illicit dumping by other parties. (See Attachment A, photos.)

Scope of the problem & costs:

- In 2018, trash complaints (city-wide) represented 23% of all code complaints, and 18% of all confirmed violations were trash-related. These percentages are fairly consistent year-to-year. (See Attachment B, chart.)
- While initially presented as a particular issue near the university (with the area's prevalence of high turnover rental properties), the mapped history of trash violations shows the situation to be most common in neighborhoods east of 35th Avenue, where most alleys exist. (See Attachment C, refuse violation and "heat"

maps from 2016-2019).

- Homeowner Associations are much more common west of 35th Avenue, and in a mini-survey of those HOAs, with 20 responses, it was found that 90% of HOA's contract with a single hauler as part of their HOA covenants and include service as part of the HOA dues.
- The percentages above for 2018 represent 775 complaints and 322 confirmed violations last year. Using conservative estimates on only the confirmed violations, Code Compliance labor related to trash issues alone was about \$29,600. Since some cases require police escort, abatement, and/or administrative court time, the actual indirect cost to address violations was much higher. As discussed further in the "Options" section below, 775 complaints a year is about 15 cases a week that require investigation, which is equivalent to one full-time inspector (Full-Time Equivalent, "FTE"), based on case count. If incidents and complaints were to decrease, this existing inspector could provide additional service throughout the city, and keep up with the expanding population. (Current Code Compliance staffing is roughly the same as when the city population was 75,000, versus 107,000 today.)

Levels of Violations:

- Violations are handled as either non-urgent or urgent. "Urgent" cases include refuse that is excessive, not contained, is directly in a front-yard setback, is attracting vermin or causing odors, is impacting a neighboring property, or contains dangerous material. Non-urgent cases are those where trash accumulation is encroaching into front or side on-street areas, or has clearly not been collected for disposal in a timely period (e.g. within a week's time) and has begun to create nuisance impacts to neighboring properties.
- Non-urgent cases are often given one 7-day period to correct the violation from the point of staff observation, in the occasion of a missed trash pick-up; however, this still means the trash may have been accumulating for a much longer period before the staff observation.
- As illustrated on Attachment D ("Potential Timelines"), full compliance can take as long as 36 days, if the landowner is uncooperative and the City has to pursue an abatement order from the municipal judge. (It is even longer still, if the judge does not issue an abatement order.) Urgent cases may take as long as 32 days, even with the shortened notice period. Again, adjacent landowners have likely been impacted for a much longer period.

Compliance Approach:

- Property maintenance and compliance rests with the landowner, which is the only party of record to which staff can issue a warning or violation notice, unless a landlord provides a valid lease naming other responsible parties. In those cases, a violation notice can be issued to BOTH parties.

- Staff works cooperatively with pro-active landlords who have on-demand/as needed service or frequent trash pick-up (such as 3 times a week), before aggressively posting warnings or issuing violation notices. Understandably, these landowners are aggrieved and frustrated with adjacent landowners and/or tenants whose indifference or behavior regarding trash accumulation impacts them.
- Most frustrating for everyone are the situations where it appears trash has been dumped illegally on or immediately next to a property and then becomes the responsibility of that landowner to resolve, regardless of their diligence with their own generated trash.
- Current codes do not require that each property have regular trash collection or that it be contained in a solid container; codes simply indicate that trash cannot unreasonably accumulate on a property. Trash containers are allowed to be set out in a front yard at the curb for pickup for no more than a 24-hour period. While households within a neighborhood may have different days for trash pickup depending upon their hauler, it is reasonably easy to determine if trash has been at the front curbside for more than a 24-hour period. However, trash receptacles in alley rear yards are located perpetually in those locations and it is not clear how often trash is removed. Code compliance typically responds only when trash accumulates to excessive levels or overflows into the alleys, impacting neighbors and creating a variety of nuisance conditions.

Options

Staff explored various options for Council's consideration, which are summarized in the following chart:

	Option	Pros	Cons	Notes
A.	Do nothing	No change in costs, staffing, or operations	Does not address problem	
B.	Increase Code Compliance enforcement in alleys/target areas	Significant enforcement would presumably decrease incidents	Can only target property owners, not necessarily behavior; would happen through lower service elsewhere, or increased staffing. May increase Municipal Court impacts, and result in citizen animosity with additional fines.	Would not necessarily address clandestine dumping of trash/large items in alley. <u>Cost estimate:</u> Tripling enforcement would be 2x more labor, which is \$59,200 and equal to one FTE.
C.	Increase Public Works	Would directly	Doesn't address violators'	Would require a

	clean-up (as an on-going operation)	address the problem, with frequency controlled by the City	behavior and leaves less reason for citizens to obtain their own trash service. May see problem dumping actually increase, due to no consequences for violators. Would condition citizens to leave trash for the City to pick up, including people bringing in trash from elsewhere.	significant increase in staff costs, equipment procurement, and maintenance. <u>Cost estimate:</u> Public Works' current practice of 1x/year costs about \$20,000. Increasing to monthly would cost \$240,000 per year, and still would likely be inadequate to the increased demand.
D.	Require trash pick-up for all properties and require licensing of all waste haulers. License requirements could include, as examples: ability to identify a hauler by address upon City request (for code compliance), and/or requiring weekly service, large item pick-up, curb-side recycling, minimum pickup frequency (depending on land use type), use of solid containers, and/or pick-up to the middle of the alley.	Would ensure each household is managing their own trash on-site; Provides a minimum level of trash service by haulers and accountability for their services; Would likely reduce Code Compliance cases	Limits the options for individuals to comply by taking their trash to a landfill in lieu of obtaining site trash service (though this only would appear to impact a small number of properties). There would need to be some consequences for properties that refuse to obtain trash service (e.g., City may need to hire/provide trash removal and bill landowner, such as is done with snow removal). Though licensing is not uncommon in their industry, it may be unpopular with local haulers. (Note, however, that waste haulers already must obtain a business license, and other business types adhere to specialized requirements, e.g. liquor licenses, etc.)	To be effective, mandatory service would be coupled with trash hauler licensing that requires identification of addresses served. Several communities require licensing of waste haulers; see discussion below. Only a low- or no-cost license is envisioned; this would not generate revenue for the city.
E.	City establishes trash services as a City utility and either:	City controls the service; better guarantees	Creates another program and therefore increases staff costs; does not	HOAs or other legally established entities would be

	- Bids the work out to a single vendor; OR - Bids the work out by sector of the community and multiple vendors	removal of trash. City looks better, with potentially less complaints, and less code violations.	support a complete private choice system.	exempt if they have a common trash service.
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Sample of Models & Ordinances from Other Jurisdictions

Sample jurisdictions with licensing:

Ft. Collins, Broomfield, Lakewood, Aurora, Boulder County & Larimer County

Sample jurisdictions with trash-hauling as a utility:

Eaton, Evans, Kersey, Loveland, Longmont, Golden

Sample Codes:

Staff has collected sample codes from other jurisdictions to understand the implementation possibilities of several different ways of managing trash. A summary of the code and the model it is supporting is provided.

- St. Paul, MN, population – 306,621
City coordinates garbage collection system where each street/alley has one designated residential garbage hauler and prices and services are consistent across St. Paul. All residential properties with 1-4 units, including rentals and townhomes, must each have service and a garbage cart per unit. A resident is defined as owner on record with the taxing entity. The hauler bills their customers for services.
- Malibu, CA, population 12,877
The City determines all aspects of solid waste handling, including, but not limited to, frequency of collection, means of collection and transportation, level of services, charges and fees, and the location and extent of providing solid waste handling services. The services are to be provided by means of nonexclusive franchise, contract, and license permit or otherwise, either with or without competitive bidding.
- Montrose, CO, population 19,305
The City shall collect trash only from those trash containers meeting City specifications compatible with City collection equipment. The City shall determine which residential customers shall be required to use individual containers and which shall use shared containers. The City shall provide and maintain shared containers at City expense. Residential customers shall be charged for City trash collections services whether or not they use said trash collection services except for multi-family residences of eight or more units.
- Ft. Collins, CO, population 165,080
Three licensed private trash haulers provide residential curbside trash and recycling service: Gallegos Sanitation, Ram Waste Systems, and Waste

Management. Prices and types of recycling containers vary. The City requires haulers file for a special Solid Waste Collector License, with bi-annual reporting on weight and type of landfilled waste, curbside recycling, weight and type of organic recycling (composting), number of trash customers (residential curbside, multi-family, commercial and industrial) and to which landfill they take their trash.

- Colorado Springs, CO, population 464,474
The City will not collect or remove any trash, garbage or refuse except in the event of an emergency determined by the Health Department or Administrator. The owner of the property is responsible for minimum trash collection service. The Administrator may use discretion to require more frequent pick up or disposal to protect the public health, safety or welfare. All garbage must be placed in a container. There are specifications on where containers can be stored and where they can be accessed by collection service company.
- Boulder, CO, population 107,125
Private collection service is in effect; however, according to Code Enforcement in Boulder, 96% of Boulder customers use one company.
- Eaton, CO, population 4,734
City provides trash service (contracted).
- Kersey, CO, population 1,611
Town provides trash service (contracted).

Other Information

Greeley yearly clean-up:

- Greeley sponsors an annual city-wide clean-up weekend, which is scheduled for April 26 and 27 this year. Located in recent years north of Island Grove, this is designed to allow disposal of household debris, appliances and scrap metal for all citizens during the traditional spring cleaning season. Citizens are also reminded about year-round options for organic waste, hazardous waste, and electronic waste.
- Public Works cleans all the alleys throughout the city at least one time each year to manage weeds and miscellaneous debris, at a cost for labor, equipment and landfill fees of around \$15,000. The City has 309 alleys. In addition, various "boost" programs for neighborhood around the university have been implemented over the last six years for around \$3,500, with limited results. These have consisted of providing dumpsters at strategic locations, coordinating with secondhand stores, and conducting alley clean-up sweeps during a targeted week or two. Students and residents have not been significantly responsive to these options, and in some cases, people have brought in outside trash to the neighborhoods.

Sample of comments from the quick HOA survey:

- "We signed a three-year contract with WM in 2016 (set to expire) and as soon as we did, the rates began to increase. We're now paying 38% more than we did

three years ago (company says "fuel costs increases," despite fuel prices actually going down). The general consensus in our HOA is frustration that Greeley doesn't have a centrally managed trash collection option."

- "WM informed us in writing that they will honor NCD price for one year, and at that time we will seek bids from all the contractors operating. We will follow the same procedure, one contractor, curbside service and each member will be billed separately."
- "We (Property Management Co.) manage over 30 HOA's. Some consist of single-family homes, and others are condo projects. Condo projects usually have dumpsters, so the HOA contracts with one company. Single-family homes can vary, sometimes trash service is included in the annual assessment, so then one trash company is hired. Others are not covered by HOA fees, so each homeowner can choose their own company."

Current State legislative activity:

SB19-192 is currently being considered by the State legislature. Called the "Front Range Waste Diversion Enterprise Grant Program," the bill creates a system along the Front Range (including Weld & Greeley) whereby a user fee would be collected on each load of waste disposed at the landfill. The fee would fund an enterprise that would administer grants to cities for technical assistance in an effort to meet a waste diversion goal of 32% by 2021. It is unclear at this time what the full implications or benefits to the City might be.

Potential Next Steps

Depending on Council direction, any proposals for specific new policy or regulatory processes would involve a communications plan that would include the following, at a minimum: discussion with existing trash haulers, identifying and engaging other stakeholders (e.g., landlords, UNC management, citizens at large, etc.), researching model codes, providing for citizen input (e.g. open house, web information, etc.), and a worksession with Council on any specific code changes prior to introducing any for adoption. An option for any new codes would be to plan a one-year review after any new rules, to confirm their intent is having a positive effect.

Recommendation

Staff recommends Option D -- mandating trash pick-up for all properties and requiring licensing of all waste haulers. This option provides the advantages discussed above and has a reasonable chance of successfully improving alley-related trash accumulation challenges, while avoiding the more involved regulation represented by Option E (establishing a city-contracted service).

Council Direction Requested:

Council is requested to comment on staff's recommendation of Option D and provide direction for future actions based on that, or any different Council preferences.

Decision Options:

Council can decide to accept the research with no further action, request additional information about the researched options, or direct staff to begin code and policy updates that would implement Option D (or other options).

