



TOWN COUNCIL STUDY SESSION AGENDA

May 10, 2021

5:00 P.M.

AMENDED

I. Town Council Items

II. Study Session Items

1. DC Housing Partnership Community Contribution Recipient Presentation - Diane Leavesley - 15 minutes
2. Parker Area Historical Society Community Contribution Recipient Presentation- Jan Truskolaski, Catherine and Ray Traffis - 15 minutes
3. Engineering/Public Works Contracts over \$100,000 - Mestdagh - 10 minutes
4. Police Department Update - Tsurapas - 45 Minutes
5. Metro Denver Homeless Initiative - Kivela - 15 minutes
6. Review Future Council Agendas - Maloney - 30 minutes



MEMORANDUM

TO: Honorable Mayor and Members of Town Council
FROM: Alex Mestdagh, Engineering Service Manager
DATE: May 10, 2021
SUBJECT: Engineering/Public Works Contracts over \$100,000

ISSUE:

The Engineering/Public Works Department is proposing to award a contract for Development Construction Inspection to Alfred Benesch, Inc. This contract will provide inspection assistance to Town Staff as they inspect public infrastructure constructed by developers, and will be funded by the Inspection Surcharge Fee approved by Town Council in March.

FISCAL/BUDGET IMPACT:

The Inspection Surcharge Fee is anticipated to generate approximately \$82,000 in 2021. The Town also anticipates collecting approximately \$66,000 in standard engineering inspection fees in excess of that representing the efforts of Town staff. The sum of these fees will offset the cost of this contract.

BACKGROUND:

In order to effectively inspect the extensive amount of development-related infrastructure construction anticipated in 2021, staff has identified a need to supplement the Town's inspection staff with a consultant inspector. This consultant will perform inspections of development projects at the direction of Town staff to ensure that construction is done in accordance with Town standards. In order to ensure that development funded this consultant, the creation of a new Inspection Surcharge Fee for development construction inspection was approved by the Town Council in March. The proposed fee is currently being collected from all development projects that will need infrastructure inspections in 2021, and this revenue is proposed to offset the additional cost of the consultant inspector.

The Town requested Statements of Qualifications (SOQ) from qualified firms interested in providing this service. The selection criteria used by staff was largely qualifications based, with cost of services also factored into the scoring. Alfred Benesch & Company was the selected firm, with a proposed fee of \$147,198.00. This fee represents the cost of one full-time inspector from late May through November, along with minor administrative and project management costs. If this contract is approved, staff intends to have this consultant begin shortly thereafter to coincide with the beginning of the busy construction season.

RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends including this contract on the consent agenda for the May 17, 2021 Town Council Meeting.

REQUESTED DIRECTION:

Staff requests approval to include this contract on the consent agenda for the May 17, 2021 Town Council Meeting.

ATTACHMENT:

None



MEMORANDUM

TO: Honorable Mayor and Members of Town Council

FROM: Jim Tsurapas, Chief of Police
Chris Peters, Commander
Jamie Wynn, Assistant Town Attorney

DATE: May 10, 2021

SUBJECT: Police Department Update

ISSUE:

Police Department - Staff update to Council

FISCAL/BUDGET IMPACT:

None

BACKGROUND:

Police Command Staff will provide an update to Town Council regarding Town of Parker crime statistics, traffic data, dispatch information, staffing information, information related to specific units, community outreach, and other highlights from recent Police Department activities and areas of interest.

RECOMMENDATION:

This presentation is for informational purposes only.

REQUESTED DIRECTION:

For informational purposes only - no action is needed.

ATTACHMENT:

None



MEMORANDUM

TO: Honorable Mayor and Members of Town Council
FROM: Michelle Kivela, Town Administrator
DATE: May 10, 2021
SUBJECT: Metro Denver Homeless Initiative

ISSUE:

To provide information on the Metro Denver Homeless Initiative (MDHI) which includes the seven-county Denver metro regions (Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Broomfield, Denver, Douglas and Jefferson). This initiative has been a recent topic of discussion and action at the Denver Metro Mayor Caucus and will be the program at this month's Partnership of Douglas County Government's PDCG) meeting. For informational purposes, attached is the MDHI's State of Homelessness 2020 Report.

FISCAL/BUDGET IMPACT:

None

BACKGROUND:

The Regional Convening on Homelessness occurred March 18, 2020. The conversation focused on the role of local planning coordinated at a regional level on homelessness and maximizing resources. It also unveiled the "Built for Zero" framework as part of a regional effort to create reductions in homelessness.

Below is a summary of the actions and next steps from the MDHI that the Town of Parker may want to consider.

1. Pledge to Regional Coordination on Homelessness

Communities signing the pledge are committing to building and sustaining a "new future where homelessness is rare and brief — a moral and public health imperative that is necessary for an equitable future". The Town of Parker is part of MDHI's "Built for Zero" region. The MDHI is asking Parker, as a community in the "Built for Zero" region and as community leaders, to ensure local efforts are part of regional coordination. "Built for Zero" communities are working towards reaching functional zero for one population at a time, starting with veterans, until they've reached this milestone for all.

By pledging, Parker would be stating:

1. Homelessness is an issue we should address as a community and together, and we see work that makes sense to coordinate and achieve as a region as homelessness does not end at a city or county border.

2. The coordination with the Metro Denver Homeless Initiative on Built for Zero is how our community can help coordinate its local planning on homelessness regionally to generate

reductions in homelessness.

3. We commit to help paving the way for this work to continue at the local level. This may look like encouraging our community to utilize the Homeless Management Information System which will help us all get to real-time data, participating in (or appointing a designee) local briefing groups, or helping remove barriers to the work.

As of mid-April, the following cities or counties have signed The Pledge on regional coordination on homelessness, including:

Cherry Hills Village

City & County of Denver

City & County of Broomfield

City of Arvada

City of Boulder

City of Castle Pines

City of Edgewater

City of Englewood

City of Golden

City of Lakewood

City of Lone Tree

City of Longmont

City of Northglenn

City of Sheridan

City of Thornton

City of Westminster

City of Wheat Ridge

Jefferson County

The Metro Mayors Caucus

2. Homelessness Subregional Forum - Interest Form

Parker also has the option of joining the Homelessness Subregional Forum. Similarly, to the existing Subregional Forums for transportation, these Subregional Forums consist of elected officials, designees, or appointees each community. This may include Mayors, City Managers, Council Members, County Commissioners or County Managers. The purpose of the Homeless Subregional Forum is to (1) identify members for the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC); (2) receive briefings on each community's progress towards the Built for Zero metrics as well as overall regional progress; (3) discuss solutions to barriers for reductions in homelessness in each community; (4) connect with the Homeless Coordination Team and champion local efforts for reductions.

Status of the seven-county regions in the MDHI:

Subregion	Community Lead Identified	Homeless Coordination (Provider) Team Formed	Quality By Name List Scorecard Completed	Subregional Forum Created (Elected Forum)
Adams	x	x	x	Forming Now
Aurora	x	In Progress		Forming Now
Arapahoe	x	In Progress		Forming Now
Boulder	x	x	x	Forming Now
Broomfield	x	x	x	Forming Now
Denver	x	x	x	Forming Now
Douglas	In Progress			Forming Now
Jefferson	x	x	x	Forming Now
Tri-Cities (Englewood, Sheridan, Littleton)	x	In Progress		Forming Now

Resources

- State of Homelessness Report for the Metro-Denver Region: <https://bit.ly/HomelessnessinDenver2020>
- Link to the Pledge: <http://bit.ly/MetroDenverPledge>
- Link to join your Subregional Forum: <https://forms.office.com/r/Hwkc1vcVKH>
- Link to full recording of the event: [Metro Denver Regional Convening on Homelessness](#)
- Link to a pdf version of the slide deck from March 18: <https://bit.ly/3IGqvdm>

Understanding Built for Zero by Community Solutions

- Four-minute [video](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LKDHLMINprl) explaining the methodology: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LKDHLMINprl>
- [Overview](#) and list of the over 80 communities already making progress towards making homelessness rare and brief: <https://community.solutions/our-solutions/built-for-zero/>

RECOMMENDATION:

None. Informational and seeking direction.

REQUESTED DIRECTION:

Direction on the Pledge to Regional Coordination on Homelessness

ATTACHMENT:

1. State of Homelessness 2020 Report



STATE OF HOMELESSNESS

| 2020 Report

ADAMS, ARAPAHOE, BOULDER,
BROOMFIELD, DENVER, DOUGLAS,
& JEFFERSON COUNTIES

711 Park Ave W, Suite 320
Denver, CO
Phone: (303) 295-1772
E-mail: info@mdhi.org

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report would not be possible without the support of numerous individuals, partners, and agencies.

First and foremost, we would like to thank the individuals who shared their experiences of homelessness throughout the report. We appreciate your expertise and courage in sharing your stories. A particular thanks to The Denver Foundation for use of images and quotes from their Close to Home campaign as well as Lynne Rienner Publishers for the rights to reprint excerpts from the book *Journeys out of Homelessness: The Voices of Lived Experience*. These two sources help provide the first-hand insight of the experience of homelessness present throughout the report. We are infinitely grateful for the permission to include this important perspective.

Additionally, we would like to thank the organizations which assisted in the data collection efforts that made this report possible. This includes data publicly available from The Colorado Department of Education, the 2019 Comprehensive Homeless Count

from Jefferson County, Colorado, and each of the dozens of organizations that utilize the regional Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) and OneHome (Coordinated Entry) that contributed to this body of work. Lastly, we are incredibly grateful to the individuals that assisted in planning and conducting the region's Point in Time (PIT) count in January of 2020. This count is a collaboration among numerous organizations across the region and would not be possible without their partnership and the dedication of the hundreds of volunteers that participate in this effort. Thank you to MDHI's PIT committee for their year-round dedication to this effort.

Without the strong, meaningful collaboration of each of these partners, this report would not be possible. We appreciate the support of our region and the strong coordination that makes ending homelessness a future possibility.



LETTER FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Dear Reader,

You have in front of you the 2020 Metro Denver Homelessness Initiative's State of Homelessness Report. This report is thanks to several regional and statewide partners and represents our contribution to the larger understanding of homelessness throughout the metro region. In previous years the Metro Denver Homeless Initiative (MDHI) released an annual comprehensive Point in Time (PIT) report. While this State of Homelessness report includes the annual 2020 PIT data, it seeks to expand the body of knowledge by including several additional data sets that demonstrate the broader issue of homelessness. Thanks in part to the region's efforts to implement a comprehensive, widely used Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), there is now comprehensive data available on homelessness. Additionally, this report includes other publicly available data, such as the number of students in the region identified by school districts as experiencing homelessness.

While there are differences in the definitions, count types, and methodologies between the data sets, there are some clear commonalities. One glaring consistency is the fact that BIPOC individuals experience homelessness at significantly higher rates than their white counterparts. This is the result of systemic oppression and policies which continue to ignore this racial disparity. Second, homelessness continues to be one of the most pressing challenges in our region. The majority of the data contained within this report was collected prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, the economic impact of which is

just now beginning to unfold. This pandemic is only compounding the racial and economic divide in our country. Left unchecked, homelessness will expand at exponential rates within our community and across the nation. The time for action is now. We must come together to not only address the immediate needs of our unhoused neighbors but also create long-term solutions to ensure equity and stability for all.

I would like to thank all the partners in this work that made this report possible and those doing the important work of ending homelessness. MDHI is incredibly grateful to each of you. Also, thank you, reader, for your interest in this topic. Only through joining efforts and working together is an end to homelessness possible.

Sincerely,

Matthew Meyer, PhD

Executive Director

Metro Denver Homeless Initiative

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1 | EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

This report is a snapshot of the data related to homelessness in the seven-county Denver metro region. This includes the counties of Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Broomfield, Denver, Douglas, and Jefferson. The report summarizes data on individuals, families, and youth experiencing homelessness while providing insights from those with lived expertise.

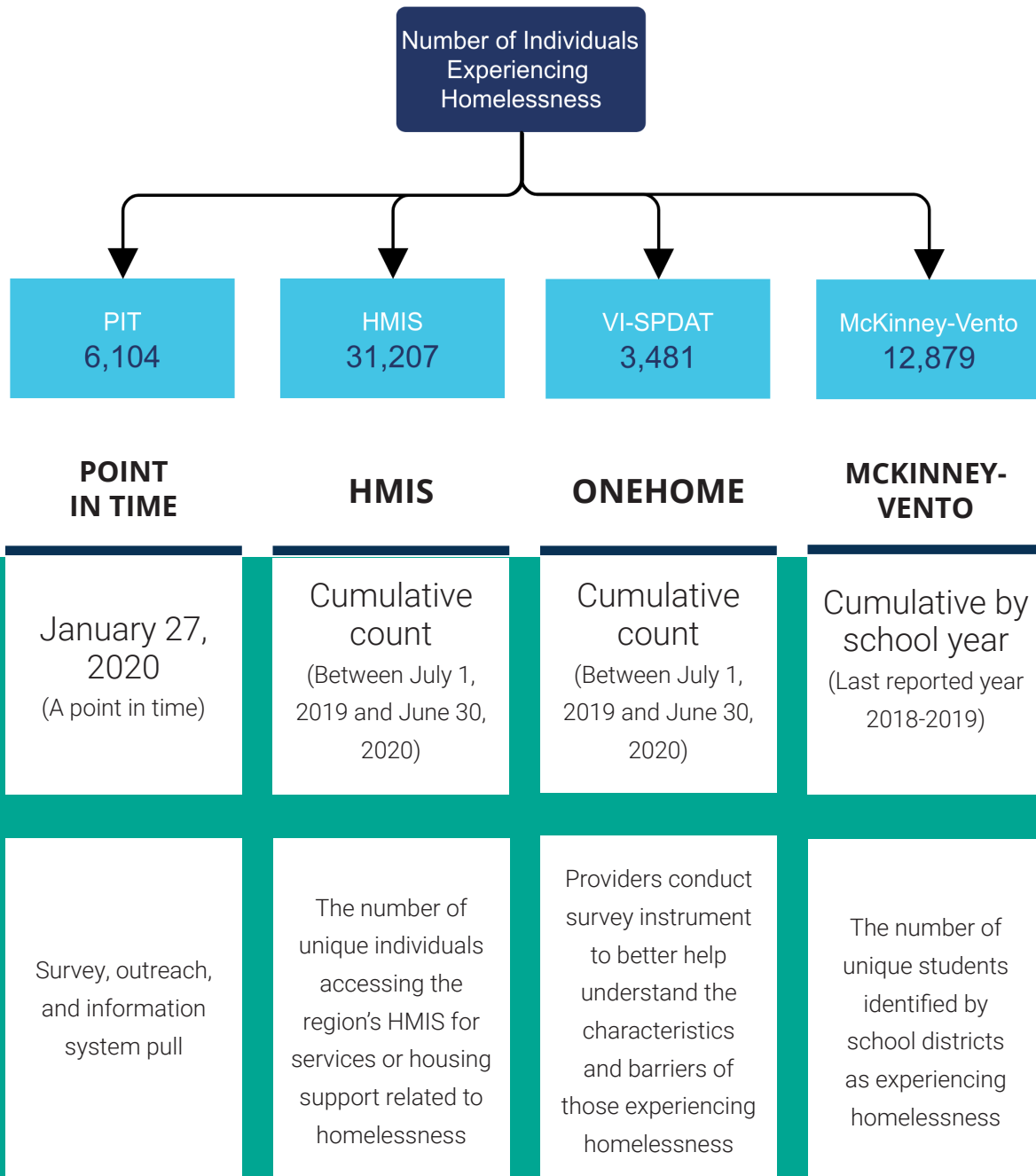
INTENDED USE

This report is not an attempt to capture the total number of individuals experiencing homelessness in the region. Rather, its intent is painting a larger picture of homelessness and assisting readers in creating a broader understanding of the breadth and experience of homelessness. This first version includes multiple data sources with the hope of expanding this information in future iterations. The views contained within are those of the Metro Denver Homeless Initiative.

