



## City Council Weekly Information Packet

Friday, January 8, 2021

Includes the following documents/information:

- 1) City Council Events Schedule
- 2) State and Federal Update & Grant Opportunities
- 3) Code Compliance 2020 Assessment Score Update
- 4) Update on 1B COVID-19 Vaccination Allocation
- 5) Strategic Management & Diversity Office Update
- 6) Engineering & Transportation Department Update

# MEMORANDUM



TO: Mayor and City Council  
THROUGH: Andrew Ching, City Manager  
FROM: Marge Zylla, Government Relations Officer  
DATE: January 8, 2021  
SUBJECT: State and Federal Update & Grant Opportunities

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Below are summaries of recent actions and announcements at the state and federal level:

- **Treasury/SBA PPP Guidance**
- **Emergency Rental Assistance Program, Treasury Information**
- **Local Government Update, Senator Sinema**
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- Governor Executive Orders
- State Update of Federal COVID Response Programs
- State Expenditures of COVID Relief
- Grant Opportunities

Please let me know if there are follow-up questions for Tempe's federal lobbyist. Also, please let me know if Tempe staff members are pursuing federal grants so we can arrange for letters of support from our Congressional delegation.

## **Treasury/SBA PPP Guidance**

*Via Van Scoyoc Associates, 1/8/21*

The Treasury Department and Small Business Administration just issued their joint guidance related to the new round of PPP: <https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/sm1230>

## **Emergency Rental Assistance Program, Treasury Information**

*Via Van Scoyoc Associates, 1/6/21*

Last night Treasury posted its first information about the Emergency Rental Assistance Program. You can find the link [HERE](#).

**Treasury will require the City to submit its certification/acceptance form by 11:59pm eastern on January 12<sup>th</sup>.** The last link goes to Treasury's submission portal for local governments which contains five prompts. You will need to submit various information, including the financial institution number for the wire transfer. The final step in that portal is to attach your certification letter. Treasury provides an official OMB-authorized certification form.

The lower portions of the certification letter form includes some "guidance" on the program, but mostly restates the terms of the statute. It doesn't really answer a lot of the day to day questions your local housing folks will encounter when implementing the program. So we are eager to see more detailed guidance come soon.

Treasury has not yet completed its report detailing how much each state and local government will receive, but we continue to watch for that.

We will continue to review this information and share any important thoughts on what has been posted so far, as well as additional information Treasury will post pertaining to the program (whenever that may be).

## **Local Government Update, Senator Sinema**

*Via Senator Sinema's Office, 1/8/21*

Senator Sinema secured a number of priorities for Arizona cities, towns, and counties in end-of-year appropriations bills and Coronavirus relief legislation passed by the Senate and signed into law in late December (an extensive list secured priorities can be found [here](#)):

- \$69B in increased testing, PPE, and vaccine funding for front line health care workers.
- \$7.9B for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to strengthen public health efforts and infectious diseases and \$695M for the Public Health Emergency Preparedness program.
- \$300M in hospital preparedness funding to ensure rural and local health care centers across Arizona have the resources needed to care for Arizonans and save lives.
- \$325B for small businesses, including \$284B for PPP and \$20B in EIDL assistance, as well as expanded PPP eligibility.
- \$7B to expand broadband access and help Arizonans stay connected.
- \$45B to strengthen state and local transportation systems \$1B for national infrastructure programs, including BUILD grants which help fund infrastructure projects across Arizona.
- \$30M for infrastructure projects in areas with prolonged drought, including well construction projects authorized by the Drought Contingency Plan.
- Senator Sinema's *Southwest Border Security Technology Improvement Act*, which assesses technology gaps along the southwest border, as well as her *CBP Hiring and Retention Innovation Act* to improve the hiring and retention of Customs and Border Protection agents and officers.
- Senator Sinema's *Solar Energy Research and Development Act*, increasing resources to Arizona's government, universities, and companies to help develop solar technology in the state.
- A number of priorities through the bipartisan *Water Resources Development Act*, strengthening Arizona's water security to fuel jobs and expand opportunity.

Individual constituents requesting assistance with issues related to federal agencies and programs can email the Senator's casework team directly at [Casework@sinema.senate.gov](mailto:Casework@sinema.senate.gov).

### **Governor Executive Orders**

The Governor has issued a number of Executive Orders this year. They can be found at [this link](#). No Executive Orders were issued this week.

### **State Expenditures of COVID Relief, Outdoor Dining, Vaccine Rollout**

The Governor's Office announced additional distributions from the Crisis Contingency and Safety Net Fund: \$2 million for grant to local restaurants and other dining establishments to support outdoor dining. They also announced the receipt of \$65.8 million from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to support COVID vaccine clinics and for vaccine community engagement. Press releases at [this link](#) and [this link](#).

### **State Legislative Update**

January 11, 2021 will be the first day of the 2021 state legislative session. As of today, 129 bills have been posted. Additional bills will continue to be posted over the coming weeks. There are about 1,500 bills filed currently (these may or may not ultimately be officially posted). The bills of interest to Tempe will be added to lists (described below). Bills of significant interest will be highlighted in future memo summaries as the session progresses and bills gain momentum in the legislative process.

### **Bill Lists**

The bills of interest to Tempe will both be added to the lists and be fine-tuned in the coming months as more information is available and as bills continue to be introduced and other bills die when they fail to meet deadlines for scheduling or passage.

Staff is analyzing legislative proposals as they become available. As we continue into session, we will have a better understanding of which bills will be heard and move through committees and which bills should be tracked but do not require the same level of attention. The lists will be adjusted to reflect current information.

The tracking list (List 1) that follows this memo includes the summaries of bills that may be of interest to Tempe. This list will be fine-tuned as staff is able to review bills in depth and as proposals are amended. As more analysis is done, additional comments and/or bill tracking lists may be included. These lists are not exhaustive, and we are continuing to update as bills are introduced.

In addition to the bills on the tracking list, the City will also be monitoring for proposals on areas including the following:

#### ***Short Term Rentals***

We expect a continuation of SB 1554 from the 2020 session, which had passed out of the Senate prior to the pause and ultimate end of the legislative session.

#### ***Tobacco/Vaping***

We expect varied proposals on this topic. SB 1400 from the 2020 session was opposed by the municipalities, including Tempe. It ultimately did not advance last session.

#### ***Affordable Housing Tax Credit***

HB 2732 from the 2020 will be reintroduced, potentially in both chambers. The City supported this proposal in the 2020 session and would support again.

#### ***Cancer Presumption***

SB 1160 from the 2020 session is expected to return. The City supported SB 1160 and would support again pending any language adjustments that would need further evaluation.

#### *Community Facilities District*

We expect HB 2493 from the 2020 will be reintroduced, potentially in both chambers. This bill received municipal support in 2020.

#### *Taxation Proposals*

The City will be monitoring proposals that address revenues. We anticipate proposals on topics including construction contracting, peer-to-peer car rentals, and income taxation.

#### **AMWUA Legislative Outreach**

As an update to earlier memos, Arizona Municipal Water Users Association (AMWUA) has continued legislative outreach to state legislators. A 1/7/21 update from AMWUA staff regarding ongoing collaborative conversations with policymakers is below. Councilmember Doreen Garlid represents Tempe on the AMWUA Board.

Dear Senator/Representative,

As the 2021 legislative session begins, we hope you will find the attached reference documents on water to be useful.

The Arizona Municipal Water Users Association (AMWUA) understands that it will take continued collaboration between you and the water community to sustain Arizona's legacy of wise water management and to address the challenges that lie ahead.

To assist with that collaboration, please find attached the following –

1. AMWUA's legislative agenda – what is important to us in 2021.
2. A water glossary to help define various water terms and acronyms.
3. A one-page overview about AMWUA and our members.
4. The Water 101 presentation given to legislative candidates in August 2020.

We would prefer to present this material to you in person, but we trust you will find these documents to be useful even if we are sending them electronically.

AMWUA appreciates your efforts to ensure Arizona's laws and statutes safeguard our water resources. Along with myself, our legislative team of Barry Aarons and Theresa Ulmer are always available to discuss any water issues that may arise during the session.

#### **Grant Opportunities**

*Grants compiled by Cities Thrive Coalition are attached.*

*Via Van Scoyoc Associates:*

#### **Assistance to Firefighters Grants**

FEMA's announced the availability of Assistance to Firefighters Grants (AFG) funding. The AFG Program will provide \$319.5 million for eligible applicants. Applications are due February 12, 2021. As a reminder, AFG will provide funding for the following activities:

*Operations and Safety*

- Grant projects funded include professional training, wellness and fitness programs and equipment, personal protective equipment, modifications to facilities, and supplies that support firefighting and non-affiliated EMS operations and safety.

*Vehicle Acquisition: Fire Departments and Non-Affiliated EMS Organizations*

- Eligible apparatuses include, but are not limited to, pumpers, aerials, quints, brush trucks, tankers/tenders, rescue vehicles, and ambulances.

*Regional Grants*

- Regional projects in which multiple organizations (fire and/or non-affiliated EMS organizations) serving more than one local jurisdiction would benefit directly from the activities requested with grant funds.

*SFTAs*

- SFTAs are eligible to apply for critically needed resources to protect the public, train emergency personnel, and foster interoperability and support community resilience.

More information from FEMA is attached.

**List 1: Bills of Potential Interest to Tempe with Summaries**  
**Comments will continue to be added and adjusted as staff analyzes proposals. List is not exhaustive and new bills continue to be introduced.**

55th Legislature - 1st Regular Session, 2021

Friday, Jan 8 2021 3:19 PM

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**CAO**

BILL NUMBER/ SHORT TITLE	SUMMARY	COMMENTS
H2006: SPEED LIMITS; ROADWAY TURN OFF	For the purpose of statute prohibiting driving a motor vehicle at such a slow speed as to impede the movement of traffic, "vehicle" is defined as a device in, on or by which a person or property is or may be transported on a public highway. "Vehicle" specifically includes electric bicycles, electric miniature scooters, electric standup scooters, devices moved by human power, and personal mobile cargo carrying devices.	
H2007: AUTONOMOUS VEHICLES; SAFETY FEATURES; PROHIBITIONS	A person is prohibited from "installing or using a defeat device" (defined) to interfere with or disable a safety feature of a vehicle equipped with specified levels of driving automation that is designed to ensure that a human driver is alert and attentive while driving automation features are engaged. Some exceptions.	
H2049: EMINENT DOMAIN; EXISTING CONTRACTS	If a municipality exercises the right of eminent domain to acquire a public utility business or enterprise, the municipality is required to assume all existing assets and contractual liabilities associated with providing current and future utility service in the certificate of convenience and necessity that is being condemned unless all parties to the contractual obligations agree otherwise.	General Comments (all lists): Identical to HB 2499 from the 2020 session. HB 2499 failed in Senate Rules. League opposes.
H2050: LIQUOR OMNIBUS	Various changes to statutes relating to spirituous liquor. The list of sources that a retailer may order, purchase or receive spirituous liquor from is expanded to include licensed craft distillers subject to statutory limits. Distillers and brewers are authorized to provide sampling of up to 16 ounces of beer or cooler products, increased from 12 ounces. A representative of a producer or wholesaler participating at a special event is allowed to consume small amounts of the products of the producer or wholesaler on the premises of the special event for the purpose of quality control. A licensee with joint premises privileges is prohibited from allowing a person under the legal drinking age to remain in an area where the primary use is the sale, dispensing or consumption of spirituous liquor if the person is not accompanied by a spouse, parent, grandparent or legal guardian of legal drinking age, instead of if the person is not accompanied by an adult. A licensed craft distiller that produces up to 3,566 gallons, increased from 1,289 gallons, of distilled spirits in a calendar year is allowed to make sales and deliveries of distilled spirits that the licensed craft distiller produces to on-sale and off-sale retailers. More.	
SCR1001: STATE OF EMERGENCY DECLARATION; TERMINATION	The Legislature declares that the Declaration of Emergency issued by the Governor on March 11, 2020 due to the COVID-19 outbreak is terminated. The Secretary of State is directed to transmit a copy of this resolution to the Governor.	General Comments (all lists): Monitor

## Clerk and Elections

BILL NUMBER/ SHORT TITLE	SUMMARY	COMMENTS
H2039: ELECTIONS; HAND COUNTS; FIVE PERCENT	The number of precincts in each county that must be randomly selected for a hand count after each election is increased to five percent of the precincts in the county or five precincts, whichever is greater, from two percent or two precincts. Voting centers are deemed to be a precinct for the purposes of the hand counts.	
H2054: VOTER REGISTRATION DATABASE; DEATH RECORDS	The Secretary of State is required, instead of permitted, to compare the records of deaths with the statewide voter registration database.	
HCR2001: INITIATIVES; SINGLE SUBJECT; TITLE	The 2022 general election ballot is to carry the question of whether to amend the state Constitution to require every initiative measure to cover only a single subject that is expressed in the title.	
S1002: EARLY VOTING ENVELOPES; PARTY AFFILIATION	Early ballot return envelopes are required to be of a type that does not reveal the voter's political party affiliation.	
S1003: EARLY VOTING; SIGNATURE REQUIRED; NOTICE	If a signature is missing from an early ballot envelope, the county recorder or other officer in charge of elections is required to make reasonable efforts to contact the voter, advise the voter of the missing signature and allow the voter to add the signature no later than 7:00 PM on election day. The information that must be printed in the instructions to early voters must include a statement that the ballot will not be counted without the voter's signature on the envelope. Session law states that the Legislature intends that these are clarifying changes only and do not provide for any substantive change in the law.	
S1010: RECOUNT REQUESTS; AMOUNT; BOND; PROCEDURE	The number of precincts in each county that must be randomly selected for a hand count after each election is increased to five percent of the precincts in the county or five precincts, whichever is greater, from two percent or two precincts. Voting centers are deemed to be a precinct for the purposes of the hand counts. The Attorney General, the Secretary of State, or the Legislative Council is authorized to require that a higher percentage or greater number of precincts be hand counted for any specified county. Any person is authorized to file an action for a recount in any election that is not subject to an automatic recount if the person files a bond with the superior court in an amount determined by the court to be sufficient to fully reimburse the costs of conducting the recount. Recounts conducted by request are required to comply with the requirements and procedures of an automatic recount prescribed by statute.	
S1020: VOTING LOCATIONS; ELECTIONEERING	Any facility used as a polling place or voting center is required to allow persons to electioneer and engage in other political activity outside of the 75 foot limit in public areas and parking lots used by voters, and counties are no longer allowed to prohibit political activity near polling places or voting centers in the case of an emergency.	
S1023: ELECTIONS; COUNTY SUPERVISORS; BALLOTS; MARKERS	For elections for which the county board of supervisors is responsible, the board of supervisors cannot require a specific marking pen to be used on paper ballots and cannot provide any pen that creates marks that are visible on the reverse side of the paper ballot or that otherwise may damage or cause a ballot to be spoiled.	
S1025: ELECTIONS; POLLS; OVERRIDE NOTIFICATION	If an overvote or other irregularity in a ballot results in the rejection of the ballot while attempting to deposit it in the ballot box, the election board official is required to advise the voter that if the voter chooses to override the overvoted office or measure, the voter's vote for that office or measure will not be tallied.	
S1036: VOTING SYSTEMS TECHNOLOGY STUDY COMMITTEE	Establishes a 13-member Joint Study Committee on Voting Systems Technology and Best Practices to research, take testimony and receive reports on new voting systems technology and best practices. The Committee is required to submit a report of its findings and recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature by June 30, 2022, and self-repeals October 1, 2022.	



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**Community Development**

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<b>BILL NUMBER/ SHORT TITLE</b>	<b>SUMMARY</b>	<b>COMMENTS</b>
H2049: EMINENT DOMAIN; EXISTING CONTRACTS	If a municipality exercises the right of eminent domain to acquire a public utility business or enterprise, the municipality is required to assume all existing assets and contractual liabilities associated with providing current and future utility service in the certificate of convenience and necessity that is being condemned unless all parties to the contractual obligations agree otherwise.	General Comments (all lists): Identical to HB 2499 from the 2020 session. HB 2499 failed in Senate Rules. League opposes.

## Community Services

BILL NUMBER/ SHORT TITLE	SUMMARY	COMMENTS
H2034: NOXIOUS WEEDS; GOVERNMENT PROJECTS	The state, state agencies, political subdivisions, and any other governmental entity are authorized to remove "noxious weeds" (defined elsewhere in statute), including Russian olive and salt cedar trees, as part of routine maintenance operations and capital projects. The state, state agencies, political subdivisions, and any other governmental entity are prohibited from using noxious weeds, including Russian olive and salt cedar trees, in landscaping.	
H2050: LIQUOR OMNIBUS	Various changes to statutes relating to spirituous liquor. The list of sources that a retailer may order, purchase or receive spiritual liquor from is expanded to include licensed craft distillers subject to statutory limits. Distillers and brewers are authorized to provide sampling of up to 16 ounces of beer or cooler products, increased from 12 ounces. A representative of a producer or wholesaler participating at a special event is allowed to consume small amounts of the products of the producer or wholesaler on the premises of the special event for the purpose of quality control. A licensee with joint premises privileges is prohibited from allowing a person under the legal drinking age to remain in an area where the primary use is the sale, dispensing or consumption of spirituous liquor if the person is not accompanied by a spouse, parent, grandparent or legal guardian of legal drinking age, instead of if the person is not accompanied by an adult. A licensed craft distiller that produces up to 3,566 gallons, increased from 1,289 gallons, of distilled spirits in a calendar year is allowed to make sales and deliveries of distilled spirits that the licensed craft distiller produces to on-sale and off-sale retailers. More.	

## Economic Development

<b>BILL NUMBER/ SHORT TITLE</b>	<b>SUMMARY</b>	<b>COMMENTS</b>
H2049: EMINENT DOMAIN; EXISTING CONTRACTS	If a municipality exercises the right of eminent domain to acquire a public utility business or enterprise, the municipality is required to assume all existing assets and contractual liabilities associated with providing current and future utility service in the certificate of convenience and necessity that is being condemned unless all parties to the contractual obligations agree otherwise.	General Comments (all lists): Identical to HB 2499 from the 2020 session. HB 2499 failed in Senate Rules. League opposes.

## Engineering and Transportation

BILL NUMBER/ SHORT TITLE	SUMMARY	COMMENTS
H2006: SPEED LIMITS; ROADWAY TURN OFF	For the purpose of statute prohibiting driving a motor vehicle at such a slow speed as to impede the movement of traffic, "vehicle" is defined as a device in, on or by which a person or property is or may be transported on a public highway. "Vehicle" specifically includes electric bicycles, electric miniature scooters, electric standup scooters, devices moved by human power, and personal mobile cargo carrying devices.	
H2007: AUTONOMOUS VEHICLES; SAFETY FEATURES; PROHIBITIONS	A person is prohibited from "installing or using a defeat device" (defined) to interfere with or disable a safety feature of a vehicle equipped with specified levels of driving automation that is designed to ensure that a human driver is alert and attentive while driving automation features are engaged. Some exceptions.	
S1026: APPROPRIATIONS; EXTENDED BUS ROUTES	Appropriates \$200,000 from the general fund in each of FY2021-22 and FY2022-23 to the Department of Transportation to distribute to a regional public transportation authority to extend bus routes to Apache Junction. By December 31, 2023, the Dept is required to submit an assessment of the long-term efficacy of extending the bus routes and a recommendation for long-term funding of the bus routes to the Governor and the Legislature.	

**FMR**

<b>BILL NUMBER/ SHORT TITLE</b>	<b>SUMMARY</b>	<b>COMMENTS</b>
S1043: PUBLIC SAFETY; CANCER INSURANCE; ELIGIBILITY	The Board of Trustees of the Public Safety Personnel Retirement System is required to annually review the premiums required under the Public Safety Cancer Insurance Policy Program to ensure the financial security of the Program. Persons eligible for coverage under the Program remain eligible upon retirement for the statutorily specified time periods, regardless of whether the person has a cancer diagnosis.	
S1045: DEFINED CONTRIBUTION; HEALTH SUBSIDY; DISABILITY	Retired members of the Public Safety Personnel Defined Contribution Retirement System are no longer required to pay the premium for coverage in the group health and accident coverage and are no longer excluded from eligibility for benefits under the health insurance premium assistance program for members with disabilities. The accidental disability pension for a member of the Public Safety Personnel Retirement System must be at least 50 percent of the member's average monthly benefit compensation.	
S1046: MEMBER DISTRIBUTIONS; DEFERRED RETIREMENT; TRANSFERS	For the purpose of Public Safety Personnel Retirement System (PSPRS) rollover distributions, the definition of "eligible retirement plan" is expanded to include a Roth individual retirement account that satisfies the requirements of section 408A of the federal Internal Revenue Code. A PSPRS member or the member's surviving spouse who is entitled to receive an eligible rollover distribution is authorized to elect to directly roll over all or part of that distribution to an eligible retirement plan, and a member's beneficiary other than the spouse is authorized, on the death of the member, to elect to directly roll over all or part of an eligible rollover distribution from the system. Requirements for eligible rollover distributions are specified. Retroactive to January 1, 2020.	