Attachments:

Attachment A - Photos of alley trash

Attachment B - Refuse complaint & violation counts chart

Attachment C - Refuse violation and "heat" maps from 2016 – 2019

Attachment D - Potential timelines for compliance in refuse cases

PowerPoint

ATTACHMENT A



ATTACHMENT A



ATTACHMENT B

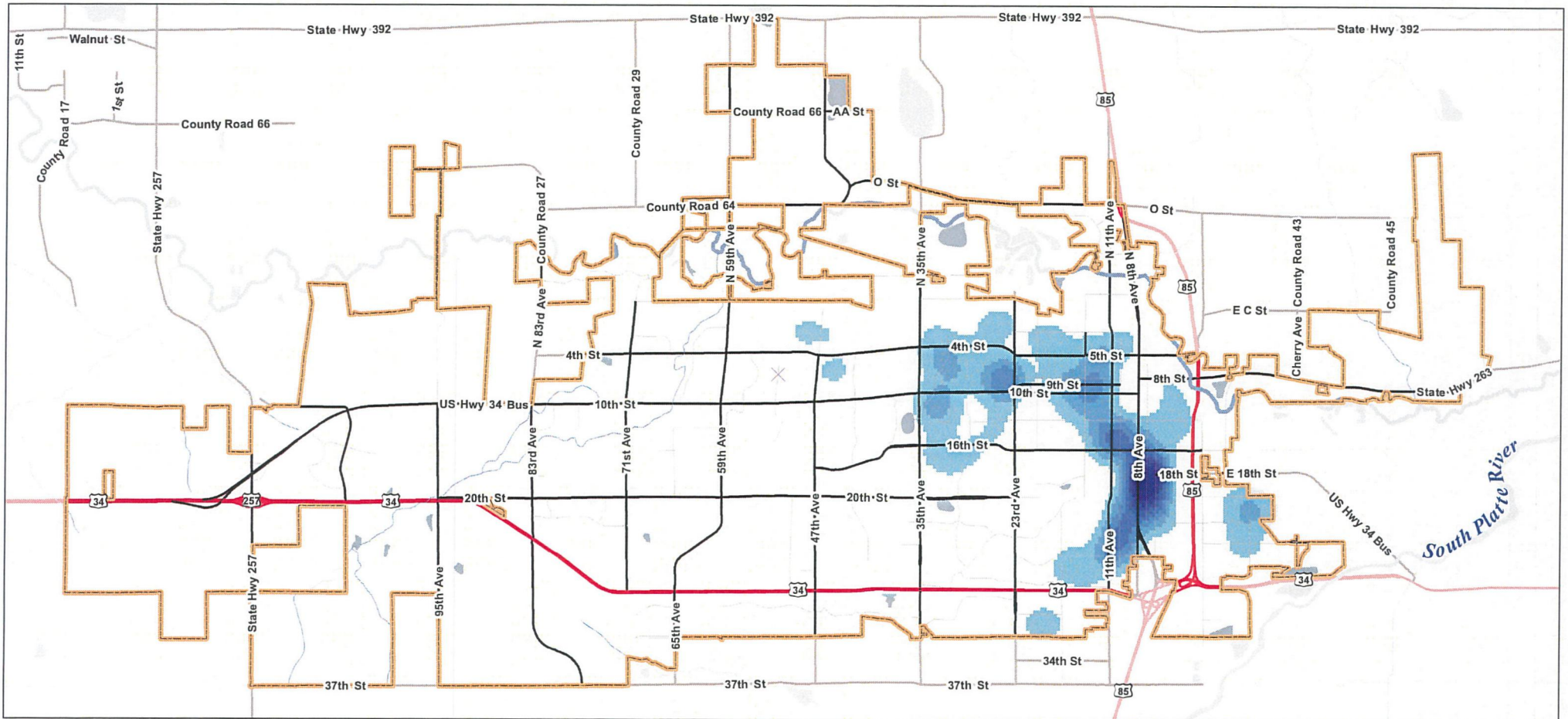
Refuse Complaint & Violation Counts

Year		Refuse Cases	Total Cases	% Of		Closest Comparison	
2019 (To Date)	Complaint	105	450	23%	>	Snow	22%
	Violation	48	240	20%	<	On Site Parking	27%
2018	Complaint	755	3253	23%	>	Weeds	16%
	Violation	322	1788	18%	<	Landscape	23%
2017	Complaint	1183	5192	23%	>	RV Parking	13%
	Violation	367	2012	18%	<	Landscape	25%
2016	Complaint	1056	5578	19%	>	Weeds	15%
	Violation	566	2871	20%	<	Weeds	22%
2015	Complaint	1205	5619	21%	>	Weeds	16%
	Violation	561	2797	20%	<	Weeds	21%
	Complaint Average			22%	>	Complaint Average	16%
	Violation Average			19%	<	ViolationAverage	24%

In 2018, average case count per inspector = 619. Could easily assign 1 inspector to manage refuse/alleys only.

REFUSE INCIDENTS (2016)

ATTACHMENT C

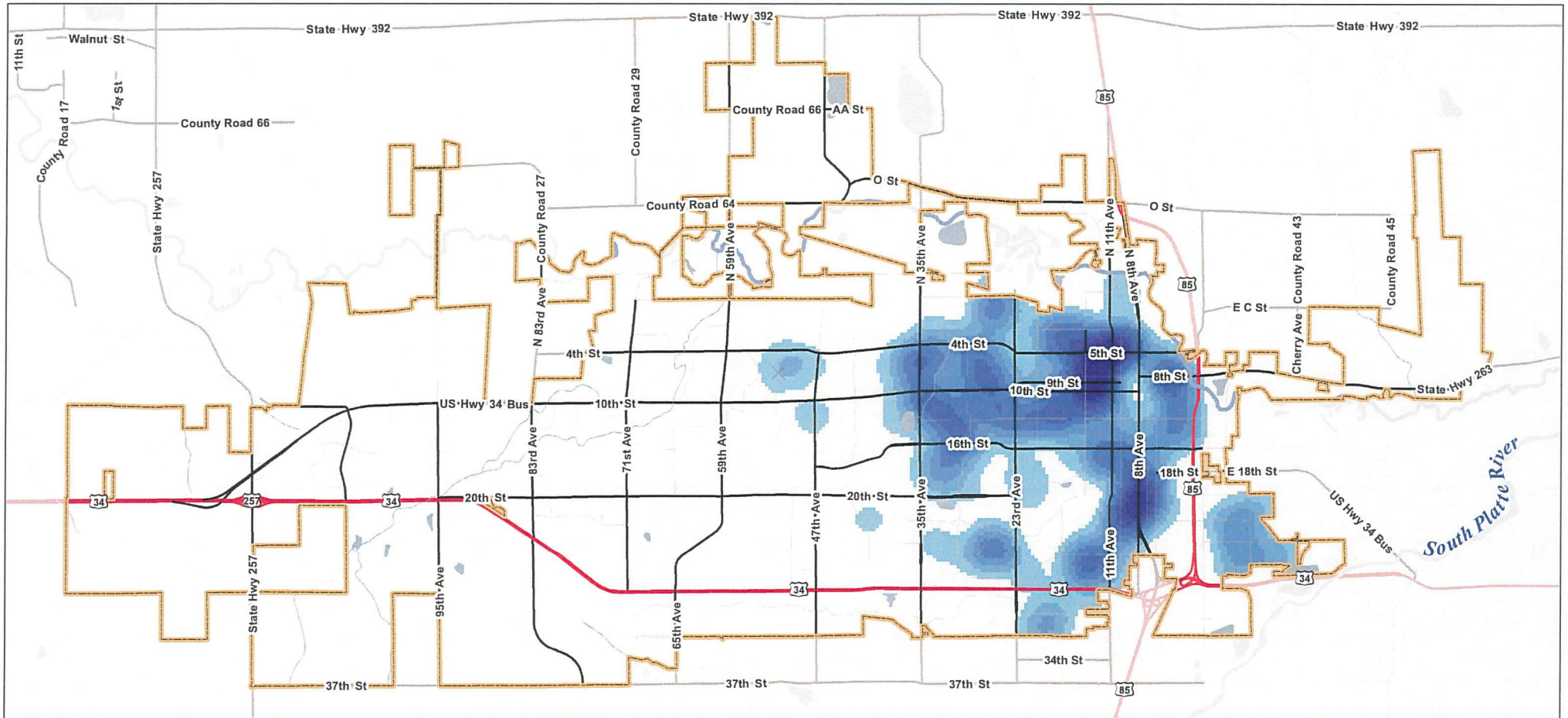


0 0.5 1 2 3 4 Miles



City of
Greeley
Colorado

REFUSE INCIDENTS (2017)

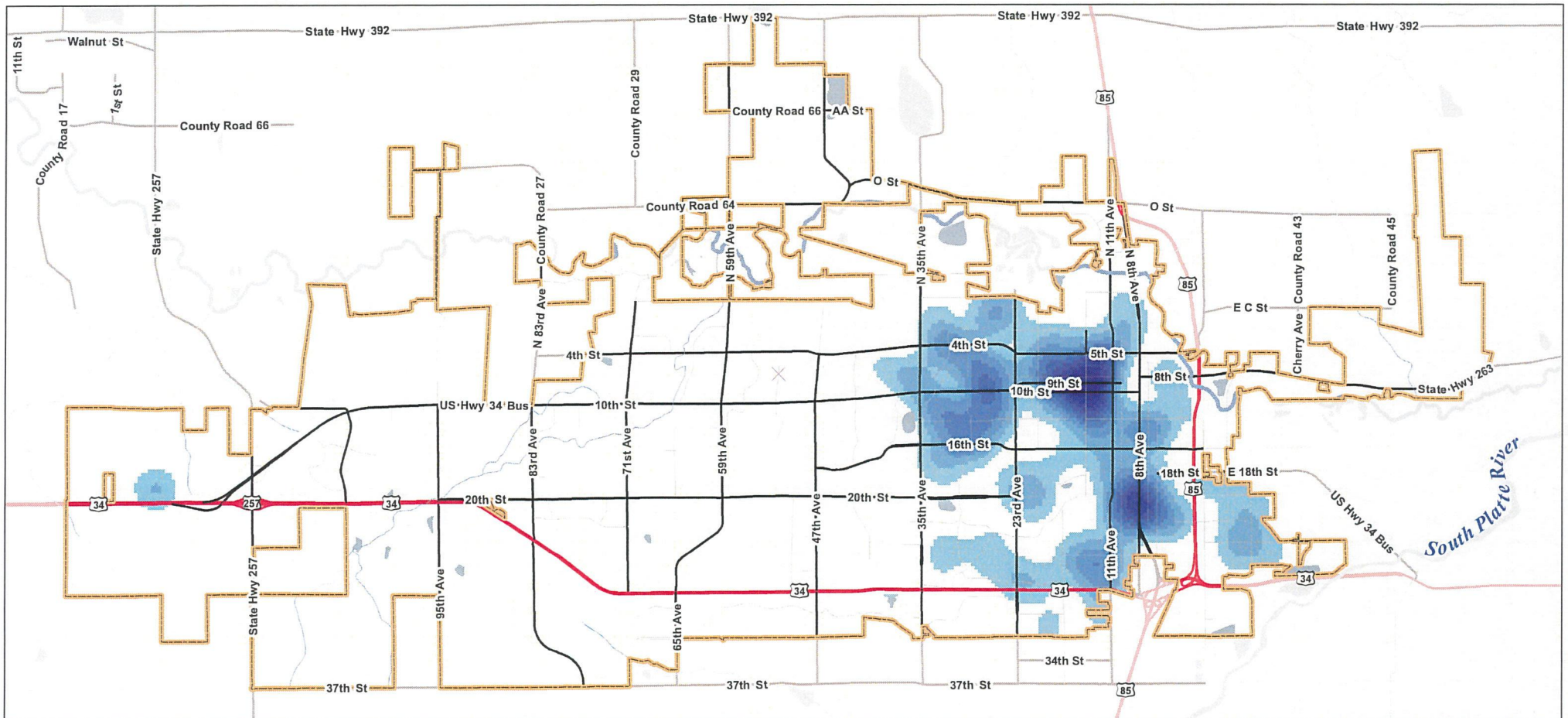


0 0.5 1 2 3 4 Miles



City of
Greeley
Colorado

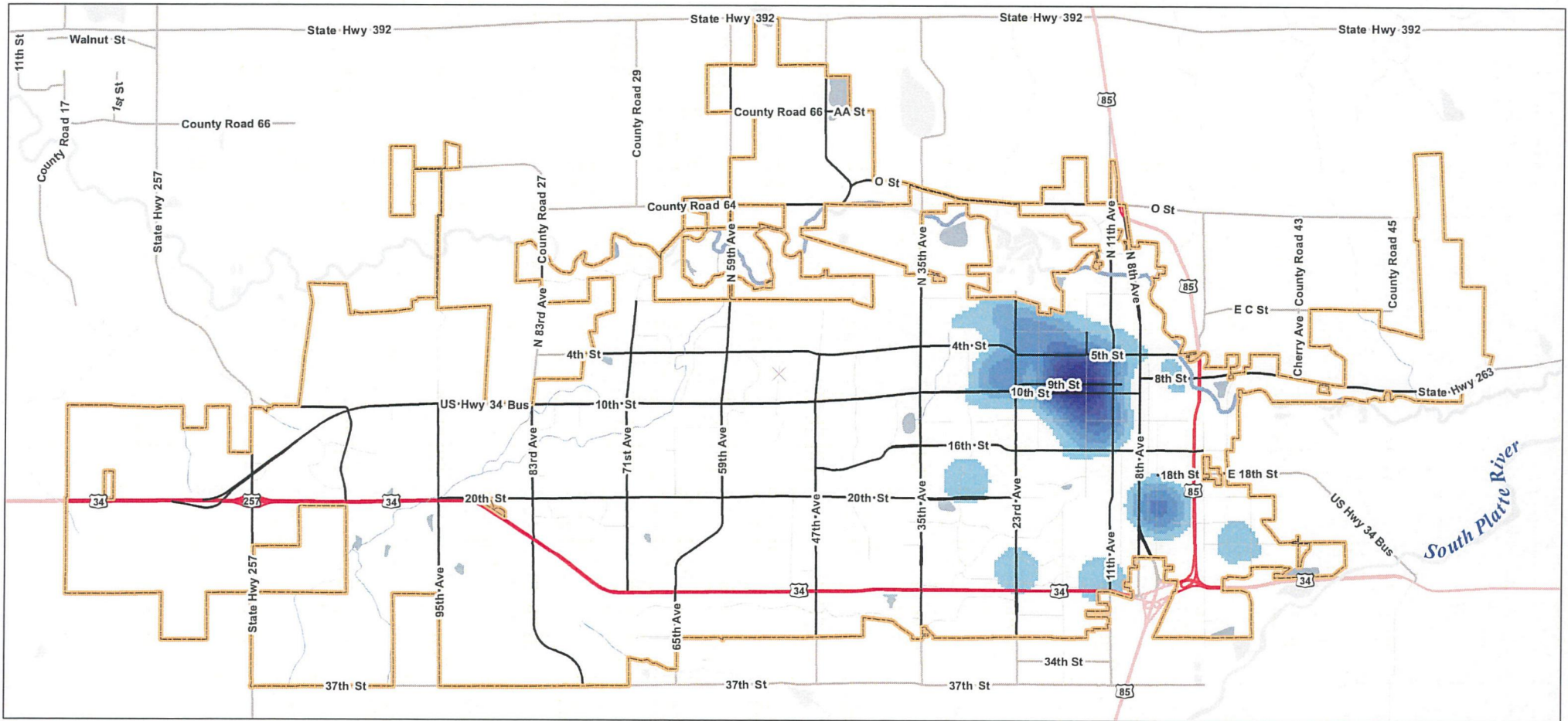
REFUSE INCIDENTS (2018)