OVERVIEW

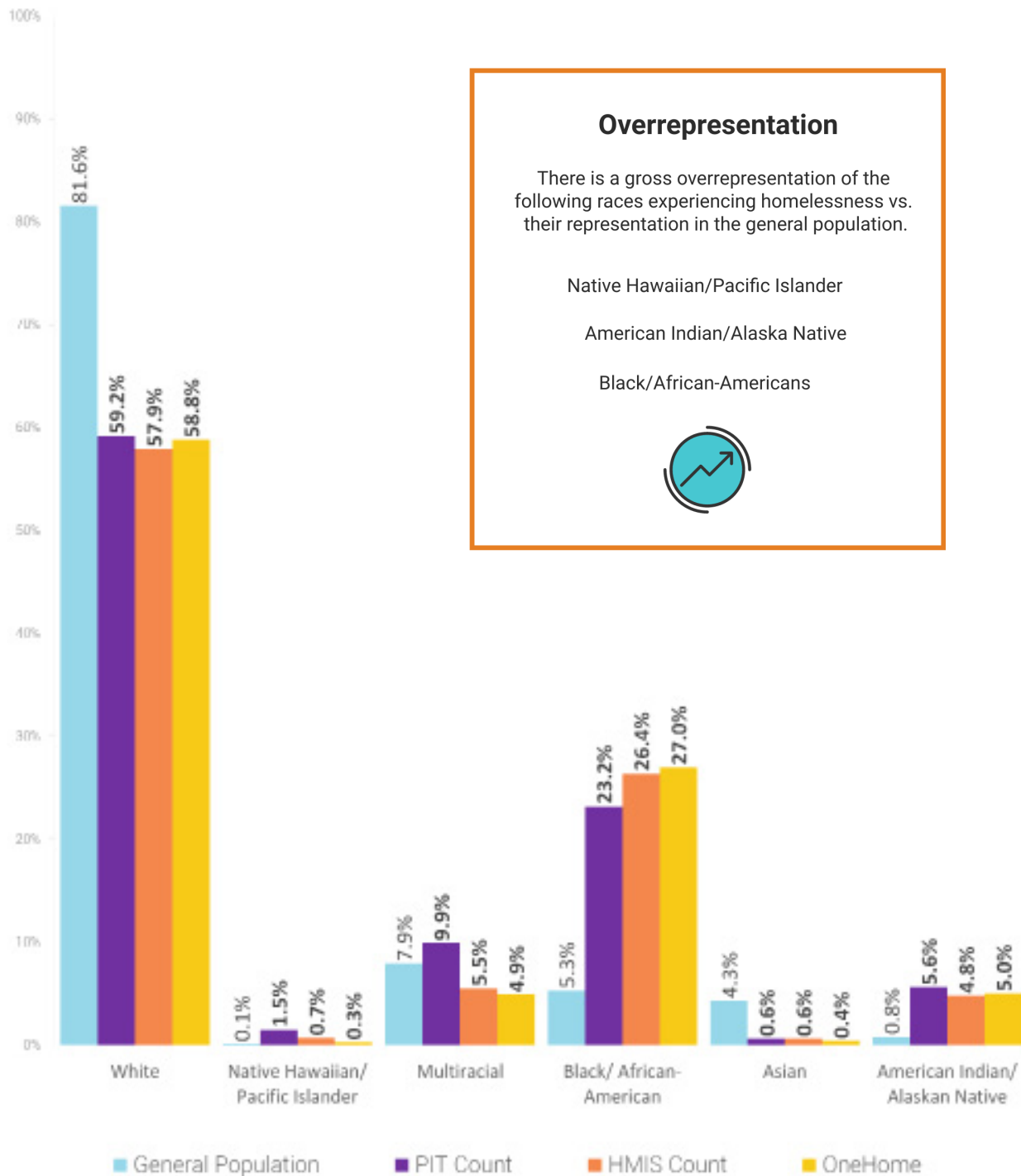
This report highlights two overarching trends in homelessness. First, inherent in homelessness, is the racial inequity that must be addressed. Second, the only long-term solution to homelessness is housing. The region faces a significant affordable housing crisis, worsened by the COVID-19 pandemic's economic impact.

DATA SUMMARY



PIT, HMIS, and ONEHOME all use the Department of Housing and Urban Development of *literally homeless*. McKinney-Vento uses the Department of Education definition of *homeless*.

RACIAL REPRESENTATION OF THOSE EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS VERSUS REGIONAL CENSUS DATA



2 | INTRODUCTION

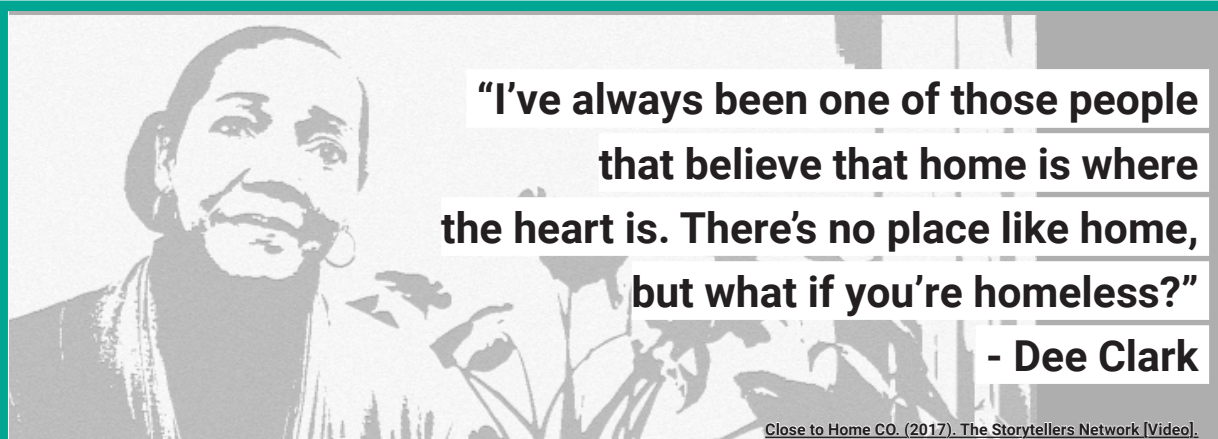
The issue of homelessness continues to worsen throughout the metro-Denver region. While the hard-working providers in our community dedicate themselves to housing our most vulnerable, market conditions, economic conditions, systemic racial inequities, and numerous other factors continue to plague our community, leading to the current homelessness crisis. As the economic impact of COVID-19 continues to unfold in the unemployment numbers, eviction protections expire, and swift federal support to address these issues is not forthcoming, these challenges will continue to grow.

PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is twofold.

First, it seeks to consolidate existing data within the seven-county region on the issue of homelessness. In previous years, MDHI released an annual Point-in-Time (PIT) Report. While incredibly useful in understanding the issue of homelessness, the PIT is only one lens through which to examine homelessness. This current report seeks to inform the overall issue of homelessness as it occurs across systems and throughout the region to provide a fuller, deeper understanding of the problem. Homelessness is not limited to the individuals we see, those characterized as the visible homeless. There is an entire subset of this population comprised of children, families, youth, and others comprising the invisible homeless. Nor are the causes of homelessness what most believe. It is important to understand the current reality of homelessness and stop perpetuating stereotypes on this issue, particularly in light of the economic crisis unravelling in our country as a result of COVID-19.

Secondly, this report provides implications and next steps. These actions are critical components in addressing the current state of homelessness in our region, mitigating against the impacts of the pandemic, and ultimately ending homelessness.



[Close to Home CO. \(2017\). The Storytellers Network \[Video\].](#)

LIMITATIONS

This report synthesizes the current information available regarding homelessness in the region. However, as with any data surrounding the issue of homelessness, there are several key limitations. The data are not “apple-to-apple” comparisons across sources. Comparison is not possible nor advised. Significant differences in counts do appear; however, each of these data sets is unique in what, who, and how it measures homelessness. When combined, they create a much broader understanding of individual, family, and youth homelessness.

The vast differences in the total counts can be explained by a few key factors. While these limitations are important to understand, they should not deter nor distract from each data set providing an important piece of the overall picture. Each is equally important as they describe a subsection of this population and, together, create a comprehensive description of the current state of this issue in the metro-Denver region.

It is important to understand the definitional variances among the data sets regarding which living situations constitute homelessness. They vary between federal agencies, depending on the scope of the federal agency and their intended role in addressing homelessness. In some instances, these definitions overlap while in other areas they vary significantly. These are described at length within each section. These differences in definitions help explain the wide variation in the number of individuals identified as experiencing homelessness. In some data sets, homelessness is limited to those that are literally homeless. Please see the definitions section for an explanation of this. In other cases, a more comprehensive definition of homelessness, referenced here as the McKinney-Vento Educational definition, is utilized. An explanation of this term can also be found in the definitions section. Additionally, due to the federal definitions of race, those identifying as Hispanic are forced to choose one of the narrowly-defined categories, skewing the racial data to most often include these individuals as white.

Variances in counts are also affected by the types of counts themselves. In some data, the count is a single point-in-time, data collected on a single day. In other data, the count is cumulative, collecting the numbers over a much longer period, up to an entire school or calendar year. The timeframes for these counts may occur within different calendar or academic years due the variations in reporting requirements by agency or organization. The most recently available data from each agency was used for the purposes of this report.

Lastly, the data included in this report are by no means exhaustive on the topic of homelessness. This initial version of the report is just that – an initial report that can be improved upon in future iterations. This report is a mechanism to assist the public, lawmakers, and provider community on the wider issue of homelessness and work to create collaboration on ending homelessness.



**DEFINITIONAL
VARIANCES**



**POINT-IN-TIME
VS CUMULATIVE**

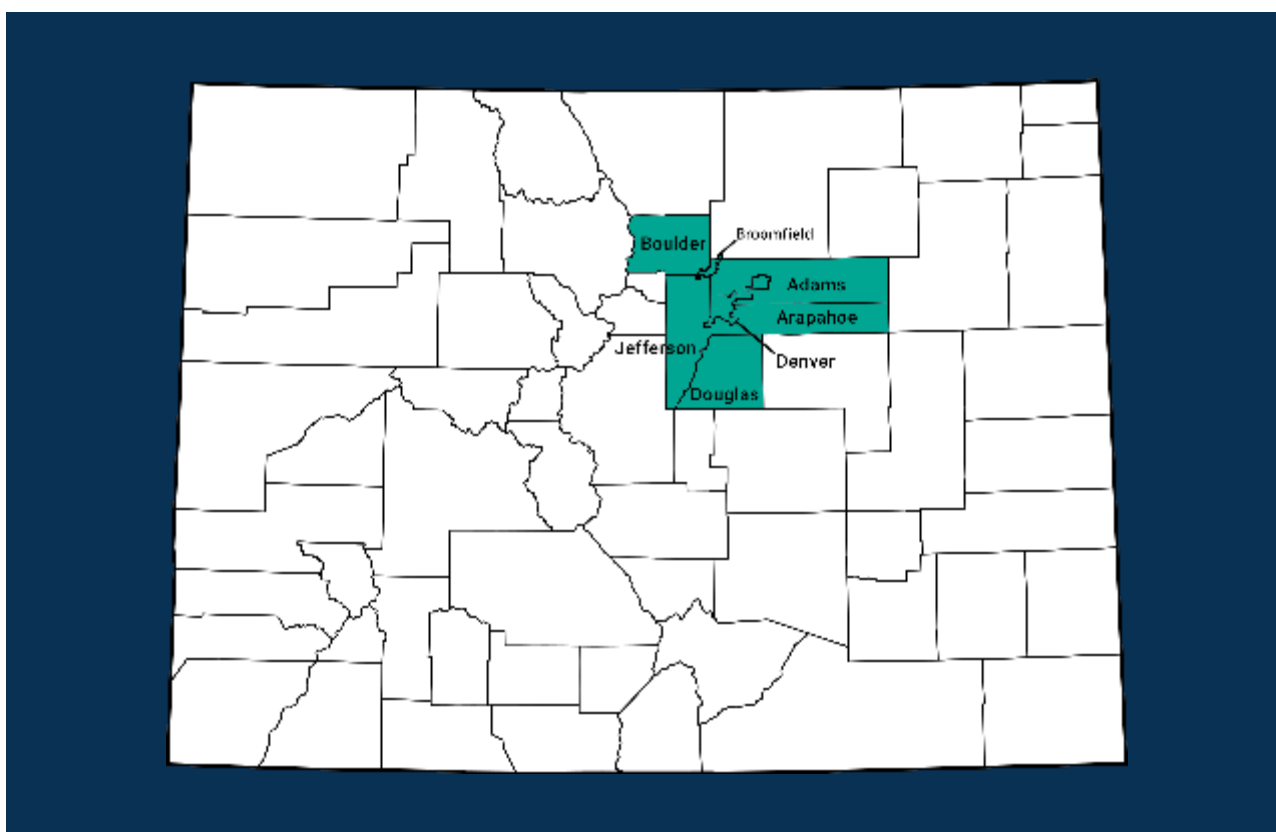


**INITIAL ANNUAL
REPORT**

While variances do occur due to several limitations of the data, there are also areas in which the data reinforce each other. For example, one commonality across all data sources is the glaring racial inequity of homelessness. In each of the data on homelessness including race, the overrepresentation of BIPOC (black, indigenous, people of color) is glaring. Moreover, housing costs, trauma, and family and relational dysfunction are a consistent cause of homelessness, as is the significant need for increased affordable housing resources. Lastly, this data can provide a baseline for the pre-COVID-19 state of homelessness in the region across all data sets as the timeframes for collection mostly occur prior to the full economic fallout. Future iterations will demonstrate the impact of COVID-19 and the region's response to the crisis.

OVERVIEW

A Continuum of Care (CoC) is a regional or local planning body that coordinates housing and services funding for individuals and families experiencing homelessness. The metro-Denver region's CoC is comprised of seven counties including Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Broomfield, Denver, Douglas, and Jefferson. The views contained within this report are those of the Metro Denver Homeless Initiative (MDHI), the region's CoC.



Part of MDHI's role in the region as the CoC includes overseeing the region's Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), conducting the annual Point in Time (PIT) count, and creating a Coordinated Entry (CE) system, called OneHome. Each of these activities provides data points on homelessness included in this report. The most recent data from the Department of Education, academic year 2018-2019, is included to provide a fuller look on homelessness among families, children, and youth in the region as well as the effects of this issue on our region's children.

3 | CAUSES OF HOMELESSNESS

Time and again, studies show a large disconnect between public perception on the causes of homelessness and its actual causes. When surveyed on why someone may experience homelessness, answers from the public generally focus on individual choices or issues, citing challenges with substance use, chronic health conditions, or severe mental health disorders as the leading causes.

A poll on public perception conducted by The Denver Foundation's Close to Home campaign highlights this misperception. Housed residents of the region cited unemployment, substance use, and mental health as the most common causes of homelessness. However, actual data from the Point-in-Time (PIT) count indicate **the top reasons of homelessness in the region are high housing costs, a lost job or inability to find work, and relationship or family break up as the most common causes among those experiencing homelessness.**

In fact, the leading cause of homelessness, not just in this region but around the country, is a **lack of affordable housing.**

This, coupled with other systemic causes such as racial inequities, stagnate wages, and affordable healthcare to name a few, create economic conditions in which many among us are unable to secure and maintain stable housing. These issues are exacerbated by the current crisis created by the COVID-19 pandemic.

The cost of housing in the metro region continues to rise.

Denver ranks second in the nation, only behind San Francisco-Oakland, as the **most gentrified city** in the United States. (National Community Reinvestment Coalition)

The **median value** of a home in Jefferson County is **5.13 times greater** (3.71 for the US) than the median annual income of the household. (2019 Comprehensive Homeless Count from Jefferson County, Colorado)

Median mortgage payments in Jefferson County account for **50%** of a household's **net income**; however, nationally this number is a mere 38% of net income.

This creates conditions in which an increased number of households are burdened by housing costs, even in those areas that were once considered affordable.

This is not to say there are not other barriers faced by those experiencing homelessness. While physical and/or mental disabilities, substance use, unemployment or underemployment, and various other challenges are part of the broader picture of homelessness, a lack of affordable, appropriate housing continues to be the foremost challenge. The economic impacts of COVID-19 on our local, state, and national economies will only worsen this shortage as thousands of our neighbors will struggle with their mortgages and rent, many for the first time. At its core, there is only one way to truly impact homelessness – housing.

4 | BRIEF EXPLANATION OF DATA SOURCES

POINT IN TIME (PIT) DATA

The Point in Time (PIT) count is an annual survey of people experiencing homelessness in communities on a single evening in January.

Type:

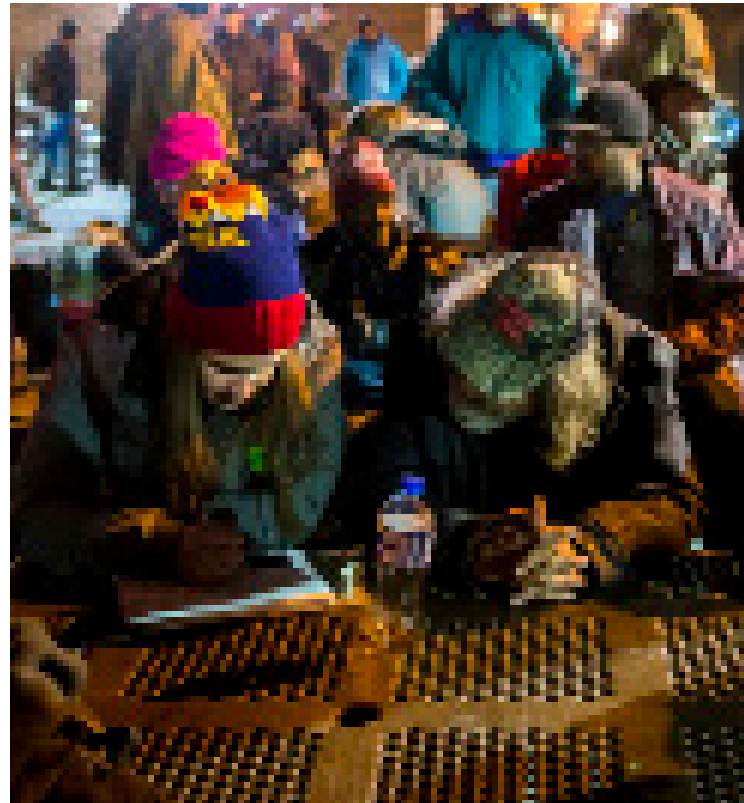
January 27, 2020
(a point in time)

Method:

Survey, outreach, and
information system pull

Definition of Homelessness:

HUD Definition of Literally
Homeless



The 2020 PIT count for Metro Denver asked people across the region where they spent the night of Monday, January 27, 2020. The PIT provides a “snapshot” of literal homelessness on a single night and the resulting data is meant to be representative of homelessness “on any given night,” specifically during the winter months when PIT counts are conducted nationally. The annual PIT count for the Metro Denver region is organized and guided by the Metro Denver Homeless Initiative (MDHI). One of the PIT’s main benefits is serving as an annual count of the region’s unsheltered population.

6,104
people
counted that night

HMIS DATA



Type:

Cumulative for date range of
7/1/2019 - 6/30/2020

Method:

Statewide data system
that collects and tracks
data on those experiencing
homelessness

Definition of Homelessness:

HUD Definition of Literally
Homeless

Per HUD, "A Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) is a local information technology system used to collect client-level data and data on the provision of housing and services to homeless individuals and families and persons at risk of homelessness. Each Continuum of Care (CoC) is responsible for selecting an HMIS software solution that complies with HUD's data collection, management, and reporting standards."¹

The HMIS allows real time data as well as longitudinal data on those experiencing homelessness in the region. Nearly 75% of shelter providers in the region and all HUD funded agencies utilize HMIS to contribute to the body of data available. It represents data related to those households receiving services related to homelessness.