**Human Services**

BILL NUMBER/ SHORT TITLE	SUMMARY	COMMENTS
H2016: CHILD CARE ASSISTANCE; EDUCATION; TRAINING	The Department of Economic Security is authorized to waive a portion or the entirety of the work requirements to continue to provide supplemental child care assistance to a person who has been receiving assistance and who has enrolled full time in an accredited educational institution, remedial educational activity or employment training program leading to a vocational, technical or trade certification or an associate degree or bachelor's degree, and the educational or training program is reasonably related to employment goals. The person is required to demonstrate satisfactory progress to the Dept in the education or training activity.	
H2020: SCHOOLS; CHILD CARE; REDUCED FEES	A public school that provides or contracts for child care services is permitted to reduce the fee a public school employee pays for the child care services if the cost the public school pays for those services is not grossly disproportionate to the total consideration received from the employee.	
S1038: LANDLORD TENANT; RENT; FIFTEEN DAYS	A landlord is authorized to terminate a rental agreement if rent is not paid within 15 days, increased from 5 days, after written notice by the landlord of nonpayment and the landlord's intention to terminate the rental agreement.	
S1039: EVICTION PREVENTION; STUDY COMMITTEE	Establishes a 19-member Study Committee on Statewide Eviction Prevention and Housing Affordability to conduct a comprehensive study on reducing eviction filings, review related policies and statutes, conduct research on housing affordability issues, and propose legislation to address these issues. The Committee is required to submit a report of its activities and recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature by December 1, 2021, and self-repeals November 1, 2022.	
S1043: PUBLIC SAFETY; CANCER INSURANCE; ELIGIBILITY	The Board of Trustees of the Public Safety Personnel Retirement System is required to annually review the premiums required under the Public Safety Cancer Insurance Policy Program to ensure the financial security of the Program. Persons eligible for coverage under the Program remain eligible upon retirement for the statutorily specified time periods, regardless of whether the person has a cancer diagnosis.	

**Internal Services**

BILL NUMBER/ SHORT TITLE	SUMMARY	COMMENTS
H2008: ASRS; EMPLOYER; MEMBER; CONTRIBUTIONS	The Arizona State Retirement System (ASRS) is prohibited from paying an employer earnings attributable to excess contributions but is required to reduce the amount returned to an employer by the amount of losses attributable to the excess contributions. On receipt of an employer credit or return of contributions, the employer is required to return any member portion of the returned contributions to the member. If an employer pays less than the correct amount of employer or member contributions into ASRS, the correct amount of member contributions is prohibited from being paid to ASRS after the death of the member.	
H2025: DELINQUENT PROPERTY TAX; INTEREST; WAIVER	The county treasurer is authorized to waive the interest that accrues on delinquent property taxes, and any other penalties, for a delinquency that occurs during the one-year period after a mortgage or deed of trust is satisfied or otherwise released on the property. A taxpayer may receive this waiver only once per property.	
H2044: INSURANCE; OMNIBUS	Makes various changes to statutes relating to insurance. Expands applicability of statute regulating electronic communications and records of insurance to include disability, marine and transportation, surety, prepaid legal, prepaid dental, title, identity theft, disability, workers' compensation, and annuities that are subject to Title 20 (Insurance). The list of persons exempt from the requirement to obtain a license as an insurance producer is expanded to include a person whose activities in Arizona are limited to providing a website or other electronic platform for insurers and a person that processes payments or charges for insurance premiums if that person does not sell, solicit or negotiate insurance. A "federal home loan bank" (defined) cannot be stayed, enjoined or prohibited from exercising or enforcing any right or cause of action against collateral pledged by an insurer member under any federal home loan bank security agreement or other similar arrangement relating to a security agreement to which that federal home loan bank is a party. Service contracts are required to disclose whether the contracts cover or exclude preexisting conditions. More.	
H2045: CIVIL RIGHTS; AMENDMENTS	For the purpose of employment discrimination statutes, the terms "because of sex" and "on the basis of sex" includes because of or on the basis of pregnancy or childbirth or related medical conditions. Women who are affected by pregnancy or childbirth or related medical conditions must be treated the same for all employment-related purposes, including receipt of benefits under fringe benefit programs, as other persons not so affected but similar in their ability or inability to work.	
H2051: PROCUREMENT; INFORMATION DISCLOSURE; BIDDERS	During competitive sealed bidding to award state contracts, the Director of the Department of Administration is required to provide a question and answer period for bidders and interested parties to submit written questions and for the Director to provide written responses. The Director is required to provide in writing all questions and answers to all bidders and interested parties outside of the procurement process.	
S1004: STATE FINANCE REVIEW; TASK FORCE	Establishes a 22-member Citizens Finance Review Task Force to analyze the source of general fund and nongeneral fund revenues and expenditures as compared to other states, and make recommendations regarding the responsible retirement of existing state debt. The Task Force is required to submit a report to the Governor and the Legislature by September 30, 2022, and to present the report to a joint meeting of the legislative appropriations committees by January 31, 2023. Self-repeals October 1, 2023.	
S1040: TAX CREDIT; EARNED INCOME	Establishes an income tax credit for an individual who qualifies for an earned income tax credit under the federal Internal Revenue Code, in the amount of five percent of the federal credit allowed to the taxpayer for the tax year. Only one claimant per household per tax year is entitled to the credit. If the amount of the credit exceeds taxes due, the excess is paid in the same manner as a refund. The Department of Revenue is required to make suitable claim forms available with the individual income tax returns. Retroactive to tax years beginning with 2021.	
S1042: WORKERS' COMPENSATION; SETTINGS; DEFINITION	For the purpose of statute allowing the Industrial Commission to include separate reimbursement guidelines for medications dispensed in settings that are not accessible to the general public, "settings that are not accessible to the general public" is defined as any setting to which a member of the general public, with a workers compensation claim, either does not have access or has only restricted or limited access, including limited access because of an affiliation with a specific provider. Emergency clause.	
S1044: CREDIT FOR REINSURANCE	Statutes governing credit for reinsurance are repealed and replaced. Impossible to determine new provisions without a line by line comparison. New provisions apply to all cessions after the effective date of this legislation under reinsurance agreements that have an inception, anniversary or renewal date at least six months after the effective date. Contains a legislative intent section.	
S1045: DEFINED CONTRIBUTION; HEALTH SUBSIDY; DISABILITY	Retired members of the Public Safety Personnel Defined Contribution Retirement System are no longer required to pay the premium for coverage in the group health and accident coverage and are no longer excluded from eligibility for	

	benefits under the health insurance premium assistance program for members with disabilities. The accidental disability pension for a member of the Public Safety Personnel Retirement System must be at least 50 percent of the member's average monthly benefit compensation.	
S1046: MEMBER DISTRIBUTIONS; DEFERRED RETIREMENT; TRANSFERS	For the purpose of Public Safety Personnel Retirement System (PSPRS) rollover distributions, the definition of "eligible retirement plan" is expanded to include a Roth individual retirement account that satisfies the requirements of section 408A of the federal Internal Revenue Code. A PSPRS member or the member's surviving spouse who is entitled to receive an eligible rollover distribution is authorized to elect to directly roll over all or part of that distribution to an eligible retirement plan, and a member's beneficiary other than the spouse is authorized, on the death of the member, to elect to directly roll over all or part of an eligible rollover distribution from the system. Requirements for eligible rollover distributions are specified. Retroactive to January 1, 2020.	
S1049: INSURANCE; OMNIBUS	Makes various changes to statutes relating to insurance. Expands applicability of statute regulating electronic communications and records of insurance to include disability, marine and transportation, surety, prepaid legal, prepaid dental, title, identity theft, disability, workers' compensation, and annuities that are subject to Title 20 (Insurance). The list of persons exempt from the requirement to obtain a license as an insurance producer is expanded to include a person whose activities in Arizona are limited to providing a website or other electronic platform for insurers and a person that processes payments or charges for insurance premiums if that person does not sell, solicit or negotiate insurance. A "federal home loan bank" (defined) cannot be stayed, enjoined or prohibited from exercising or enforcing any right or cause of action against collateral pledged by an insurer member under any federal home loan bank security agreement or other similar arrangement relating to a security agreement to which that federal home loan bank is a party. Service contracts are required to disclose whether the contracts cover or exclude preexisting conditions. More.	



### Municipal Utilities

BILL NUMBER/ SHORT TITLE	SUMMARY	COMMENTS
H2035: APPROPRIATION; ARIZONA WATER PROTECTION FUND	Appropriates \$1 million from the general fund in FY2021-22 to the Arizona Water Protection Fund.	
H2041: GROUNDWATER REPLENISHMENT RESERVES	Modifies the calculation for groundwater replenishment reserve targets for active management areas within a multi-county water conservation district.	
H2042: AQUIFER PROTECTION PERMITS; INJECTION WELLS	A class V well is no longer exempt from the underground injection control permit program if the well has an aquifer protection permit that satisfies federal underground injection control requirements for a class V well. Except for class V wells operating under underground injection control permit program rules or specified federal code, any underground injection well covered by an underground injection control permit is exempt from aquifer protection permit requirements. If a notice of appeal of a permit issued under the Arizona Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Program is filed with the Water Quality Appeals Board, those permit provisions that are being contested and those that cannot be severed from the contested provisions are automatically stayed while the appeal is pending before the Board, instead of while the appeal is pending, including during any court proceedings.	
H2043: UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS; PERFORMANCE STANDARDS	A person is prohibited from installing an underground storage tank (UST) or a new piping component that is 50 percent or more of the total linear footage of all connected piping of the UST, unless the UST or all connected piping meets the secondary containment performance standards for new UST systems, the release detection requirements for hazardous substance UST systems, and the interstitial monitoring requirements prescribed in specified federal code as in effect on January 1, 2020. An owner or operator who installs or replaces a dispenser system that connects to a UST is required to install an under-dispenser containment that meets the performance standards for new UST systems prescribed in specified federal code as in effect on January 1, 2020.	
S1037: WATER EFFICIENT PLUMBING FIXTURES	Beginning January 1, 2022, a person is prohibited from distributing, selling or installing any plumbing fixture for use in Arizona in any new residential, commercial, industrial or public construction or for replacing plumbing fixtures in existing residential, commercial, industrial or public construction, unless the fixture is a "watersense-labeled plumbing fixture" (defined as a fixture that has been tested and certified under the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Watersense Program established under America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018). Some exceptions, including that these requirements do not apply to any plumbing fixture that is documented to have been purchased by a plumbing wholesaler, retailer or end user and that is actually located in Arizona before January 1, 2022. Effective January 1, 2022.	

**Neighborhood Interest**

BILL NUMBER/ SHORT TITLE	SUMMARY	COMMENTS
H2030: HOMEOWNERS' ASSOCIATIONS; FIRST RESPONDER FLAGS	Condominium associations and homeowners associations cannot prohibit the display of a flag that represents one or more categories of first responders.	
H2052: HOMEOWNERS' ASSOCIATIONS: POLITICAL; COMMUNITY ACTIVITY	Condominium associations and planned community associations cannot prohibit or unreasonably restrict a unit owner or member's ability to peacefully assemble and use private or common elements of the community if done in compliance with reasonable restrictions for the use of that property adopted by the board of directors. An individual unit owner or member or a group of unit owners or members are permitted to organize to discuss or address association business, including board elections or recalls, potential or actual ballot issues or revisions to the community documents, property maintenance or safety issues or any other association business or actions. A unit owner or member is allowed to invite a political candidate or other non-unit owner guest to speak to an assembly of unit owners or members. For the purpose of the prohibition on condominium associations and planned community associations prohibiting the display of a political sign, the definition of "political sign" is expanded to include a sign regarding any activity to elect or remove association directors or to circulate or oppose petitions for actions in the association or in support of or opposition to association ballot measures or other questions.	

**Police**

BILL NUMBER/ SHORT TITLE	SUMMARY	COMMENTS
H2006: SPEED LIMITS; ROADWAY TURN OFF	For the purpose of statute prohibiting driving a motor vehicle at such a slow speed as to impede the movement of traffic, "vehicle" is defined as a device in, on or by which a person or property is or may be transported on a public highway. "Vehicle" specifically includes electric bicycles, electric miniature scooters, electric standup scooters, devices moved by human power, and personal mobile cargo carrying devices.	
H2007: AUTONOMOUS VEHICLES; SAFETY FEATURES; PROHIBITIONS	A person is prohibited from "installing or using a defeat device" (defined) to interfere with or disable a safety feature of a vehicle equipped with specified levels of driving automation that is designed to ensure that a human driver is alert and attentive while driving automation features are engaged. Some exceptions.	
H2012: UNAUTHORIZED RACING MEETINGS; PENALTIES; RACKETEERING	A person, association or corporation that knowingly holds an "unauthorized racing meeting" (defined as any racing meeting conducted outside the bounds of a racing permit) is guilty of a class 6 (lowest) felony. Holding an unauthorized racing meeting is added to the definition of "racketeering" for the purpose of the criminal code.	
H2027: LEAVING ACCIDENT SCENE; PRIVATE PROPERTY	The requirements for the driver of a vehicle involved in an accident to stop, remain at the scene of the accident, give specified information to others, and give reasonable assistance to an injured person are applicable to accidents on public or private property. The criminal classification for violating these requirements and for violating the requirement to take reasonable steps to locate and notify the owner of an unattended vehicle or fixtures or other property adjacent to a highway that the driver struck are increased to a class 1 (highest) misdemeanor, from a class 3 (lowest) misdemeanor.	
H2050: LIQUOR OMNIBUS	Various changes to statutes relating to spirituous liquor. The list of sources that a retailer may order, purchase or receive spiritual liquor from is expanded to include licensed craft distillers subject to statutory limits. Distillers and brewers are authorized to provide sampling of up to 16 ounces of beer or cooler products, increased from 12 ounces. A representative of a producer or wholesaler participating at a special event is allowed to consume small amounts of the products of the producer or wholesaler on the premises of the special event for the purpose of quality control. A licensee with joint premises privileges is prohibited from allowing a person under the legal drinking age to remain in an area where the primary use is the sale, dispensing or consumption of spirituous liquor if the person is not accompanied by a spouse, parent, grandparent or legal guardian of legal drinking age, instead of if the person is not accompanied by an adult. A licensed craft distiller that produces up to 3,566 gallons, increased from 1,289 gallons, of distilled spirits in a calendar year is allowed to make sales and deliveries of distilled spirits that the licensed craft distiller produces to on-sale and off-sale retailers. More.	
S1043: PUBLIC SAFETY; CANCER INSURANCE; ELIGIBILITY	The Board of Trustees of the Public Safety Personnel Retirement System is required to annually review the premiums required under the Public Safety Cancer Insurance Policy Program to ensure the financial security of the Program. Persons eligible for coverage under the Program remain eligible upon retirement for the statutorily specified time periods, regardless of whether the person has a cancer diagnosis.	
S1045: DEFINED CONTRIBUTION; HEALTH SUBSIDY; DISABILITY	Retired members of the Public Safety Personnel Defined Contribution Retirement System are no longer required to pay the premium for coverage in the group health and accident coverage and are no longer excluded from eligibility for benefits under the health insurance premium assistance program for members with disabilities. The accidental disability pension for a member of the Public Safety Personnel Retirement System must be at least 50 percent of the member's average monthly benefit compensation.	
S1046: MEMBER DISTRIBUTIONS; DEFERRED RETIREMENT; TRANSFERS	For the purpose of Public Safety Personnel Retirement System (PSPRS) rollover distributions, the definition of "eligible retirement plan" is expanded to include a Roth individual retirement account that satisfies the requirements of section 408A of the federal Internal Revenue Code. A PSPRS member or the member's surviving spouse who is entitled to receive an eligible rollover distribution is authorized to elect to directly roll over all or part of that distribution to an eligible retirement plan, and a member's beneficiary other than the spouse is authorized, on the death of the member, to elect to directly roll over all or part of an eligible rollover distribution from the system. Requirements for eligible rollover distributions are specified. Retroactive to January 1, 2020.	

### Strategic Mgmt and Diversity

BILL NUMBER/ SHORT TITLE	SUMMARY	COMMENTS
H2045: CIVIL RIGHTS; AMENDMENTS	For the purpose of employment discrimination statutes, the terms "because of sex" and "on the basis of sex" includes because of or on the basis of pregnancy or childbirth or related medical conditions. Women who are affected by pregnancy or childbirth or related medical conditions must be treated the same for all employment-related purposes, including receipt of benefits under fringe benefit programs, as other persons not so affected but similar in their ability or inability to work.	

### Sustainability

BILL NUMBER/ SHORT TITLE	SUMMARY	COMMENTS
H2034: NOXIOUS WEEDS; GOVERNMENT PROJECTS	The state, state agencies, political subdivisions, and any other governmental entity are authorized to remove "noxious weeds" (defined elsewhere in statute), including Russian olive and salt cedar trees, as part of routine maintenance operations and capital projects. The state, state agencies, political subdivisions, and any other governmental entity are prohibited from using noxious weeds, including Russian olive and salt cedar trees, in landscaping.	



# 2021 AMWUA LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

## Arizona Water Management

Uphold and enhance the Groundwater Code and the Assured & Adequate Water Supply regulations to protect our members' ability to serve their communities with assured, safe, and sustainable water supplies. Support legislation that may be necessary to move the Phoenix AMA closer to its goal of safe-yield in the 5th Management Period.

## Colorado River Resiliency

Protect the existing priorities, rights, contracts, and Colorado River water supplies of our members. Support efficient and effective recovery of stored Colorado River supplies including authorization of the Arizona Water Banking Authority to distribute long-term storage credits directly to municipal providers for firming.

## State Regulatory Agencies

Promote the efficient and effective performance of statutory responsibilities by the Arizona Department of Water Resources and Arizona Department of Environmental Quality. Support funding levels for ADWR that are necessary to hire and retain staff needed for the General Stream Adjudication, data collection, groundwater modeling, and other key agency functions.

## Water Efficiency and Conservation

Support legislation that encourages practical, effective water efficiency and conservation measures.

## Water Quality

Support legislative efforts to protect and improve the quality of AMWUA members' water supplies, including proposals to improve forest and watershed management. Support a sustainable funding mechanism for the Arizona Water Quality Assurance Revolving Fund (WQARF).

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Warren Tenney  
Executive Director, AMWUA  
wttenney@amwua.org  
(602) 248-8482

Barry Aarons  
Legislative Affairs  
baaronsaz@gmail.com  
(602) 315-0155

Theresa Ulmer  
Legislative Affairs  
theresa.ulmer@gmail.com  
(928) 271-1226

**amwua**  
**ONE FOR WATER™**  
**www.amwua.org**  
**(602) 248-8482**

**Active Management Area (AMA):**

A geographical area encompassing aquifers that is designated by the Arizona Department of Water Resources for the purpose of actively managing groundwater. Five AMAs currently exist in Prescott, Phoenix, Pinal, Tucson, and Santa Cruz regions. In general, groundwater use is subject to greater regulation and management in the AMAs.

**Adequate Water Supply Program:** A set of “buyer beware” regulations that apply statewide, outside of the five AMAs. Developers must disclose to the buyer of a lot within a new subdivision whether sufficient water supplies exist for 100 years. The disclosure is only required with the original sale of the lot. Homes can still be sold if there are inadequate water supplies, unless the city or county has chosen to adopt mandatory requirements that there be an Adequate water supply prior to sale of the lot.

**Adjudication:** A legal process that establishes the extent and priority of all the water rights for any river system and source. In Arizona, the General Stream Adjudications are massive court proceedings that have been ongoing for over 40 years, with tens of thousands of parties involved to secure the priority of their water rights.

**Aquifer:** An underground geological formation of sand, soil, gravel, and rock able to store and yield water. Arizona Corporation Commission (ACC): An elected branch of State government responsible for the oversight of privately-owned utilities.

**Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ):** The state agency responsible for oversight, regulation, and enforcement of Arizona's water quality regulations. ADEQ regulates groundwater, surface water, and recycled water.