0 0.5 1 2 3 4 Miles



REFUSE INCIDENTS (2019)

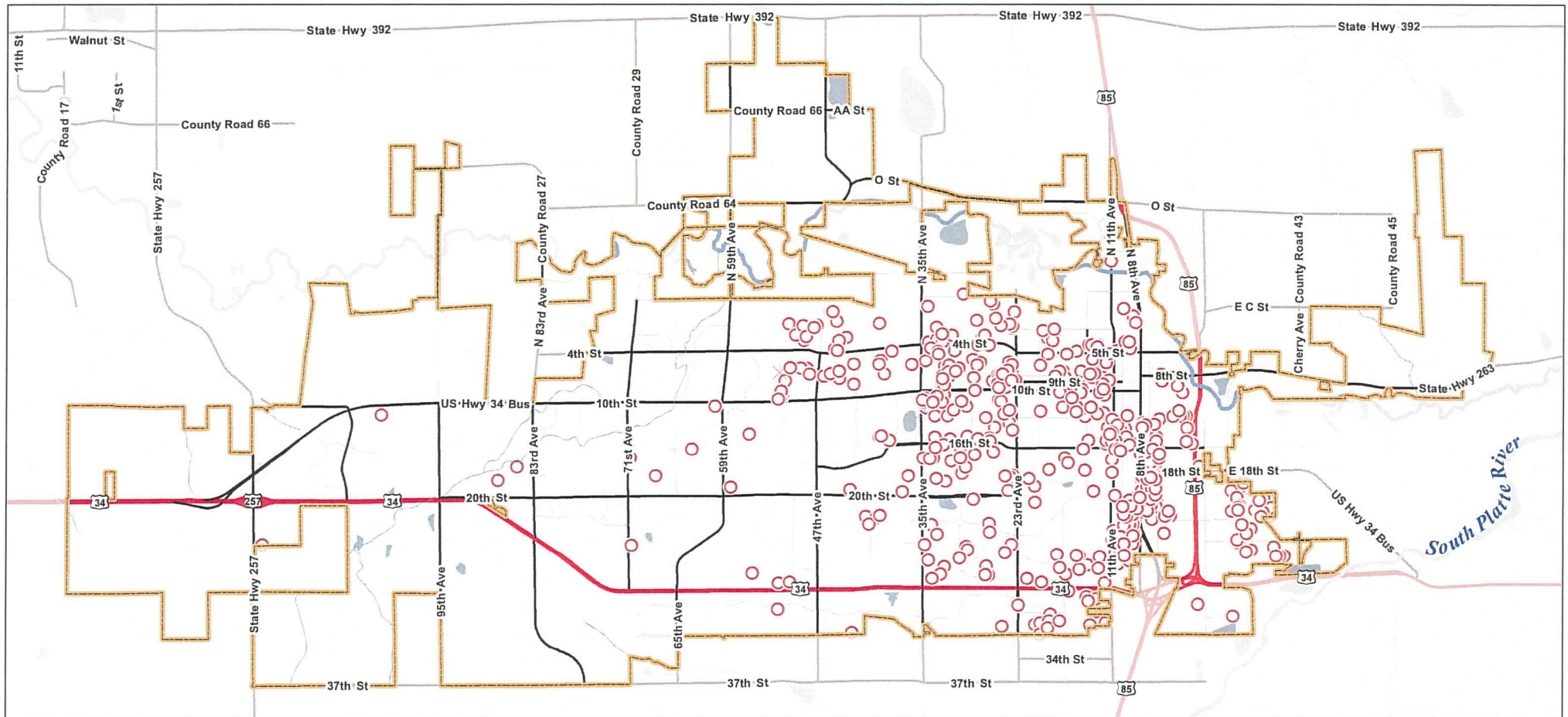


0 0.5 1 2 3 4 Miles



City of
Greeley
Colorado

REFUSE INCIDENTS (2016)



Legend

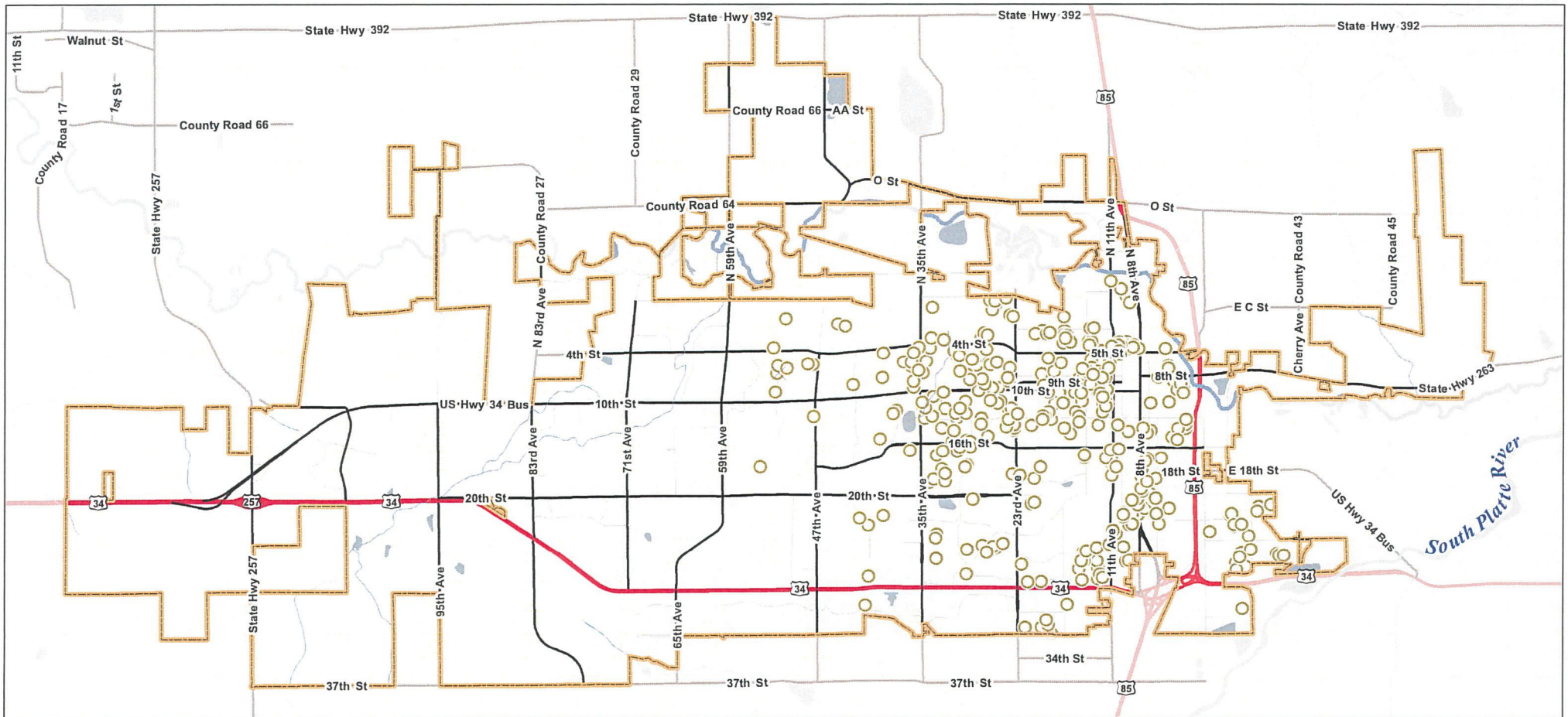
- Greeley City Limits
- 2016 Violations (577)
- Expressway
- Arterials
- Collectors

0 0.5 1 2 3 4 Miles



City of
Greeley
Colorado

REFUSE INCIDENTS (2017)



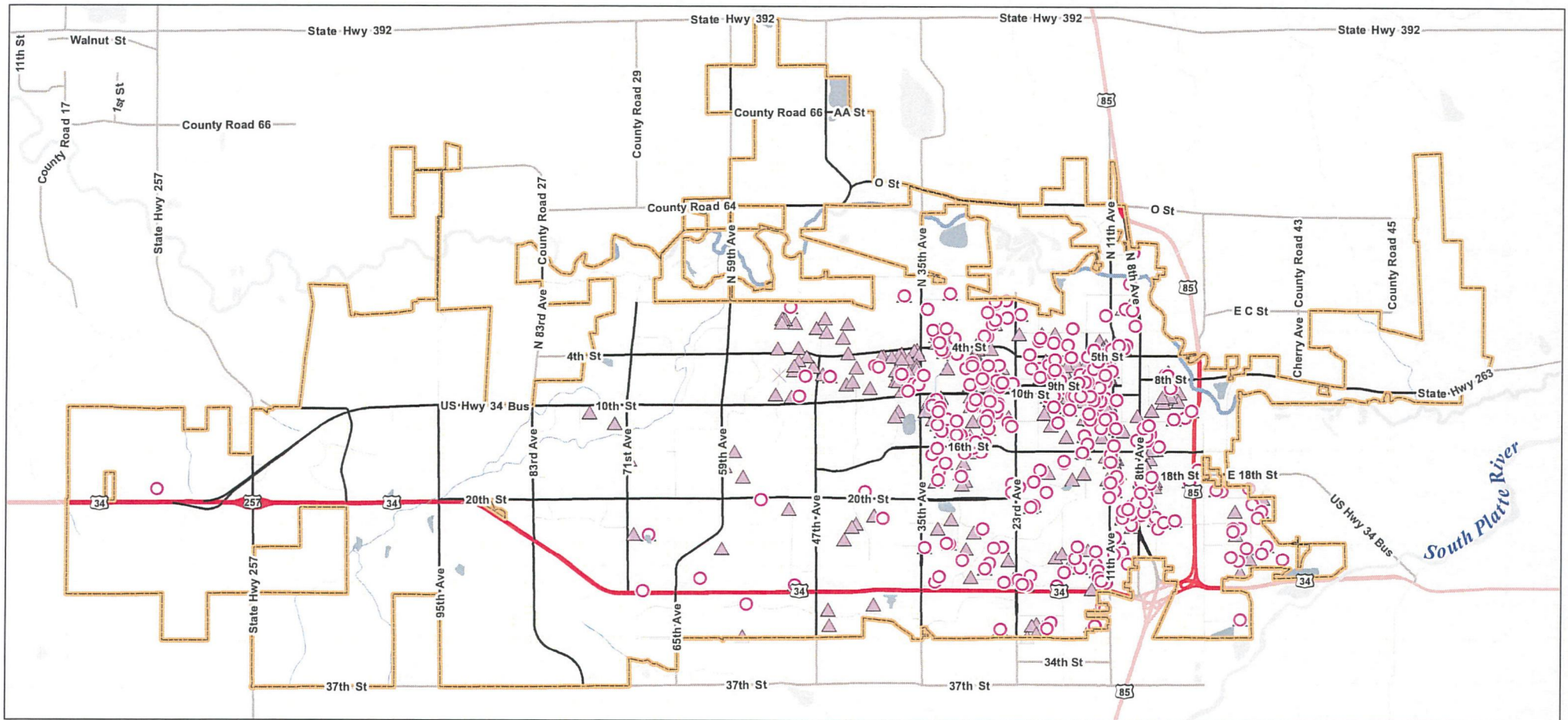
Legend

- Greeley City Limits
- 2017 Violations (388)
- Expressway
- Arterials
- Collectors

0 0.5 1 2 3 4 Miles



REFUSE INCIDENTS (2018)