1. HMIS: Homeless Management Information System. (2020). HUD Exchange. <https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/h>

31,207
people
with activity in HMIS during this time

ONEHOME COORDINATED ENTRY DATA

Providers conduct survey instrument, the Vulnerability Index – Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool (VI-SPDAT), with clients experiencing homelessness and enter results into the region's Coordinated Entry System, OneHome.

Type:

Cumulative for date range of
7/1/2019 - 6/30/2020

Method:

Providers conduct this index with potential clients and enter data into OneHome

Definition of Homelessness:

HUD Definition of Literally Homeless

The VI-SPDAT (Vulnerability Index - Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool) is a survey administered both to individuals and families to determine risk and prioritization when providing assistance to those experiencing homelessness and at-risk of homelessness.

This information is collected and stored in the region's OneHome system and gives extensive insight into the characteristics and barriers of those experiencing homelessness for those engaged in services and being prioritized for housing.



During the defined date range, 3,481 clients completed the VI-SPDAT.²

2. VI-SPDAT: Program News. (2020). CTHMIS: Measuring Success. <https://www.cthmis.com/info/detail/vi-spdatt/13>

3,481
people
completed the VI-SPDAT

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION DATA



Type:

Cumulative by school year

(number of students that were identified as experiencing homelessness at some point during the school year 2018-2019)

Method:

Identification by school districts and tracked via the district's Student Information System (SIS)

Definition of Homelessness:

U.S. Department of Education definition

Public school districts across the United States are required to identify, support, and report on students experiencing homelessness at some point during the school year.

Students are identified at the district level and data is collected by the Colorado Department of Education and sent to the U.S. Department of Education. This data is publicly available.

As discussed later in this report, due to the focus of this identification being to support the educational needs of students, the definition of homelessness under the Department of Education, and some other federal agencies, varies from that of the HUD definition. It is the most comprehensive source of data on family and student homelessness.

12,879
students

identified as experiencing homelessness

4

CRITICAL DEFINITIONS

CHRONIC HOMELESSNESS

HUD defines persons experiencing chronic homelessness as those who (a) are homeless, (b) are living in a place not meant for human habitation, in a safe haven, or in an emergency shelter, (c) have been homeless and living in a place not meant for human habitation, a safe haven, or an emergency shelter continuously for at least 1 year or on at least four separate occasions in the last 3 years where the combined length of time homeless across those occasions is at least 12 months, and (d) have a disability.

LITERAL HOMELESSNESS (HUD HOMELESSNESS)

An Individual or family who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence, (i) Has a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not meant for human habitation; (ii) Is living in a publicly or privately operated shelter (including safe haven or transitional living program).

NEWLY HOMELESS

Newly homeless is defined as a person who has been experiencing homelessness for less than one year and this was their first episode of homelessness.

SAFE HAVEN

A project that offers supportive housing that (1) serves hard to reach homeless persons with severe mental illness who came from the streets and have been unwilling or unable to participate in supportive services; (2) provides 24-hour residence for eligible persons for an unspecified period; (3) has an overnight capacity limited to 25 or fewer persons; and (4) provides low demand services and referrals for the residents.

SHELTER

A project that offers temporary shelter (lodging) for the homeless in general or for specific populations of the homeless. In metro Denver, there are variations of shelter types, including family shelters where households may stay for 14- 90 days on average, and nightly shelter for individuals which may be nightly only or longer term depending on the program.

TRANSITIONAL HOUSING

A project that provides temporary lodging and is designed to facilitate the movement of homeless individuals and families into permanent housing within a specified period of time, but typically no longer than 24 months. In transitional housing, there are generally higher eligibility and program requirements than in emergency shelter. Participants may be asked to pay rent or fees to stay in these programs.

UNSHELTERED (HUD DEFINITION)

With a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings, including a car, park, abandoned building, bus or train station, airport, or camping ground.

YOUTH (HUD DEFINITION)

Includes anyone between the ages of 18-24 (not yet 25) *please note, not all youth are unaccompanied therefore in this document you will see a number of youth and a separate number for unaccompanied youth.

5 | DATA BY POPULATION

REPORT ORGANIZATION

In an effort to examine these data points side-by-side, this report is organized by household type. This includes adult homelessness, or households without children, families, or households with children, and youth.

5-1

HOUSEHOLDS WITHOUT CHILDREN ADULTS

Individuals experiencing homelessness are overwhelmingly those identifying as:

- Male
- Disproportionately BIPOC (black, indigenous, people of color)
- Not experiencing homelessness for the first time
- Have higher rates of barriers related to physical or mental disabilities, chronic health conditions, and/or substance use than other subpopulations

Over one in five surveyed with the VI-SPDAT is a veteran and a majority identify trauma as contributing to their homelessness.

Due to visibility of many of these individuals, the general public forms many of its assumptions about those experiencing homelessness based on this population. However, this is but one of the faces of homelessness and is not representative of the entire population.

"He [white male Vet Center employee] said the very same thing I said; he and I made sure of that, but, oh my gosh, the response was totally different when a white male approached the situation...

You see, they never heard me when I said the very same thing; I was invisible and voiceless because if you are roofless, you have no choice, no sense, and no value. Like I said, I am black; how can I be invisible?"

- Michelle, Veteran

Rife, J., Burnes, D. W. (2020). Journeys out of homelessness: The voices of lived experience. Lynne Rienner Publishers, Inc.

PIT DATA ADULTS

The Point in Time survey is a count on a single night in January. The following data was collected on January 27, 2020 and provides a snapshot of adult homelessness on a single day.

4,650
single adults
counted that night

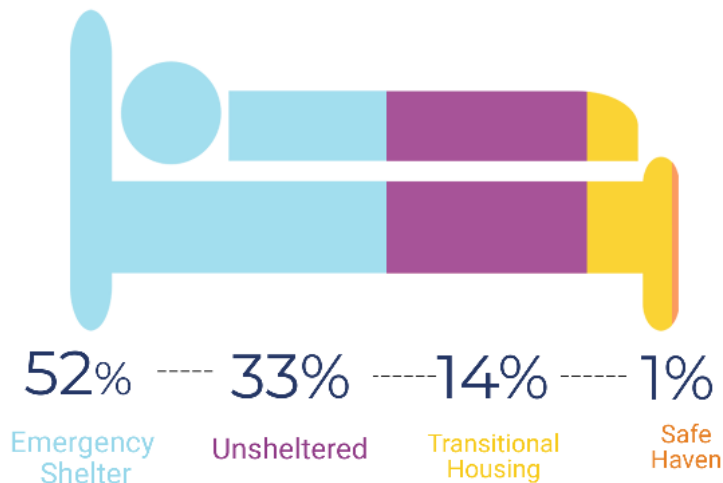
New vs Chronic Homelessness in Adults



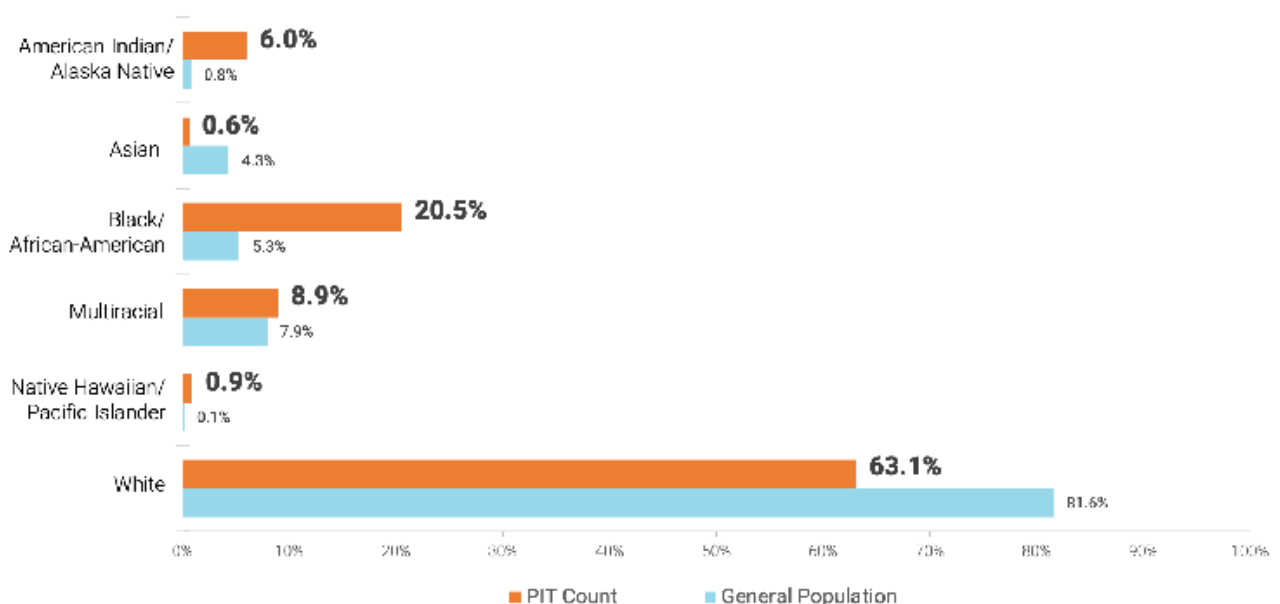
Unsheltered

HUD defines Unsheltered as "...with a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings, including a car, park, abandoned building, bus or train station, airport, or camping ground..."

Where They Slept the Night Before

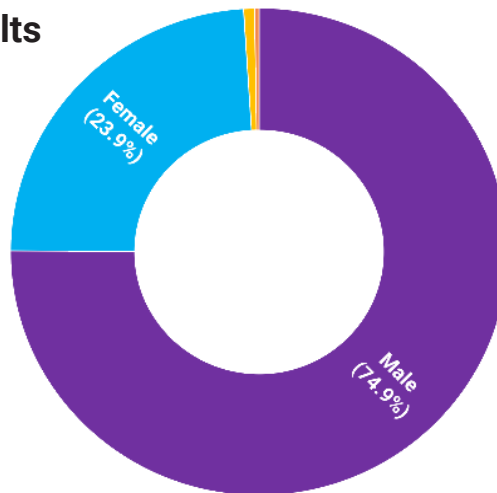


Racial Representation vs General Population (Census Data)

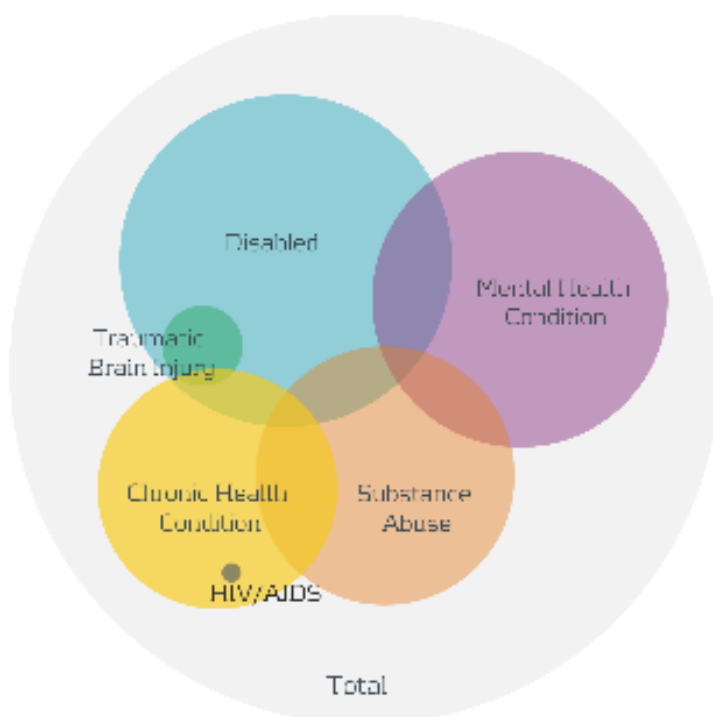


Gender Breakdown in Adults

- Female (23.9%)
- Male (74.9%)
- Non-Conforming (0.3%)
- Transgender (0.7%)



Causes of Homelessness for Adults



“The social isolation of chronic illness is suffocating.”

- Caroline

Rife, J., Barnes, D. W. (2020). *Journeys out of homelessness: The voices of lived experience*. Lynne Rienner Publishers, Inc.

Co- and Tri-Morbidity for Adults

Many of those experiencing homelessness have **Co- or Tri-Morbidity**, meaning they have more than one of the barriers listed above.



Mental Health Concern
and Physically
Disabled



Mental Health Concern
and Drug/Alcohol
Abuse



Physically Disabled
and Drug/Alcohol
Abuse



Mental Health Concern,
Physically Disabled,
and Drug/Alcohol
Abuse

HMIS DATA

ADULTS

This data represents the number of adults accessing services or housing related to experiencing homelessness at agencies utilizing HMIS Between July 1, 2019 and June 30, 2020.

21,765
single adults
with activity in HMIS at this time

Newly vs Chronically Homeless



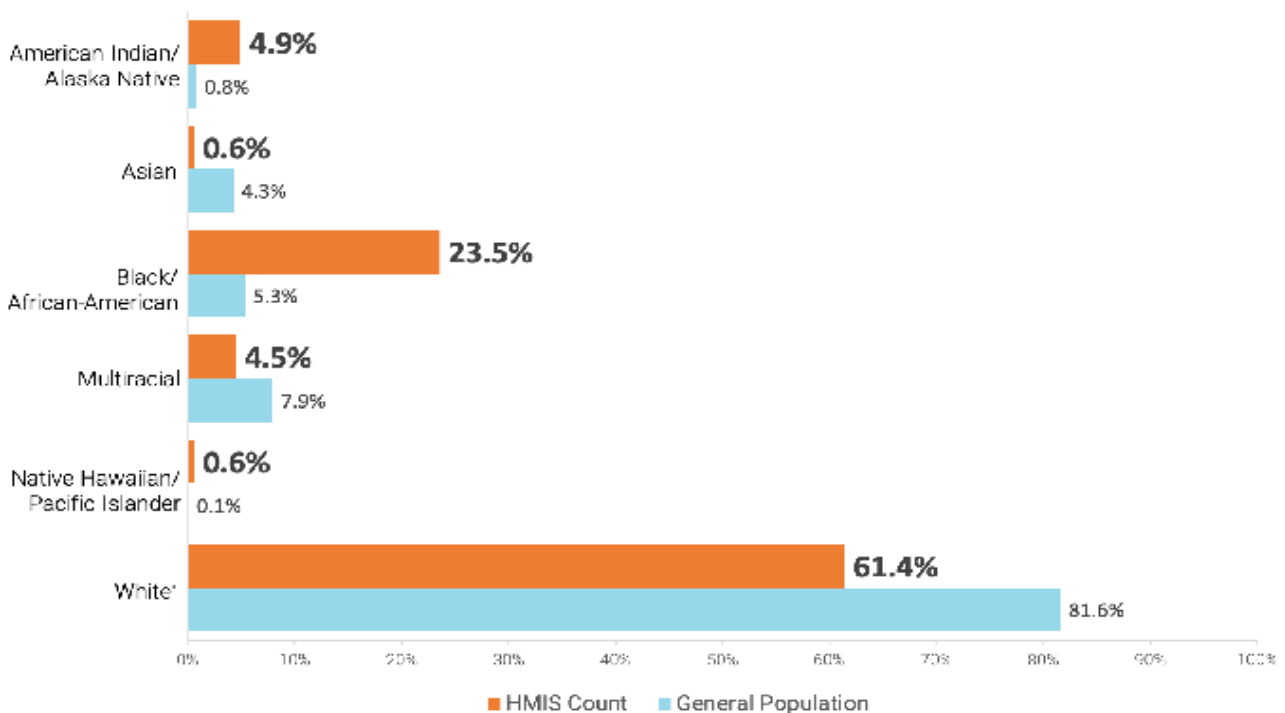
Like many others during the financial collapse of 2008...I was laid off...I lost my safety net and my housing. I would be without a home for sixteen months.



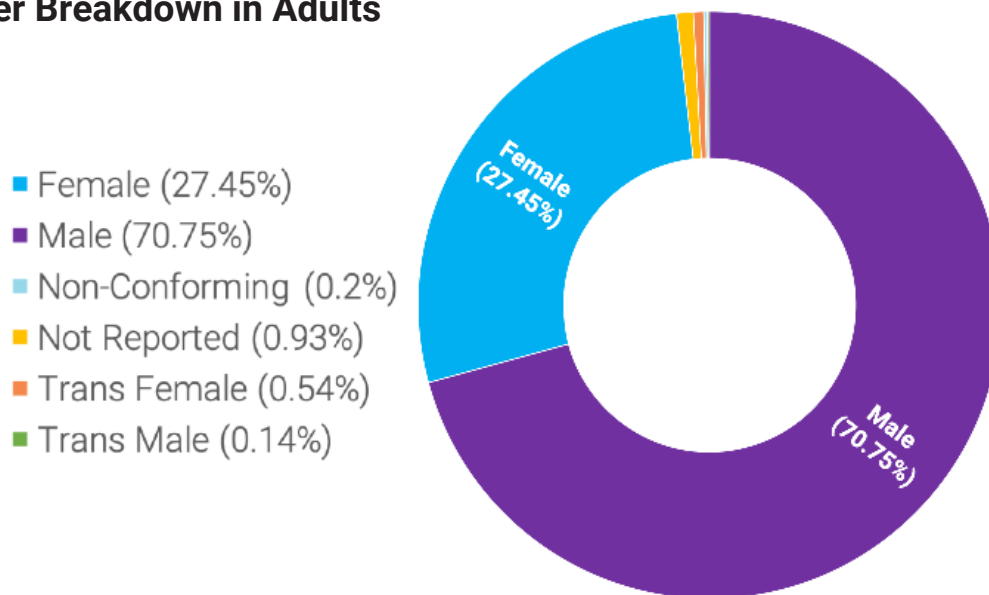
- Leanne, Veteran

Rife, J., Burnes, D. W. (2020). Journeys out of homelessness: The voices of lived experience. Lynne Rienner Publishers, Inc.