**Arizona Dept of Water Resources (ADWR):** The state agency, created in 1980 by the Groundwater Management Act, designated to implement the State's water laws. ADWR oversees Arizona's water supplies and supports statewide and local water planning efforts.

**Arizona Water Banking Authority (AWBA):** A governmental entity created in 1996 to ensure Arizona utilized its full allocation of Colorado River water. The AWBA recharges CAP water underground primarily to provide backup supplies for municipal water providers in times of shortage.

**Assured Water Supply Program (AWS):** A set of consumer protection regulations that apply within the five AMAs. Before a developer can sell subdivision lots, they must meet the Assured Water Supply criteria, including having access to enough water to last 100 years. The AWS Program is the basis for Arizona's long-term, sustainable growth. See Certificate and Designation.

**Augmentation:** Efforts to supplement a water supply, typically by developing and acquiring additional sources.

**AZ Water Association:** AZ Water is a non-profit educational organization founded in 1928 with a membership of 2,700 water/wastewater professionals.

**Beneficial Use:** A water law concept that requires water to be used in a manner approved by the State. A water user can lose their water right under certain circumstances if water is not put to beneficial use.

**Central Arizona Groundwater Replenishment District (CAGRDR):** Created by the State Legislature in 1993 to replenish groundwater in Phoenix, Pinal, and Tucson AMAs. CAGRDR's purpose is to provide a mechanism for water providers and landowners who don't have access to renewable water supplies to meet the Assured Water Supply requirements. Operation of the CAGRDR is the legal responsibility of the Central Arizona Water Conservation District.

**Central Arizona Project (CAP):** The 336-mile system of pump stations and concrete-lined canal that brings 1.5 million acre-feet of Arizona's Colorado River water from Lake Havasu to Maricopa, Pinal, and Pima counties. The CAP was built by the Federal Government in the 1970s and is operated and maintained by the Central Arizona Water Conservation District.

**CAP Priority System:** A legal system that determines the relative priority of CAP water users and who receives reduced deliveries if there is not enough Colorado River water to fulfill all CAP user demands.

**Central Arizona Water Conservation District (CAWCD):** A special governmental district of the State, established to manage the CAP system and levy a property tax to repay the federal government for construction of the CAP. The CAWCD is governed by a 15-member elected Board of Directors representing its service area of Maricopa, Pinal, and Pima counties.

**Certificate of Assured Water Supply:** A permit issued by ADWR for a subdivision within an AMA after the developer has met the criteria of a 100-year Assured Water Supply.

**Certificate of Convenience & Necessity (CC&N):** The area that a private water utility has been granted and authorized by the ACC to serve. **Colorado River Shortage:** A declaration by the Secretary of the Interior, based on the 2007 Interim Guidelines, that there is insufficient water in Lake Mead to meet the demands of all Lower Basin users. A Tier 1 Shortage is triggered at Lake Mead water elevation 1075', Tier 2 at 1050', and Tier 3 at 1025'. Each shortage tier requires greater cutbacks.

**Colorado River Water:** Water from the mainstem of the Colorado River. Arizona shares the Colorado River with California, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming, Colorado, and Mexico.

**Designation of Assured Water Supply:** A legal decision by ADWR that identifies a water provider has met the 100-year Assured Water Supply criteria and can supply water to current and future developments within its service area.

**Drought Contingency Plan (DCP):** An agreement between the seven Colorado River Basin States that adds additional water reductions on top of the 2007 Interim Guidelines in times of shortage.

**Effluent:** Generally refers to treated municipal wastewater. See Recycled Water.

**Excess CAP Water:** CAP water that remains after long-term contract holders have had their water orders fulfilled in any year.

**Exempt Well:** A non-regulated well in an AMA with a maximum pumping capacity of not more than 35 gallons per minute, used to withdraw groundwater for non-irrigation purposes.

**Gallons Per Capita Per Day (GPCD):** The average quantity of water each person uses in one day. ADWR sets GPCD targets for water providers in the five AMAs.

**Grandfathered Right (GFR):** A right to withdraw and use groundwater within an AMA. GFRs were "grandfathered" in upon passage of the 1980 GMA for entities that were already using groundwater at that time. A GFR is a permanent right to pump an allotted amount of groundwater on an annual basis.

**Groundwater:** Water under the earth's surface that fills the pore spaces between soil particles and fractured rock.

**Groundwater Management Act (GMA):** Enacted by the legislature in 1980 to address the State's problem of groundwater depletion.

**Groundwater Savings Facility (GSF):** Irrigation districts that use renewable water from a storing partner (often a municipal water provider) instead of pumping groundwater. The amount of renewable water substituted for groundwater is credited to the storing partner for future use.

**Incidental Recharge:** The amount of water that percolates down to the water table after it is applied to the land surface, excluding water that is added to an aquifer pursuant to the underground storage, savings, and replenishment program.



**Intentionally Created Surplus (ICS):** The 2007 Guidelines allow certain entities to temporarily store water in Lake Mead to help avoid shortage elevations. DCP greatly expands this concept.

**Irrigation District:** A political subdivision established as a special taxing district for either agricultural improvement or irrigation and conservation purposes. Irrigation districts often manage water deliveries on behalf of numerous farmers.

**Irrigation Non-Expansion Area (INA):** A geographical area that has been designated by ADWR as having insufficient groundwater at current usage rates. Within INAs, new agricultural irrigation beyond current use is prohibited.

**Long-Term Storage Credits (LTSC):** Credits earned by storing CAP water or recycled water underground. These credits can be recovered at a later date.

**Managed Underground Storage Facility:** A facility designed and managed to utilize the natural channel of a stream to intentionally store water underground. Surface water flowing in its natural channel is not a managed underground storage facility.

**Management Plan:** A regulatory document produced by ADWR that is designed to assist the AMAs in achieving their water management goals. The GMA requires ADWR to produce five Management Plans with each subsequent Plan containing more stringent water conservation requirements.

**Member Land:** An individual subdivision that has enrolled as a member of the CAGR in order for the land to receive a Certificate of AWS.

**Member Service Area:** A designated water provider that has enrolled its entire service area as a member of the CAGR in order to receive a Designation of AWS.

**Municipal & Industrial (M&I) Priority:** A class of water use within the CAP Priority System. M&I users have the highest priority, which is co-equal with the priority of Tribes that receive Indian priority.

**Municipal Provider:** A city, town, private water company, domestic water improvement district, or irrigation district that supplies water for municipal use.

**Non-Indian Agricultural Water (NIA):** A class of water use within the CAP Priority System that has relatively lower priority. NIA water was originally contracted to farmers but later transferred for tribal, municipal, and industrial use.

**Overdraft:** An unsustainable condition where more groundwater is being pumped than the amount of water recharged to the aquifer.

**Potable:** Water that is considered safe for human consumption.

**Private Water Company:** A private, investor-owned municipal water provider regulated by the ACC.

**Recharge:** Storing renewable water supplies underground for a later date. Arizona worked for years to have underground storage recognized as a beneficial use, preventing California from taking Arizona's allocation of Colorado River water.

**Reclaimed Water:** Effluent that has been treated for applications such as turf irrigation, dust control, firefighting, industrial uses, and creating/supporting wildlife habitat. See Recycled Water

**Recovery:** The act of pumping or "recovering" water that was previously stored underground. Individual water users can Recover LTSC, and stakeholders are developing a plan to Recover the millions of acre-feet of water stored underground by the AWBA.

**Recycled Water:** Water sent down the drain that is treated to a very high quality to extend and expand its reuse. The term is used to convey the value of this water as an important water supply. Also called reclaimed water.

**Renewable Water Supply:** A water source that is continually renewed by normal hydrologic cycles. Renewable water supplies include CAP water, surface water, and effluent.

**Replenishment:** To restore water to the aquifer to replace withdrawn groundwater.

**Riparian Area:** Lands adjacent to a natural perennial or intermittent stream channel. They are distinct from surrounding lands because of the unique soil and vegetation characteristics strongly influenced by their proximity to water.

**Safe-Yield:** A water management concept in which the amount of water pumped out of the ground is the same as what goes back into underground aquifers. Safe-Yield is the management goal for the Phoenix, Prescott, and Tucson AMAs.

**Service Area - Municipal:** A geographical boundary that encompasses lands a water provider can offer water and wastewater service. Service Areas do not always line up with city limits and are not the same as a Certificate of Convenience & Necessity (CC&N).

**Stored Water:** Water that is stored underground for the purpose of recovery at a later time. See Long-term Storage Credits

**Subsidence:** The settling or lowering of the land surface which results from aquifer compaction after the withdrawal of groundwater.

**Surface Water:** Waters generally found in springs, streams, rivers, lakes, and ponds, canyons, ravines, or other natural channels above ground.

**Underground Storage Facility (USF):** A site where water is stored underground, typically through large basins or settling ponds where water percolates into the aquifer below.

**Water Infrastructure Finance Authority of Arizona (WIFA):** WIFA is a State Agency that provides financing assistance for the construction, rehabilitation, and/or improvement of drinking water, wastewater, wastewater reclamation, and other water infrastructure projects.

**Water Resources Research Center (WRRC):** The University of Arizona's Water Resources Research Center promotes understanding of critical state and regional water management and policy issues through research, community outreach, and public education.

ADVOCATE  
COLLABORATE  
EDUCATE  
FACILITATE



AVONDALE • CHANDLER • GILBERT • GLENDALE • GOODYEAR  
MESA • PEORIA • PHOENIX • SCOTTSDALE • TEMPE



## WHO WE ARE

AMWUA represents its members on water resources and policy issues. AMWUA's member municipalities - Avondale, Chandler, Gilbert, Glendale, Goodyear, Peoria, Phoenix, Mesa, Scottsdale, and Tempe - collectively serve over 3.6 million people, more than 50 percent of Arizona's population. AMWUA is a nonprofit entity governed by a Board of Directors comprised of its members' mayors, vice mayors, and councilmembers.

## WHAT WE DO

AMWUA protects its members' ability to provide assured, safe, and sustainable water supplies to their communities. Working collaboratively, we advocate responsible water stewardship that supports economic prosperity and safeguards Arizona's water supplies for future generations.

## OUR FIRST 50 YEARS

For 50 years, AMWUA has worked with its members to collaborate on water policy issues from a regional perspective, a strategy that was visionary for its time. AMWUA has been a leading advocate for sound water management and has been engaged in finding solutions to many of Arizona's water challenges, including the passage of the 1980 Groundwater Management Act and the Assured Water Supply requirements.

### **CONSERVATION:**

- AMWUA and its members are recognized as leaders across the country in water conservation.
- AMWUA established a regional water conservation program to assist its members to effectively respond to mandated conservation requirements for municipalities to reduce the amount of water used per capita.
- AMWUA and its members provide residents and businesses with information, tools, and assistance to use water wisely.
- Establishing a water conservation ethic in the Valley is one reason we have avoided needing to impose water restrictions during a time of prolonged drought.

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ARIZONA MUNICIPAL WATER USERS ASSOCIATION  
[www.amwua.org](http://www.amwua.org)

# WHY GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT MATTERS TO US

## **LOOKING BACK**

The AMWUA cities recognize the strong foundation provided by the 1980 Groundwater Management Act and the 100-Year Assured Water Supply Program.

- It has enabled us to collectively build a thriving economy and sustain our way of life in the desert. Groundwater overdraft was reduced by requiring water users in all sectors – cities, agriculture, industry - to reduce groundwater usage.
- The Groundwater Management Act secured federal authorization to build the Central Arizona Project, bringing an important water source to the AMWUA cities.
- Since then, the AMWUA cities have invested millions in diversifying their water resources, expanding infrastructure, creating conservation programs, and developing underground storage.

## **TODAY**

The Groundwater Management Act and the 100-Year Assured Water Supply Program continue to provide many benefits to Arizonans, which is why AMWUA is committed to protecting them.

- Even though groundwater's overall usage in Arizona has been reduced, groundwater remains a fundamental water supply. In some areas of Arizona, it remains the only source of water.
- We must remember groundwater is fundamental to a sustainable life here in the desert now and for future generations.

## **MOVING FORWARD**

We must build upon the successes of the 1980 Groundwater Management Act.

- Collectively we need to preserve groundwater as an available water source for when we may need it most.
- As we move into a drier future, we must deal with a variety of challenges such as: drought • shortages on the Colorado River • understanding the allowable groundwater pumping within the AMAs • addressing the hydrologic disconnect between storage & recovery • new & viable water supply options • growing obligations for CAGR • adequate funding for ADWR.
- It will take continued collaboration between lawmakers and the water community to sustain Arizona's legacy of wise water management and to address the challenges that lie ahead.



**TOGETHER WE ADVOCATE WISE WATER MANAGEMENT TO SAFEGUARD ARIZONA'S WATER SUPPLY FOR OUR FUTURE...AFTER ALL IT'S WHY WE EXIST.**



# Arizona Water 101

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**Provided in collaboration by:**

*Arizona Municipal Water Users Association*

*Northern Arizona Municipal Water Users Association*

*Southern Arizona Water Users Association*

Established in 1969

AMWUA includes ten major municipalities in Maricopa County. Collectively, AMWUA's members serve nearly 3.5 million people—more than 50 percent of the state's population.

AMWUA works collaboratively, to advocate responsible water stewardship that supports economic prosperity and safeguards Arizona's water supplies for future generations.



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**Avondale • Chandler • Gilbert  
Glendale • Goodyear • Mesa • Peoria  
Phoenix • Scottsdale • Tempe**

Established in 1999

SAWUA's 15 members includes water providers in the Tucson region, wastewater reclamation entities, and agricultural water users.

SAWUA coordinates on water resource policy and planning to preserve and enhance the quality and quantity of region's water resources.

Provides one voice from Southern Arizona on water legislation and issues.



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**Avra Water Co-op • BKW Farms  
Community Water Company of Green  
Valley • Farmers Investment Co  
Flowing Wells Irrigation District  
Green Valley Water Improvement District  
Kai Farms • Marana  
Metro Water District • Oro Valley  
Pima County Wastewater Reclamation  
Sahuarita Water Company  
Sahuarita • Tucson Water**

Established in 2002

NAMWUA represents seven northern Arizona municipalities.

NAMWUA works to provide a collective voice for water policy and develop a sustainable regional supply.



**Arizona Water Company • Chino Valley  
Clarkdale • Cottonwood • Flagstaff  
Prescott • Prescott Valley**



# WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

**36%**

**COLORADO RIVER**

**3%**

**RECLAIMED WATER**

**21%**

**IN-STATE RIVERS**

**40%**

**GROUNDWATER**

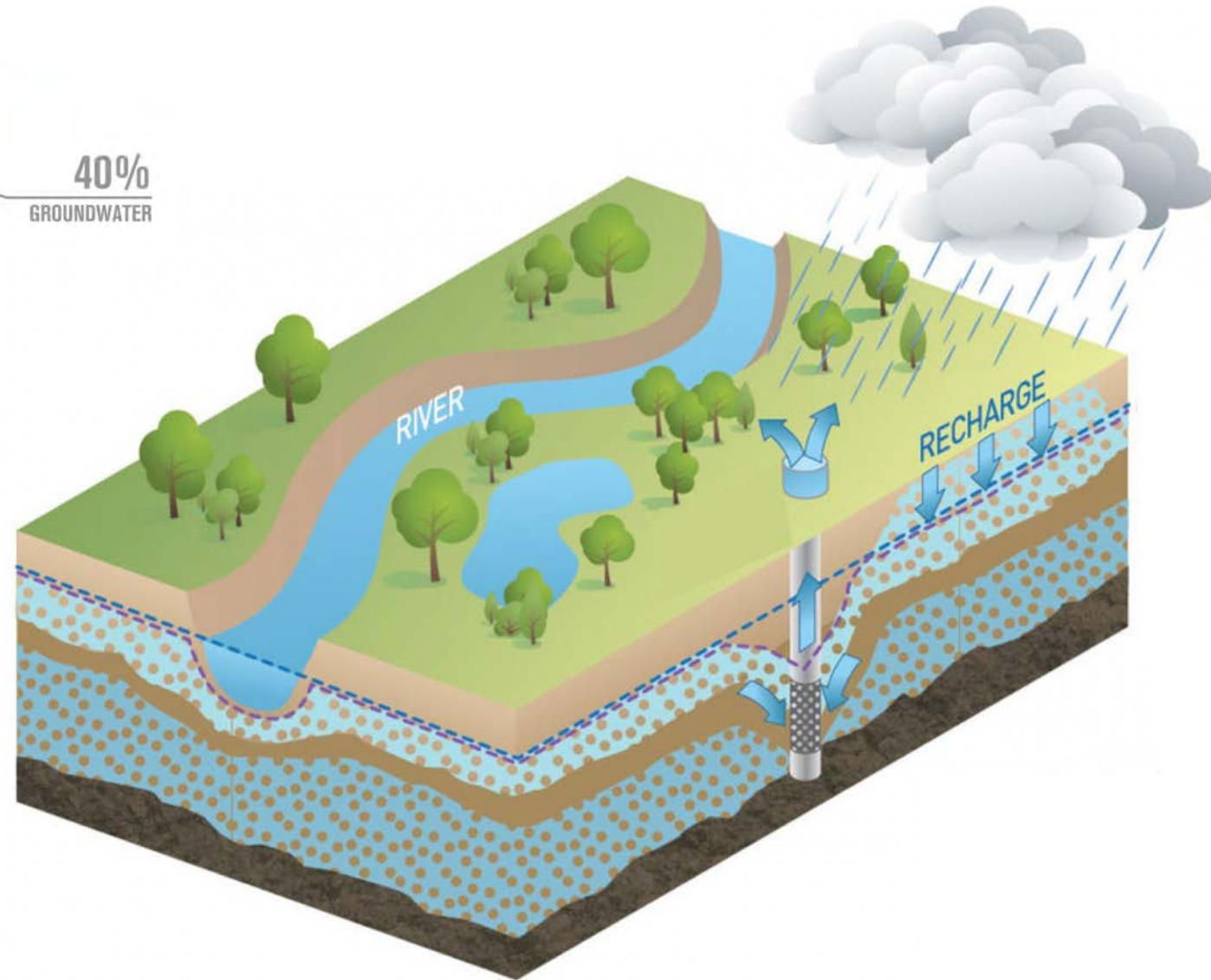


# Groundwater



40%  
GROUNDWATER

- Groundwater is rain and snowmelt that has percolated underground over thousands of years.
- Groundwater is a finite resource and is considered non-renewable.