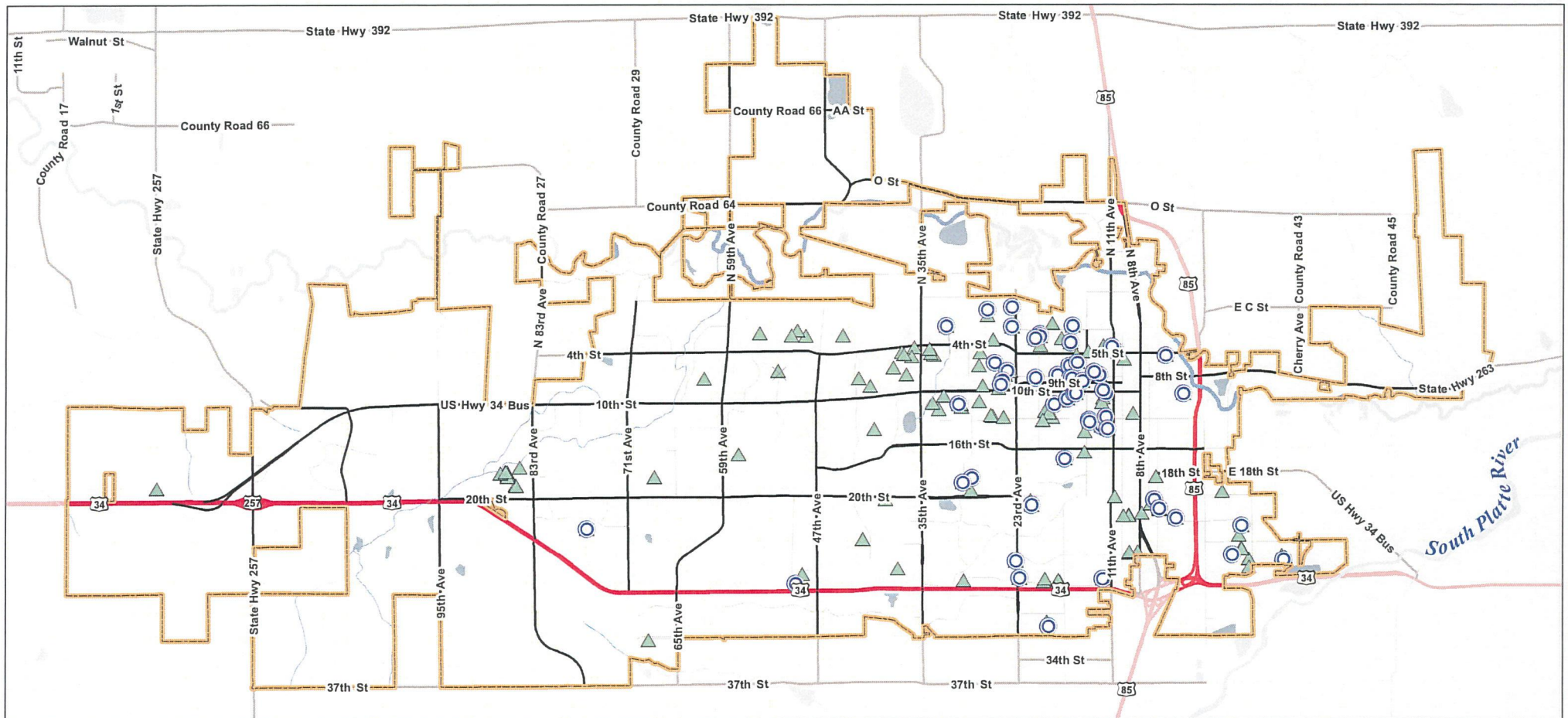
Legend

- Greeley City Limits
- 2018 Violations (345)
- ▲ 2018 Complaints (435)
- Expressway
- Arterials
- Collectors

0 0.5 1 2 3 4 Miles



REFUSE INCIDENTS (2019)



Legend

- Greeley City Limits
- 2019 Violations (58)
- ▲ 2019 Complaints (154)
- Expressway
- Arterials
- Collectors

0 0.5 1 2 3 4 Miles



Potential timelines for compliance in refuse cases

The following timeline represents a non-urgent scenario with non-compliance:

- Initial Inspection – Day 1
- Follow-Up Inspection – Day 8
 - Compliance Met – Close Case
 - Non-Compliance
 - Courtesy Warning if acceptable progress is made
 - Notice of Violation if no progress
- If Courtesy Warning
 - Follow-up – Day 15
 - Non-Compliance, issue Notice of Violation
- Notice of Violation must be issued no less than 2 weeks prior to the scheduled hearing, depending on Hearing Schedules, this can range from 3-4 weeks before the hearing.
- At the hearing, compliance deadlines are requested from the Hearing Officer, and often times abatements as well.
 - Typical compliance window is 7-14 days.
 - If an abatement was granted, and stayed until the compliance window closes, City can then clean up the refuse.
- In this scenario (assuming 2 week hearing window, 1 week Hearing Officer compliance window) – 36 days from the initial inspection to Abatement of the property.
- If no Courtesy Warning is issued, 29 days from initial inspection to Abatement.

The following timeline represents an urgent case:

- Initial inspection
 - Notice of Violation Issued
- Pre-Hearing Inspection – Day 15 (best case scenario) non compliance
- Compliance deadline of 7 days given by the Hearing Officer
- Abatement on the 8th Day
- Case duration – 22 days.
- NOTE – Hearings take place (typically) every other week. If a Notice of Violation is issued on the Monday following a hearing, it is 25 days before the next legally-available hearing. With a potential 7 day abatement stay, it is now up to 32 days to correct the violation.



Alley-related trash: Discussion & options

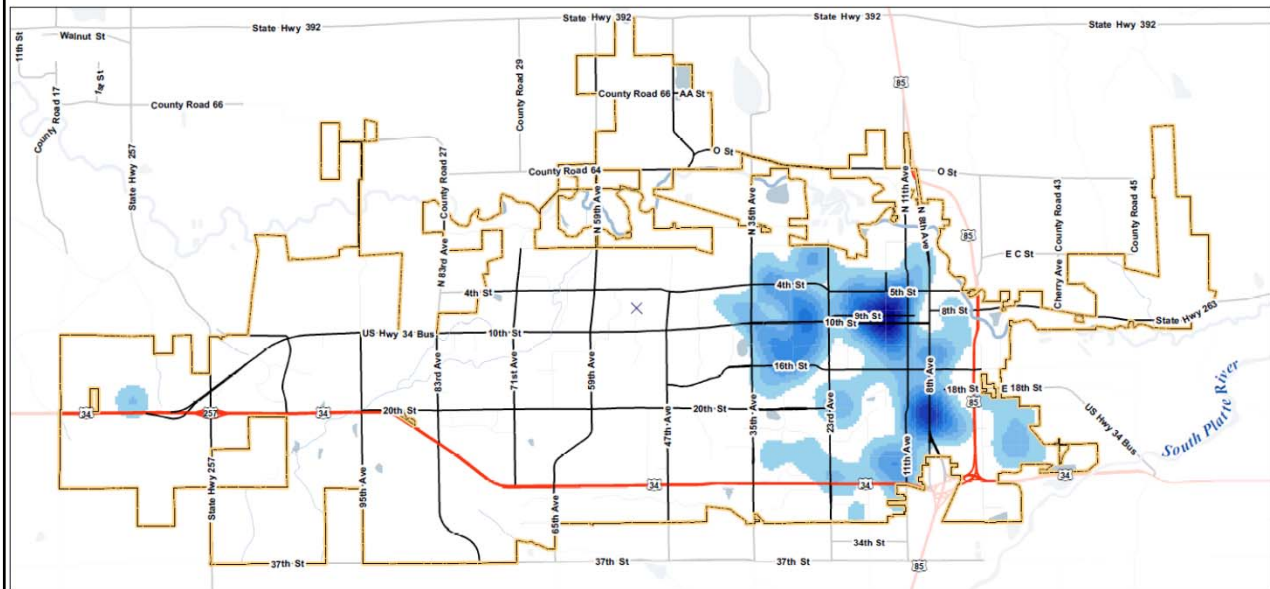
Greeley City Council Worksession
April 9, 2019

The Challenge

- History of alleys, and contrast with suburban development
 - Collection in the rear of lots: overflow & commercial containers
 - Frequency of pick-up & lack of service; 24-hour curbside allowance hard to determine
 - Unpaved alleys & unauthorized dumping
- Yearly, around 23% of city-wide code complaints & 18% confirmed violations
 - In 2018, city-wide, there were 775 complaints & 322 violations



REFUSE INCIDENTS (2018)



Levels of Violations & Compliance

- Responsibility necessarily rests with property owner, though staff works to engage tenants when possible
- Urgent and non-urgent
 - Urgent = excessive, uncontained, attracting vermin, odors, dangerous materials
 - Allowing due process, full compliance can be 36 days
- Staff attempts to work with landlords who are pro-active
 - Not being aggressive with residents about current Waste Management negligence
 - Most frustrating situation for everyone is illegal, abandoned dumping

Costs to the City

- Code Compliance alone requires nearly \$30,000 yearly for investigating complaints and then case-managing confirmed violations for refuse
 - Additional costs come from potential police escorting, abatement & administrative court time
- Public Works does yearly alley maintenance, which requires refuse collection to successfully complete grading and weed management
 - Yearly costs are about \$15,000 a year, plus \$3,500 for university-area clean-up programs

Options

- A: No action
- B: Increase Code Compliance enforcement activity in alleys
 - Pro: would presumably decrease incidents
 - Con: targets only owners, not behavior; lower enforcement elsewhere
- C: Increase Public Works clean-up as an operation
 - Pro: controlled by City, and directly addresses the issue
 - Con: disincentivizes citizens having their own service; could increase the amount of dumping, as people become conditioned to bring extra trash to alleys

Options

- D: Require trash pick-up for all properties, with required licensing of all waste haulers
 - Pros: would help ensure all households manage their own trash; provides a minimum service standard city-wide; provides accountability of haulers; would be similar to existing licenses required for other certain businesses; and would likely decrease the amount of violations
 - Con: limitation for those who take trash elsewhere; city would need to define consequences for non-compliance

Options

- D: Require trash pick-up for all properties, with required licensing of all waste haulers (continued) – Various licensing requirements could be considered:
 - Hauler confirms a service address when requested for Code Compliance
 - Require weekly service and/or the frequency of pick-up by land use type
 - Require large item service
 - Require a recycling option
 - Solid containers required
 - Etc. . . .

Options

- E: City establishes trash service as a utility
 - Bid work to single vendor, or bid work by sector with multiple vendors
 - Pro: city control of operations & service; could improve large item pick-ups
 - Con: creates additional city costs & does not support a private choice system

Examples of Models in other Cities

- Denver – mandatory solid, uniform containers; city-operated service
- Other cities with trash utility:
 - Eaton, Evans, Kersey, Loveland, Longmont, Golden
- Locations with licensing:
 - Ft. Collins, Broomfield, Lakewood, Aurora, Boulder County & Larimer County



Recommendation

- Staff recommends Option D: require trash pick-up for all properties, with required licensing of all waste haulers
- Depending on Council direction, next step would be to develop specific proposed code and policy language
 - Communication with trash haulers and other stakeholders, citizen input opportunities (open house, web communication, etc.), worksession with Council prior to Code proposals



DISCUSSION

Worksession Agenda Summary

April 9, 2019 (6:15 – 7:00 p.m.)

Agenda Item Number 6

Andy McRoberts, Culture, Parks and Recreation Director, 970-350-9425

Title:

Greeley Forestry - Emerald Ash Borer Treatment Program

Background:

This presentation will address the impending presence of the invasive Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) insect and will outline general information and updates regarding the location of EAB. The discussion will briefly summarize potential changes to federal and state management, quarantines in Boulder County, and inevitable impacts to Greeley. Staff will also discuss key management strategies that the City of Greeley will employ based on existing inventory data.

Decision Options:

Presentation/information only. No decision process is needed at this time.

Attachments:

PowerPoint

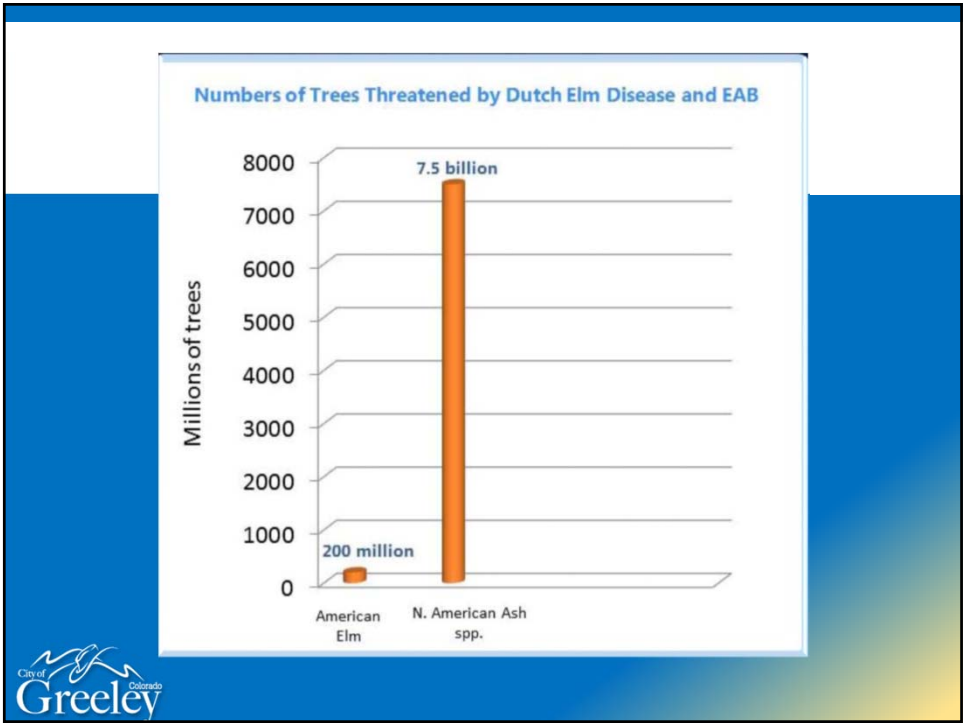
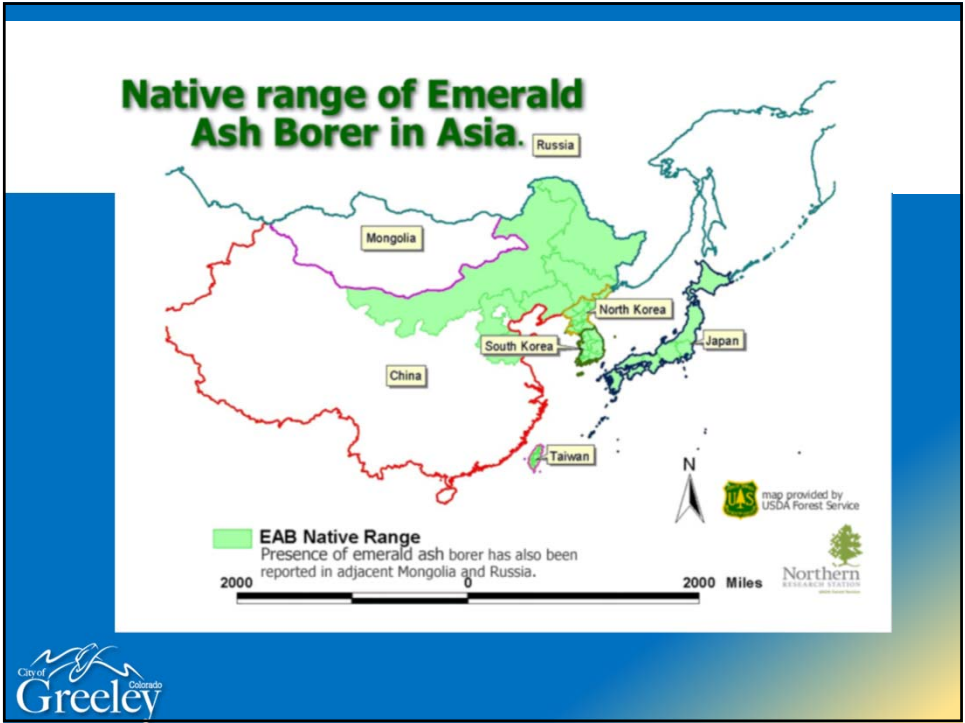
EMERALD ASH BORER - 2019