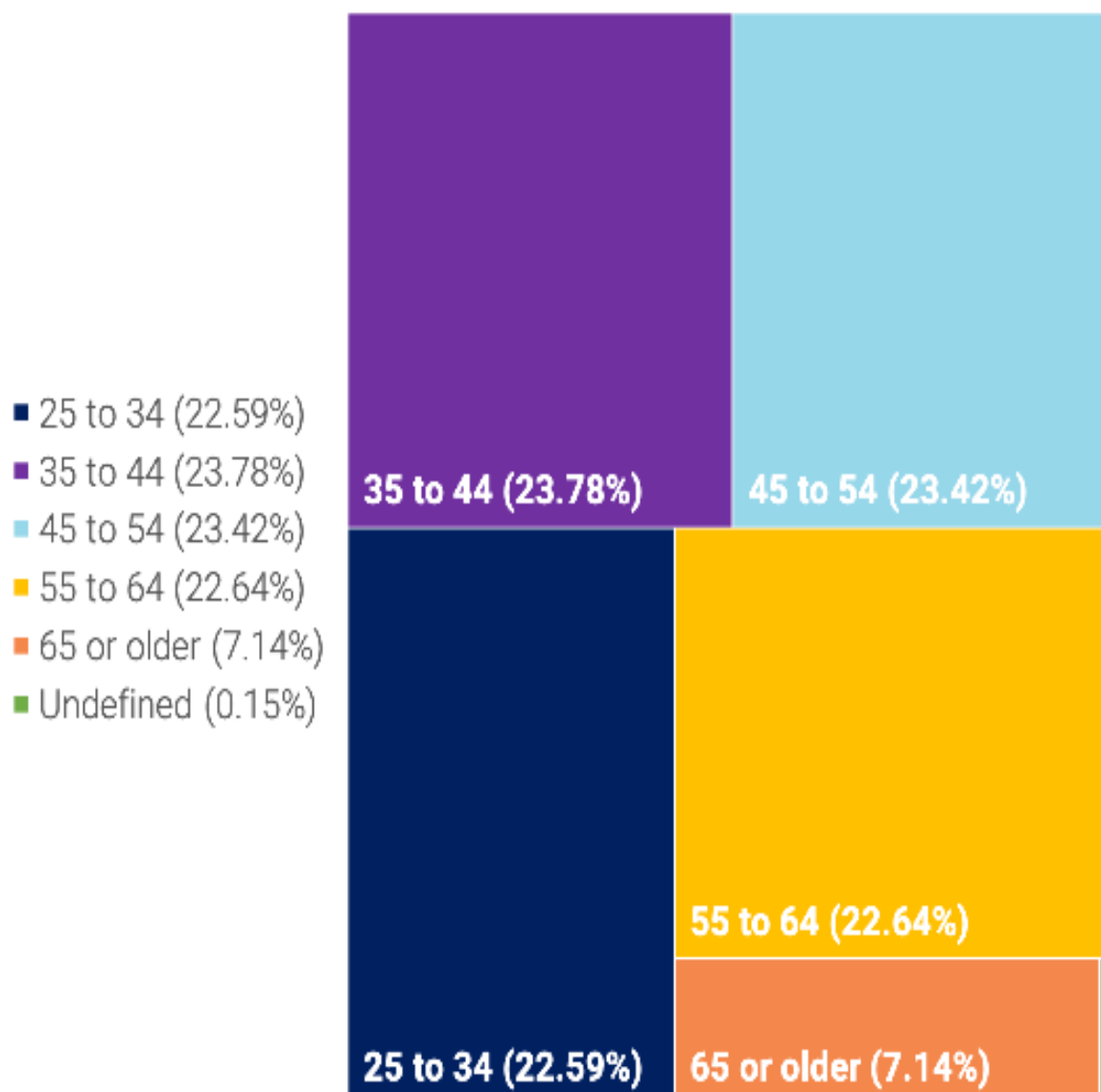
Racial Representation vs General Population (Census Data)



Gender Breakdown in Adults



Age Breakdown in Adults



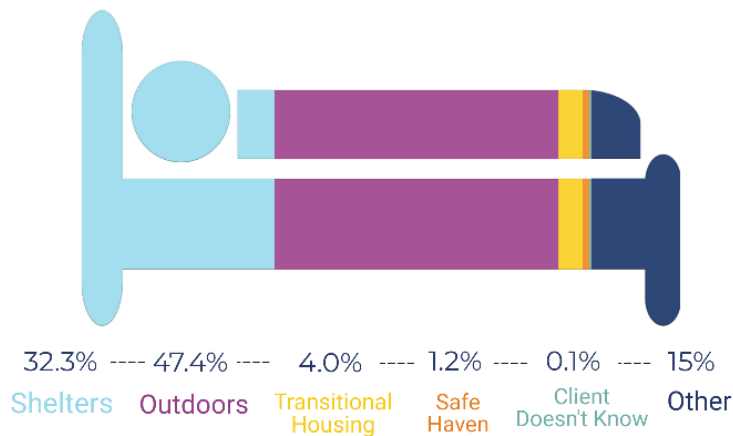
ONEHOME DATA

ADULTS

The following data provides a deeper look into the characteristics of the region's adult individuals experiencing homelessness. During the data range, 2,266 adults in households without children completed the VI-SPDAT.

2,266
single adults
completed the assessment

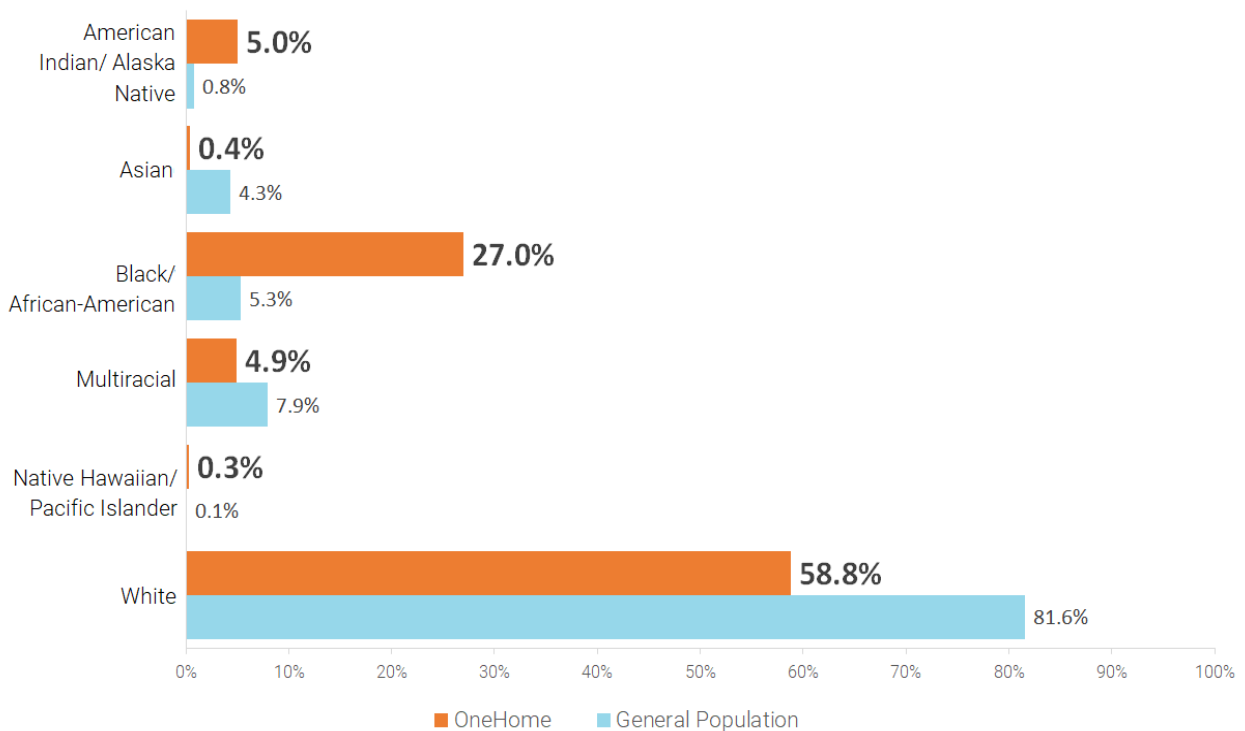
Where They Slept the Night Before



Shelters

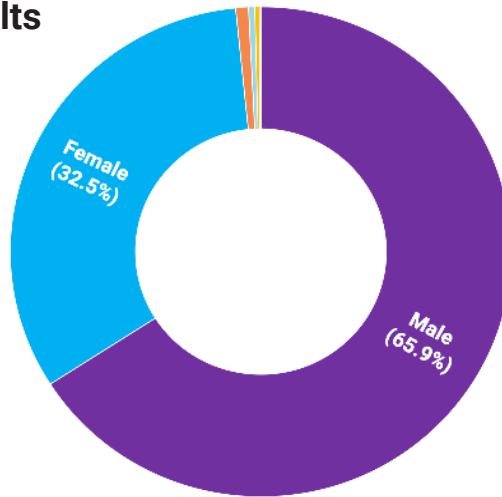
A project that offers temporary shelter (lodging) for the homeless in general or for specific populations of the homeless. In metro Denver, there are variations of shelter types, including family shelters where households may stay for 14- 90 days on average, and nightly shelter for individuals which may be nightly only or longer term depending on the program.

Racial Representation vs General Population (Census Data)



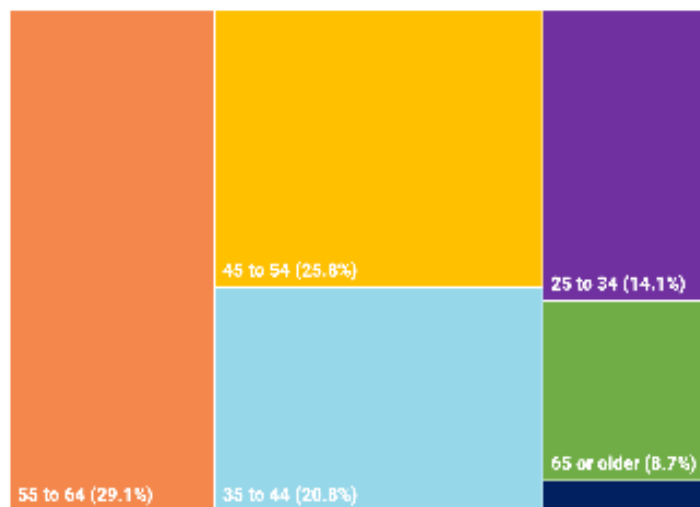
Gender Breakdown in Adults

- Female (32.5%)
- Male (65.9%)
- Non-Conforming (0.4%)
- Not Reported (0.3%)
- Trans Female (0.8%)
- Trans Male (0.1%)



Age Breakdown for Adults

- 18 to 24 (1.4%)
- 25 to 34 (14.1%)
- 35 to 44 (20.8%)
- 45 to 54 (25.8%)
- 55 to 64 (29.1%)
- 65 or older (8.7%)
- Undefined (0.1%)



Adults as Veterans



Status

22% said they were a veteran.

Trauma Experience in Adults



66% said they have been through trauma in their life.

HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN

5-2 | FAMILIES

As compared to individual homelessness, households with children have significantly **less**:

- Barriers with mental health
- Chronic health conditions, disabilities and/or substance use.

A much **higher percentage are newly homeless** and much fewer are chronically homeless.

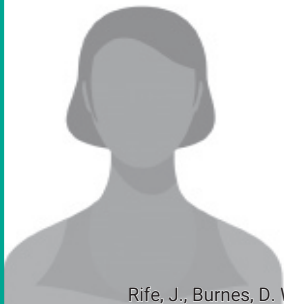
Family homelessness is perhaps where economic challenges and systemic inequities are most visible.

There is a significant overrepresentation of females comparatively, plus black/African Americans as well as American Indian/Alaska Native.

The vast majority of these households have one to three children, over half identify trauma as contributing to their homelessness, and 30% disclosed that their homelessness resulted in their children not attending school regularly.

"To me, having a home means having a place that is steady enough
where you aren't worried about what stuff you are
leaving behind each time you move.

At the age of ten, I started becoming responsible for moving my
own awards from school, family photos,
and other momentos.



I never knew what precious memory
I might leave behind every time we moved."

- **Marie**

Rife, J., Burnes, D. W. (2020). Journeys out of homelessness: The voices of lived experience. Lynne Rienner Publishers, Inc.

PIT DATA

FAMILIES

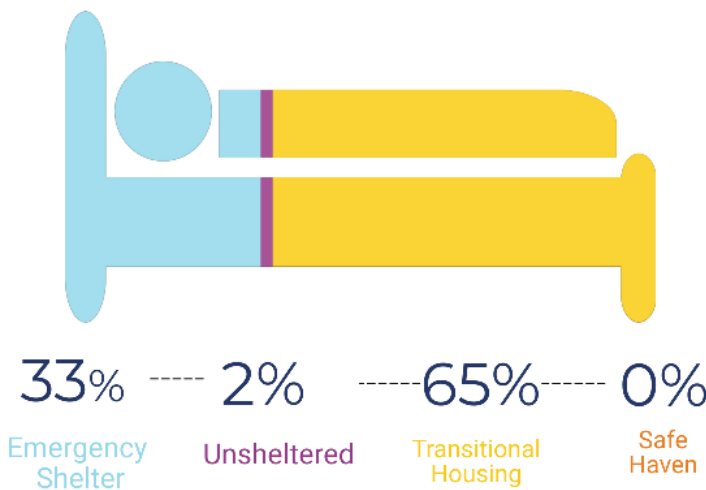
The Point in Time survey is a count on a single night in January. The following data was collected on January 27, 2020 and shows 1,446 individuals across 421 households as experiencing homelessness.

1,446
in families
counted that night

Newly vs Chronically Homeless



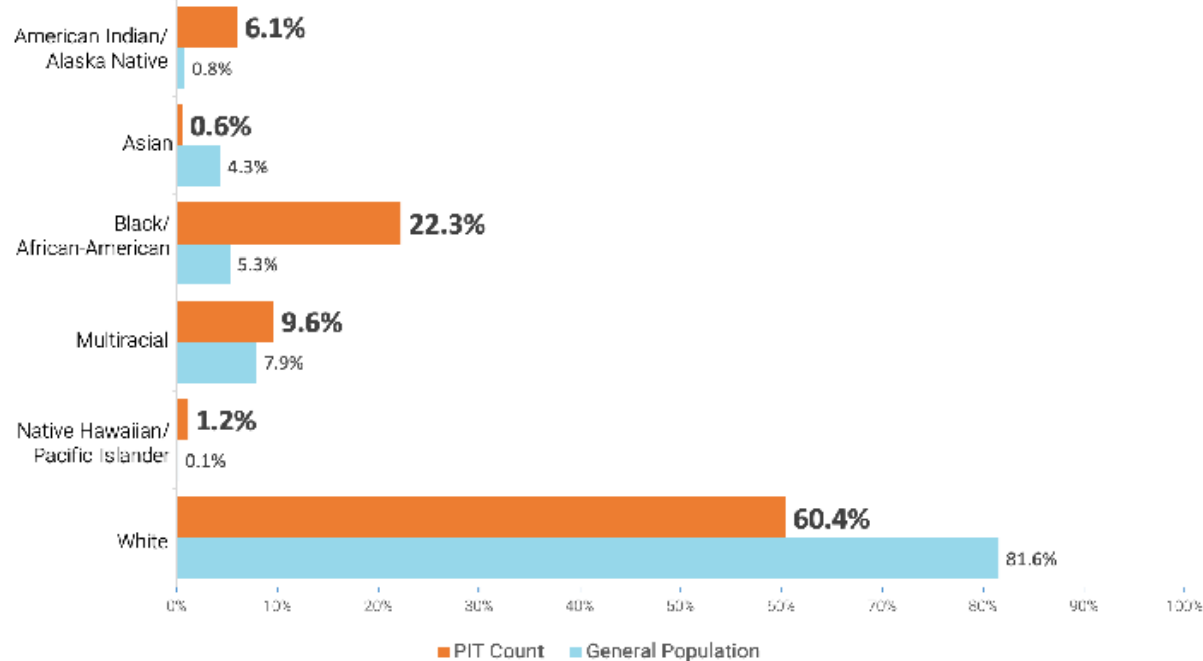
Where They Slept the Night Before



Unsheltered

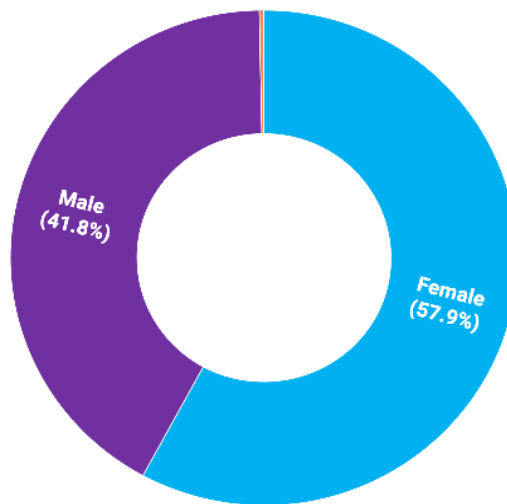
HUD defines Unsheltered as "...with a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings, including a car, park, abandoned building, bus or train station, airport, or camping ground..."