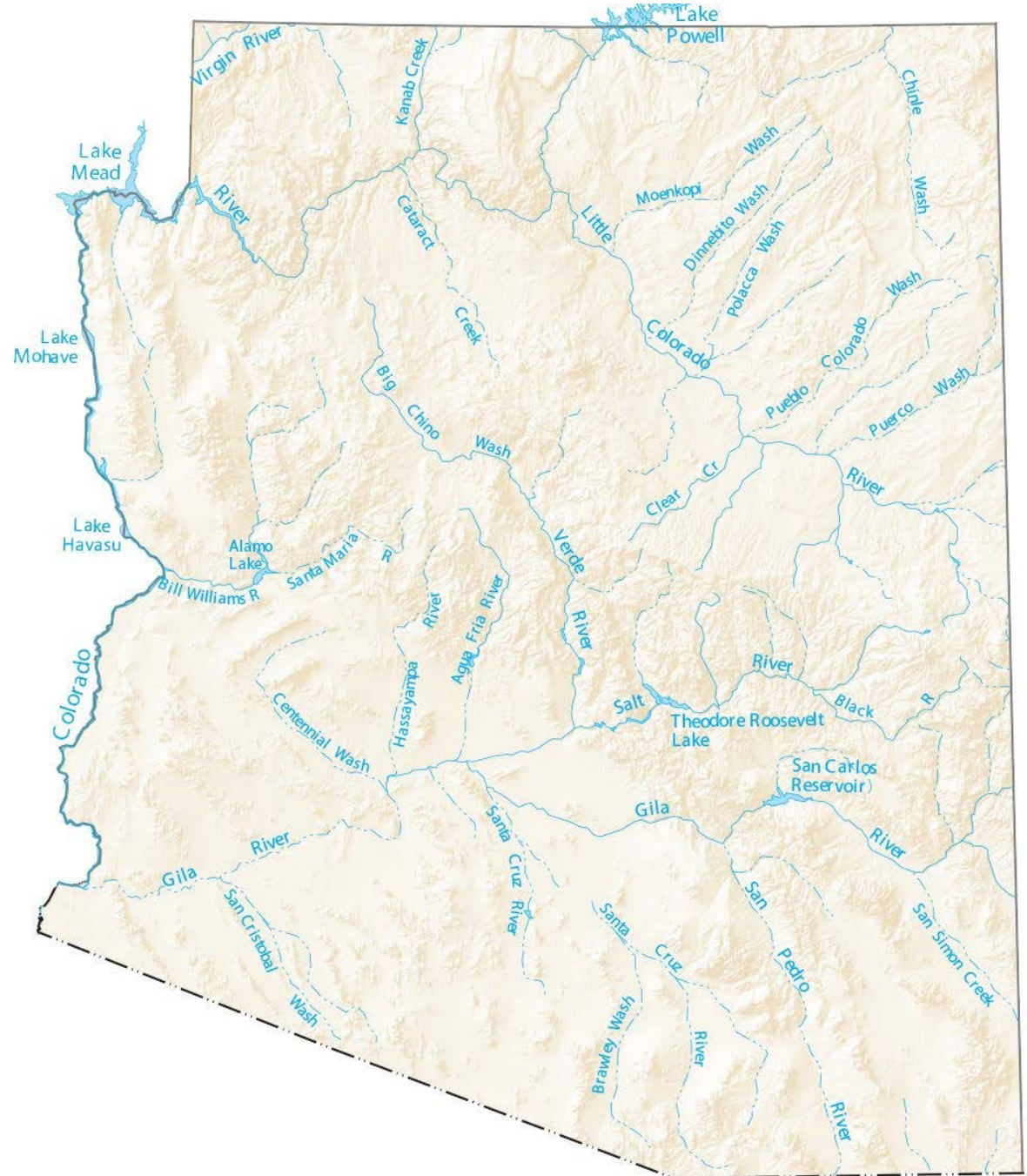


# Surface Water

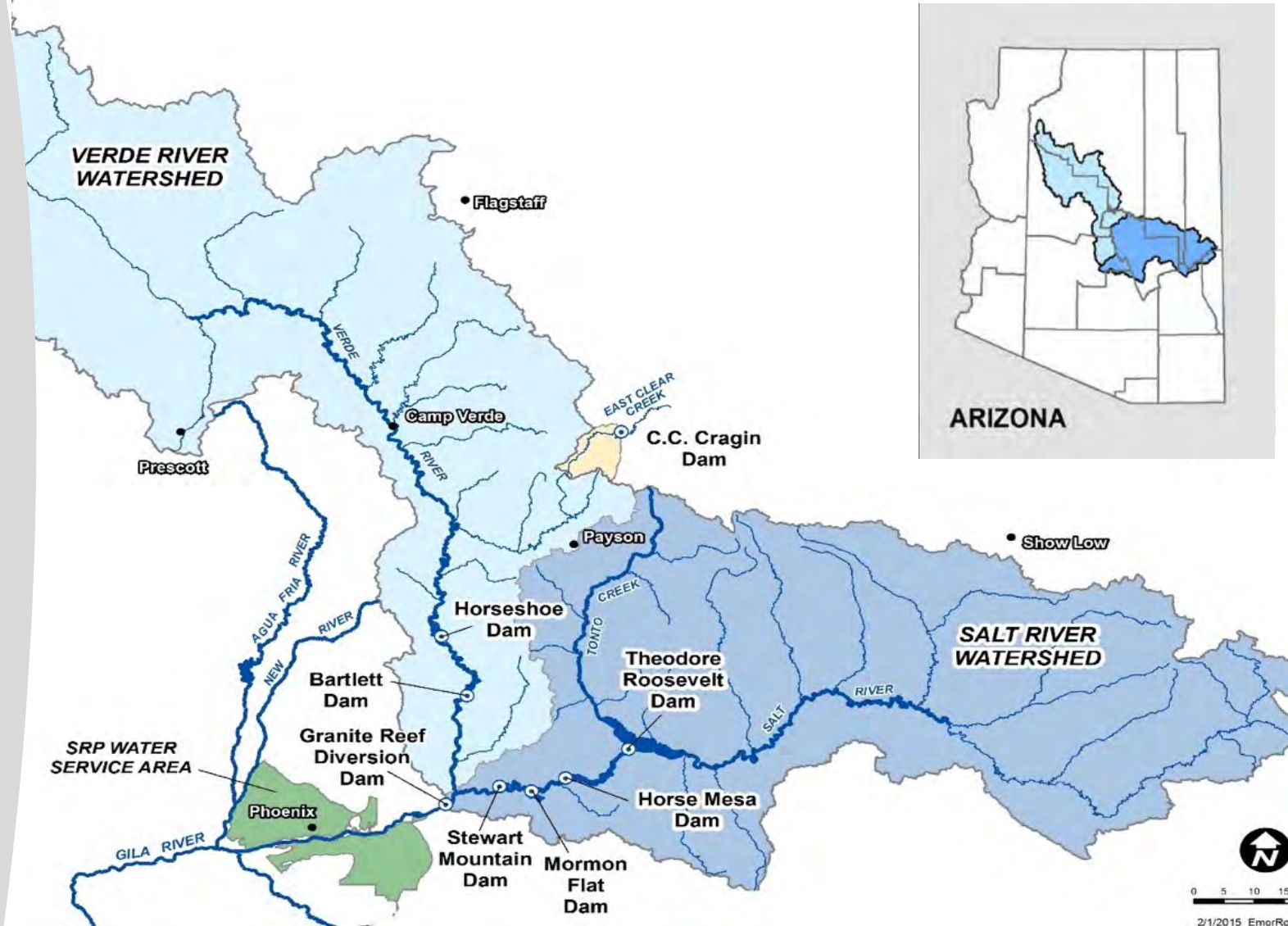
21%  
IN-STATE RIVERS



- Surface waters include streams, rivers, and springs.
- To use Surface Water in Arizona, you need a water right.
- Surface water availability varies from year to year, and place to place.



# Surface Water: The Salt River Project



# Colorado River

36%  
COLORADO RIVER



**Arizona has the right to 2.8 million acre-feet of Colorado River water**

**A crucial resource for:**

- Tribes
- Cities & Towns
- Industry
- Agriculture





# Colorado River: Central Arizona Project



# Recycled Water

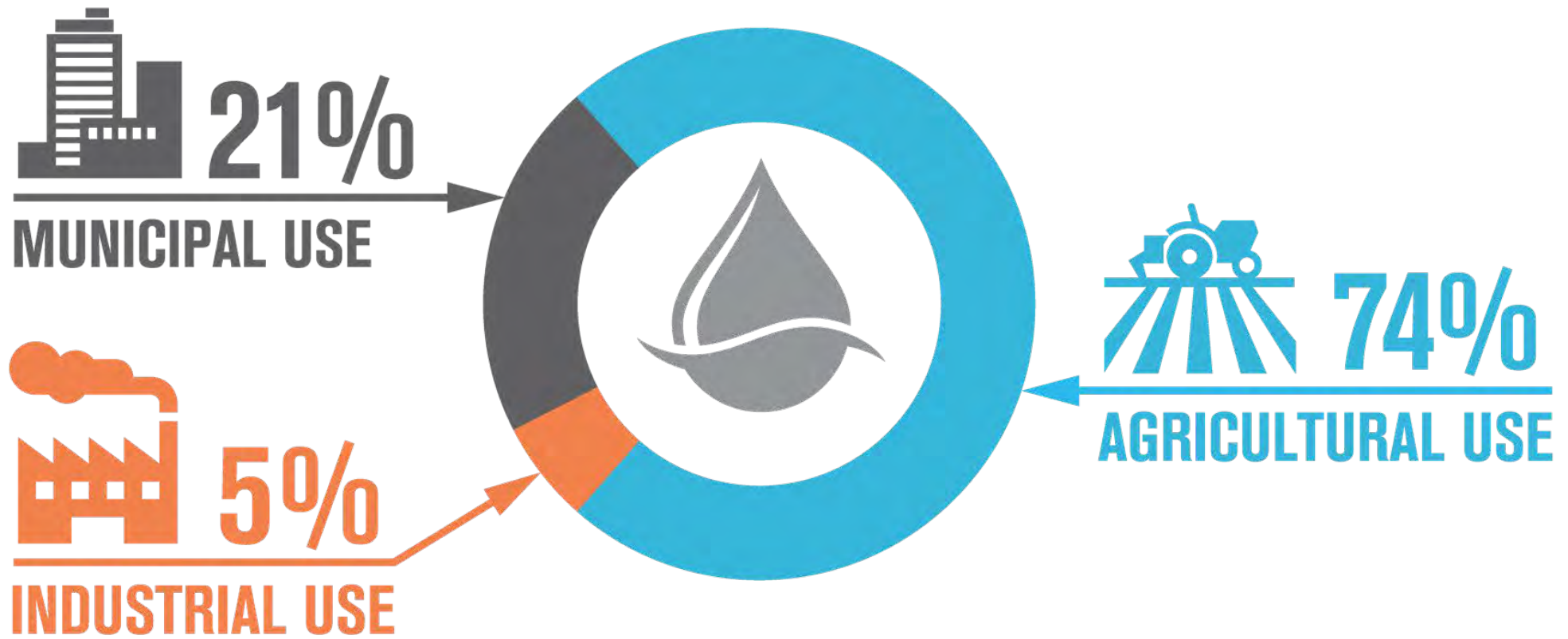


3%  
RECLAIMED WATER

- A water supply of growing importance.
- Recycled water is often treated beyond Safe Drinking Water Standard requirements.
- Already utilized for watering turf & crops, cooling a nuclear power plant, brewing beer and more.



Advanced Water Treatment Plant at the Scottsdale Water Campus



# Arizona's Water Use by Sector

Source: ADWR, 2018



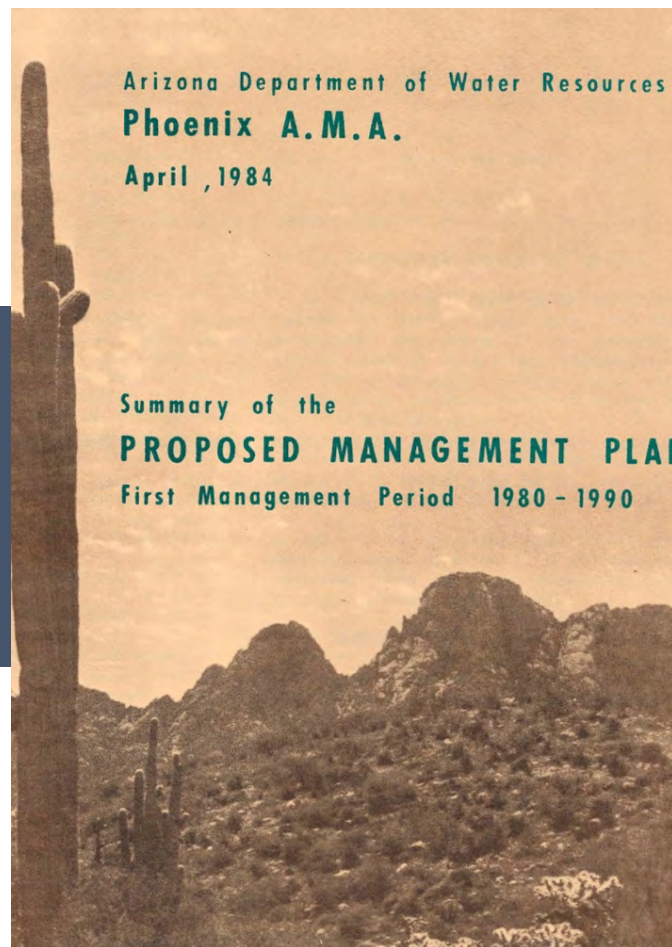


# 1980 Groundwater Management Act





**Active Management Areas  
and  
Irrigation Non-Expansion Areas**



# AMAs & Management Plans

# 100-year Assured Water Supply Program

- A 100-year water supply must be secured before land can be developed.
- Consumer & Economic protection by ensuring that there is water first, then growth.



# Adequate Water Supply

- "Buyer beware" regulations for the first buyers of property.
- Does not require 100-year water supply, just disclosure to the purchaser.
- Counties and Cities have the option to make it Mandatory for new development to have an Adequate Water Supply.



# Innovative Water Management: Underground Storage

- Municipal water providers store underground their Colorado River water and Recycled water to prepare for times of drought and to replenish our groundwater supplies.
- Arizona Water Banking Authority established 1996.
- To store unused Colorado River water in Central and Southern Arizona to create credits that can be recovered (pumped) during shortages.



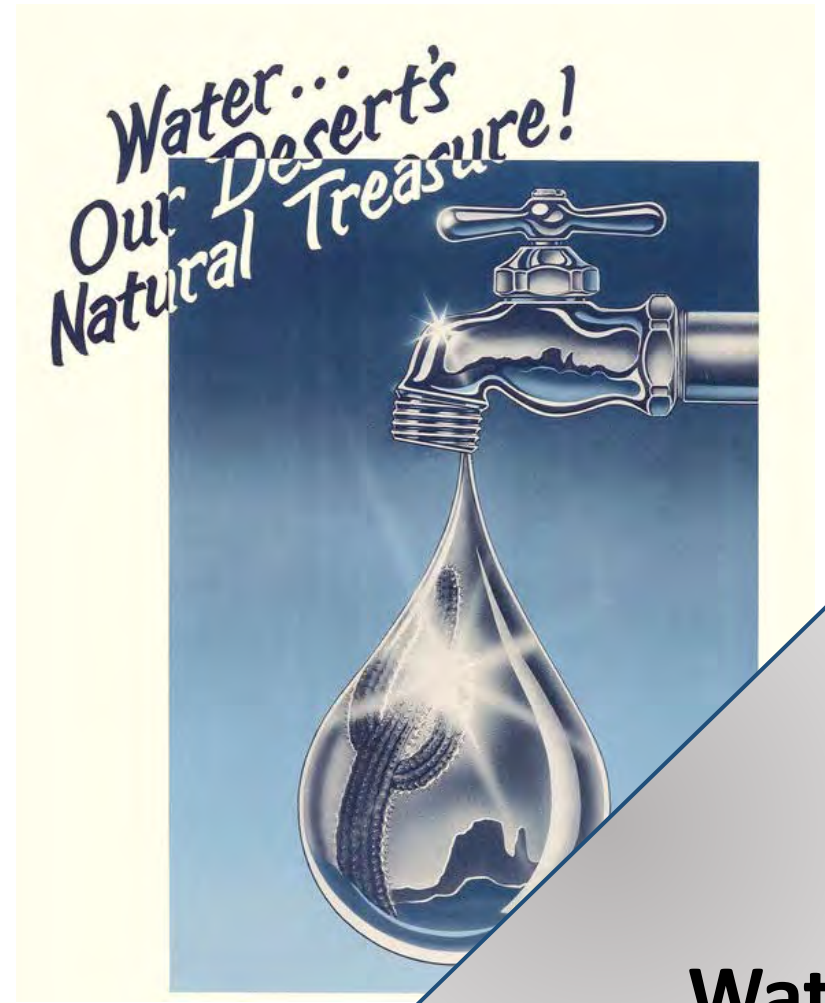
Central Avra Valley Storage and Recovery Project  
City of Tucson

# Water is a Forever Business

Current Issues in  
Arizona Water

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**Water  
Conservation**

GOVERNOR'S WATER AUGMENTATION, INNOVATION, & CONSERVATION COUNCIL

# ANNUAL REPORT

## 2019/2020

# Statewide Groundwater Management

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- The Governor's Water Augmentation Innovation & Conservation Council
- Four Committees:
  - Long-Term Water Augmentation
  - Desalination
  - Non-AMA Groundwater
  - Post-2025 AMAs
- Safe-yield





# Managing the Colorado River into the Future



*The Drought Contingency Plan was a short-term fix for Colorado River challenges.*

*Arizona is now preparing to work with the other western states on a long-term solution to manage the River sustainably.*



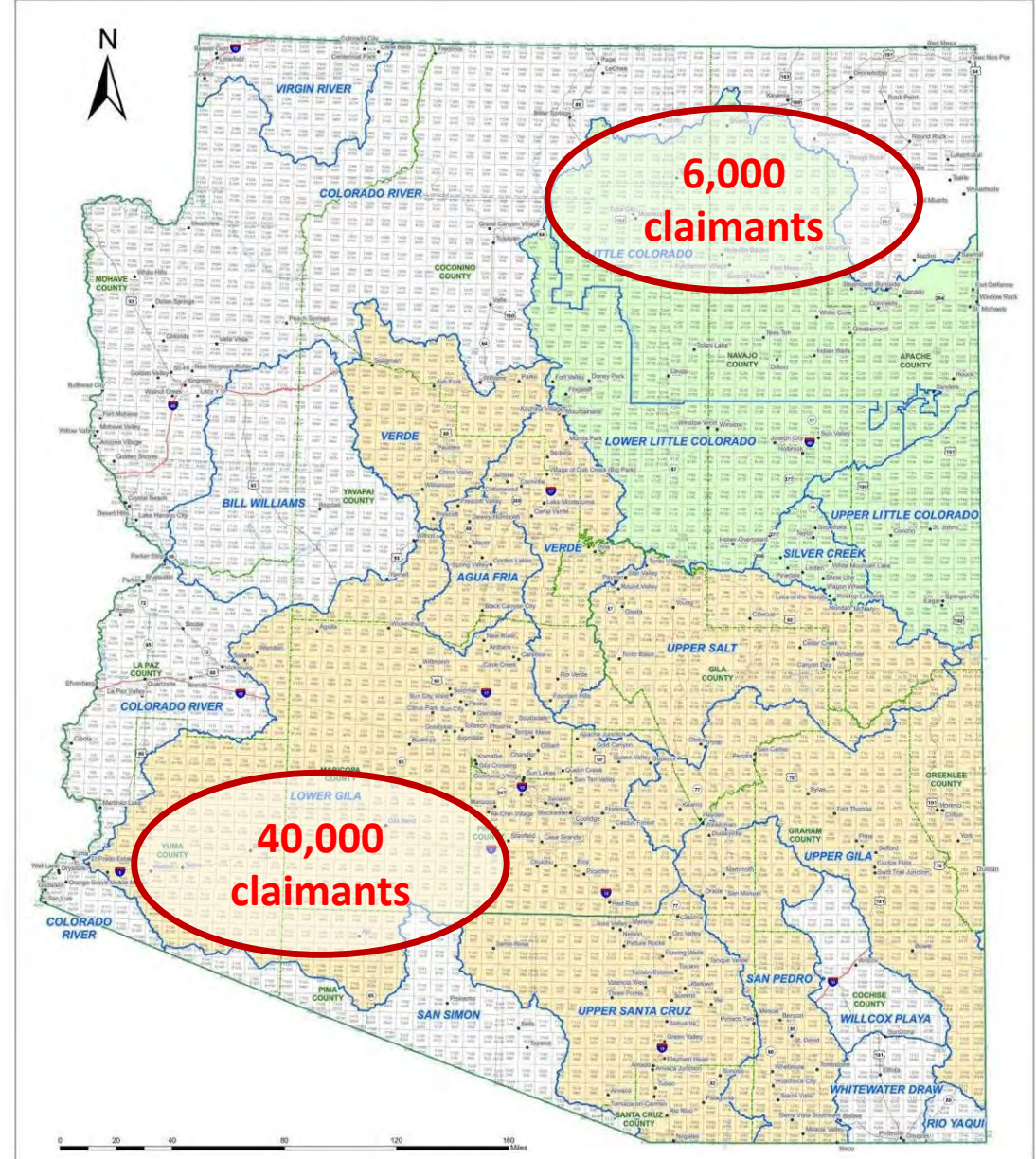
# Rural Water Management

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- Much of rural Arizona's water portfolio is groundwater, which is largely under-managed.
- Facing groundwater depletion with few or no supply alternatives, rural communities are exploring their options.

# General Stream Adjudications

- Judicial proceeding to determine or establish the extent & priority of water rights in the Gila River system and the Little Colorado River system.
- 40+ years of ongoing court proceeding - thousands of parties.
- Uncertainty for many water users until Adjudication is resolved.



PROTECTING ARIZONA'S  
WATER SUPPLIES  
for ITS NEXT CENTURY

## Adjudications Watersheds

State of Arizona

Cities over 250 people\*

\* Some cities may not be visible in populated areas due to labeling.



REFERENCE TITLE: water banking; storage credits; subcontractors

State of Arizona  
Senate  
Fifty-fourth Legislature  
Second Regular Session  
2020

## SB 1301

Introduced by  
Senators Pratt, Alston, Otondo

AN ACT

AMENDING SECTION 45-2457, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES; RELATING TO THE ARIZONA WATER BANKING AUTHORITY.