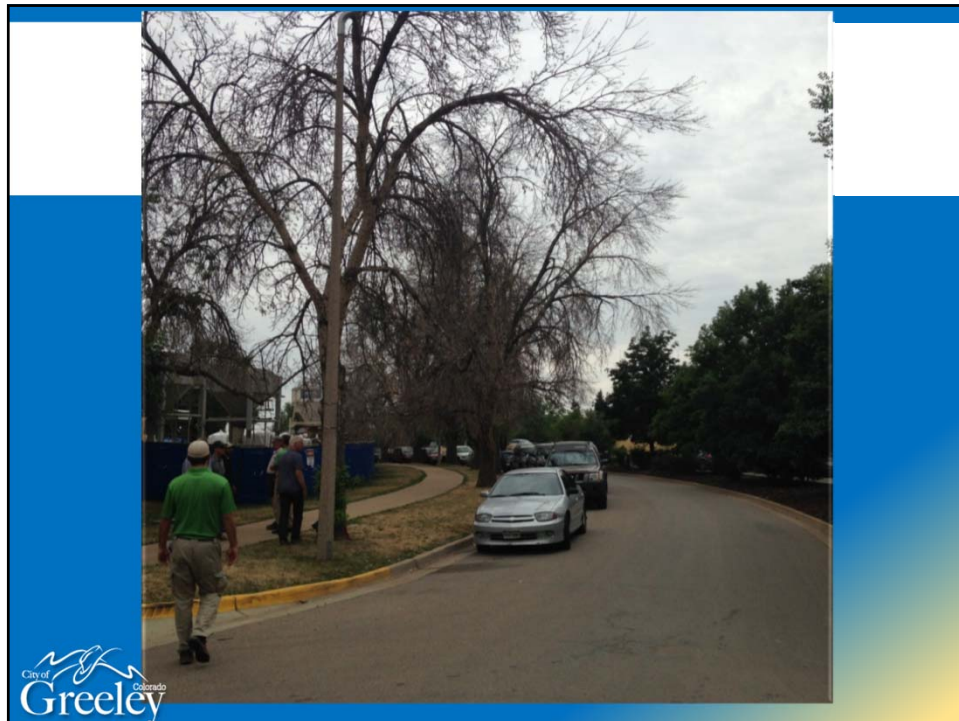
EMERALD ASH BORER

1. What and where is EAB?
2. EAB Quarantine
3. Ash Management Data







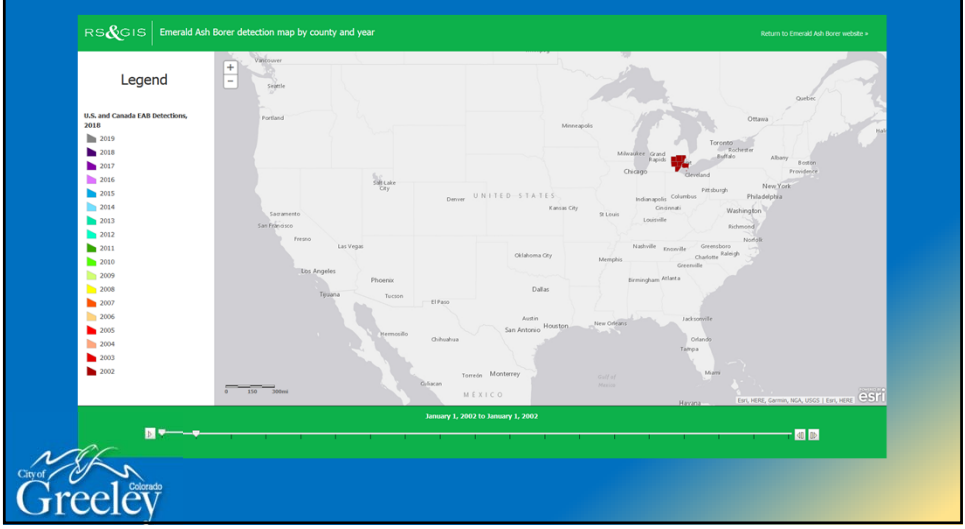


AREAS IMPACTED



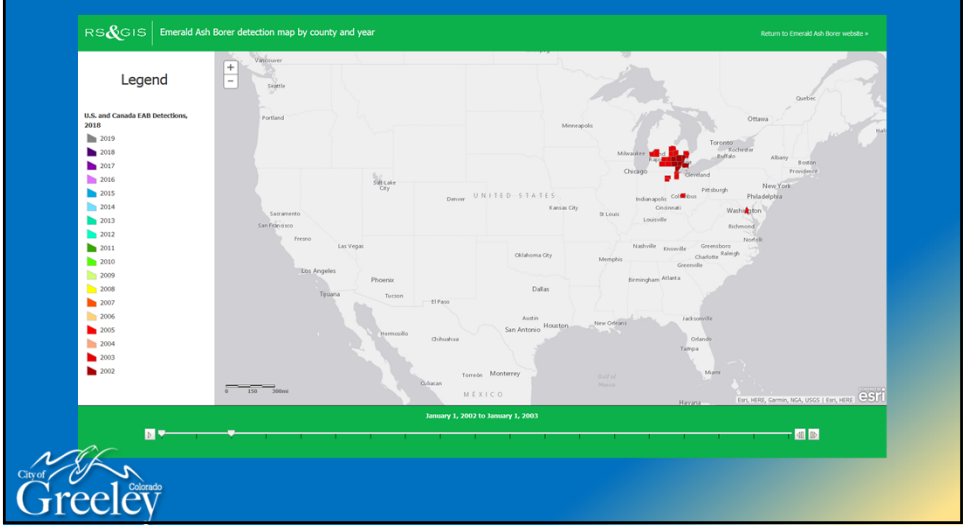
EAB DISCOVERY BY COUNTY

2002-2019



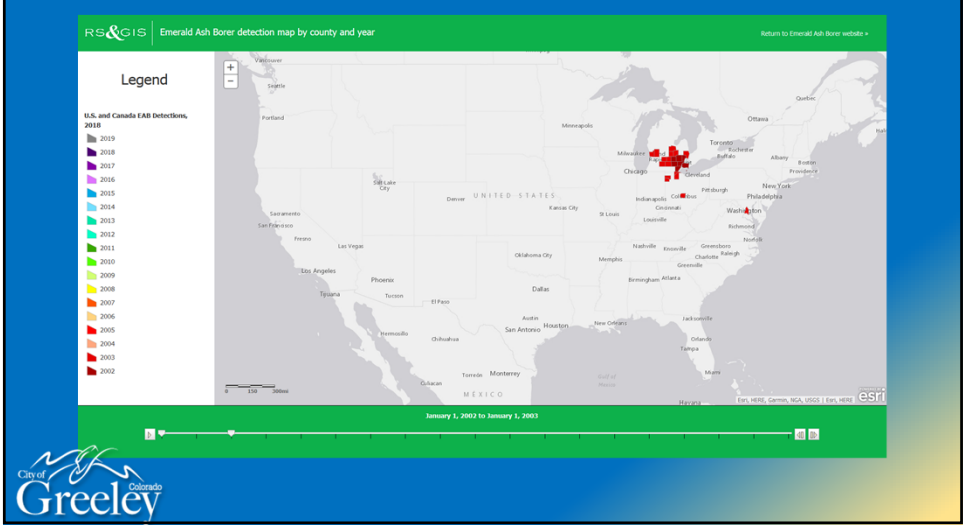
EAB DISCOVERY BY COUNTY

2002-2019



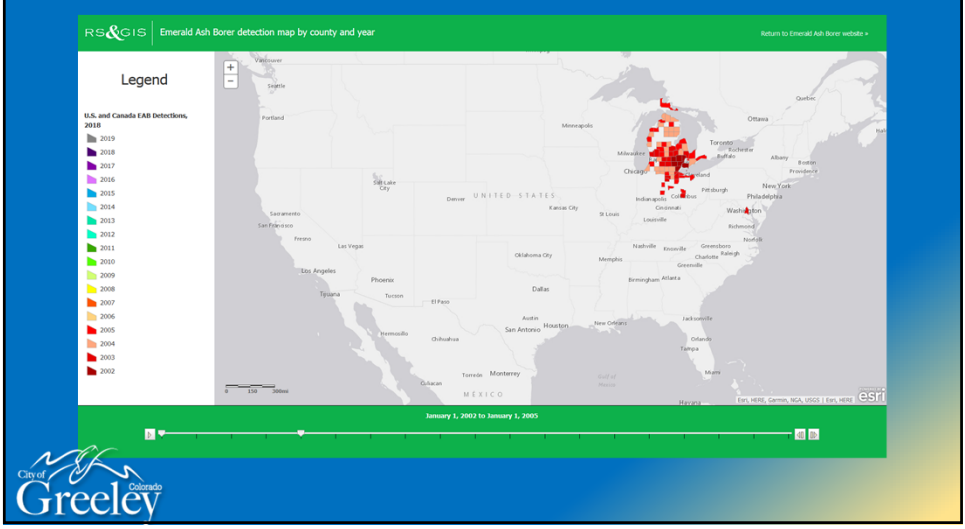
EAB DISCOVERY BY COUNTY

2002-2019



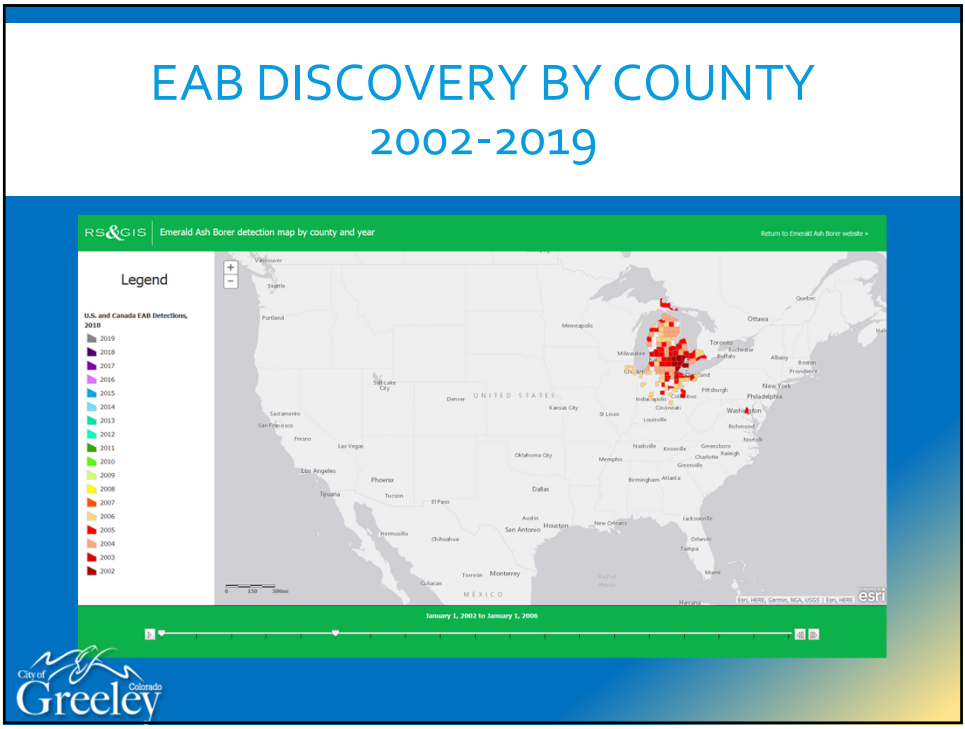
EAB DISCOVERY BY COUNTY

2002-2019



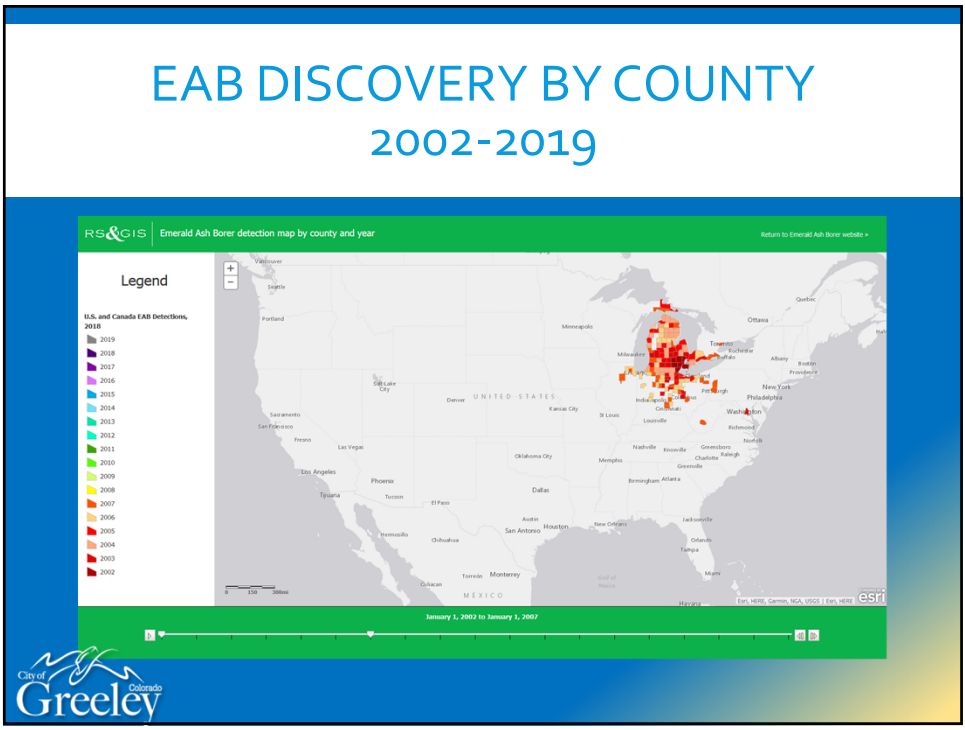