Racial Representation vs General Population (Census Data)

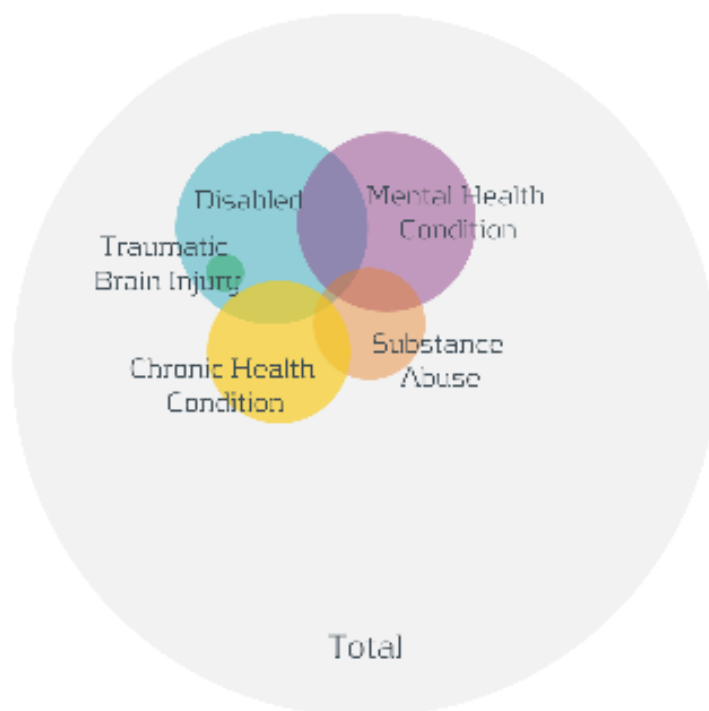


Gender Breakdown

- Female (57.9%)
- Male (41.8%)
- Not Reported (0.3%)



Causes of Homelessness



The real tragedy of losing your house is that it makes all of the shameful conditions of your life visible for all to see.

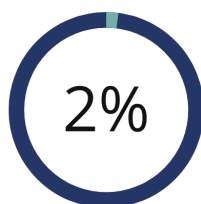
- Barb



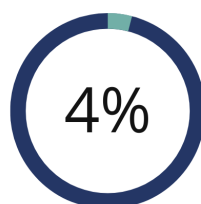
Rife, J., Burnes, D. W. (2020). *Journeys out of homelessness: The voices of lived experience*. Lynne Rienner Publishers, Inc.

Co- and Tri-Morbidity for Families

Many of those experiencing homelessness have **Co- or Tri-Morbidity**, meaning they have more than one of the barriers listed above.



Mental Health Concern
and Physically
Disabled



Mental Health Concern
and Drug/Alcohol
Abuse



Physically Disabled
and Drug/Alcohol
Abuse



Mental Health Concern,
Physically Disabled,
and Drug/Alcohol
Abuse

HMIS DATA FAMILIES

This data represents the number of families accessing services or housing related to experiencing homelessness at agencies utilizing HMIS between July 1, 2019 and June 30, 2020.

2,437 families

with activity in HMIS at this time

Newly vs Chronically Homelessness



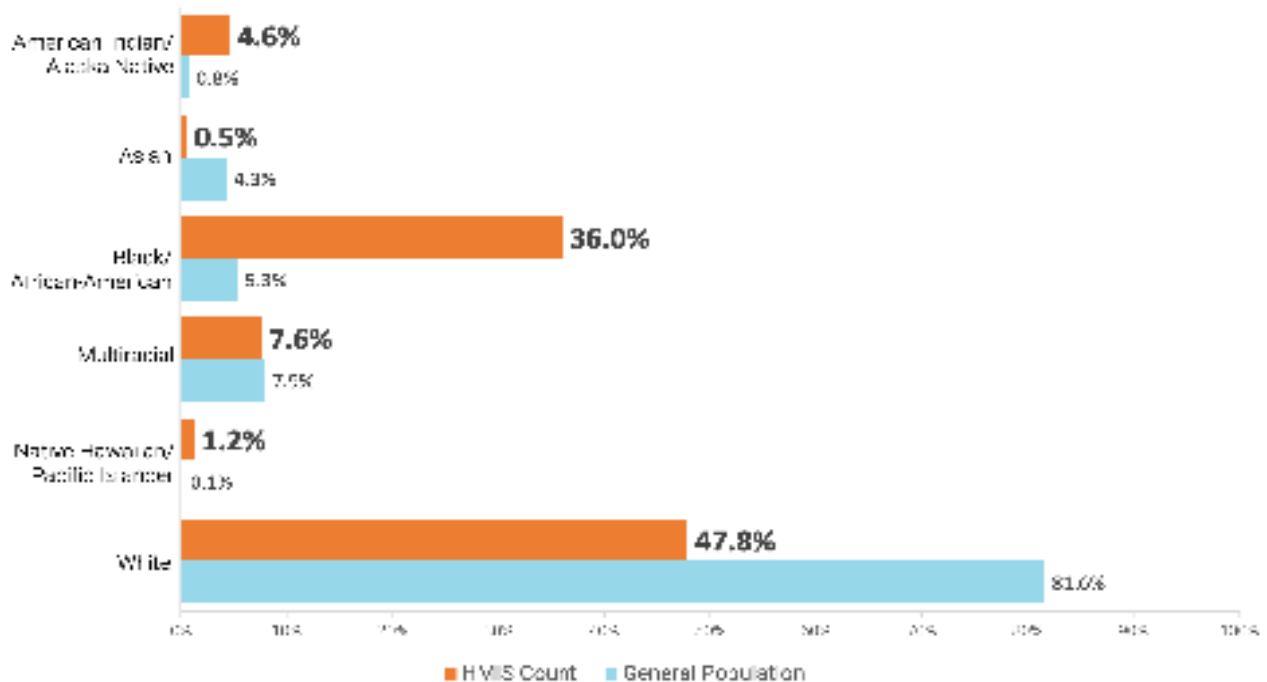
The hardest part about being doubled up is that you are never sure how long the arrangement is going to last, and you hold on to it being temporary."



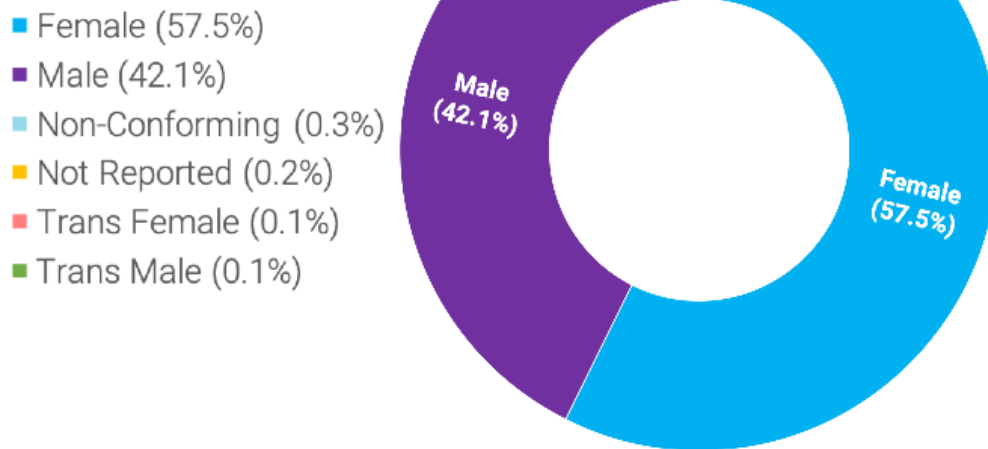
- Marie

Rife, J., Burns, D. W. (2020). *Journeys out of homelessness: The voices of lived experience*. Lynne Rienner Publishers, Inc.

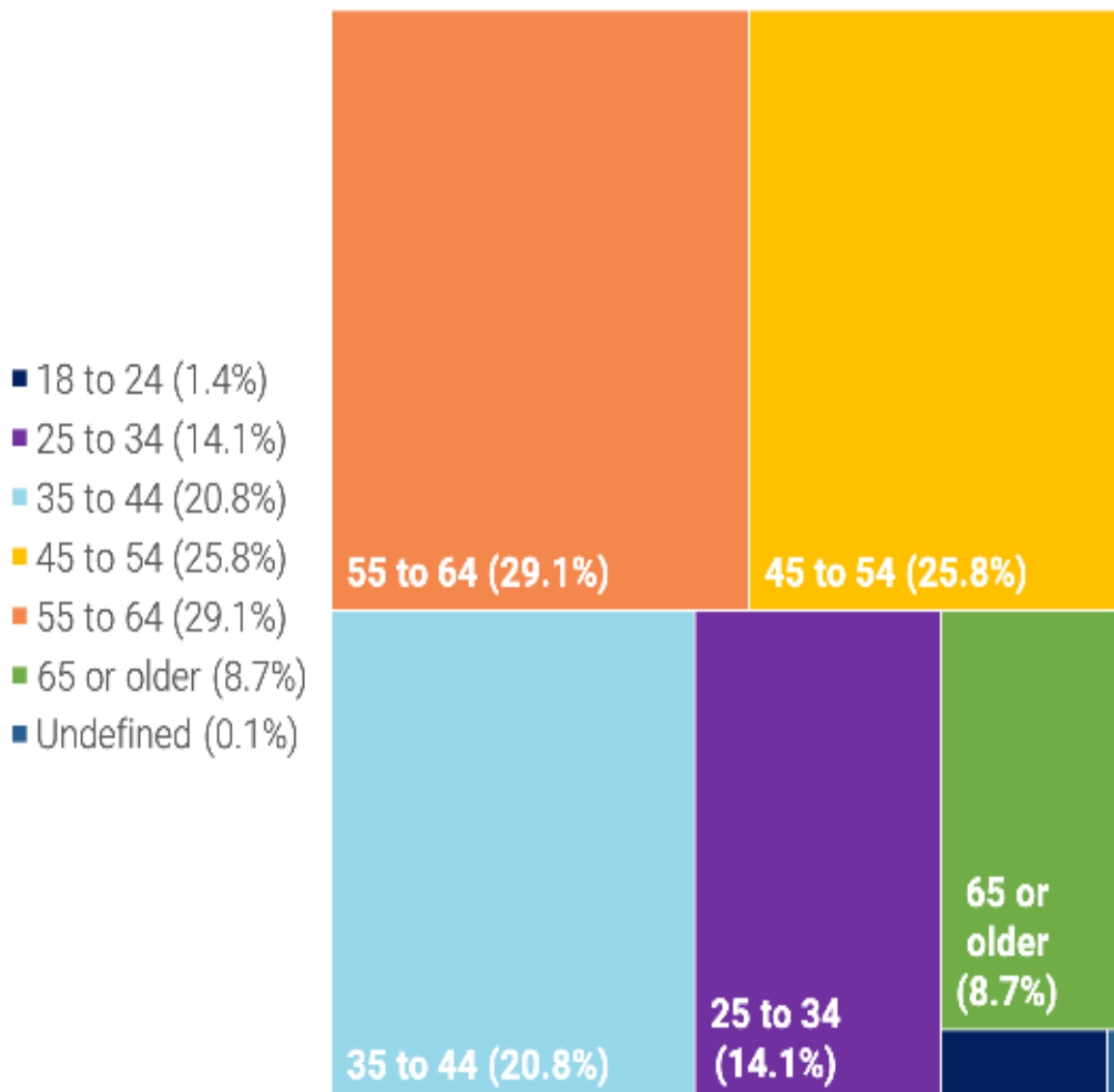
Racial Representation vs General Population (Census Data)



Gender of Head of Household



Age of Head of Household

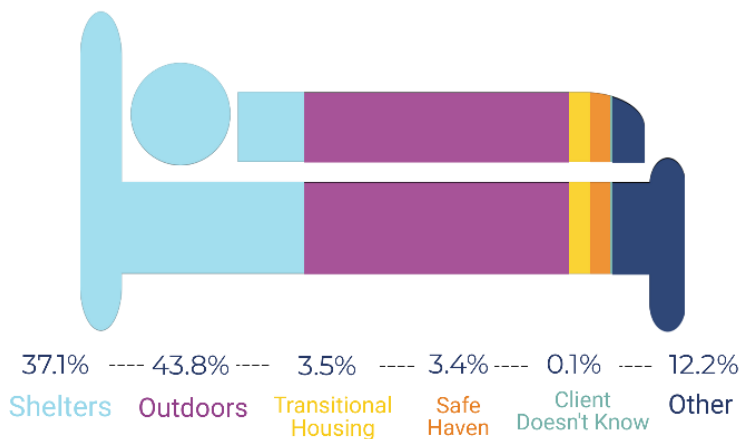


ONEHOME DATA FAMILIES

The following data provides a deeper look into the characteristics of the region's families experiencing homelessness. During the data range, 863 heads of households in families completed the VI-SPDAT.

863
families
completed the assessment

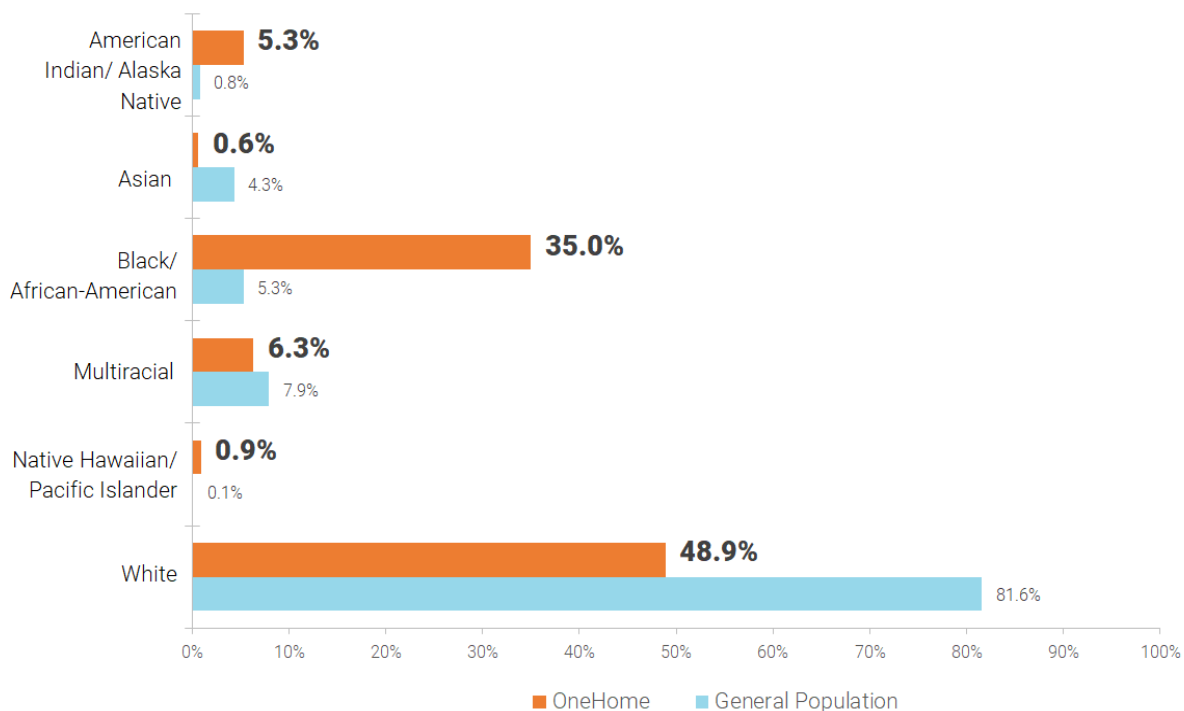
Where They Slept the Night Before



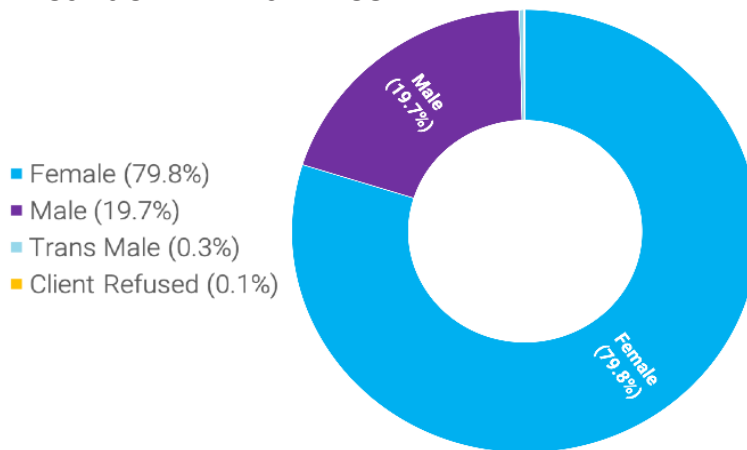
Shelters

A project that offers temporary shelter (lodging) for the homeless in general or for specific populations of the homeless. In metro Denver, there are variations of shelter types, including family shelters where households may stay for 14- 90 days on average, and nightly shelter for individuals which may be nightly only or longer term depending on the program.

Racial Representation vs General Population (Census Data)



Gender Breakdown in Families

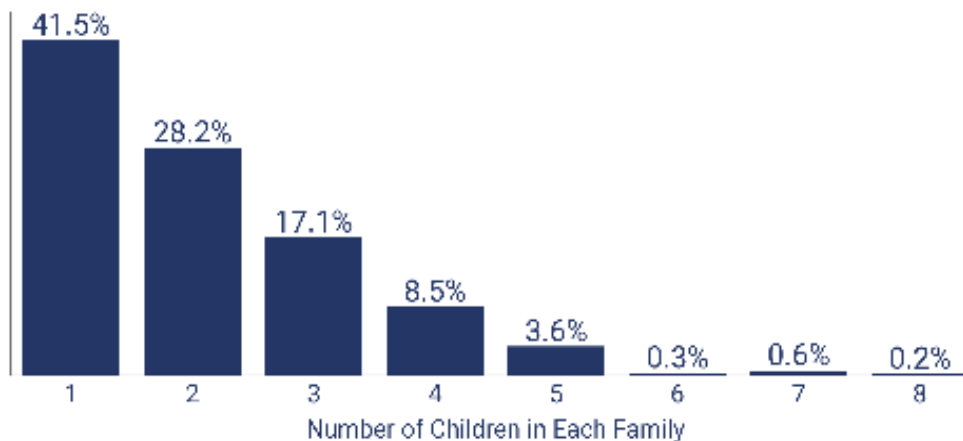


Trauma Experience in Families



55% said they have been through trauma in their life.