(TEXT OF BILL BEGINS ON NEXT PAGE)

*Introduced in the last session, SB 1301 provided a tool to assist in recovery of our stored water.*



# Recovering our Stored Water Savings Account

The State and water managers are working to develop an effective plan to retrieve stored water.



# Water Quality

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- Water supply is limited by water quality.
- Municipal water providers are held to the highest standards of water quality to protect their citizens.
- Water Quality issues today include addressing contamination of past, and potential chemicals of the future.



# Looking Forward

- Planning & investing in water today provides for security and quality of life in the future.
- Managing water is important to all of Arizona.

AMWUA, NAMWUA, and SAWUA are here to assist you –  
please reach out to us anytime



**Warren Tenney**  
*Executive Director*

Phone: (520) 904-0743  
Email: [wtenney@amwua.org](mailto:wtenney@amwua.org)

[www.amwua.org](http://www.amwua.org)

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**Ron Doba**  
*Program Administrator*

Phone: (480) 299-5764  
Email: [rdoba@cox.net](mailto:rdoba@cox.net)

[www.namwua.org](http://www.namwua.org)

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**John Kmiec**  
*President*

Phone: (520) 837-2088  
Email: [john.kmiec@tucsonaz.gov](mailto:john.kmiec@tucsonaz.gov)

[www.sawua.org](http://www.sawua.org)

# FY 2020 Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program Application Period Opening

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This Advisory is notification that the application period for the U.S. Department of Homeland Security Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) fiscal year (FY) 2020 Assistance To Firefighters Grant (AFG) Program will open on Monday, January 4th, 2021 at 8 a.m. Eastern Time (ET) and will close on Friday, February 12th, 2021 at 5 p.m. ET.

The purpose of the AFG Program is to enhance the safety of the public and firefighters with respect to fire and fire-related hazards. The program provides direct financial assistance to eligible fire departments, nonaffiliated emergency medical service (EMS) organizations, and State Fire Training Academies (SFTA). The funds provide critically needed resources that equip and train emergency personnel to recognized standards, enhance operational efficiencies, foster interoperability, and support community resilience.

The *Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2020* (Pub. L. No. 116-93) includes \$355 million for the AFG Program and the Fire Prevention and Safety (FP&S) Grant Program. Of that amount, \$319.5 million will be awarded under the FY 2020 AFG Program to assist first-responder organizations that need support to improve their capability to respond to fires and emergencies of all types, and the remaining \$35.5 million will be awarded under the to-be-announced FY 2020 FP&S Program.

FEMA released the Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) for the FY 2020 AFG Program on December 29th, 2020. The NOFO and technical assistance documents for this program are available at [www.grants.gov](http://www.grants.gov) and on the [FEMA website](http://www.fema.gov). Additional information about upcoming webinars to assist applicants is also available on the [FEMA website](http://www.fema.gov).

## Contact Us

Any applicants requiring assistance should visit <https://www.fema.gov/grants/preparedness/firefighters/assistance-grants>, call the FEMA AFG Program Help Desk at (866) 274-0960, and/or email them at [firegrants@fema.dhs.gov](mailto:firegrants@fema.dhs.gov).

If you have any questions regarding this FEMA Advisory, please contact FEMA Office of External Affairs, Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs Division:

- Congressional Affairs at (202) 646-4500 or at [FEMA-Congressional-Affairs@fema.dhs.gov](mailto:FEMA-Congressional-Affairs@fema.dhs.gov)
- Intergovernmental Affairs at (202) 646-3444 or at [FEMA-IGA@fema.dhs.gov](mailto:FEMA-IGA@fema.dhs.gov)
- Tribal Affairs at (202) 646-3444 or at [FEMA-Tribal@fema.dhs.gov](mailto:FEMA-Tribal@fema.dhs.gov)



# FEMA



- Private Sector Engagement at (202) 646-3444 or at [nbeoc@max.gov](mailto:nbeoc@max.gov)

## Follow Us

Follow FEMA on social media at: [FEMA Blog](https://www.fema.gov/blog) on [fema.gov](https://www.fema.gov), [@FEMA](https://twitter.com/FEMA) or [@FEMAEspanol](https://twitter.com/FEMAEspanol) on Twitter, [FEMA](https://www.facebook.com/FEMA) or [FEMA Espanol](https://www.facebook.com/FEMAEspanol) on Facebook, [@FEMA](https://www.instagram.com/FEMA) on Instagram, and via [FEMA YouTube channel](https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCkz10081111111111111111).

Also, follow Administrator Pete Gaynor on Twitter [@FEMA\\_Pete](https://twitter.com/FEMA_Pete).

## FEMA Mission

Helping people before, during, and after disasters.

# FY 2020 Assistance to Firefighters Grant (AFG) Program

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The AFG Program will make \$319.5 million directly available to eligible applicants to enhance their response capabilities to, and more effectively protect the health and safety of the public and emergency response personnel from, fire and other related hazards.

## Overview

The AFG Program is one of three grant programs that constitute the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) focus on enhancing the safety of the public and firefighters with respect to fire and related hazards. Since fiscal year (FY) 2001, the AFG Program has awarded approximately \$7.7 billion in grants to provide critically needed resources that equip and train emergency personnel to recognized standards, enhance operational efficiencies, foster interoperability, and support community resilience. The total amount appropriated for the FY 2020 AFG Program initiative is \$355 million. From this appropriation amount:

- The FY 2020 AFG Program will award \$319.5 million to an estimated 2,000 eligible first-responder organizations that need support to improve their capability to respond to fires and emergencies of all types, and
- The FY 2020 Fire Prevention & Safety (FP&S) Grant Program will award \$35.5 million to fire departments and non-profit organizations to support fire prevention and firefighter health and safety research and development (note that the FP&S Grant Program is a separate grant program and will have its own Notice of Funding Opportunity [NOFO] and application period).

## Purpose

The purpose of the AFG Program is to award grants directly to fire departments, nonaffiliated EMS organizations, and SFTAs to enhance their ability to protect the health and safety of the public, as well as that of first-responder personnel. Using a competitive process that is informed by fire service subject matter experts, grants are awarded to eligible applicants whose applications best address the priorities of the AFG Program.

## Funding

In FY 2020, the DHS Appropriations Act, 2020 (Pub. L. No. 116-93) appropriated a total of \$355 million to support the AFG Program. Under the AFG Program's authorizing statute, the Fire prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. § 2229), no less than 10 percent of the appropriated funds must support fire prevention and safety activities, which include assisting fire prevention programs and supporting firefighter health and safety research and



**FEMA**

development. Therefore, no less than \$35.5 million of the appropriation must be awarded for fire prevention and safety activities under the FP&S Program. The remaining \$319.5 million will be awarded in competitive grants to fire departments, non-affiliated EMS organizations, and SFTAs. Further, under the Fire prevention and Control Act, funding for vehicles is limited to 25 percent of the total FY 2020 AFG Program appropriation. Finally, no less than 3.5 percent of available grant funds shall fund emergency medical services provided by fire departments and nonaffiliated EMS organizations, and no more than 3 percent of available grant funds shall be collectively awarded to all SFTA recipients. **Please refer to the FY 2020 AFG Program NOFO for additional information and guidance on these requirements.**

## Eligibility

Eligible applicants for the FY 2020 AFG Program include fire departments, nonaffiliated EMS organizations, and SFTAs operating in any of the 50 states, as well as fire departments in the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico<sup>1</sup>, or any federally recognized Indian tribe or tribal organization. The definitions of eligible applicants are below.

## Definitions

- A *fire department* is an agency or organization that has a formally recognized arrangement with a state, territory, or local government (city, county, parish, fire district, township, town, village, or other governing body) to provide fire suppression on a first-due basis to a fixed geographical area.
- A *nonaffiliated EMS organization* is an agency or organization that is a public or private nonprofit emergency medical service entity providing medical transport that is not affiliated with a hospital and does not serve a geographic area in which emergency medical services are adequately provided by a fire department.

FEMA considers the following as hospitals under the AFG Program:

- Clinics
- Medical centers
- Medical college or university
- Infirmary
- Surgery centers
- Any other institution, association, or foundation providing medical, surgical, or psychiatric care and/or treatment for the sick or injured

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<sup>1</sup> The District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico are all defined as "States" in the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974.

- SFTAs operate in any of the 50 states, as well as the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. Applicants must be designated either by legislation or by a Governor’s declaration as the sole fire service training agency within a state, territory, or the District of Columbia. The designated SFTA shall be the only agency/bureau/division, or entity within that state, territory, or the District of Columbia, eligible to apply.

## Program Highlights

Under the FY 2020 AFG Program, eligible organizations may apply for grants under the following activities:

### Operations and Safety

- Grant projects funded include professional training, wellness and fitness programs and equipment, personal protective equipment, modifications to facilities, and supplies that support firefighting and non-affiliated EMS operations and safety. Nr

### Vehicle Acquisition: Fire Departments and Non-Affiliated EMS Organizations

- Eligible apparatuses include, but are not limited to, pumpers, aerials, quints, brush trucks, tankers/tenders, rescue vehicles, and ambulances.

### Regional Grants

- Regional projects in which multiple organizations (fire and/or non-affiliated EMS organizations) serving more than one local jurisdiction would benefit directly from the activities requested with grant funds.

### SFTAs

- SFTAs are eligible to apply for critically needed resources to protect the public, train emergency personnel, and foster interoperability and support community resilience.

## Application Process and Evaluation Criteria

AFG Program applications are reviewed through a multi-phase process. All complete and eligible applications are electronically pre-scored and ranked based on the substance of the application, relative to the established funding priorities as published in the NOFO. Applications most consistent with the established AFG Program funding priorities score the highest and are determined to be in the “competitive range” and will undergo further evaluation by a peer review panel, comprised of representatives from the fire service and non-affiliated EMS organizations.

A minimum of three peer review panelists evaluate the applications using the Narrative Statement, answers to general questions, and answers to activity-specific questions. Under the AFG program, peer review panels consist of members of the nation’s fire service. Peer review panels do not include federal government employees. Each application is judged on its own merits against established criteria and is not compared to other applications.

The funding priorities differ for fire departments, non-affiliated EMS organizations, and SFTAs. The funding priorities and evaluation criteria are developed from recommendations provided by a criteria development panel, composed of fire service professionals representing the major fire service organizations.

Applications most consistent with the established AFG Program funding priorities that score the highest will undergo a Technical Review by the FEMA Program Office to assess the request with respect to costs, quantities, feasibility, eligibility, and recipient responsibility.

## Program Coordination

The following entities were involved in developing the FY 2020 AFG Program guidance:

### DHS

- FEMA
- U.S. Fire Administration

### Major Fire Service Organizations

- International Association of Fire Chiefs
- International Association of Fire Fighters
- National Volunteer Fire Council
- National Fire Protection Association
- National Association of State Fire Marshals
- International Association of Arson Investigators
- International Society of Fire Service Instructors
- North American Fire Training Directors
- Congressional Fire Services Institute

## AFG Program Resources

For additional information on the FY 2020 AFG Program, please visit our web site at:

<https://www.fema.gov/grants/preparedness/firefighters/assistance-grants>.

You may also contact the AFG Program Help Desk at (866) 274-0960 or by e-mail at [firegrants@fema.dhs.gov](mailto:firegrants@fema.dhs.gov). The AFG Program Help Desk is open Monday through Friday, 8:00 a.m. – 4:30 p.m. ET.

Grants compiled by Cities Thrive

- **DEADLINE:** The date the application for the grant is due
- **AGENCY/SUB:** The federal agency releasing the grant, as well as the sub-agency coordinating it
- **OPPORTUNITY:** The name of the grant program, as well as the attached link to the application/description
- **COST SHARING:** Some grants require grantees to match or share some of the costs, so this signals if it is required
- **AWARDS:** Outlines how many specific grants will be awarded under this opportunity
- **AWARD AMOUNT:** The floor to ceiling funding for each individual grant award
- **FUNDING:** The total amount of funding available for each grant

Deadline	Agency/Sub	Opportunity	Cost Sharing	Awards	Award Amount	Funding	Local Eligibility	Overall Eligibility	Description
2/2/2021	HHS-ACL	<a href="#">2021 Empowering Communities to Address Behavioral Health and Chronic Pain</a>	No	8	\$200k-300k	\$2m	Yes	Public housing authorities/Indian housing authorities Independent school districts State governments Public and State controlled institutions of higher education Special district governments County governments Native American tribal organizations (other than Federally recognized tribal governments) City or township governments Native American tribal governments (Federally recognized) Private institutions of higher education Nonprofits having a 501(c)(3) status with the IRS, other than institutions of higher education	This funding opportunity has two goals: Goal 1: Through robust partnerships, develop a result-based, comprehensive strategy for addressing behavioral health and/or chronic pain among older adults and adults with disabilities living in your community. Goal 2: Significantly increase the number of older adults and adults with disabilities who participate in evidence-based self-management education and/or self-management support programs to empower them to better manage these chronic condition(s), while concurrently pursuing the sustainability of these programs beyond the end of the grant period.
2/5/2021	HHS-SAMHS-SAMHSA	<a href="#">Mental Health Awareness Training</a>	No	134	\$125k	\$16.78m	Yes	Eligible applicants are domestic public and private nonprofit entities. Governmental units within political subdivisions of a state, such as a county, city or town (e.g., local education agencies, law enforcement agencies, fire department, emergency medical units). Federally recognized American Indian/Alaska Native (AI/AN) tribes, tribal organizations, Urban Indian Organizations, and consortia of tribes or tribal organizations. Community- and faith-based organizations, Public or private universities and colleges.	The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), Center for Mental Health Services (CMHS) is accepting applications for fiscal year (FY) 2021 Mental Health Awareness Training grants (Short Title: MHAT). The purpose of this program is to: (1) train individuals (e.g., school personnel, emergency first responders, law enforcement, veterans, armed services members and their families) to recognize the signs and symptoms of mental disorders, particularly serious mental illness (SMI) and/or serious emotional disturbance (SED); (2) establish linkages with school- and/or community-based mental health agencies to refer individuals with the signs or symptoms of mental illness to appropriate services; (3) train emergency services personnel, veterans, law enforcement, fire department personnel, and others to identify persons with a mental disorder and employ crisis de-escalation techniques; and (4) educate individuals about resources that are available in the community for individuals with a mental disorder. It is expected that this program will prepare and train others on how to appropriately and safely respond to individuals with mental disorders, particularly individuals with SMI and/or SED.
2/5/2021	HHS-SAMHS-SAMHSA	<a href="#">Grants for Expansion and Sustainability of the Comprehensive Community Mental Health Services for Children with Serious Emotional Disturbances</a>	Yes	15	\$1m-\$3m	\$15m	Yes	Eligibility is limited to public entities which refers to the following: State governments and territories Governmental units within political subdivisions of a state (e.g., county, city, town); Federally recognized American Indian/Alaska Native tribes and tribal organizations	The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Center for Mental Health Services (CMHS), is accepting applications for fiscal year (FY) 2021 Grants for Expansion and Sustainability of the Comprehensive Community Mental Health Services for Children with Serious Emotional Disturbances (Short title: System of Care (SOC) Expansion and Sustainability Grants). The purpose of this program is to improve the mental health outcomes for children and youth, birth through age 21, with serious emotional disturbances (SED), and their families. This program will support the implementation, expansion, and integration of the SOC approach by creating sustainable infrastructure and services that are required as part of the

									Comprehensive Community Mental Health Services for Children and their Families Program (also known as the Children's Mental Health Initiative or CMHI).
2/5/2021	USDOJ-OJP-OJJDP	<a href="#">OJJDP FY21 Juvenile Drug Treatment Court Program</a>	Yes	15	\$600k-750k	\$10.5m	Yes	Native American tribal governments (Federally recognized), county governments, city or township governments, state governments	The Juvenile Drug Treatment Court Program builds the capacity of states, state and local courts, units of local government, and federally recognized tribal governments to implement new juvenile drug treatment courts (JDTCs) and enhance existing JDTCs for individuals with substance abuse problems or co-occurring mental health disorders, including histories of trauma.
2/8/2021	HHS-SAMHS-SAMHSA	<a href="#">Enhancement and Expansion of Treatment and Recovery Services for Adolescents, Transitional Aged Youth, and their Families</a>	No	17	Up to \$545k	\$9.5m	Yes	Eligible applicants are domestic public and private nonprofit entities. Governmental units within political subdivisions of a state/territory, such as a county, city or town. Federally recognized American Indian/Alaska Native (AI/AN) tribes, tribal organizations, Urban Indian Organizations, and consortia of tribes or tribal organizations. Public or private universities and colleges. Public/Private non-profit health care systems. Community- and faith-based organizations.	The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT) is accepting applications for fiscal year (FY) 2021 Enhancement and Expansion of Treatment and Recovery Services for Adolescents, Transitional Aged Youth, and their Families grant program (Short Title: Youth and Family TREE). The purpose of this program is to enhance and expand comprehensive treatment, early intervention, and recovery support services for adolescents (ages 12-18) and transitional aged youth (ages 16-25) with substance use disorders (SUD) and/or co-occurring substance use and mental disorders (COD), and their families/primary caregivers.
2/8/2021	HHS-SAMHS-SAMHSA	<a href="#">Tribal Behavioral Health Grant Program</a>	No	29	Up to \$250k	\$7.3m	No	Eligibility is limited to federally recognized American Indian/Alaska Native (AI/AN) tribes, tribal organizations, Urban Indian Organizations, or consortia of tribes or tribal organizations.	The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), Centers for Mental Health Services (CMHS) and Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP), are accepting applications for fiscal year (FY) 2021 for the Tribal Behavioral Health Grant Program (Short Title: Native Connections). The purpose of this program is to prevent suicide and substance misuse, reduce the impact of trauma, and promote mental health among American Indian/Alaska Native (AI/AN) youth through the age of 24 years.
2/8/2021	HHS-SAMHS-SAMHSA	<a href="#">Reducing Inequities in Cancer Outcomes through Community-Based Interventions on Social Determinants of Health</a>	No	3	\$1m	\$15m	Yes	Small businesses Nonprofits Private institutions of higher education State governments Public housing authorities/Indian housing authorities Native American tribal governments (Federally recognized) Special district governments For profit organizations other than small businesses Native American tribal organizations (other than Federally recognized tribal governments) City or township governments Independent school districts County governments Public and State controlled institutions of higher education	The purpose of this NOFO is to conduct evaluation research to build an evidence base of innovative, community-based interventions across multiple domains of social determinants of health to reduce racial and ethnic disparities in cancer outcomes. Evaluation research is defined as the systematic application of public health research procedures for assessing the conceptualization, design, implementation, effectiveness and utility of public health interventions. This research would advance our understanding of what works, for whom and why. Component A: Primary Cancer Prevention – to conduct evaluation research on an innovative, multi-sector intervention to reduce cancer risk in one or more socially or economically disadvantaged populations. This research will examine the implementation, impact, and causal mechanisms of the intervention's effect to reduce cancer risk at the population level. Component B: Cancer Screening – to conduct evaluation research on an innovative, multi-sector intervention to reduce inequities in the receipt of appropriate screening services (on-time initial screening, routine re-screening at recommended intervals, appropriate follow-up after inconclusive/incomplete screening) among one or more socially or economically disadvantaged populations. This research will generate knowledge about the implementation, impact, and causal mechanisms of the intervention's effect on cancer screening outcomes. Component C: Health and Wellbeing of Cancer Survivors – to conduct evaluation research on an innovative, multi-sector intervention to address barriers to health and wellbeing among cancer survivors from one or more socially or economically disadvantaged populations. This research will generate knowledge about the implementation, impact, and causal mechanisms of the intervention's effect on the health and wellbeing of cancer survivors. Applicants may apply for one Component (Component A or Component B or Component C).
2/15/2021	HHS-SAMHS-SAMHSA	<a href="#">Resiliency In Communities After Stress and Trauma (ReCAST)</a>	No	6	1m	\$6.9m	Yes	Eligible applicants are local municipalities (e.g., counties, cities, and local governments) in partnership with community-based organizations that have faced civil unrest	The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), Center for Center for Mental Health Services (CMHS), is accepting applications for fiscal year (FY) 2021 Resiliency in Communities After Stress