EAB DISCOVERY BY COUNTY

2002-2019

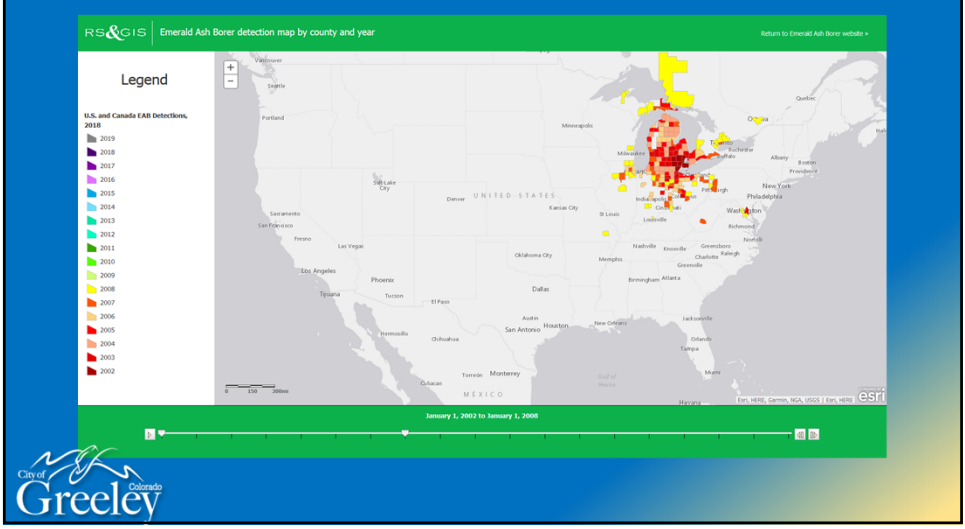


EAB DISCOVERY BY COUNTY

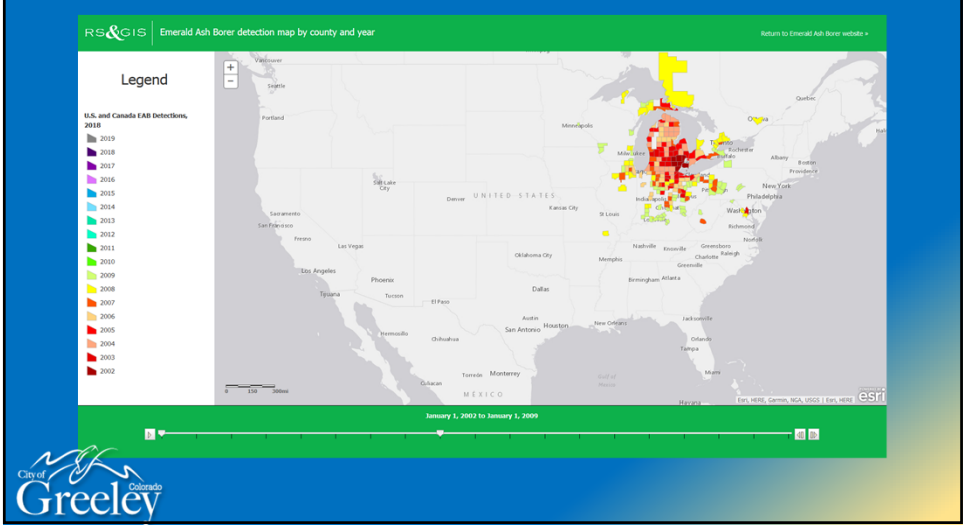
2002-2019



EAB DISCOVERY BY COUNTY 2002-2019

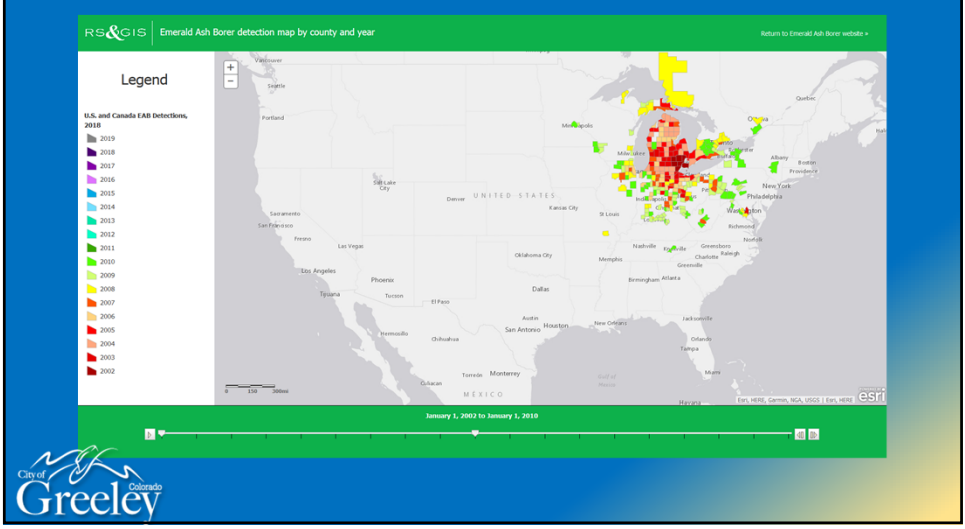


EAB DISCOVERY BY COUNTY 2002-2019



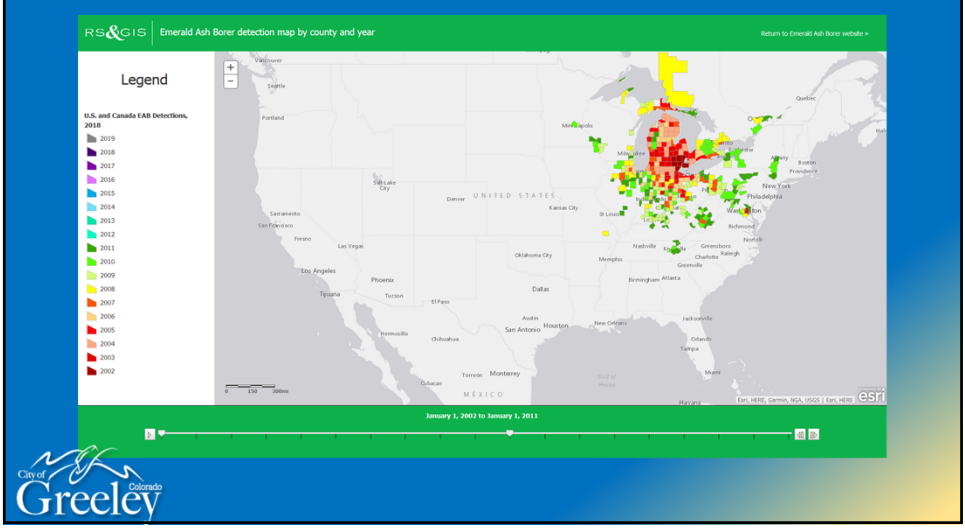
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2002-2019

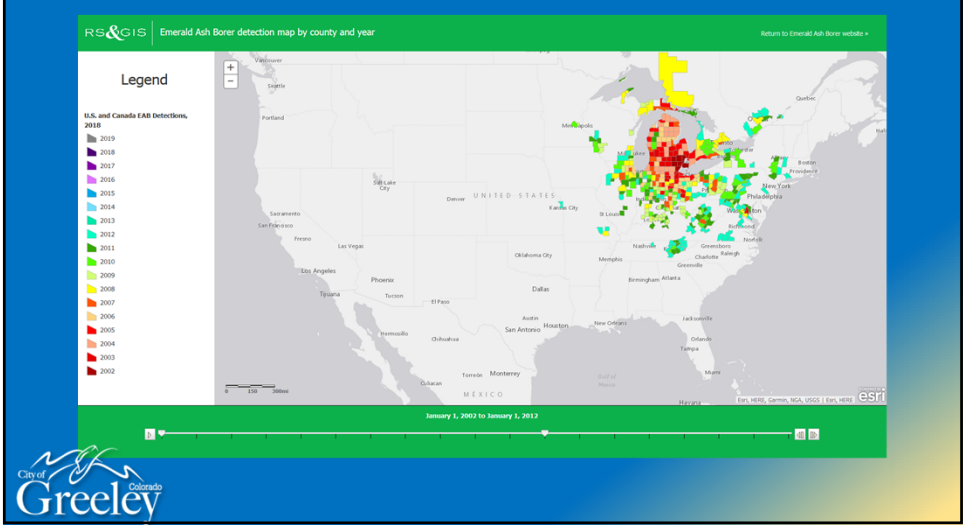


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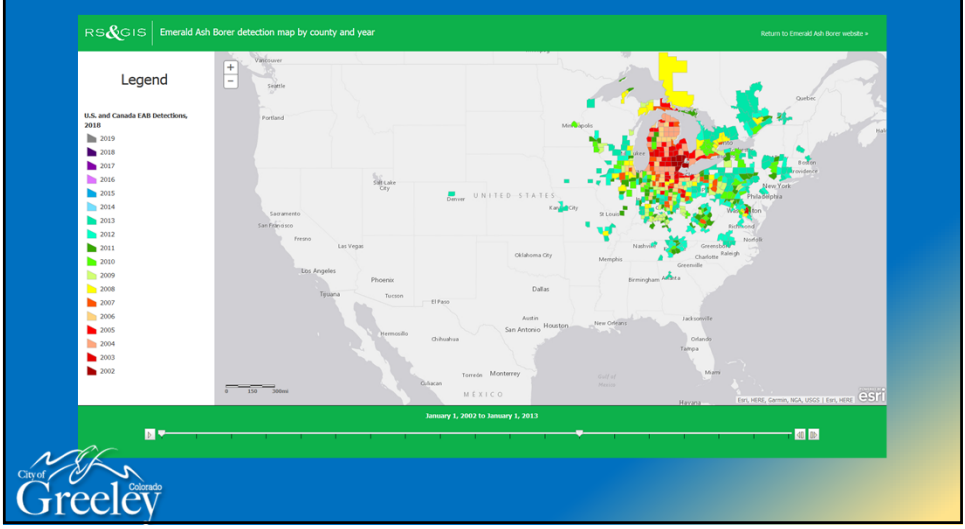
2002-2019