Number of Children in Families



Effects on School Attendance

Thirty percent disclosed their children do not attend school more often than than not as a result of their homelessness. More than three percent refused to answer.

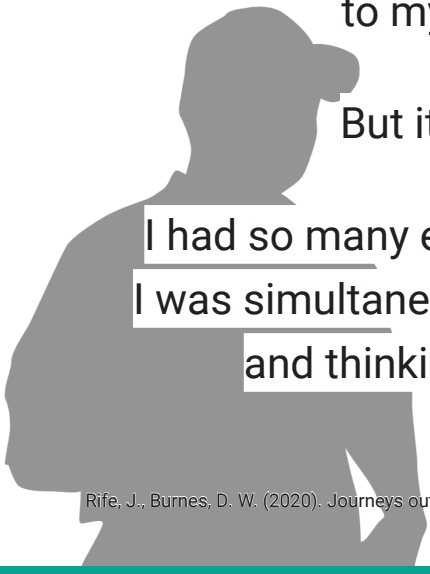


5-4 | YOUTH

The following data demonstrates the breadth and depth on the issue of youth homelessness.

While the definition of “unaccompanied youth” varies between HUD and USED, the issue remains the same - we are failing our young people in this country, **particularly those experiencing foster care**. Over 4 in 10 youth experiencing homelessness also have a history of foster care, demonstrating a need for stronger, more robust support for young adults as they transition out of care.

Family dysfunction is the leading cause of youth homelessness, forcing many young people into housing instability without the necessary supports.



“Escaping my violent home just took one visit
to my friend and mentor...whom I trusted.

But it was the hardest ask I’ve ever made.

I had so many emotions running around in my head.
I was simultaneously ashamed, scared, shy, suicidal,
and thinking violent thoughts about my father.”

- Tim

Rife, J., Burnes, D. W. (2020). Journeys out of homelessness: The voices of lived experience. Lynne Rienner Publishers, Inc.

PIT DATA YOUTH

The Point in Time survey is a count on a single night in January. The following data was collected on January 27, 2020 and provides a snapshot of youth homelessness on a single day. Unaccompanied youth, as defined by HUD, includes all homeless persons age 24 or younger and without a head of household older than 24.

278

youth

counted that night

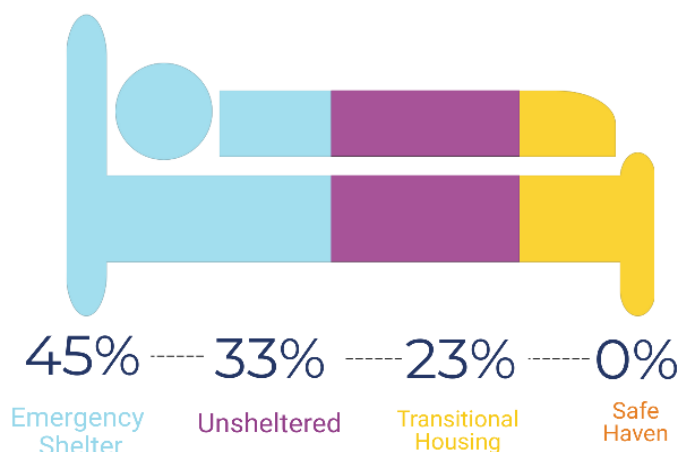
Newly vs Chronically Homeless



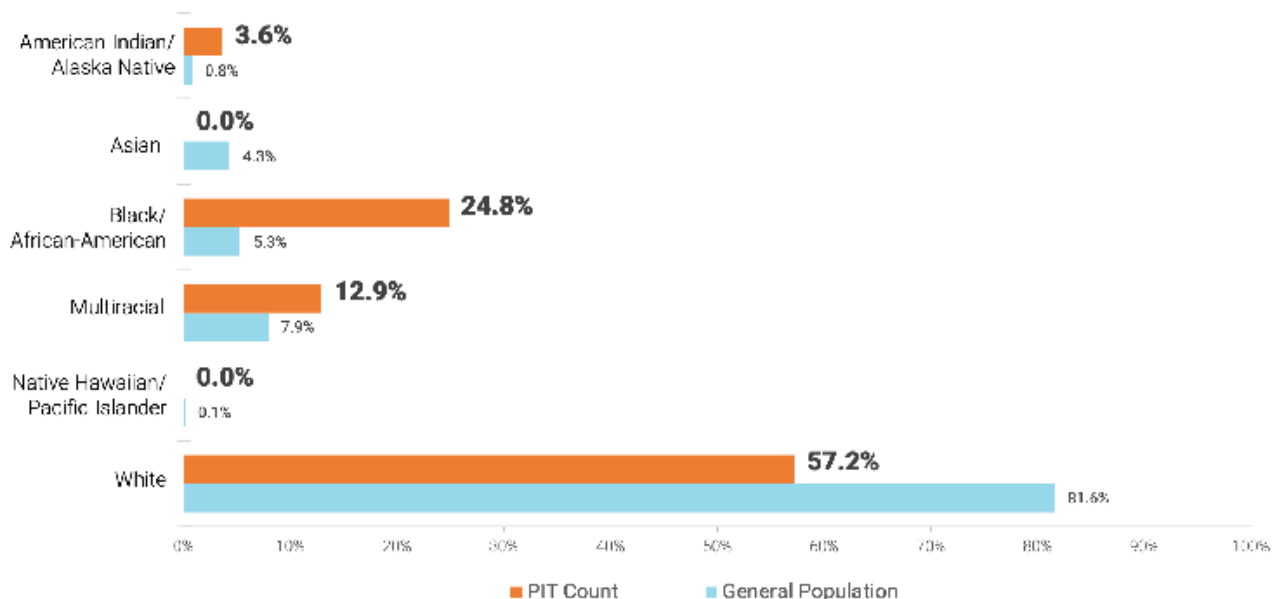
Unsheltered

HUD defines Unsheltered as "...with a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings, including a car, park, abandoned building, bus or train station, airport, or camping ground..."

Where They Slept the Night Before

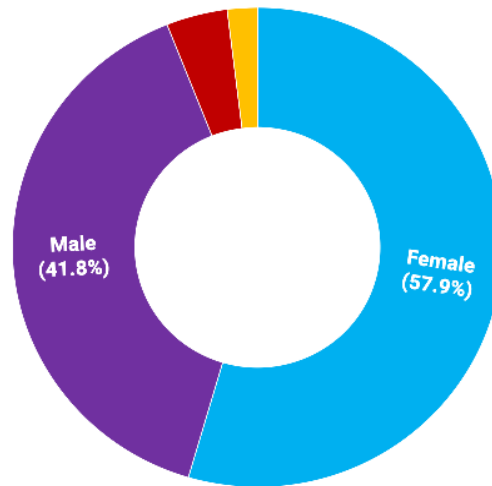


Racial Representation versus General Population (Census Data)

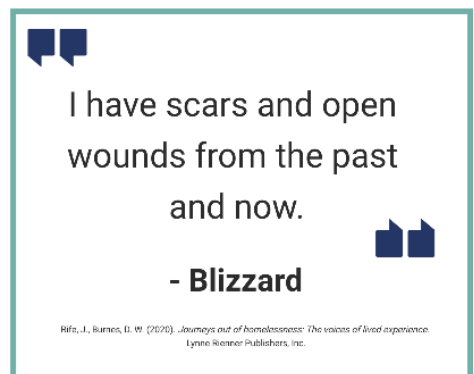
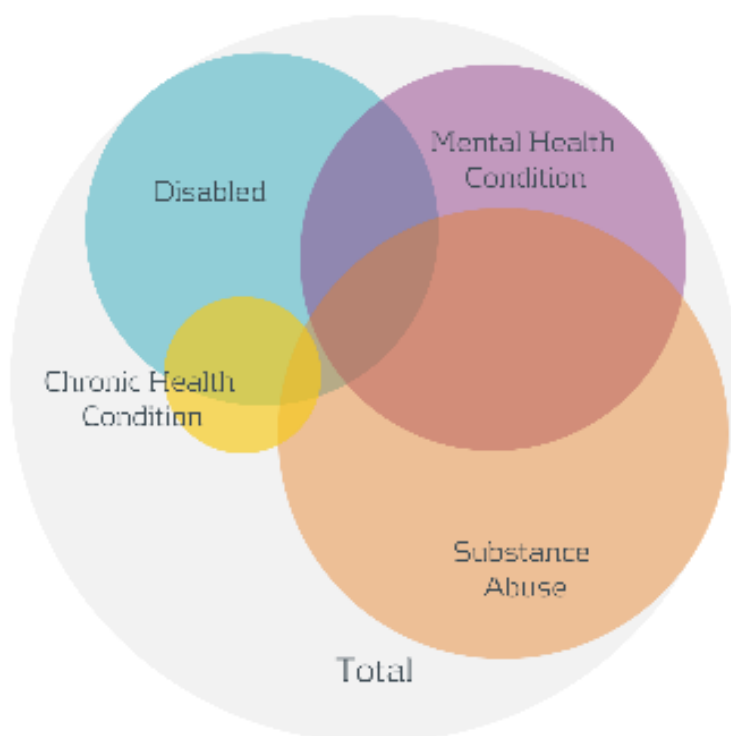


Gender Breakdown in Youth

- Female (57.9%)
- Male (41.8%)
- Non-Conforming (4.3%)
- Transgender (2.1%)



Causes of Homelessness for Youth



Co- and Tri-Morbidity for Youth



hey have

HMIS DATA

YOUTH

This data represents the number of youth accessing services or housing related to experiencing homelessness at agencies utilizing HMIS between July 1, 2019 and June 30, 2020.

2,370
youth

with activity in HMIS at this time

Newly vs Chronically Homelessn in Youth



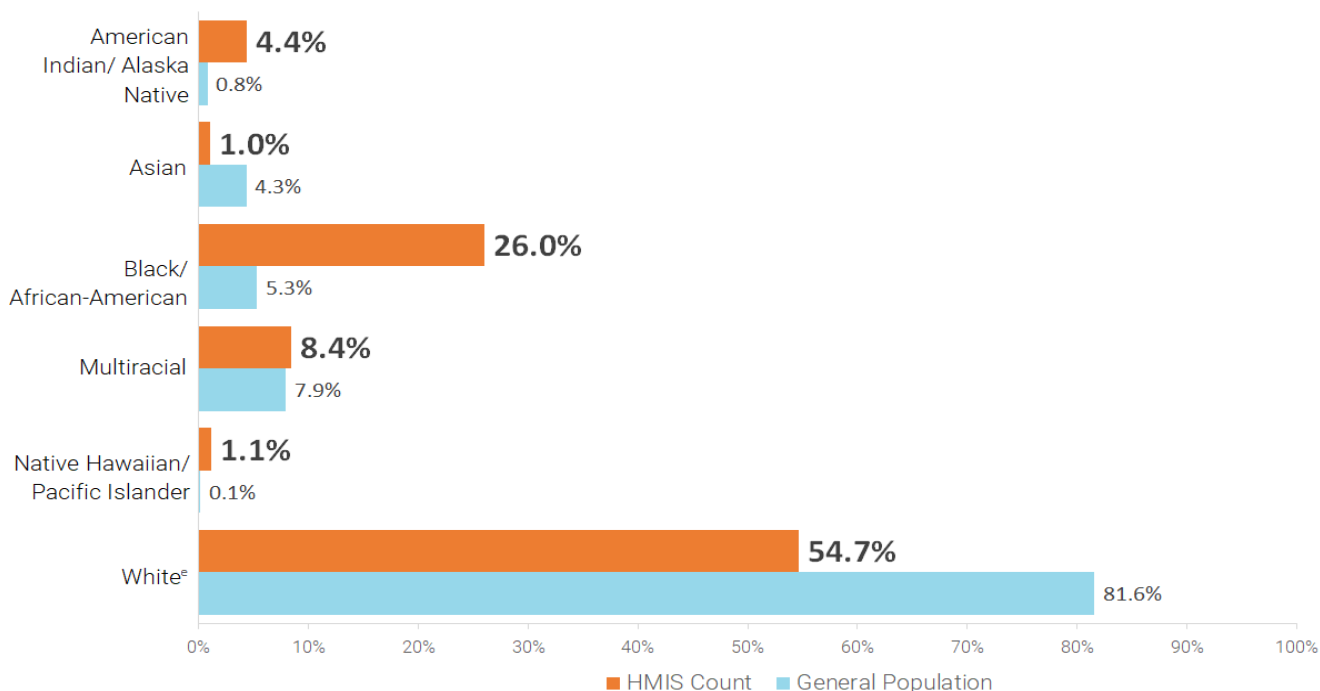
There's more than one way to experience poverty, and poverty caused my experiences of homelessness."



- Tiffany

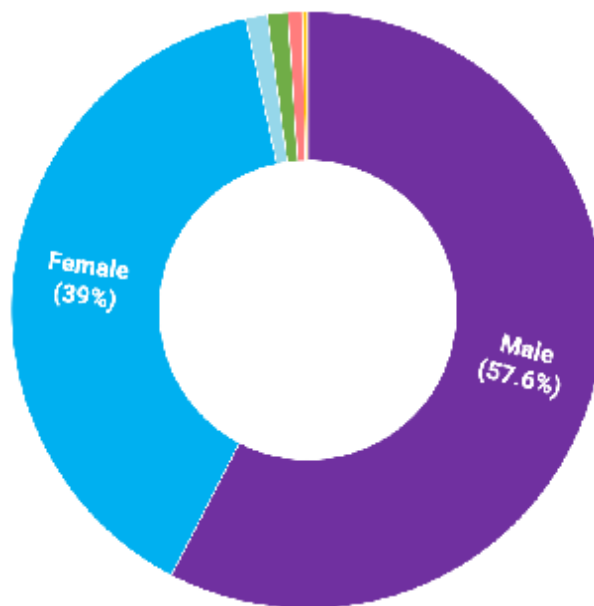
Rife, J., Blumes, D. W. (2020). *Journeys out of homelessness: The voices of lived experience*. Lynne Rienner Publishers, Inc.

Racial Representation vs General Population (Census Data)



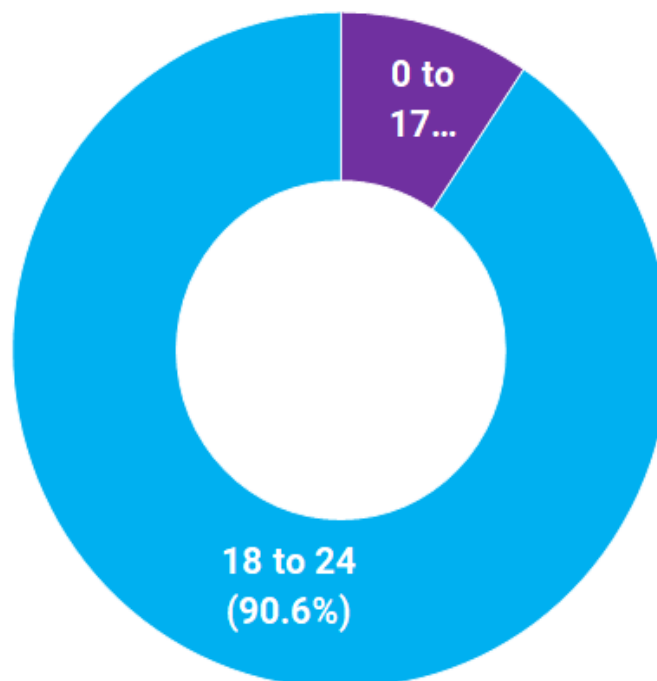
Gender Breakdown

- Female (39%)
- Male (57.6%)
- Non-Conforming (1.2%)
- Not Reported (0.3%)
- Trans Female (0.8%)
- Trans Male (1.1%)



Age Breakdown

- 0 to 17 (9.4%)
- 18 to 24 (90.6%)



ONEHOME DATA

YOUTH

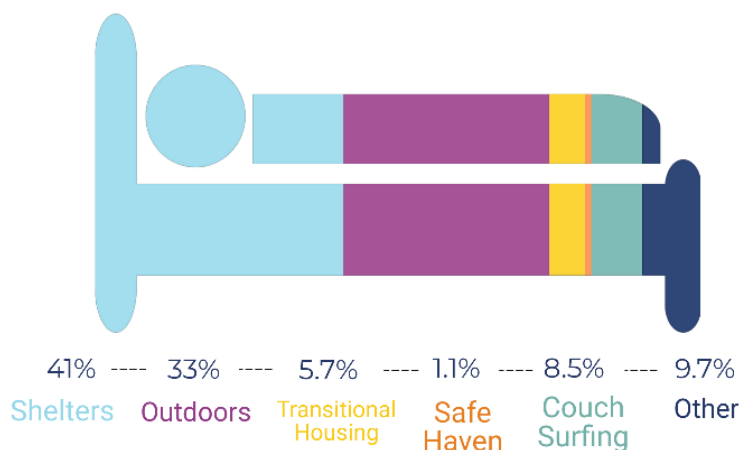
The following data provides a deeper look into the characteristics of the region's youth experiencing homelessness. Between July 1, 2019 and June 30, 2020, 352 youth completed the assessment.