								within the past 24 months from the posting of this FOA. Grant recipients that received their initial funding award under the Resiliency in Communities After Stress and Trauma FOA (SM-17-009) in FY 2017 and 2018 are not eligible to apply.	and Trauma (ReCAST) grants. The purpose of this program is to assist high-risk youth and families and promote resilience and equity in communities that have recently faced civil unrest through implementation of evidence-based, violence prevention, and community youth engagement programs, as well as linkages to trauma-informed behavioral health services. The goal of the ReCAST Program is for local community entities to work together in ways that lead to improved behavioral health, empowered community residents, reductions in trauma, and sustained community change.
2/16/2021	HHS-CMS	<a href="#">Community Health Access and Rural Transformation (CHART)</a>	No	15	\$5m	\$75m	Yes	For profit organizations other than small businesses City or township governments County governments Private institutions of higher education Public housing authorities/Indian housing authorities Native American tribal organizations Special district governments Independent school districts Public and State controlled institutions of higher education State governments Nonprofits Native American tribal governments	The Community Health Access and Rural Transformation (CHART) Model is a voluntary payment model designed to meet the unique needs of rural communities. The CHART Model will test whether aligned financial incentives, increased operational flexibility, and robust technical support promote rural health care providers' capacity to implement effective health care delivery system redesign on a broad scale. The Center for Medicare & Medicaid Innovation (CMMI) will evaluate the impact of the CHART Model on Medicare and Medicaid expenditures, access to care, quality of care, and health outcomes for rural residents. CHART aligns with CMS's Rethinking Rural Health initiative, which aims to ensure individuals in rural America have access to high quality, affordable health care by offering new and creative payment models. The CHART Model will include two tracks: 1) the Community Transformation Track and 2) the Accountable Care Organization (ACO) Transformation Track. This Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) is for the Community Transformation Track only. Under the Community Transformation Track, award recipients will receive cooperative agreement funding and a programmatic framework to assess the needs of their Community and implement health care delivery system redesign. Hospitals participating in the Community Transformation Track Alternative Payment Model (APM) will receive capitated payments. Capitated payments provide hospitals with a stable revenue stream and incentivize reductions in fixed costs and avoidable utilization. Operational flexibilities will be available for participating hospitals to relieve regulatory burden, emphasize high-value services, and support providers in care management for their beneficiaries.
2/16/2021	CMS	<a href="#">Community Health Access and Rural Transformation (CHART)</a>	No	15	\$5m	\$75m	Yes	County governments Independent school districts Special district governments Public and State controlled institutions of higher education State governments For profit organizations other than small businesses Nonprofits that do not have a 501(c)(3) status Private institutions of higher education Small businesses Native American tribal organizations City or township governments Nonprofits having a 501(c)(3) status with the IRS, other than institutions of higher education Public housing authorities/Indian housing authorities Native American tribal governments (Federally recognized)	The Community Health Access and Rural Transformation (CHART) Model is a voluntary payment model designed to meet the unique needs of rural communities. The CHART Model will test whether aligned financial incentives, increased operational flexibility, and robust technical support promote rural health care providers' capacity to implement effective health care delivery system redesign on a broad scale. The Center for Medicare & Medicaid Innovation (CMMI) will evaluate the impact of the CHART Model on Medicare and Medicaid expenditures, access to care, quality of care, and health outcomes for rural residents. CHART aligns with CMS's Rethinking Rural Health initiative, which aims to ensure individuals in rural America have access to high quality, affordable health care by offering new and creative payment models. The CHART Model will include two tracks: 1) the Community Transformation Track and 2) the Accountable Care Organization (ACO) Transformation Track.
03/01/2021	HHS-CDC-NCCDPHP	<a href="#">Tobacco Prevention and Control-Related</a>	No	1	\$235k-\$385k	\$1.96m	Yes	Native American tribal governments (Federally recognized) City or township governments	The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Office on Smoking and Health (OSH) provides funding and support for the National Tobacco Control Program (NTCP). The goals of OSH and the NTCP are to use evidence-based policies, systems, and environmental (PSE) changes to prevent initiation



		<a href="#">Public Health Law Technical Assistance</a>						<p>Unrestricted (i.e., open to any type of entity above), subject to any clarification in text field entitled "Additional Information on Eligibility"</p> <p>Special district governments  Small businesses  State governments  For profit organizations other than small businesses  County governments  Nonprofits having a 501(c)(3) status with the IRS, other than institutions of higher education  Private institutions of higher education  Public and State controlled institutions of higher education  Public housing authorities/Indian housing authorities  Native American tribal organizations (other than Federally recognized tribal governments)  Nonprofits that do not have a 501(c)(3) status with the IRS, other than institutions of higher education  Independent school districts</p>	<p>among youth; reduce exposure to secondhand smoke; promote quitting among adults and youth, and identify and eliminate tobacco-related disparities. This funding opportunity will ensure NTCP recipients and their partners have access to specific, timely technical assistance from highly knowledgeable public health law experts in order to implement the strategies proven to reduce morbidity and mortality due to tobacco use. An awareness of public health law can 1) inform NTCP recipients and their partners as they identify, develop, and implement evidence-based PSE changes; and 2) provide technical assistance on public health law as it relates to tobacco control is crucial for achieving program goals. This funding opportunity builds on the successes of CDC-RFA-DP16-1610, Tobacco Prevention and Control Related Public Health Law Technical Assistance. National access to technical assistance also assures that all programs, regardless of geographic location or organizational resources, have tailored, tobacco control-specific expertise available to support their efforts. Note: Public health law technical assistance should not be construed as legal advice and does NOT replace an NTCP recipient or partner organization's own counsel or legal advice.</p>
03/03/2021	USDOJ-OJP- BJA	<a href="#">BJA FY 21 Adult Drug Court and Veterans Treatment Court Discretionary Grant Program</a>	Yes	91	\$500k- 1.5m	\$56.8m	Yes	<p>County governments, city or township governments, state governments, Native American tribal governments (Federally recognized)</p>	<p>Through this program, the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) is seeking applications to implement and enhance drug court services, including service coordination, management of drug court participants, and recovery support services. This program provides resources to state, local, and federally recognized tribal governments to enhance drug court programs and systems for nonviolent offenders and veterans with addictions, including stimulant and opioid abuse and overdose.</p>



# Memorandum

## City of Tempe

Date: January 8, 2021  
To: Mayor and Council  
From: Jeff Tamulevich, Code Compliance Administrator  
Subject: Code Compliance 2020 Assessment Score Update

### BACKGROUND:

The Code Compliance Division is committed to upholding the City Council Priorities. In 2017, the Code Compliance Division created a performance measure, the Code Compliance Assessment Score, to evaluate the effectiveness of our Division in protecting the public's health and their quality of life. This self-evaluation tool is provided to City Council and Tempe residents on an annual basis.

The Assessment Score encompasses four (4) key components: Residential Audit, Commercial Audit, Community Attitude Survey, and Business Survey. These four (4) components are combined into an overall score for the Division. The Audit Scores consist of a weighted average of all properties assessed in the Residential Audit and Commercial Audit. These are combined with the Survey Scores which consist of the weighted average of all the satisfaction results found within the Community Attitude Survey and Business Survey.

These four (4) components allow us to analyze the satisfaction levels of our residents, the satisfaction levels of our businesses, examines the actual condition of the City and identify the percentage of properties with a violation. Through this performance measure we can identify areas of strength and areas needing improvement on an annual basis.

In 2017, a target goal of 85% by 2040 was established with City Council. The baseline at that time was 64.69%. In 2018, the score improved to a 65.41% and in 2019, the score moved to a 65.55%. The Residential Audit, Commercial Audit, and Community Attitude Survey combined for an almost 6% increase meaning the actual number of properties in compliance had increased as well as resident satisfaction scores. The Business Survey however had a decrease of just under 6%, resulting in a stagnation of our Assessment Score last year. In 2020, the Residential Audit, Commercial Audit, and Community Attitude Survey all improved again resulting in score increase to 66.26%. The Business Survey was not released this year so we still utilize the negative score from 2019 in our analysis, but we are confident that when it is released next year it will reflect our positive changes resulting in a large improvement for our Assessment Score.

Since the start of the 2020 calendar year, the Code Compliance Division has made several changes to improve our assessment score:

- Restructuring the Commercial inspection team to address priorities and balance necessary workloads
- Combining the duties of sign enforcement and commercial enforcement
- Increase total commercial staff from two (2) to three (3) inspectors;
  - Transitioned the only sign inspector to commercial inspections
- Implement a bi-annual assessment of the commercial inspection zone distributions
- Introduced COVID-19 response measures to maintain quality customer service and resident satisfaction.

### **COVID-19 RESPONSE:**

During this time of pandemic, be assured the Code Compliance Division continues to conduct all field inspections and respond to all complaints received within twenty-four (24) hours. For the calendar year 2020, the Code Compliance Division addressed 9,739 cases (7,722 Residential and 2,017 Commercial) which is the second highest case count in the last five (5) years. In response to questions you may receive regarding enforcement measures during the pandemic, the Code Compliance Division has implemented changes to ensure a flexible and compassionate approach to enforcement.

- In March of 2020, the Division enacted the COVID-19 extension policy where residents and business owners who reach out to their inspectors are granted additional time if they have been affected by COVID-19. Every violation notice sent has a COVID-19 assistance sticker applied to the top of the letter providing this information.
- The Division is also reducing financial hardships by limiting the number of citations issued, delaying the issuance of reinspection fees and ensuring additional time is granted prior to an abatement.
- Leniency in the enforcement of signs, including advertising banners, has been provided to all Tempe businesses during this pandemic in accordance with Governor Ducey's Executive Order 2020-25.
- Property owners are provided information about our Assistance and Education Programs, such as: Landscape Referral Program (a program that provides discounted landscape maintenance services); Residential Home Painting Program (a program that offers discounted prices from a licensed contractor to perform exterior painting); and our HEART Program (we refer residents to trained professionals, like Care 7, who are able to assist in addressing financial or physical needs).
- We have implemented a PPE Policy for all inspections. Inspectors entering the interior of a business or home are equipped with N-95 masks, gloves, and safety glasses while maintaining social distancing. All other inspections on property or having contact with the public requires masks and social distancing.

The City Council has established their five (5) main priorities and direction for the City. The Code Compliance Division is committed to the health and safety of the public and all internal employees. We are proud to support an increased quality of life by protecting the community from physical, visual & economic deterioration.

# MEMORANDUM

TO: Mayor and Council  
FROM: Greg Ruiz, Fire Medical Rescue Chief  
Michelle Seitz, Emergency Manager  
DATE: January 8, 2021  
SUBJECT: Update on 1B COVID-19 vaccination allocation

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In March of 2020, the City of Tempe activated the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) to address the rapidly growing concerns centered around the COVID-19 pandemic. As the pandemic progressed, the City and its personnel quickly responded and adapted to the various directives and resulting challenges the disease had created. As the development of a vaccine began, personnel from the City of Tempe continued to partner with the Arizona Department of Health Services (ADHS) and Maricopa County Department of Public Health (MCDPH) to ensure the ability to obtain the most current and accurate information concerning the disease and the potential for vaccines occurred.

In anticipation of the vaccine, Tempe Fire Medical Rescue (TFMR) successfully completed the process to become an On-Board Provider for the State, which allows TFMR to receive allocations of the vaccine to administer to all critical function workers. This process was completed in September 2020. During the same timeframe, the Point of Dispensing (POD) plan for the City was updated and approved by MCDPH. The City of Tempe and TFMR are approved to have a POD location to distribute vaccinations to critical essential employees to prevent disruption to critical and core functions within the city.

The Incident Management Team has been working with MCDPH to order and obtain the allocations of the COVID-19 Moderna vaccine. The vaccination plan is complete, and all critical resources are in place to begin this process.

The attached documents contain the City of Tempe Critical Function Allocation of COVID-19 Vaccination Phased Plan and the Critical, Core and Core Support Function Spreadsheet Totals. The plan describes the phased approach we have taken from federal guidance to ensure the allocation process maintains the continuation of essential operations, critical infrastructure, public health safety, and community wellbeing. The spreadsheet totals provide you with the number of critical, core and core support function workers within the City of Tempe as determined by the Director of each department.

## City of Tempe Critical Function Allocation of COVID-19 Vaccination Phased Plan

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As a limited amount of COVID-19 vaccinations have become available, a phased approach to the allocation of vaccine to critical function staff is necessary. The allocation process has been developed in order to maintain the continuation of essential operations, critical infrastructure, public health safety, and community wellbeing.

Guidance for the support and consideration of phasing for critical function include:

- United States Department of Homeland Security (DHS). (2020). *Guidance on the essential critical infrastructure workforce: Ensuring community and national resilience in COVID-19 Response*. (Version 4.0)
- United States Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) (2020). *The advisory committee on Immunization practices' ethical principles for allocating initial supplies of COVID-19 vaccine-United States, 2020*. (Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report Vol. 69).
- Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) (2020). *Requirements for protecting critical infrastructure workers who remain on or return to the job during COVID-19 pandemic*.

## Categorization of Functional Tasks

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City of Tempe Department Directors will determine the critical, core and core support functions of each position within the department based on the definitions/criteria below:

For the purpose of a limited supply of COVID-19 vaccine the definition of Critical, Core and Core Support Functions are below:

### **Critical Function**

The function within a department that provides services essential to the critical infrastructure and viability of the City of Tempe. Without this function, the City cannot ensure the continuity of essential services and goods. (i.e. critical utilities, public safety & health).

### **Core Function**

Core functions are considered business processes that augment the overall functionality of the City of Tempe but are not considered critical to the viability of the City and/or the ability to provide critical goods and services for a period of time.

### **Core Function Support**

Core function support positions provide administrative and/or technical support in the completion of the City of Tempe core functions (i.e., administrative, technical support).

## Work/Risk Categorization

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The limited supply of COVID-19 vaccine will result in the allocation to be determined through prioritization based on different factors. One of the determinates in the prioritization of the distribution of vaccine will include work capability.

The capabilities below are in order of calculated risk categorization (#1 being the highest risk).

1. Primarily works in the field
2. Needs office access
3. Can work remotely, but needs office access
4. Can work remotely

In the event there is a need to further determine risk, the City of Tempe may refer to the DHS Risk Factor Matrix to ensure proper categorization. The DHS Risk Categorization is below:

DHS Risk Factor Matrix:

- Setting: Indoors/Outdoors
- Proximity: How physically close are workers (and customers) to each other?
- Type of Contact: Do workers touch shared surfaces, common items, and other workers or customers?
- Duration: How long does an average interaction last?
- Number of different Contacts: How many interactions occur daily?
- Capability to assess possible infection: Are there screening protocols that protect workers (and customers) from interactions with contagious people?
- Cleaning: How frequently can the facility be sanitized and cleaned?

## Group 1B Vaccination Information

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The vaccine that will be administered is from Moderna. This is a two-shot series that must be taken 28 days apart.

The vaccination distribution area will be at the Tempe Training Center.

The vaccinations will be provided to City of Tempe critical essential workers designated in the 1B group. Per State and County Health, this will not include family members or spouses.

When it is time for your group, you will receive an email with a link for registration options.

## Prioritized Guidance of Critical Infrastructure Groupings (CISA DHS Version 4.0)

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### **Group 1A Healthcare and Public Health:**

- Health Care Workers and Support Services
- Public Health
- EMS/Fire-TFMR

### **Group 1B Priority:**

- Law Enforcement, Public Safety and Other First Responders
  - ✓ Tempe PD and Support Services
  - ✓ Corrections
  - ✓ TFMR Response Staff and Support Services
- Court Infrastructure
- Childcare Critical Function: Community Services

### **Group 1B Critical Function Staff Categories:**

#### Policy Group:

- Mayor
- Council
- City Manager
- CFO
- COO



### Critical Utility Functions/Public Works Infrastructure:

- Tempe Municipal Utilities
  - ✓ Energy
  - ✓ Water/Wastewater
  - ✓ Electricity
  - ✓ Natural Gas, Natural Gas Liquids (NGL), Propane and other liquid fuels

### Transportation and Logistics:

- Tempe Engineering and Transportation
  - ✓ Essential to critical transport of:
    - Chemicals
    - Hazardous Materials
    - Waste Materials
    - Supporting Critical Infrastructure Capabilities
  - ✓ Essential air transport
  - ✓ Essential water way transport
  - ✓ Essential transportation supply chains

### Public Works and Infrastructure Support Services:

- Critical infrastructure support of:
  - ✓ Operations
  - ✓ Inspections
  - ✓ Maintenance
- Essential Operations on public works and facilities and operations to include, but not limited to:
  - ✓ Bridges
  - ✓ Water and sewer main breaks
  - ✓ Fleet maintenance personnel
  - ✓ Construction of critical or strategic infrastructure
  - ✓ Traffic signal emergency maintenance
  - ✓ Emergency locations services for buried utilities

- ✓ Maintenance of digital system infrastructure supporting public works and other emergent issues

#### Communications and Information Technologies:

- Network operations:
  - ✓ Staff
  - ✓ Engineers
  - ✓ Technicians
- Staff providing life safety services:
  - ✓ Electronic security
  - ✓ Electronic fire
  - ✓ Electronic monitoring
  - ✓ Physical security
- Workers required in-person to support software that enables:
  - ✓ Remote working
  - ✓ Business continuity

#### Other Community or City Based Operations and Essential Functions:

- City Administrators who ensure continuity of business functions
- Workers to ensure continuity of building functions:
  - ✓ Permits
  - ✓ Inspections for construction supporting essential infrastructure
- Workers who support administration:
  - ✓ Insurance and benefits
  - ✓ Payroll
  - ✓ Financial Services
- Workers who provide disinfection services, janitorial and cleaning personnel functions that need freedom of movement to access facilities in support of front-line workers
- Workers who support necessities of life for needy groups and individuals including in need populations to include, but not limited to:
  - ✓ Food
  - ✓ Shelter
  - ✓ Social services
  - ✓ Other essential services

- Workers who support necessary services for critical operations:
  - ✓ Permitting
  - ✓ Credentialing
  - ✓ Vetting
  - ✓ Licensing
- Workers performing services in support of elderly/disabled populations who coordinate services including:
  - ✓ Health care appointments
  - ✓ Activities of daily living

Critical, Core and Core Support Function Spreadsheet Totals  
 COVID-19 Vaccination Dispensing  
 City of Tempe  
 1-2021

<b>City of Tempe Department Totals</b>	
<b><u>City Attorney's Office:</u></b>	
<b>Critical function</b>	<b>11</b>
Can work remotely but needs office access	3
Needs office access	8
<b>Core function</b>	<b>7</b>
Can work remotely but needs office access	7
<b>Core support function</b>	<b>11</b>
Can work remotely but needs office access	11
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>29</b>
<b><u>City Auditor's Office:</u></b>	
<b>Core function</b>	<b>4</b>
Can work remotely but needs office access	4
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>4</b>
<b><u>City Clerk's Office:</u></b>	
<b>Critical function</b>	<b>3</b>
Can work remotely but needs office access	3
<b>Core function</b>	<b>2</b>
Can work remotely but needs office access	2
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>5</b>
<b><u>City Court Counts:</u></b>	
<b>Critical function</b>	<b>49</b>
Can work remotely	1
Can work remotely but needs office access	34
Needs office access	14
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>49</b>
<b><u>City Manager's Office:</u></b>	
<b>Critical function</b>	<b>10</b>
Can work remotely but needs office access	10
<b>Core function</b>	<b>19</b>

Can work remotely but needs office access	19
<b>Core support function</b>	<b>8</b>
Can work remotely but needs office access	8
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>37</b>
<b><u>Municipal Utilities:</u></b>	
<b>Critical function</b>	<b>191</b>
Can work remotely	1
Can work remotely but needs office access	27
Needs office access	18
Primarily works in the field	145
<b>Core function</b>	<b>28</b>
Can work remotely	3
Can work remotely but needs office access	14
Primarily works in the field	11
<b>None of the above</b>	<b>1</b>
Primarily works in the field	1
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>220</b>
<b><u>Tempe Police Department:</u></b>	
<b>Critical function</b>	<b>474</b>
Can work remotely	1
Can work remotely but needs office access	4
Needs office access	92
Primarily works in the field	377
<b>Core function</b>	<b>18</b>
Can work remotely but needs office access	1
Needs office access	13
Primarily works in the field	4
<b>Core support function</b>	<b>1</b>
Needs office access	1
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>493</b>
<b><u>Internal Services:</u></b>	
<b>Critical function</b>	<b>76</b>
Can work remotely but needs office access	73
Needs office access	3
<b>Core function</b>	<b>116</b>
Can work remotely but needs office access	63
Needs office access	7
Primarily works in the field	46
<b>Core support function</b>	<b>6</b>