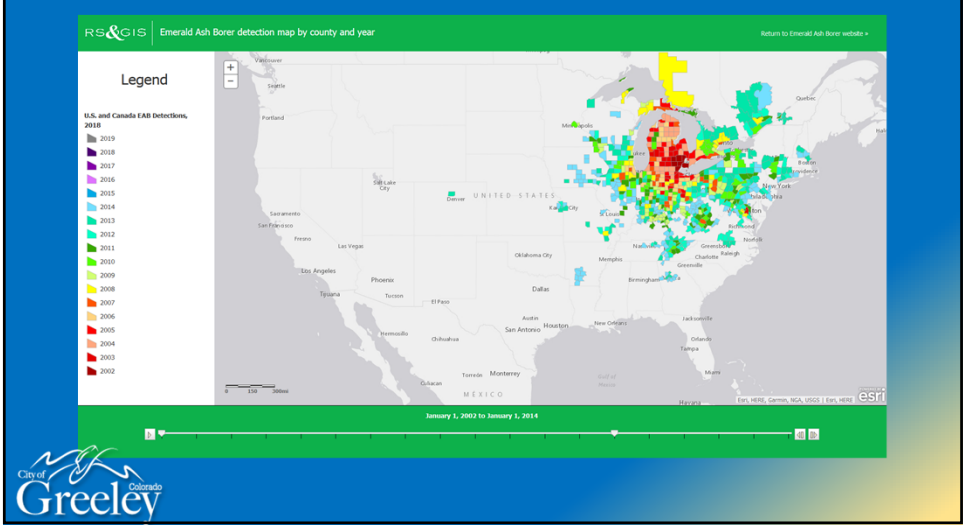
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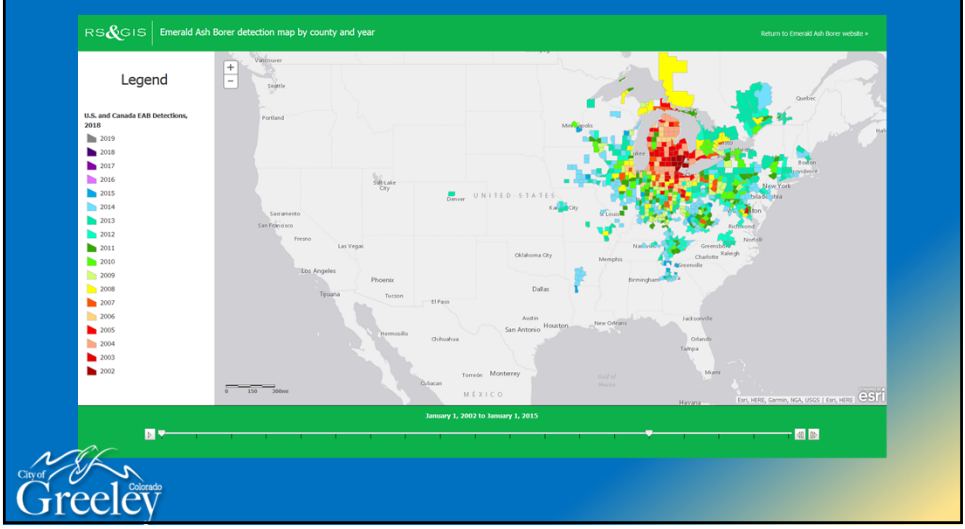
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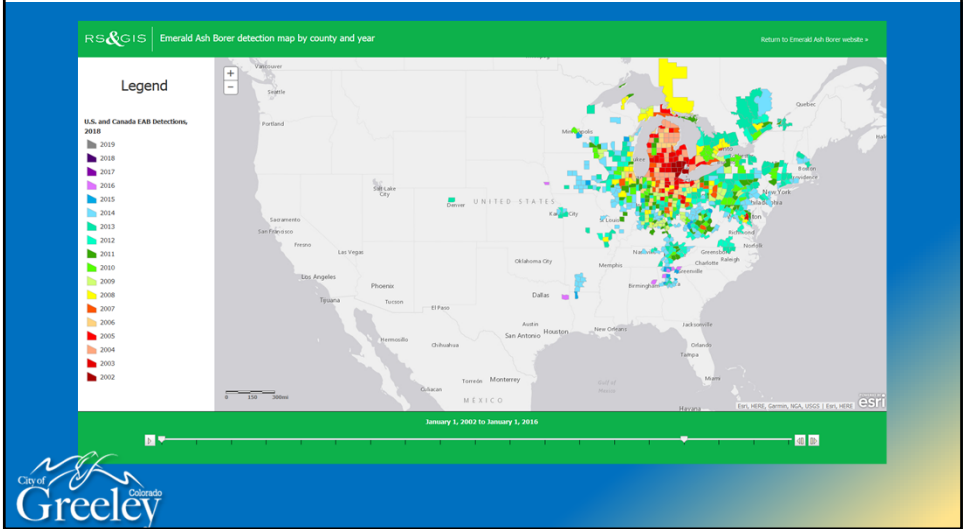
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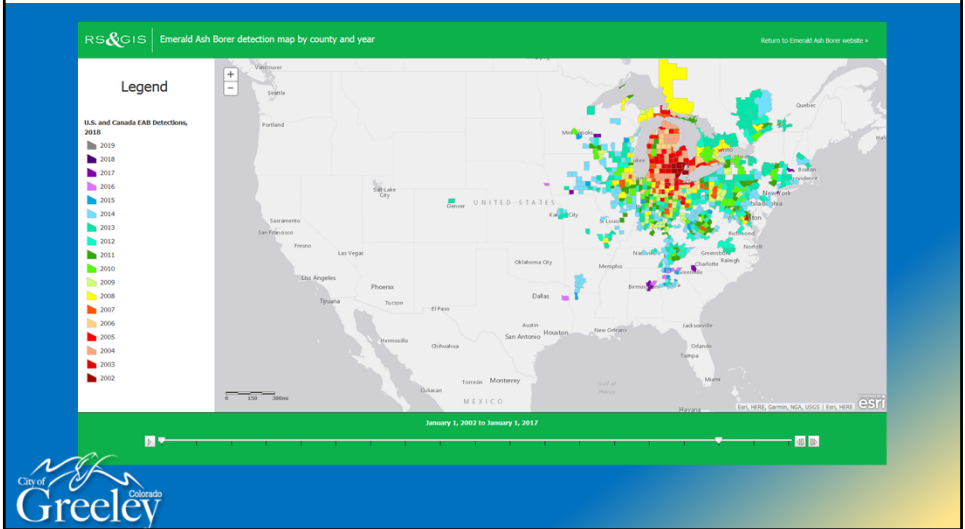
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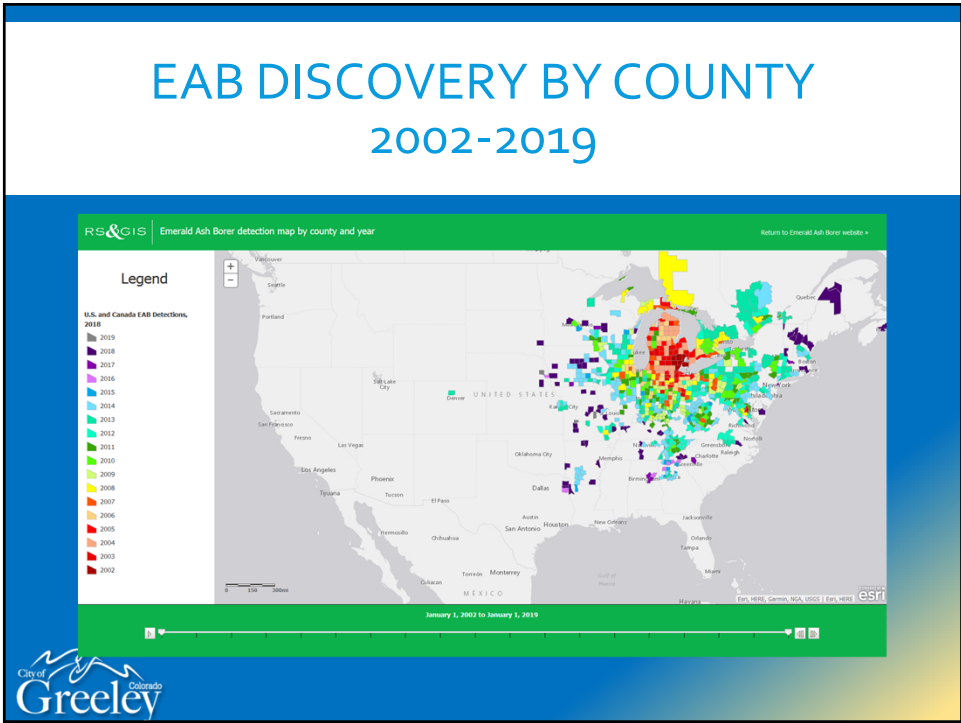
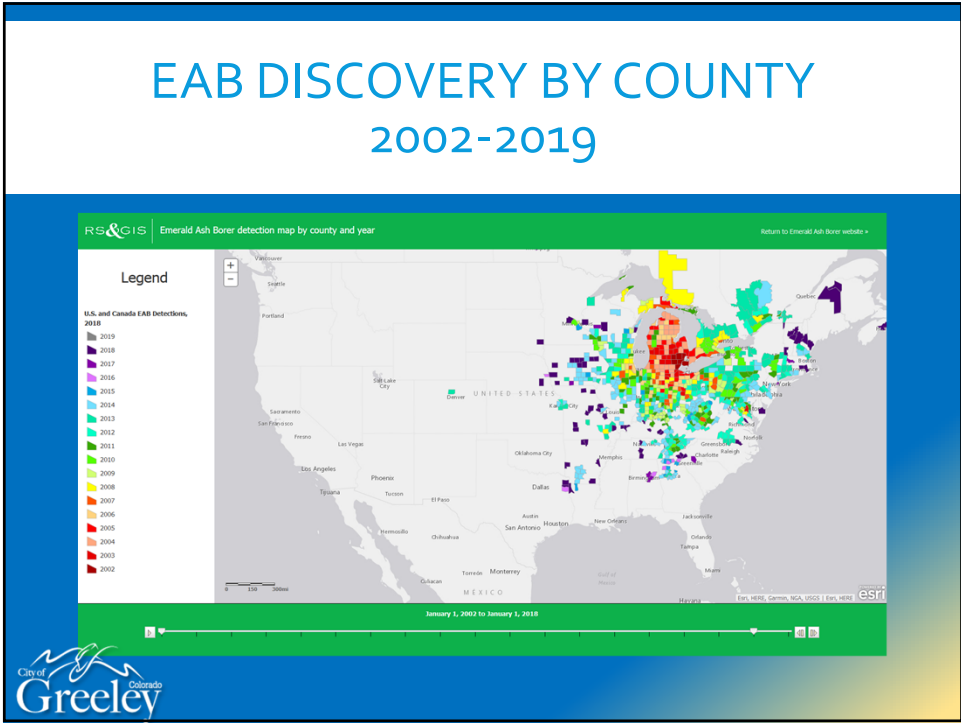


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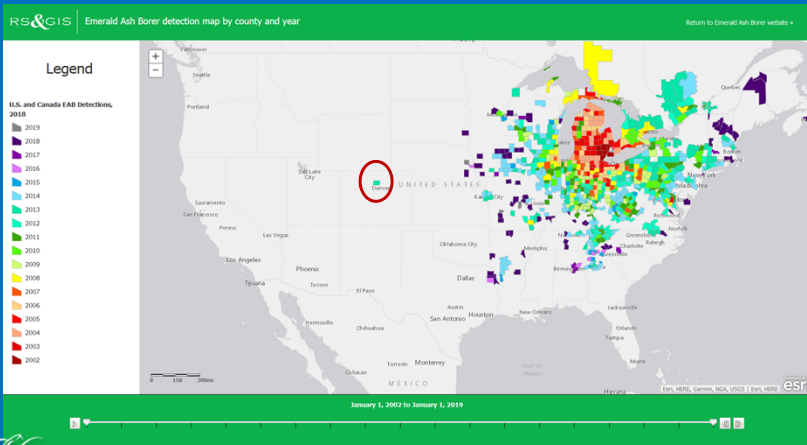
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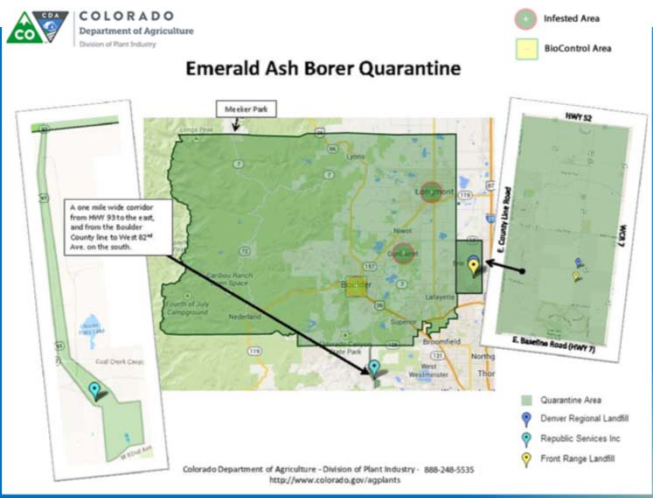


EAB DISCOVERY BY COUNTY

2002-2019



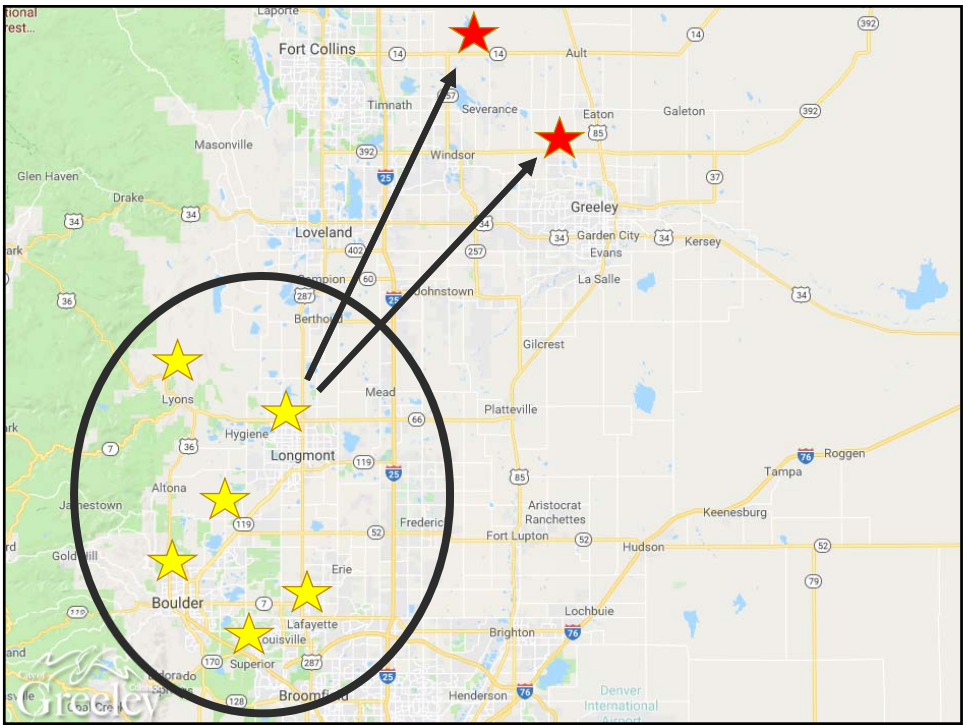
EAB QUARANTINE



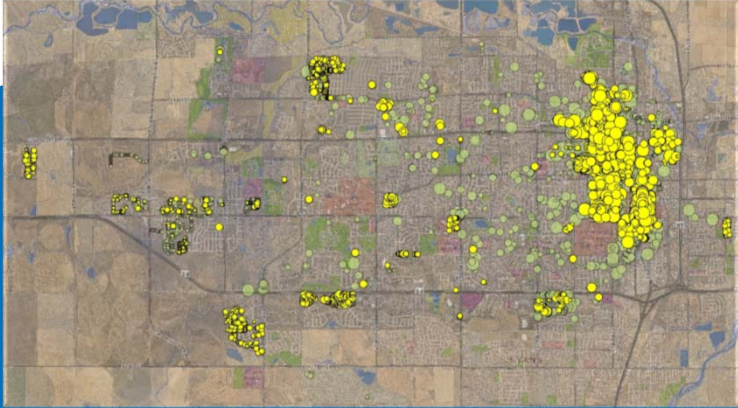
EAB QUARANTINE

Infested material will have free movement

When?