352

youth

completed the assessment

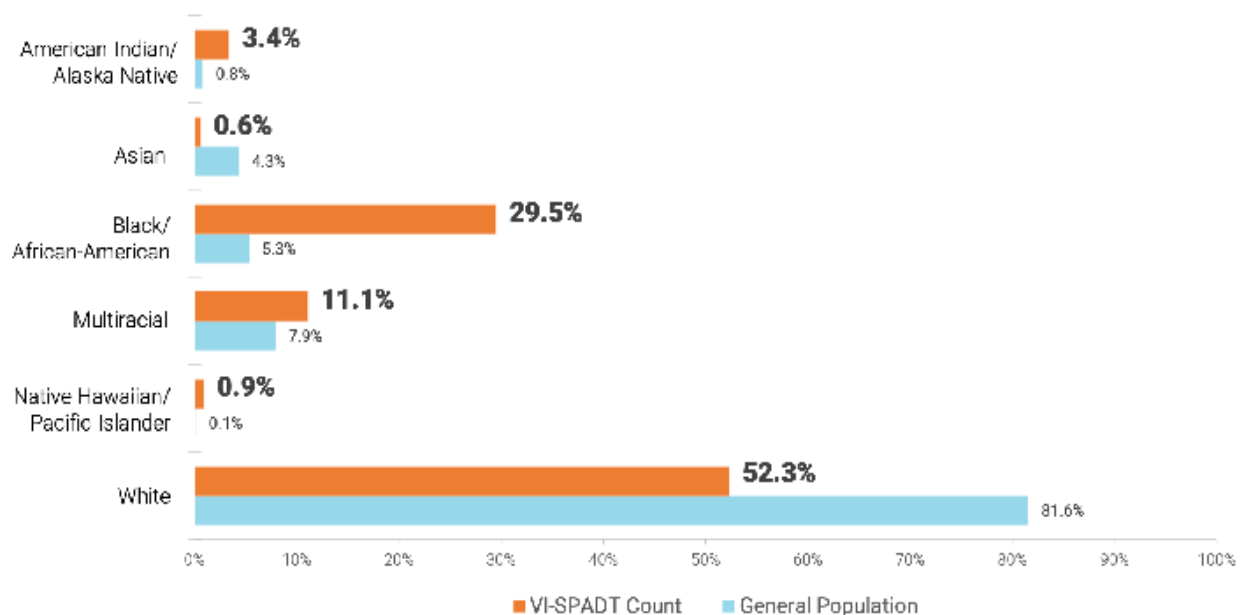
Where They Slept the Night Before



Shelters

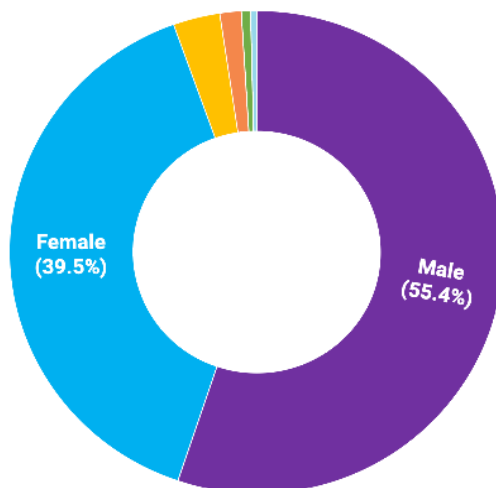
A project that offers temporary shelter (lodging) for the homeless in general or for specific populations of the homeless. In metro Denver, there are variations of shelter types, including family shelters where households may stay for 14- 90 days on average, and nightly shelter for individuals which may be nightly only or longer term depending on the program.

Racial Representation vs General Population (Census Data)

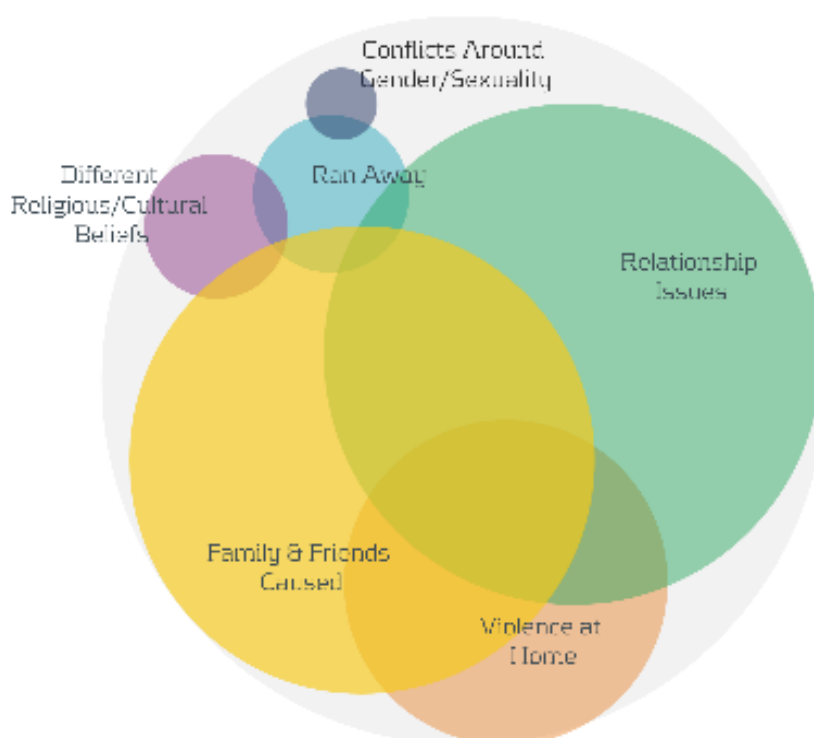


Gender Breakdown

- Female (39.5%)
- Male (55.4%)
- Non-Conforming (3.1%)
- Not Reported (0.3%)
- Trans Female (1.4%)
- Trans Male (0.6%)



Causes of Homelessness



Background in Foster Care

Pipelines

40.1% have a background in Foster Care

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION DATA

YOUTH

The Colorado Department of Education collects ongoing data on the number of students experiencing homelessness each year, including unaccompanied youth.

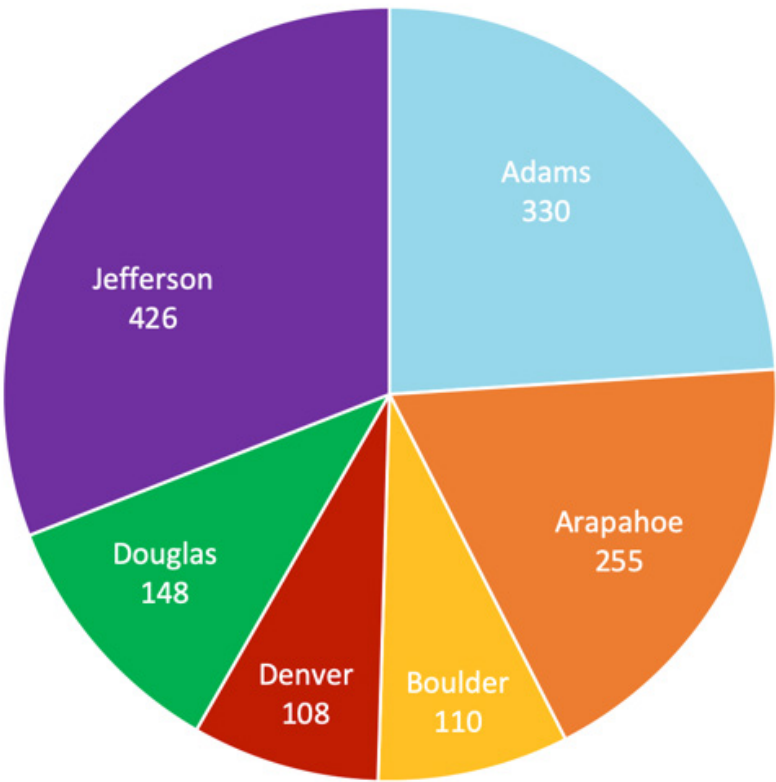
Similarly to the information noted in the family section of this report, this is a collective count that indicates the number of unaccompanied youth who at some point during the year experienced the U.S. Department of Education’s definition of homelessness.

An unaccompanied youth must also fit the definition of homeless in the McKinney-Vento Act to receive assistance under the provisions in the law. Under this definition, homeless refers to lacking a “fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence” [42 U.S.C. § 11434a(2)(a)]. The term “unaccompanied” refers to a youth “not in the physical custody of a parent or guardian” [42 U.S.C. § 11434a(6)].

Total Count of Unaccompanied Youth in Each County

There were a total of **1,337 unaccompanied youth** experiencing homelessness.

During the 2018-2019 school year, the most recent data available by the Department of Education, school districts within each county identified the following number of Unaccompanied Homeless Youth:



5-3 | COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION DATA

The Colorado Department of Education collects data on the number of students identified as experiencing homelessness each academic year. This is a cumulative count that indicates the number of students who at some point during the year experienced the U.S. Department of Education's definition of homelessness. For some of these students, this homelessness may have been brief. For others, it may have lasted the entire school year. These students fall into one of four general categories of homelessness. As per statute, the term "homeless children and youths":

(A) means individuals who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence (within the meaning of section 103(a)(1)); and

(B) includes--

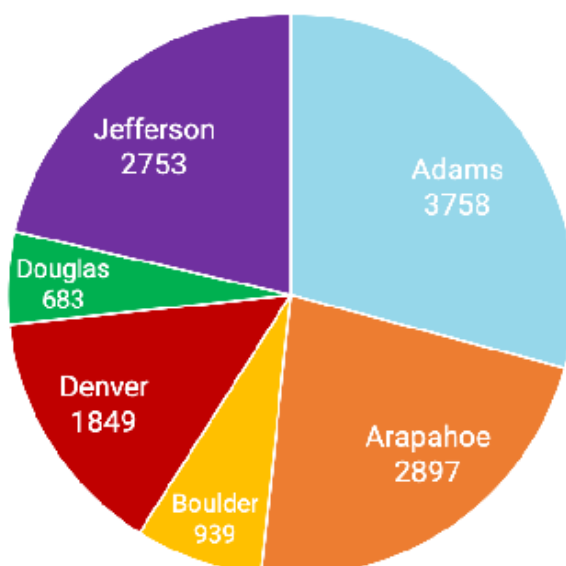
(i) children and youths who are sharing the housing of other persons due to loss of housing, economic hardship, or a similar reason; are living in motels, hotels, trailer parks, or camping grounds due to the lack of alternative adequate accommodations; are living in emergency or transitional shelters; or are abandoned in hospitals;*

(ii) children and youths who have a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings (within the meaning of section 103(a)(2)(C));

(iii) children and youths who are living in cars, parks, public spaces, abandoned buildings, substandard housing, bus or train stations, or similar settings; and

(iv) migratory children (as such term is defined in section 1309 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965) who qualify as homeless for the purposes of this subtitle because the children are living in circumstances described in clauses (i) through (iii).

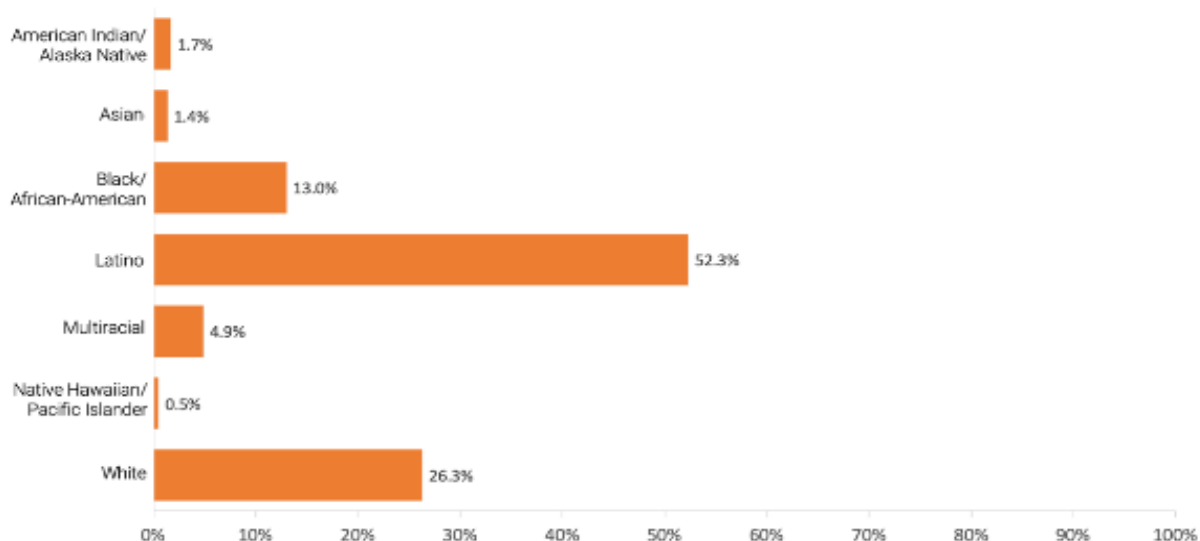
Total Count of Students Identified in Each County



12,879
students
identified as experiencing homelessness

* Broomfield is not included as school districts are in Adams, Boulder, and Jefferson County

Racial Representation of Students Experiencing Homelessness



Graduation Rates

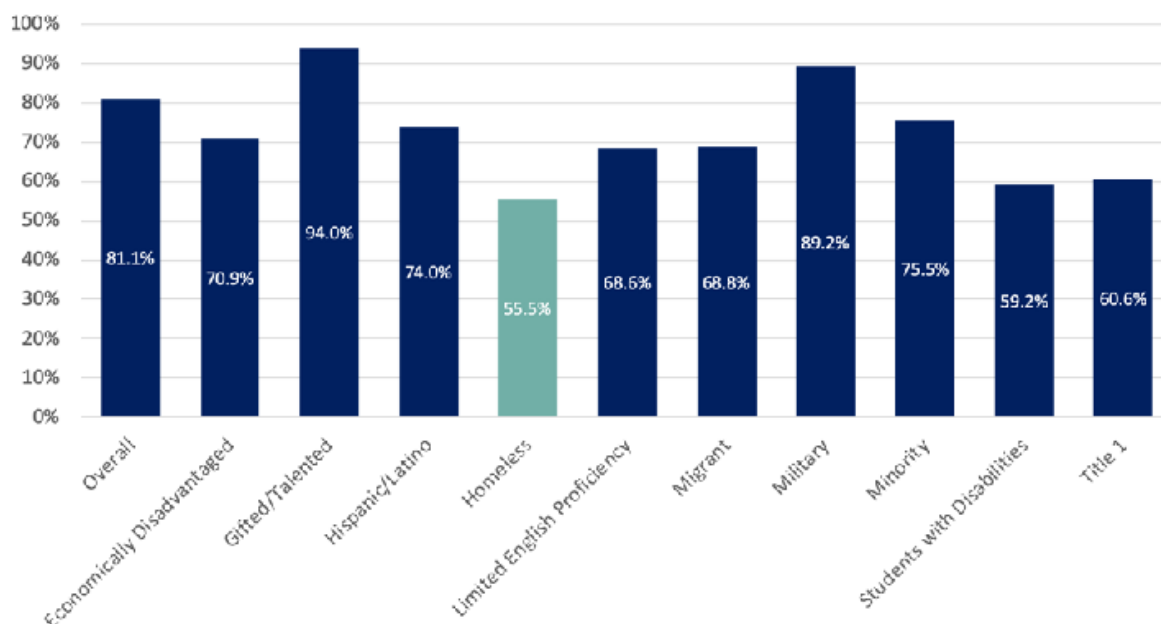
Due to privacy concerns and the Federal Education Rights to Privacy Act (FERPA), only aggregate data is available to ensure the protection of students and their families. Colorado was one of the first states in the nation to begin collecting and releasing data on the graduation and completion rates of students experiencing homelessness.

According to the Colorado Department of Education's interactive dashboard, for the class of 2019, the state average graduation rate in four years was 81.1%.

This rate **plummets to 55.5%** for students experiencing homelessness.

This means that approximately 1 in 2 students who experience the lack of a fixed, regular, adequate home graduate on time, pointing to the relationship between stable housing and academic achievement.

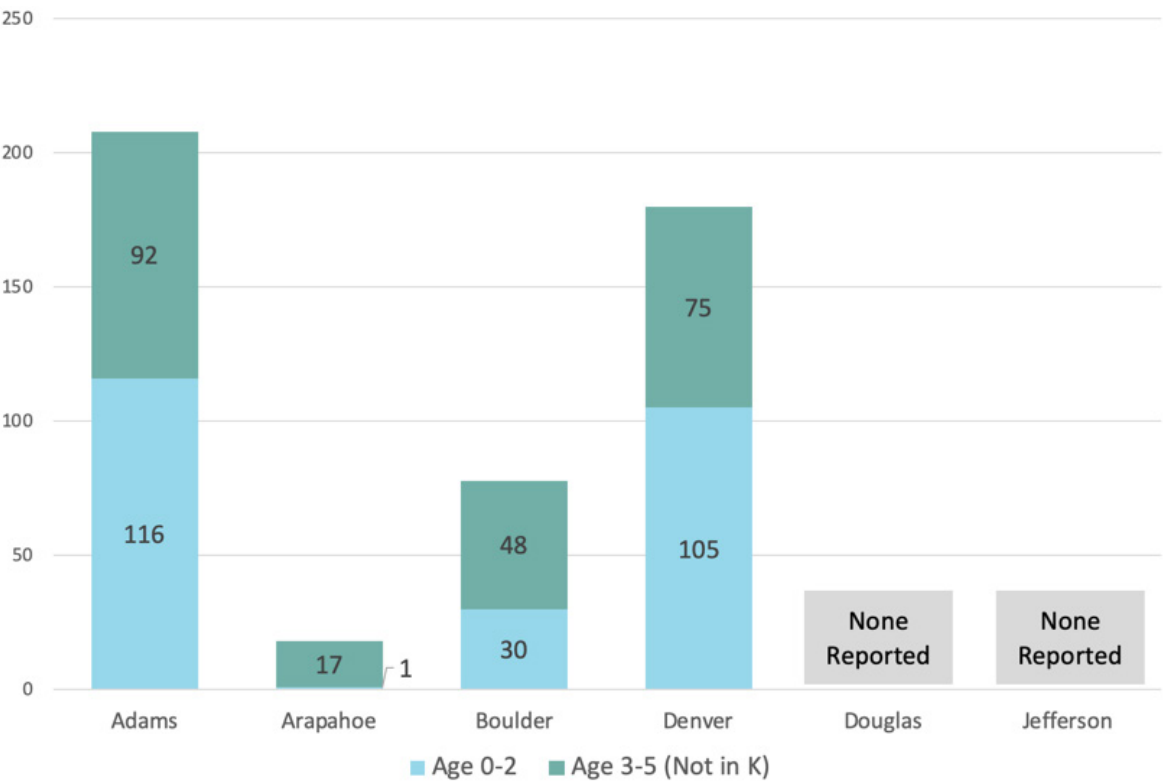
For comparison, here is an overview of four-year statewide graduation rates by subpopulation for the class of 2019:



In addition to identifying enrolled students experiencing homelessness, school district homeless liaisons assist in identifying children ages 0 to 5.