Can work remotely but needs office access	6
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>198</b>
<b><u>Engineering Transportation:</u></b>	
<b>Critical function</b>	<b>65</b>
Can work remotely	2
Can work remotely but needs office access	9
Needs office access	2
Primarily works in the field	52
<b>Core function</b>	<b>29</b>
Can work remotely	27
Can work remotely but needs office access	2
<b>Core support function</b>	<b>10</b>
Can work remotely	8
Can work remotely but needs office access	2
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>104</b>
<b><u>Municipal Budget:</u></b>	
<b>Core function</b>	<b>3</b>
Can work remotely	3
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>3</b>
<b><u>Community Services:</u></b>	
<b>Critical function</b>	<b>297</b>
Can work remotely but needs office access	17
Needs office access	11
Primarily works in the field	269
<b>Core function</b>	<b>439</b>
Can work remotely but needs office access	37
Needs office access	93
Primarily works in the field	309
<b>Core support function</b>	<b>27</b>
Can work remotely	9
Can work remotely but needs office access	12
Needs office access	6
<b>None of the above</b>	<b>134</b>
Can work remotely	109
Can work remotely but needs office access	1
Needs office access	17
Primarily works in the field	7
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>897</b>
<b><u>Human Services:</u></b>	

<b>Critical function</b>	<b>155</b>
Can work remotely	1
Can work remotely but needs office access	22
Needs office access	31
Primarily works in the field	101
<b>Core function</b>	<b>32</b>
Can work remotely	5
Can work remotely but needs office access	27
<b>Core support function</b>	<b>5</b>
Can work remotely but needs office access	5
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>192</b>
<b><u>Strategic Mgt Diversity:</u></b>	
<b>Core function</b>	<b>6</b>
Can work remotely but needs office access	6
<b>Core support function</b>	<b>1</b>
Can work remotely but needs office access	1
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>7</b>
<b><u>Human Services Homeless Outreach:</u></b>	
<b>Critical function</b>	<b>4</b>
Primarily works in the field	4
<b>Core function</b>	<b>1</b>
Can work remotely but needs office access	1
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>5</b>
<b><u>Economic Development:</u></b>	
<b>Core function</b>	<b>3</b>
Can work remotely	3
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>3</b>
<b><u>Sustainability:</u></b>	
<b>Core function</b>	<b>1</b>
Can work remotely	1
<b>None of the above</b>	<b>2</b>
Can work remotely	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>
<b><u>Community Development:</u></b>	
<b>Critical function</b>	<b>51</b>
Can work remotely	19
Can work remotely but needs office access	8
Needs office access	1

Primarily works in the field	23
Core function	15
Can work remotely	12
Can work remotely but needs office access	2
Needs office access	1
Core support function	10
Can work remotely	5
Can work remotely but needs office access	4
Needs office access	1
Grand Total	76

City of Tempe Grand Totals

Critical function Grand Total:	1,386
Core function Grand Total:	723
Core support function Grand Total:	79
None of the above Gran Total:	137
Grand Total of all Columns:	2,325



# MEMORANDUM



TO: Mayor and City Council

FROM: Jonae Harrison, Equity & Inclusion Manager

THROUGH: Ken Jones, Deputy City Manager - Chief Financial Officer  
Rosa Inchausti, Strategic Management & Diversity Director

DATE: January 8, 2021

SUBJECT: Strategic Management & Diversity Office Update

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## Hire of Nanette Odell, ADA Compliance Specialist



Nanette Odell has been hired as the City's new ADA Compliance Specialist. Nanette holds a BS in Psychology, an M.Ed in Counseling, and an Ed.D in Adult Education. She is also fluent in American Sign Language. Nanette has over 35 years of experience in the disability field and 25 years providing disability-related training. She co-founded the Arizona ADA Coordinator Coalition. Nanette is no stranger to the City of Tempe, as she worked with the City on its ADA Transition Plan and its BEST program. Nanette's first day was December 28, 2020, and we are proud to have her in our family.

## Unity ArtWalk

This year is the 18th Annual Regional Unity Walk. Instead of gathering at Tempe Town Lake, the cities of Tempe, Phoenix, Mesa, Chandler, Scottsdale, Gilbert and Guadalupe are hosting a Unity "Art" Walk, themed "Unity ArtWalk: A Visual Journey of Diversity, Culture and Equity." Unity is essential, now more than ever. In the midst of COVID-19 and a modern civil rights movement, our cities are striving to bring together families, friends and neighbors in the best way possible...socially distanced! The event also incorporates economic equity, featuring restaurants along the walk owned by BIPOC owners.

The ArtWalk features art (murals, photos, performances, sculptures, and paintings) throughout the region that can be primarily accessed without going indoors. A map (found here: [bitly.com/unitywalk2021](https://bitly.com/unitywalk2021)) contains location pins indicating the exact locations of all art exhibits throughout the cities. For the entire month of January, we will encourage our cities' residents to journey across the various cities and visit the exhibits for some family fun, date night or local adventure.

The Unity ArtWalk runs from January 5 – January 31, 2021.

## Racial Healing Sessions for City Employees

The civil rights and social justice movements of 2020 brought us all front and center with conversations around race and belonging. Our family of Tempe employees shed tears, experienced anger and sympathy, and asked questions. The Strategic Management and Diversity Office is pleased to offer to all City of Tempe employees a series of Diversity and Inclusion sessions entitled, "Racial Healing," facilitated by Consultant Jacque Starks. The series is comprised of three phases, which will launch January 13 and end on March 18. Sessions will be held at various times to accommodate different work schedules. The Racial Healing sessions are designed to better equip our family to come together during moments of intense division and pain.

Phase One is centered around creating safe spaces to have open and honest conversations in racialized groups. In Phase Two, groups will explore what it takes to have healthy conversations. This phase will result in the creation of 5-10 accountability measures and 5-10 common definitions. Phase Three will bring departments together to determine what is necessary in individual departments to have healthy conversations. Employees will also develop their individual commitments to advancing healing in their departments.



REGIONAL UNITY

ARTWALK

A month-long artistic enrichment Artwalk  
celebrating Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.  
and “Unity in our CommUNITY”

JANUARY 5-31, 2021



Participate at your leisure and take a “visual journey of diversity, culture and equity.” Experience and explore local art murals, sculptures and exhibitions. Plan your day by using our digital mapping of local regional art.



#UnityArtWalk is hosted by



# Racial Healing - EDI Training



The civil rights and social justice movements of 2020 brought us all front and center with conversations around race and belonging. Our family of Tempe employees shed tears, experienced anger and sympathy, and asked questions. The Racial Healing sessions are designed to better equip our family to come together during moments of intense division and pain.

## PHASE ONE

This phase is centered around creating safe spaces to have open and honest conversations. These 1-hour sessions will be conducted in six racialized groups - Asian, Black/African American, Indigenous, Latinx, Multiracial, and White. Conversations will cover what are your hopes, concerns and fears in this environment and as a public servant. Comments shared will be held in the confidence of the group, and only common themes among each racialized group will be used to inform future phase discussions. **Participants will register for Phase One based on one of the above six categories.**

Likened this phase to separating management from conversations with staff. In this uniquely separate environment, the intention is to draw unfiltered and in-depth understanding of staff's perspective without fear.

**SPECIAL NOTE:** There is no requirement to attend Phases Two and Three. Participants should register for a date and time corresponding to the racialized group with which they identify.

Registration for Phase One is now open. Please see below for registration slots and times, based on your appropriate group.

Racialized Group	Jan. 13, 2021	Jan. 15, 2021	Jan. 22, 2021
Asian	7 - 8 a.m.	11:30 - 12:30 p.m.	4 - 5 p.m.
Black/African American	8:30 - 9:30 a.m.	1 - 2 p.m.	5:30 - 6:30 p.m.
Indigenous	10 - 11 a.m.	2:30 - 3:30 p.m.	7 - 8 p.m.
Latinx	11:30 - 12:30 p.m.	4 - 5 p.m.	7 - 8 a.m.
Multiracial	1 - 2 p.m.	5:30 - 6:30 p.m.	8:30 - 9:30 a.m.
White	2:30 - 3:30 p.m.	7 - 8 p.m.	10 - 11 a.m.

## PHASE TWO

This phase brings employees back together in mixed company. During this 2-hour session, we will share the common themes that were uncovered in Phase One sessions. Then, groups will explore what it takes to have healthy conversations. This phase will result in the creation of 5-10 accountability measures and 5-10 common definitions. For example, City of Tempe employees agree to stretch ourselves to learn in moments of confusion (*accountability*) and display respect (*agreed upon definition*) for each other.

**SPECIAL NOTE:** Participants must be able to attend both Phase Two and Phase Three. There is no requirement to attend Phase One.

## PHASE THREE

This phase will bring departments together to determine what is necessary in individual departments to have healthy conversations. Employees will also develop their individual commitments to advancing healing in their departments. These sessions are also 2 hours in length.

**SPECIAL NOTE:** Participants must have attended Phase Two in order to attend Phase Three. There is no requirement to attend Phase One.

## REGISTRATION

To register, employees should email Jonae Harrison at [Jonae\\_Harrison@tempe.gov](mailto:Jonae_Harrison@tempe.gov) with **SUBJECT: Racial Healing Registration**. Please indicate 1, 2, and 3 choices for registration dates and times. We will make every effort to accommodate your preferences.

Should you require further information, please email Jonae Harrison.

## Municipal Operations Sites: Needs Assessment and Alternatives Analysis

The City is actively working to create a Plan for the future use of several City properties currently housing municipal operations such as Solid Waste and Fleet, Transportation Management and Traffic Operations, Parks Maintenance, Police Impound, etc. The properties under evaluation include several sites colloquially known as the Priest Yard, the Traffic Ops Yard, the Hardy Yard, and the vacant Highway Yard adjacent to EVBOM. Council is currently scheduled to hear a presentation at the February 18<sup>th</sup> Issue Review Session regarding the results of staff's Alternatives Analysis. Staff has prepared the attached summary of the completed Needs Assessment, in a PowerPoint format, for Council's review prior to the presentation on the 18<sup>th</sup>. If you have any questions or comments, please let us know.

*Marilyn DeRosa, P.E., R.G., (480) 350-8896, [marilyn\\_derosa@tempe.gov](mailto:marilyn_derosa@tempe.gov)*

*Gregg Kent, P.E., (480) 350-2738, [gregg\\_kent@tempe.gov](mailto:gregg_kent@tempe.gov)*

# Needs Assessment Council Friday Packet Milestone Briefing

Municipal Operations Sites Master Plan  
December 2020



# Contents



- Project Overview
- Needs Assessment Phase Findings & Workshop Outcomes
- Draft Alternatives Direction
- Next Steps

# Project Overview



# Consultant Team

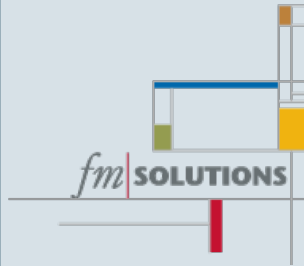


## PRIME



**MAKERS architecture and urban design**  
Architecture and Planning

## TECHNICAL EXPERTISE



**FM Solutions**  
Facility Condition Assessments



**CivTech**  
Transportation Analysis

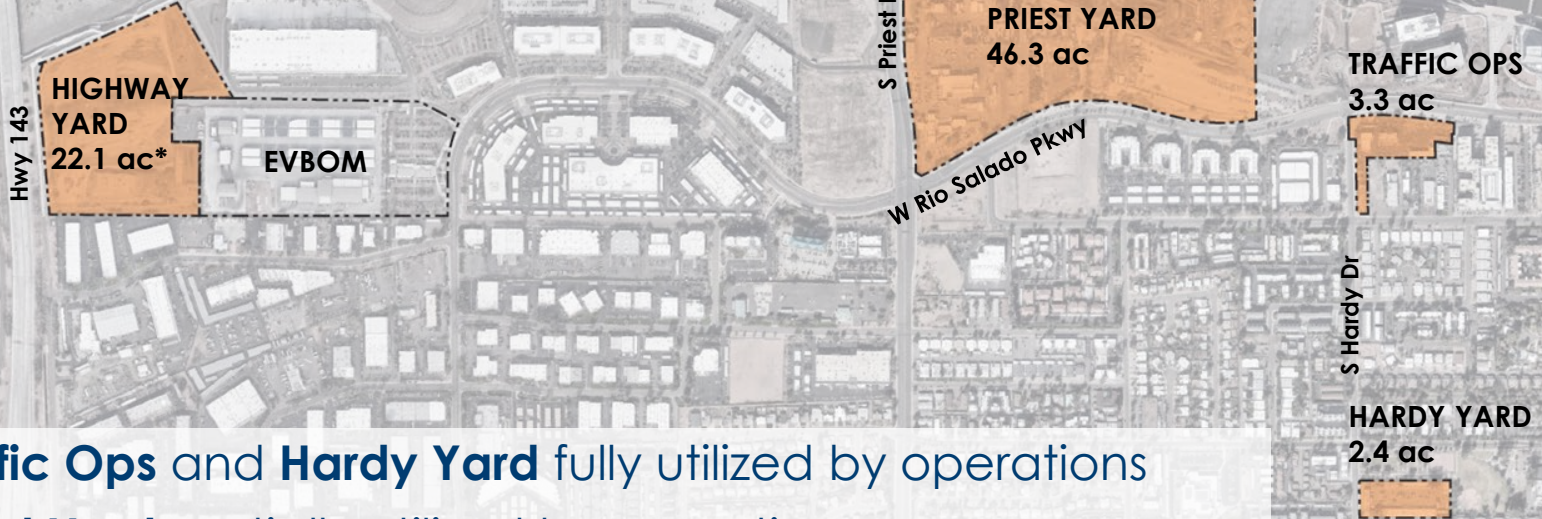


**Menlo Group**  
Real Estate Analysis



**Rider Levett Bucknell**  
Cost Estimation

# In-Scope Properties



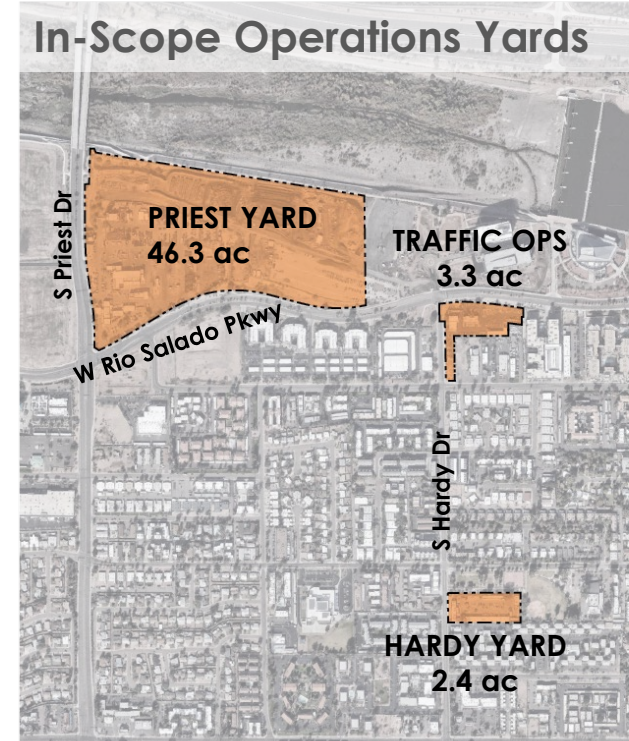
- **Traffic Ops** and **Hardy Yard** fully utilized by operations
- **Priest Yard** partially utilized by operations
- **Highway Yard** undeveloped except 0.9 ac in use for EVBOM storage

# In-Scope Functions



This project is focused on functions currently located at In-Scope Operations Yards.

FUNCTION	PRIEST	HARDY	TRAFFIC OPS
<b>Solid Waste</b> (including potential new transfer station)	X		
<b>Fleet Services</b>	X		
<b>IT Tech Center &amp; Support/Warehouse</b> (Hardy & Priest functions only)	X	X	
<b>Park Maintenance</b> (Hardy & Priest crews only)	X	X	
<b>Traffic Operations &amp; Streets</b>	X		X
<b>Facilities &amp; Custodial</b>	X	X	
<b>Print Shop</b>		X	
<b>Police Impound Lot</b> (also dispersed at Apache and South Hardy substations)	X		



# Ops Yards Challenges



- Operations yards are undersized, have significant condition issues, and are inefficiently configured
- All facilities will need major investment within 15 years
- Dynamic fiscal environment

SITE	USEFUL LIFE REMAINING	AVERAGE FCI SCORE
Traffic Ops Yard	10-15 years	14%
Hardy Yard	<10 years	40%
Priest Yard	<10 years	35%

## FCI Score Legend

0-5% - Good

5-10% - Fair

10-65% - Poor

65%+ - Critical



# Property Challenges



- Rio Salado area has an active real estate market and is developing rapidly
- Some operations yards may best be redeveloped to meet other city development and housing goals (especially Traffic Ops and Priest Yard), but limited land is available to relocate operations



# Project Goals



- Address operations facility deficiencies and prepare for long-term needs
- Identify optimum use of in-scope city properties
- Maximize development potential for Rio Salado neighborhood
- Ensure proposed Highway Yard development is compatible with existing EVBOM operations
- Chart an achievable, cost-effective implementation plan

# Schedule



May-Sept-2020

## PHASE I

### Needs Assessment



*Existing conditions review*

*Interviews and site visits*

*Facility condition assessment*

*Transportation and real estate  
baseline*

*Space needs assessment*

*Visioning Workshop*

Oct 2020-Jan 2021

## PHASE II

### Alternatives Evaluation

Alternatives concept  
development

Cost, transportation, and real  
estate analysis

Business case analysis

Alternatives Evaluation  
Workshop

Feb-May 2021

## PHASE III

### Recommendations

Preferred alternative  
refinement

Phasing and implementation  
strategy

Final report

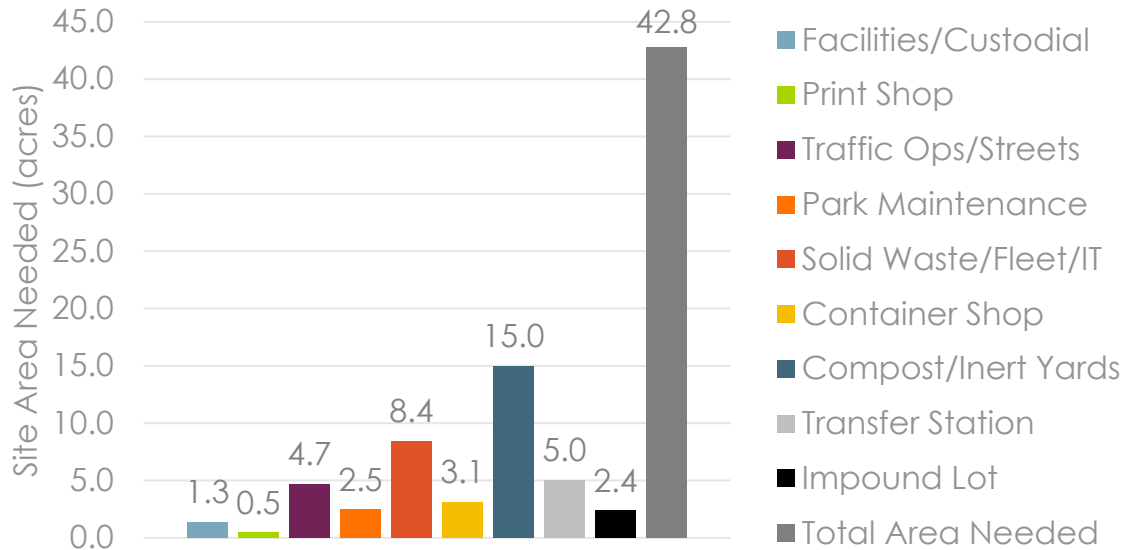
# Needs Assessment Findings



# Space Needs Summary



**43 total acres needed to meet needs and future growth.**



## Note:

1. Solid Waste functions are split into three groups:
  - “**Solid Waste**/Fleet/IT” includes core SW admin, collection, and alley maintenance
  - **Container Shop** and **Compost/Inert Yards** are considered separately; needs are different from “core” functions
2. “IT” Includes the IT Tech Center, Radio Shop, and Support/ Warehouse functions.