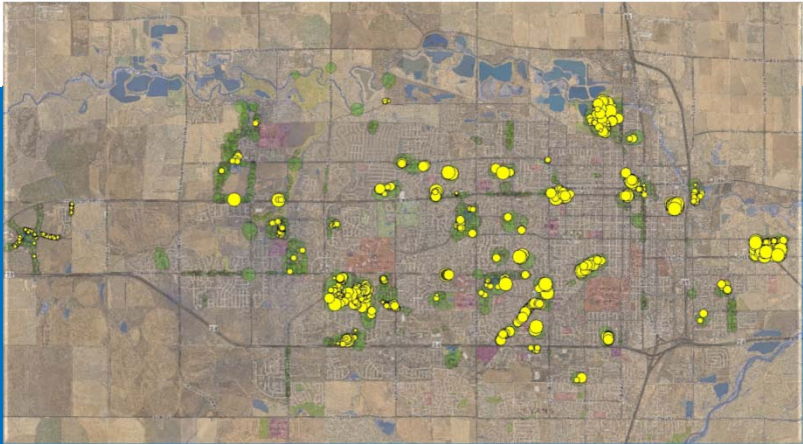
ESTIMATED TOTAL PRIVATE ASH TREES OWNED
15,000



Privately owned ash trees account for roughly **95%** of the ash tree population



TOTAL GREELEY ASH TREES OWNED 799



The City of Greeley owns roughly **5%** of the community ash tree population

with an appraised value of \$5 million



ISLAND GROVE



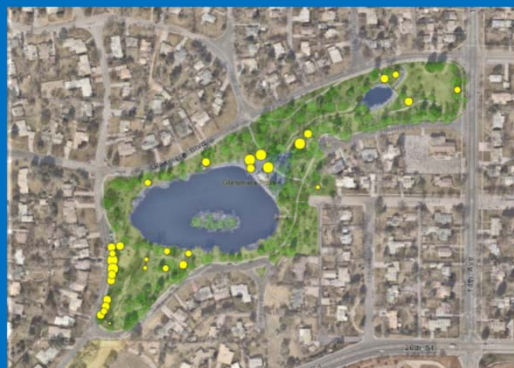
LINN GROVE CEMETERY



HIGHLAND GC AND MONFORT PARK



GLENMERE PARK



ASH MANAGEMENT DATA

Tier treatments will phase out trees in stages:

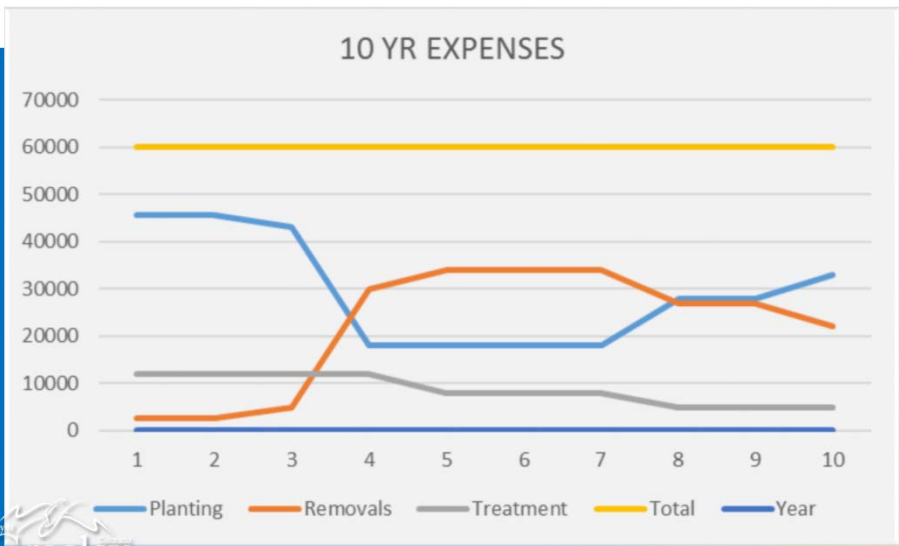
6-9 years

9-12 years

12+ years



ASH MANAGEMENT DATA



ARCHIBEQUE PARK

CANOPY LOSS



ARCHIBEQUE PARK

CANOPY LOSS



ARCHIBEQUE PARK

CANOPY LOSS



ARCHIBEQUE PARK

CANOPY LOSS



ARCHIBEQUE PARK

CANOPY LOSS



QUESTIONS?

Shiloh Hatcher, Forestry Manager

970-339-2436

Shiloh.hatcher@greeleygov.com



Worksession Agenda Summary

April 9, 2019

Agenda Item Number 7

Roy Otto, City Manager, 970-350-9750

Title:

Scheduling of Meetings, Other Events

Summary:

During this portion of the meeting the City Manager or City Council may review the attached Council Calendar or Meeting Schedule regarding any upcoming meetings or events.

Attachments:

Council Meetings/Other Events Calendar

Council Meeting/Worksession Schedule

Status Report of Council Petitions and Related Information

April 8, 2019 - April 14, 2019

April 2019							May 2019						
Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
		1	2	3	4	5	6			1	2	3	4
7	8	9	10	11	12	13		5	6	7	8	9	10
14	15	16	17	18	19	20		12	13	14	15	16	17
21	22	23	24	25	26	27		19	20	21	22	23	24
28	29	30						26	27	28	29	30	31

Monday, April 8

Tuesday, April 9

11:30am - 1:30pm State of the City (Greeley Country Club, 4500 W. 10th Street) - Council Master Calendar

5:00pm - 6:00pm City Council Worksession (1001 11th Avenue) ☀

Wednesday, April 10

Thursday, April 11

3:00pm - 5:30pm RSVP Required: Leprino Plant Tour (Leprino Plant)

6:00pm - 8:00pm Presidential Investiture Reception (Feinstein Family Residence - 2133 45th Avenue, Greeley) - Council Master Calendar

Friday, April 12

Saturday, April 13

12:00pm - 2:00pm UNC Presidential Investiture (UNC Campus Commons Performance Hall, 1051 22nd Street) - Council Master Calendar

5:30pm - 8:30pm Campaign for UNC Celebration (UNC Campus Commons - 1051 22nd Street) - Council Master Calendar

Sunday, April 14

April 15, 2019 - April 21, 2019

April 2019							May 2019						
Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
		1	2	3	4	5	6			1	2	3	4
7	8	9	10	11	12	13		5	6	7	8	9	10
14	15	16	17	18	19	20		12	13	14	15	16	17
21	22	23	24	25	26	27		19	20	21	22	23	24
28	29	30						26	27	28	29	30	31

Monday, April 15

Tuesday, April 16

5:00pm - 6:00pm Sister City Reception (City Center South Main Lobby (just outside Council Chambers)) - Council Master Calendar

6:30pm - 7:30pm City Council Meeting (1001 11th Avenue) 

Wednesday, April 17

7:30am - 8:30am Visit Greeley (Fitzsimmons) 

2:00pm - 5:00pm Water & Sewer Board (Gates) 

Thursday, April 18

7:30am - 8:30am DDA (Casseday/Smail) 

3:30pm - 4:30pm Airport Authority (Casseday/Payton) 

Friday, April 19

Saturday, April 20

10:00am - 11:00am City Chat with Councilmember Suniga (TBD) 

Sunday, April 21

April 22, 2019 - April 28, 2019

April 2019							May 2019						
Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
		1	2	3	4	5	6			1	2	3	4
7	8	9	10	11	12	13		5	6	7	8	9	10
14	15	16	17	18	19	20		12	13	14	15	16	17
21	22	23	24	25	26	27		19	20	21	22	23	24
28	29	30						26	27	28	29	30	31

Monday, April 22

- 11:30am - 12:30pm Greeley Chamber of Commerce (Gates) Ⓞ
- 6:00pm - 7:00pm Youth Commission (Smail) Ⓞ

Tuesday, April 23

- 5:00pm - 6:00pm City Council Worksession (1001 11th Avenue) Ⓞ

Wednesday, April 24

- 7:00am - 8:00am Upstate Colorado Economic Development (Gates/Hall) (Upstate Colorado Conference Room) - Council Master Calendar Ⓞ
- 3:00pm - 4:00pm New Police Officer Swearing-in Ceremony (Kent Donahue Room - GPD Headquarters) - Council Master Calendar

Thursday, April 25

Friday, April 26

Saturday, April 27

Sunday, April 28

April 29, 2019 - May 5, 2019

April 2019						
Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30				

May 2019						
Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

Monday, April 29

Tuesday, April 30

Wednesday, May 1

Thursday, May 2

- 7:00am - Poudre River Trail (Hall) 
- 3:30pm - IG Adv. Board (Smail) 
- 6:00pm - MPO (Gates/Casseday) 

Friday, May 3

Saturday, May 4

Sunday, May 5

May 6, 2019 - May 12, 2019

May 2019							June 2019						
Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
				1	2	3	4						1
5	6	7	8	9	10	11		2	3	4	5	6	7
12	13	14	15	16	17	18		9	10	11	12	13	14
19	20	21	22	23	24	25		16	17	18	19	20	21
26	27	28	29	30	31			23	24	25	26	27	28
								30					

Monday, May 6

Tuesday, May 7

6:30pm - 7:30pm City Council Meeting (1001 11th Avenue) 📍

Wednesday, May 8

Thursday, May 9

9:00am - 10:30am CML Spring Outreach Meeting & Listening Tour with Director Kevin Bommer (City Council Chambers - City Center South) - Council Master Calendar

Friday, May 10

Saturday, May 11

Sunday, May 12

City Council Meeting Schedule

<u>Date</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Staff Contact</u>	
April 16, 2019 Council Meeting	Arbor Day Proclamation	Betsy Holder	Recognitions
	Education & Sharing Day Proclamation	Betsy Holder	Recognitions
	Approval of CAPER and Impediments to Fair Housing Reports	Becky Safarik	Consent
	Approval of Priorities for 2020-24 Consolidated Plan for CDBG & HOME Funds	Becky Safarik	Consent
	Resolution - MOU with Weld County DHS Regarding Child Abuse	Mark Jones	Consent
	Resolution - Kersey, Evans, Greeley IGA	Brad Mueller	Consent
	Ordinance - Final - Jackson Annexation	Brad Mueller	Regular
	Ordinance - Final - Rezone of Jackson Annexation	Brad Mueller	Regular
	Board & Commission Appointments	Betsy Holder	Regular
April 23, 2019 Worksession Meeting	2020 Water & Sewer Enterprise Budget and CIP	Sean Chambers	0.50
	Update on Red Flag Bill	Doug Marek/Mark Jones	0.50
	Monthly Financial Report	Renee Wheeler	0.50
May 7, 2019 Council Meeting	National Tourism Week Proclamation	Betsy Holder	Recognitions
	National Kids to Parks Day Proclamation	Betsy Holder	Recognitions
	Historic Preservation Month	Betsy Holder	Recognitions
May 14, 2019 Worksession Meeting			
May 21, 2019 Council Meeting	Board & Commission Appointments	Betsy Holder	Regular
May 28, 2019 Worksession Meeting	Monthly Financial Report	Renee Wheeler	0.50
June 4, 2019 Council Meeting	Alzheimer's Proclamation	Betsy Holder	Recognitions
June 11, 2019 Worksession Meeting			
June 18, 2019 Council Meeting	Board & Commission Appointments	Betsy Holder	Regular
June 25, 2019 Worksession Meeting	Monthly Financial Report	Renee Wheeler	0.50
July 2, 2019 Council Meeting			
July 9, 2019 Worksession Meeting			
July 16, 2019 Council Meeting	Board & Commission Appointments	Betsy Holder	Regular
July 23, 2019 Worksession Meeting	Monthly Financial Report	Renee Wheeler	0.50
August 6, 2019 Council Meeting			
August 13, 2019 Worksession Meeting			
August 20, 2019 Council Meeting	Board & Commission Appointments	Betsy Holder	Regular
August 27, 2019 Worksession Meeting	Monthly Financial Report	Renee Wheeler	0.50
September 3, 2019 Council Meeting			
September 10, 2019 Worksession Meeting			
September 17, 2019 Council Meeting	Board & Commission Appointments	Betsy Holder	Regular
September 24, 2019 Worksession Meeting	Monthly Financial Report	Renee Wheeler	96

Greeley City Council

Status Report of Council Petitions

Council Request		Council Meeting, Worksession, or Committee Meeting Date Requested	Status or Disposition (After completion, item is shown one time as completed and then removed.)	Assigned to:
03-2019	Councilmembers encouraged staff to continue looking for other creative options for addressing the trash in alleyways, etc., issue in particular parts of the community.	February 12, 2019 Worksession	This subject will be discussed during the April 9 th Worksession.	Brad Mueller
04-2019	Councilmember Payton requested the City Attorney's Office prepare a Safe Harbor Ordinance in response to the Red Flag Bill currently making its way through the Colorado Legislature.	March 19, 2019	An update on the Red Flag Bill and its impact on Greeley will be provided at the April 23 rd Worksession by Doug Marek, City Attorney, and Chief Mark Jones, Greeley Police Chief.	Doug Marek
05-2019	Councilmember Suniga requested that Staff research recycling options for Greeley residents including possible partnerships with neighboring municipalities.	April 2, 2019	Roy Otto, City Manager, is currently performing research/outreach with neighboring municipalities and will report out his findings.	Roy Otto

Worksession Agenda Summary

April 9, 2019

Agenda Item Number 8

Title:

Adjournment