# Co-Location Assumptions



**Most functions do not require or strongly benefit from co-location, except:**

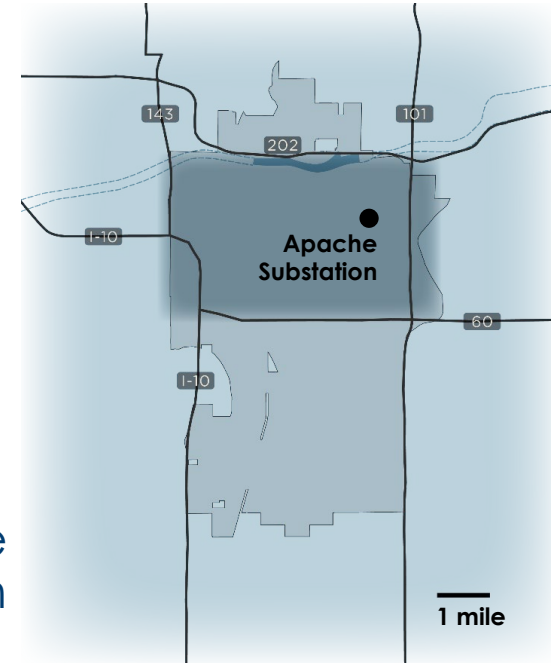
- Facilities/Custodial *(small and easy to site; no benefit to separating)*
- Traffic Ops/Streets *(closely related functions)*
- Solid Waste/Fleet/IT *(minimizes Solid Waste fleet downtime; IT fits-out fleet with communication equipment)*
- Container Shop must either be with Solid Waste or Compost/Inert Yards *(small staff; co-location facilitates efficient management)*

# Location Requirements



For most functions, the right location is key to effective response times and low operating costs. However, the location of some functions is more “flexible”:

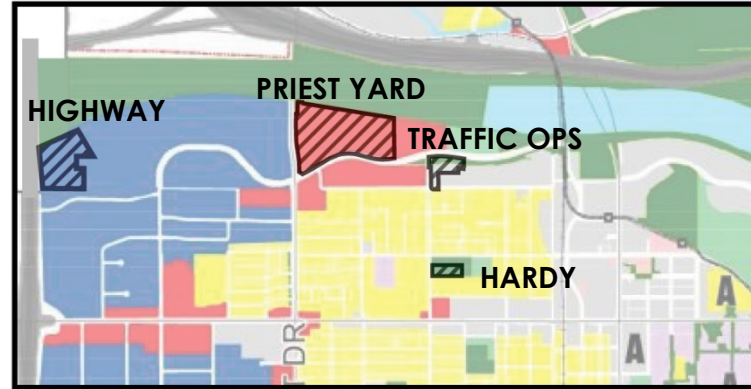
- **Compost/Inert Yards, Container Shop, and Transfer Station** may potentially be located a few miles outside of city limits, but this might impede customer service and access
- **Impound lot** is infrequently accessed and could be a distance from Apache Substation, but a location outside of TPD jurisdiction may compromise oversight



■ CENTRAL    ■ “FLEXIBLE”

# Property Assessment Findings

# 2040 General Plan Land Use



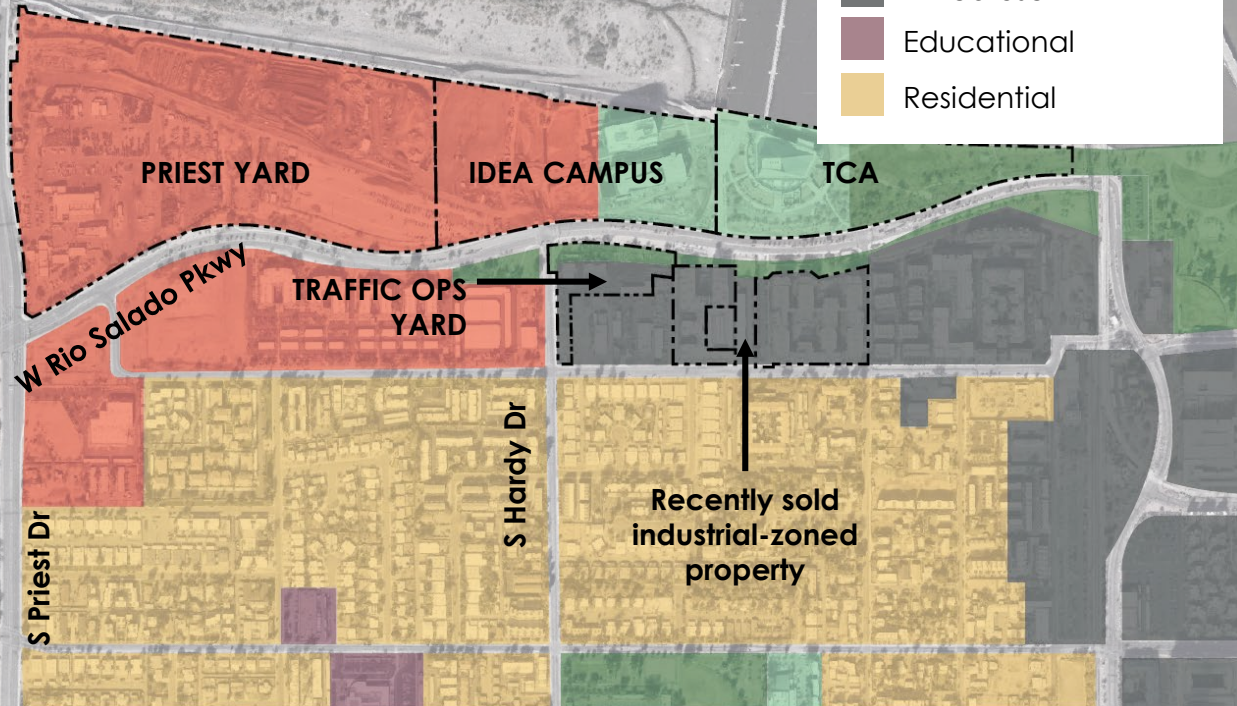
- Hardy, Traffic Ops, and Priest yard neighborhoods are planned for commercial, residential, or mixed-use development
- Highway Yard only site located in area planned for long-term industrial use

# Development Context

- Given 2040 General Plan goal of mixed-use redevelopment, City granted residential “entitlements” on several recently sold industrial properties south of Rio Salado prior to sale; revenue was double typical market value
- The 2040 General Plan does not project any residential uses north of Rio Salado

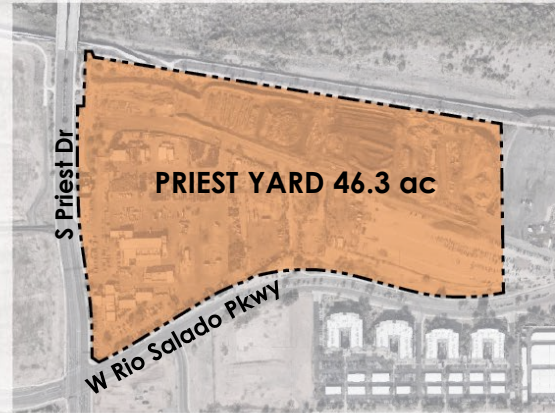
## 2040 GENERAL PLAN USE

- Commercial
- Public Open Space
- Public Recreational
- Mixed Use
- Educational
- Residential



# Priest Yard

- Sale for private commercial/office redevelopment may advance city development goals
- Developer holds option-to-buy which expires December 31, 2027
- Some ops functions might be compatible with new development
- Large enough to accommodate all operations functions if fully redeveloped



## **Estimated sale revenue: None.**

Requires soil remediation for high-density redevelopment whose cost exceeds land value.

Note: Lower-cost interventions may be possible for low-density construction e.g., new ops facilities; these costs to be explored during alternatives.

# Priest Yard



## **Visioning Workshop Outcomes and Alternatives Direction**

- Explore at least one option that vacates Priest Yard and at least one option that locates some operations at Priest Yard
- Analyze remediation cost to redevelop for operations facilities
- Include economic development benefits in alternatives evaluation



# Traffic Ops

- 10-15 years of facility service life remaining
- Site is too small/irregular to support long-term operations; likely best redeveloped for other uses in long term
- Redevelopment to meet city housing goals is viable and likely; negotiations for potential sale to redevelop site for workforce housing are ongoing (implementation timeline uncertain)

TRAFFIC  
OPS  
3.3 ac



	ESTIMATED \$/SF	ESTIMATED TOTAL
Potential revenue if zoned industrial based on sales of comparable property	\$25 - \$35	\$3.6 - \$5M
Potential revenue if city approves high-density residential development on site prior to sale	\$60 - \$75	\$8.6 - \$10.8M

# Traffic Ops



## **Visioning Workshop Outcomes and Alternatives Direction**

- Explore an option which retains Traffic Ops until end of facility service life
- Estimate value lost if sold prior to end of facility service life

# Hardy Yard

- Adjacent to public park and residential neighborhood
- Less proactive developer interest reported for this property
- Small site may meet needs for neighborhood-compatible operations functions if rebuilt

## ESTIMATED \$/SF REVENUE

\$20 - \$30

## ESTIMATED TOTAL REVENUE

\$2.1 - \$3.1M



S Hardy Dr

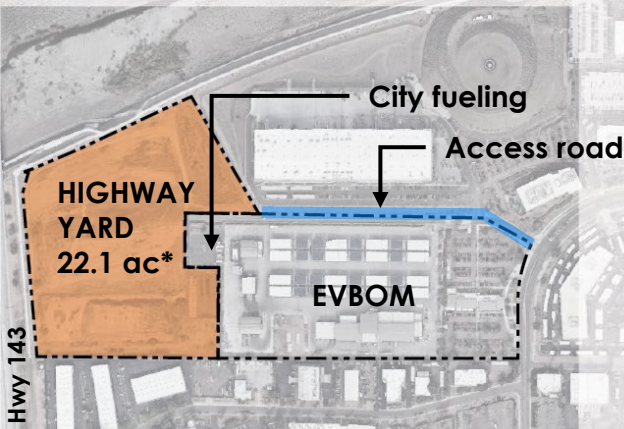
# Hardy Yard



## **Visioning Workshop Outcomes and Alternatives Direction**

- Include options which rebuild Hardy Yard for operations uses that fit on site; Park Maintenance seen as most promising function

# Highway Yard



## ESTIMATED \$/SF REVENUE

\$18 - \$26

## ESTIMATED TOTAL REVENUE

\$17.3 - \$25M\*

\*excludes costs for new site access which, if needed, could reduce net revenue by up to 10-20%

- Large, vacant city-owned parcel, too small to accommodate all operations functions
- Not impacted by development pressures along Rio Salado but still saleable for sizable revenue
- Shares busy access road with EVBOM and private company; may require adding a site entrance to accommodate new functions

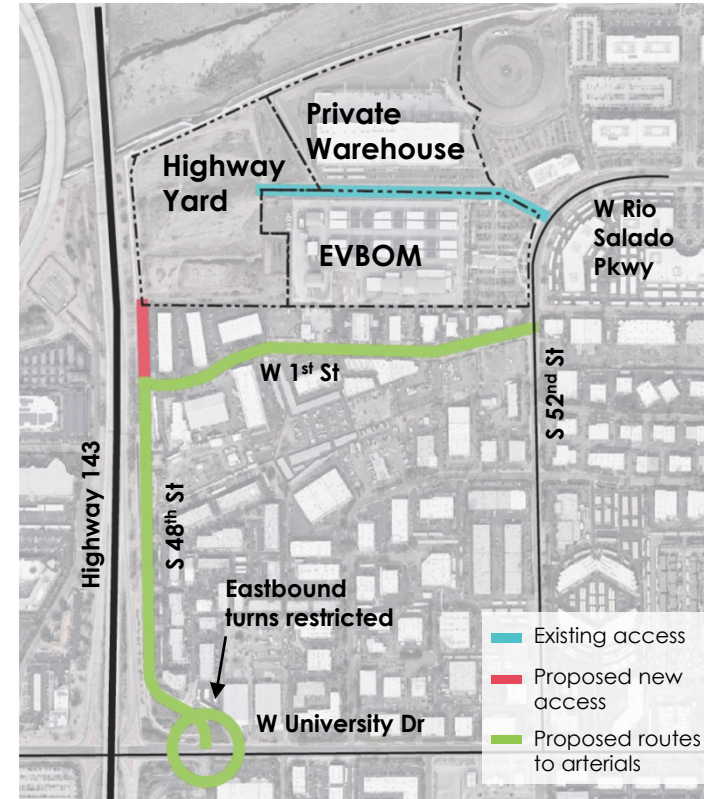
\*0.9 ac at Highway Yard in use by EVBOM

# Highway Yard



## Visioning Workshop Outcomes and Alternatives Direction

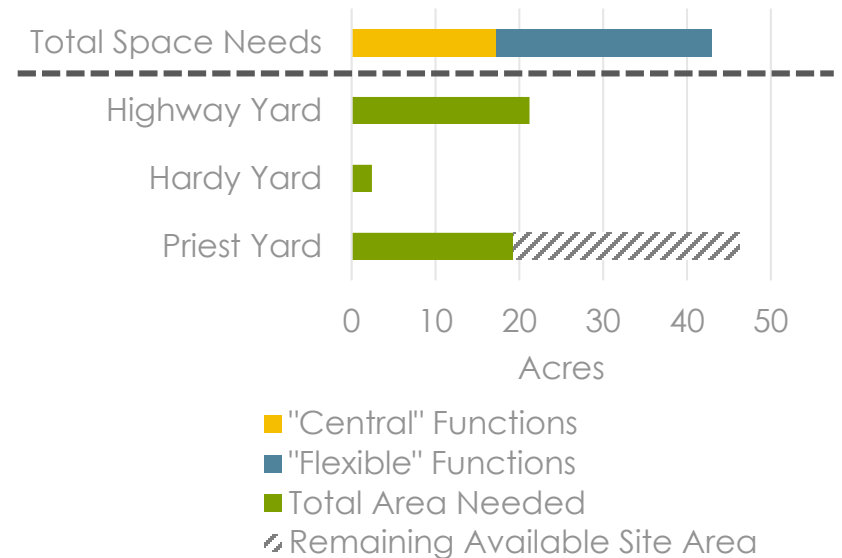
- Analyze both sale and retention scenarios
- Operations will likely require new access and routes; restricted turns at W University/S 48<sup>th</sup> likely to remain
- Signal timing improvements may alleviate some access road congestion
- Transportation analysis to confirm feasibility



# Space Needs and Properties

Even if Highway and Hardy Yards are fully occupied by operations functions, ~20 additional acres will still be needed at Priest Yard or a new site

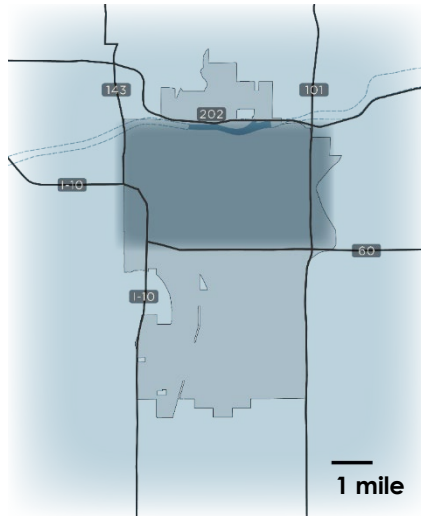
If both "central" and "flexible" space needs are located on city property, ~20 ac of Priest Yard will be occupied



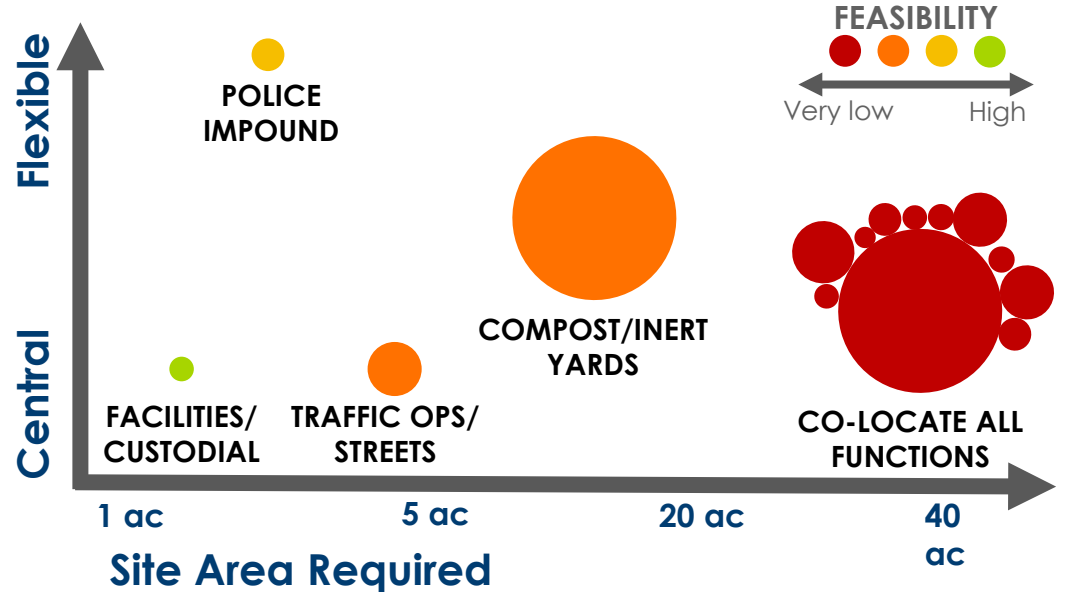
# Acquisition Feasibility



Multi-acre and/or central sites will be challenging to acquire.



■ "CENTRAL" ■ "FLEXIBLE"





# Alternatives Direction



## Visioning Workshop Outcomes Summary

- Assume large crew-intensive functions are located at Priest and/or Highway yards as site acquisition is unlikely
- Provide guidance to City to help assess central property acquisition opportunities in case they do arise
- Evaluate siting location-flexible functions on both city-owned and acquired, less-central land; consider cost and operational impacts
- Pursue warehouse acquisition for small functions

# Draft Alternatives

# Alternatives Structure



- Intended to illustrate a broad range of options for evaluation and refinement
- Structured around “Crew Ops,” i.e., the hardest-to-site, most crew-intensive functions:
  - Traffic Ops/Streets
  - Park Maintenance
  - Solid Waste/Fleet/Radio Shop
- Many solutions are possible; initial analysis aims to identify best-performing options for further study

# Draft Alternatives



ALT 1.1 – HIGHWAY HQ, KEEP PRIEST	ALT 1.2 – HIGHWAY HQ, VACATE PRIEST	ALT 2 – PRIEST HQ	ALT 3 - CONSOLIDATE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>“Crew Ops” and impound at Highway</b></li> <li>• Compost/Inert Yards and Transfer Station at Priest</li> <li>• Vacate ~50% of Priest</li> <li>• Locate some functions at Hardy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>“Crew Ops” and impound at Highway</b></li> <li>• Compost/Inert Yards and Transfer Station on new site</li> <li>• Vacate 100% of Priest</li> <li>• Locate some functions at Hardy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>“Crew Ops” and impound at Priest</b></li> <li>• Large Solid Waste functions at Highway</li> <li>• Purchase warehouse for Facilities &amp; Custodial, Print Shop, IT</li> <li>• Sell Hardy and 50%+ of Priest</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Consolidate at Priest</b></li> <li>• Sell Highway and Hardy</li> </ul>

# Subalternatives



**The following will also be explored as potential modifications:**

- Low-cost out-of-town land:
  - Compost/Inert Yards
  - Transfer Station
  - Container Shop
  - Impound Lot
- Parks or Traffic Ops on stand-alone purchased central sites
- Stand-alone Impound Lot at Priest
- Parks, Facilities/Custodial, Print Shop, and/or Impound Lot at Hardy
- Facilities/Custodial at Danelle Plaza

# Alternatives Next Steps



- Develop construction costs
- Develop property costs/revenues and economic development benefits associated with each option
- Refine other potential costs, e.g. remediation or Highway Yard access road
- Assess operational impacts and travel costs, feasibility, and implementation considerations for each alternative, including transportation analysis at EVBOM/Highway Yard

# Feedback Request



- Any red flags about the draft alternatives?
- Are there any options we are missing that should be evaluated?
- Does Council have specific questions we should study in the Alternatives phase?

# Up Next...



## May-Sept 2020 PHASE I Needs Assessment

*Existing conditions review*  
*Interviews and site visits*  
*Facility condition assessment*  
*Transportation and real estate baseline*  
*Space needs assessment*  
*Visioning Workshop*

**December 2020/  
January 2021**

## Oct 2020-Jan 2021 PHASE II Alternatives Evaluation

Alternatives concept development  
Cost, transportation, and real estate analysis  
Business case analysis  
**Alternatives Evaluation Workshop**

## Feb-May 2021 PHASE III Recommendations

Preferred alternative refinement  
Phasing and implementation strategy  
Final report



**Thank you!**