There were a total of **454 children age 0-5** experiencing homelessness.

Here are the number of children identified by school districts in the metro region during the 2018-2019 school year. Some districts in the region did not report any students in these age ranges.



7 | IMPLICATIONS

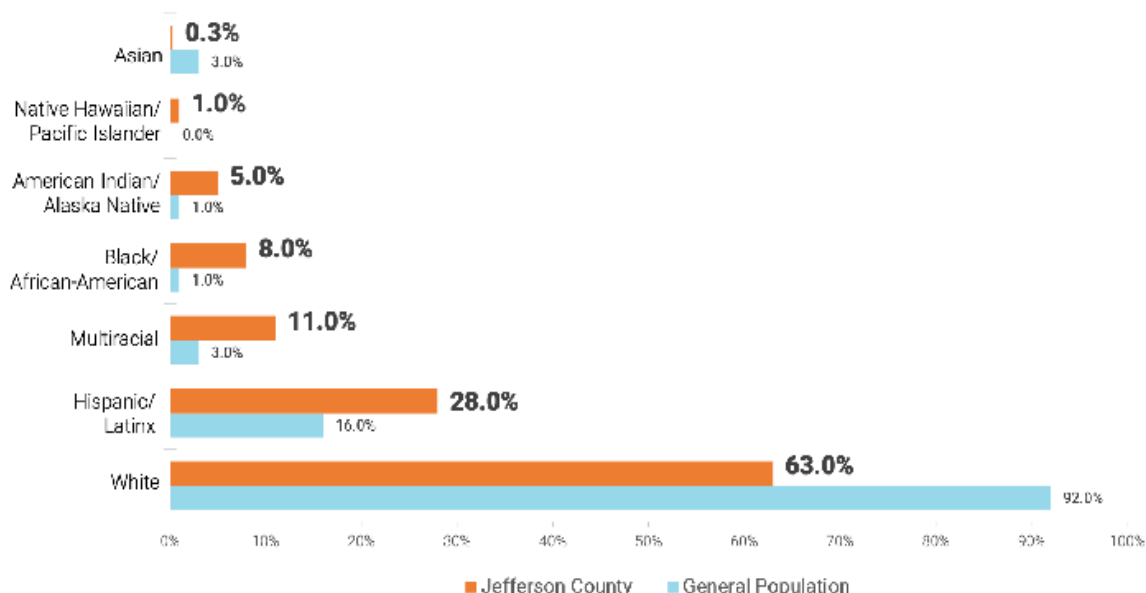


ADDRESSING EQUITY

At its core, homelessness is a result of systemic issues and the resulting inequities which disproportionately affect different races. As evident in this report, and all data on the issue, there is a glaring overrepresentation of BIPOC (black, indigenous, people of color) in the homeless population.

The Jefferson County report once again reinforces the racial inequities present in the

Racial Representation of Jefferson County Count vs General Population (Census)



As a community, we must strive for racially equitable outcomes in our homelessness response. This begins by recognizing this inequity, measuring this disproportionality at a population level, and striving to ensure an equitable response with the ultimate goal of eliminating overrepresentation of any one population.

Beyond the homelessness response, inequities in other systems such as criminal justice, child welfare, and healthcare must be addressed. Additionally, we must seek to enhance the supports that contribute to the economic stability of the region's households such as quality childcare, employment at a living wage, and education opportunities, with these supports specifically targeting housing-burdened households.

Lastly, part of any equitable response includes hearing from the experts on homelessness – those with lived experience. No decisions regarding addressing homelessness should be implemented without the meaningful input of individuals who have lived through or are currently experiencing homelessness.



HOUSING AS A SOLUTION TO HOMELESSNESS

There is only one true solution to homelessness – housing. Particularly in this region, housing continues to be the leading cause of homelessness.

Address the Housing Gap

All sources on homelessness point to the largest issue in the metro-Denver region being access to affordable housing. The National Low Income Housing Coalition's Out of Reach: 2020 Data lists Colorado as having the 9th highest housing wage in the nation.



In the metro-Denver region, affordability of housing plummets further.



The Jefferson County report includes staggering data which sheds light on the burden housing costs place on individuals and families, even in suburban communities. It also points to the sheer amount of hidden homelessness with which all communities within the region grapple.

According to a 2020 analysis from the National Low Income Housing Coalition (NLIHC), there is a shortage of approximately 114,940 units of affordable housing in Colorado. Nearly a quarter of all middle income earners are housing cost burdened. Among those that are severely low income, or those making 0-30% of the Average Median Income (AMI), 86.5% are housing cost burdened and 73.5% are severely cost burdened, meaning they are spending more than half their income on housing cost.

The Jefferson County report provides a comprehensive look at the gap between housing services needed and housing services available. In that survey, 66% of individuals indicated a need for housing assistance. However, a mere 5% of respondents were receiving housing assistance. Additionally, a recent survey conducted by Denver's Homeless Out Loud found that 88-90% of residents at the Morey Middle School encampment indicated housing as their preferred solution to solving the debate around their encampment.



A COMPREHENSIVE CONTINUUM OF CARE

The ultimate goal of all programs aimed at those experiencing homelessness must be stable housing. This comes in many forms, and a true continuum of care can meet the unique needs of all of those experiencing homelessness and support those at-risk of becoming homeless. A Coordinated Entry System, such as the region's OneHome system, seeks to standardize a community's services to homelessness and provide a more efficient and equitable homelessness response system. As part of this system, the region must get to a place where we know in real time exactly who is experiencing homelessness by name (commonly referred to as a By-Name List or BNL). This is the first step in an effective response to homelessness.

With a coordinated response, it is critical to address the inflow into homelessness by providing well-resourced prevention and diversion efforts. Oftentimes, homelessness is avoidable with minimal investments to avoid or rapidly resolve a situation. Ultimately, this solution is much more cost effective and humane as it allows a household to maintain housing or quickly resolve their housing crisis.

Should homelessness occur, a coordinated, regional response is needed. This begins with street outreach and low-barrier shelters paired with navigation to ensure the safety of individuals while they work towards stability. Ideally, shelter would be coupled with navigation to create a timely, comprehensive solution to an individual's homelessness. Couples, families, and those with pets are often excluded from shelter together, meaning they must make difficult decisions on whether to seek shelter alone, potentially separated from their loved ones, or remain outdoors. In the most recent PIT count, individuals staying outside were asked why they did not seek shelter.

The most common responses included:

- Safety concerns
- Cleanliness
- Prefer outside
- Rules
- Independence
- Hours
- Availability
- Location

Additional low-barrier shelter with the ultimate goal of moving households into housing is needed throughout the region to address the unique needs of those experiencing homelessness.

In some cases, temporary support is sufficient, often in the form of rapid re-housing. This service provides temporary subsidies for rental housing at market rent. In response to COVID-19 crisis, the CARES act will provide millions to the state in the form of rapid rehousing to temporarily assist those affected by the pandemic. While this is incredibly helpful in the immediate future, permanent support will still be needed in the form of supportive housing for those with significant mental or physical health needs. Permanent supportive housing is the ultimate solution for those with barriers to ensure their long-term stability.



EFFECTS OF COVID-19

At the time of the release of this report, the full effects of the COVID-19 pandemic have yet to unfold. Similarly to previous economic crises faced by this country, it is difficult to estimate the economic impact of the pandemic on the region.

A recent analysis of census data by The Aspen Institute puts
30-40 million people
at risk of eviction
as a result of COVID-19.

An analysis from Columbia University found that
homelessness could increase **40% to 45%**
by the end of 2020,
data based on the correlation between
unemployment and homelessness.

While local, state, and federal agencies have enacted eviction moratoriums, policies such as these simply delay the inevitable wave of evictions without additional supports. Anecdotally, providers in the region are reporting households faced with rental arrears with amounts upwards of eight months of rent plus late payments. This creates a snowball effect for households from which they will not be able to escape without significant government investment. This creates a looming eviction crisis. Swift governmental action is needed to ensure both the short and long-term economic effects of COVID-19 are mitigated against.

8 | GLOSSARY OF DEFINITIONS

Child(ren): Includes anyone 17 and under (not yet 18).

Chronic homelessness: HUD defines persons experiencing chronic homelessness as those who (a) are homeless, (b) are living in a place not meant for human habitation, in a safe haven, or in an emergency shelter, (c) have been homeless and living in a place not meant for human habitation, a safe haven, or an emergency shelter continuously for at least 1 year or on at least four separate occasions in the last 3 years where the combined length of time homeless across those occasions is at least 12 months, and (d) have a disability

Continuum of Care (COC): A regional or local planning body that coordinates housing and services funding for homeless families and individuals. CoCs are responsible for collecting multiple data points around overall homelessness in their geographic reach

Cumulative: Describes a methodology of counting that occurs continuously where people can be included in the count as soon as they are identified as homeless. The data provided generally represents a year time period

Literal Homelessness (HUD Homelessness): is an Individual or family who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence, (i) Has a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not meant for human habitation; (ii) Is living in a publicly or privately operated shelter (including safe haven or transitional living program)

McKinney-Vento Homelessness: Includes anyone meeting the Literal Homelessness definition and children and youths who are sharing the housing of other persons due to loss of housing, economic hardship, or a similar reason; are living in motels, hotels, trailer parks, or camping grounds due to the lack of alternative adequate accommodations; are living in emergency or transitional shelters; are abandoned in hospitals; and migratory children (as such term is defined in section 1309 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965) who qualify as homeless for the purposes of this subtitle because the children are living in circumstances described herein

Newly homeless: Newly homeless is defined as a person who has been experiencing homelessness for less than one year and this was their first episode of homelessness

Point in Time (PIT): Describes a methodology of counting that occurs at a singular point in time, generally over the course of only a few days. The data presented only provides data on those that were identified as homeless during that point in time

Safe Haven: A project that offers supportive housing that (1) serves hard to reach homeless persons with severe mental illness who came from the streets and have been unwilling or unable to participate in supportive services; (2) provides 24-hour residence for eligible persons for an unspecified period; (3) has an overnight capacity limited to 25 or fewer persons; and (4) provides low demand services and referrals for the residents

Shelter: A project that offers temporary shelter (lodging) for the homeless in general or for specific populations of the homeless. In metro Denver, there are variations of shelter types, including family shelters where households may stay for 14- 90 days on average, and nightly shelter for individuals which may be nightly only or longer term depending on the program

Transitional Housing: A project that provides temporary lodging and is designed to facilitate the movement of homeless individuals and families into permanent housing within a specified period of time, but typically no longer than 24 months. In transitional housing, there are generally higher eligibility and program requirements than in emergency shelter. Participants may be asked to pay rent or fees to stay in these programs

Unaccompanied Homeless Youth (USED Definition): A youth who fits the definition of homeless and is not in the physical custody of a parent or guardian

Unaccompanied Homeless Youth (HUD Definition): A person below the age of 25 who is experiencing homelessness while not in the physical custody of a parent or legal guardian

Unsheltered (HUD Definition): With a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings, including a car, park, abandoned building, bus or train station, airport, or camping ground.

Youth (HUD Definition): Includes anyone between the ages of 18-24 (not yet 25)

TOWN OF PARKER COUNCIL AGENDA
May 17, 2021

Notes:

Town Council meeting packets are prepared several days prior to the meeting. This information is reviewed and studied by the Councilmembers eliminating lengthy discussions to gain a basic understanding. Timely action and short discussion on agenda items does not reflect lack of thought or analysis on the part of Council.

Ordinances listed for first reading are being approved to introduce them. Public comment will be held upon second reading.

Start times for regular agenda items are tentative; some items may be held earlier than scheduled time.

1. TOWN COUNCIL MEETING SCHEDULE

- A. 5:00 P.M. – Call to Order Town Council Meeting and Roll Call**
- B. Executive Session – Immediately following Call to Order/Roll Call – (See Attached)**
- C. Reconvene Town Council Meeting at 7:00 P.M. or as soon thereafter as the regular public meeting can be conducted.**

2. SWEARING-IN OF COUNCILMEMBERS

- 3. PUBLIC COMMENTS (No action will be taken on these items.)** *Public Comment is an opportunity for Town residents and other interested individuals to speak about items that are NOT on the agenda. This comment period is limited to 30 minutes total time, with each individual allowed a maximum of 3 minutes to speak. You must sign up ahead of time in order to comment, and that sign up begins 30 minutes before the start of the meeting. The Council will accommodate as many speakers as possible during this time—with preference to Town residents—but if public comment extends beyond the allotted 30 minutes, Town Council will continue the comment period at the end of the meeting, prior to adjourning for those who signed up before the meeting.*

4. REPORTS, ITEMS AND COMMENTS FROM MAYOR AND COUNCIL

5. CONSENT AGENDA

Consent Agenda Items are considered to be routine and will be enacted by one motion and vote. There will be no separate discussion of Consent Agenda Items unless Council votes to remove an item for individual discussion. Ordinances on the Consent Agenda are for introduction only and will not be removed for discussion.

- A. APPROVAL OF MINUTES - May 3, 2021**

- B. ORDINANCE NO. 9.330 - First Reading**
A Bill for an Ordinance to Approve the Intergovernmental Agreement By and Between the Town of Parker And The State of Colorado Acting By and Through the Colorado Department of Transportation Concerning FY 21 Parker Traffic Responsive Phase 2
Department: Engineering and Public Works, David Aden
Second Reading: June 7, 2021

- C. *ORDINANCE NO. 9.331 - First Reading*
A Bill for an Ordinance to Approve the Intergovernmental Agreement By and Between the Town of Parker And The State of Colorado Acting By and Through the Colorado Department of Transportation Concerning SH 83 (Parker Road) Traffic Signal Maintenance
Department: Engineering and Public Works, David Aden
Second Reading: June 7, 2021
- D. *ORDINANCE NO. 9.333 - First Reading*
A Bill for an Ordinance Approving the Intergovernmental Agreement By and Between the Town of Parker and The State of Colorado Acting By and Through the Colorado Department of Transportation Concerning Parker Road (SH 83) Multi-Use Trail/Sidewalk: Sulphur Gulch Trail to Parker Square
Department: Engineering and Public Works, Tom Gill
Second Reading: June 7, 2021
- E. *HIGH PLAINS TRAIL PROJECT*
Department: Parks, Recreation and Open Space, Dennis Trapp
Second Reading: June 7, 2021
1. *ORDINANCE NO. 1.390.1 - First Reading*
A Bill for an Ordinance to Approve Amendment #2 to Deed of Conservation Easement for the 17 Mile House property by and between the Board of County Commissioners of the County of Arapahoe, State of Colorado and the Town of Parker
2. *ORDINANCE NO. 1.264.2 - First Reading*
A Bill for an Ordinance to Approve the First Amendment to the Second Revised and Restated Deed of Conservation Easement (Norton Property) by and between the Town of Parker and Board of County Commissioners of the County of Douglas, State of Colorado
3. *ORDINANCE NO. 9.283.2 - First Reading*
A Bill for an Ordinance to Approve the Second Amendment to Intergovernmental Agreement Regarding the Design of Improvements to the High Plains Trail by and between the Town of Parker and Arapahoe County Board of County Commissioners
- F. *ORDINANCE NO. 9.334 - First Reading*
A Bill for an Ordinance Approving the Agreement Regarding Design and Construction of Drainage, Flood Control, and Water Quality Improvements for Cherry Creek at Dransfeldt Road (Agreement No. _____ Project No. 108515) by and between Urban Drainage and Flood Control District d/b/a Mile High Flood District, the Town of Parker and Cherry Creek Basin Water Quality Authority
Department: Engineering and Public Works, Michael Grabczyk
Second Reading: June 7, 2021

G. *CONTRACTS OVER \$100,000*

1. *On-Call Development Construction Inspection Services (SOQ-21-004) Agreement for Professional Services*

Amount:

Contractor:

Department: Engineering and Public Works, Alex Mestdagh

H. *PROCLAMATION - NATIONAL PUBLIC WORKS WEEK*

Department: Town Council

6. **PUBLIC HEARINGS**

LINCOLN PROFESSIONAL PARK - Annexation and Zoning

Department: Community Development, Stacey Nerger

Trakit No.: ANX20-006 and Z20-017

1. **ORDINANCE NO. 2.276 - Second Reading**
A Bill for an Ordinance Approving and Accomplishing the Annexation of Contiguous Unincorporated Territory Known as Lincoln Professional Park in Douglas County
2. **ORDINANCE NO. 3.358 - Second Reading**
A Bill for an Ordinance Zoning Certain Property within the Town of Parker, Colorado, Known as the Lincoln Professional Park Property to C-Commercial District, Pursuant to the Town of Parker Land Development Ordinance and Amending the Zoning Ordinance and Map to Conform Therewith
3. **ANNEXATION AGREEMENT**
4. **USE BY SPECIAL REVIEW**

7. **ORDINANCES**

TERMINATION OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS BOARD AND AMENDMENT TO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

Department: Town Attorney, Jamie Wynn
Police Department, Andy Coleman

1. **ORDINANCE NO 9.75.2 - Second Reading**
A Bill for an Ordinance to Approve the Intergovernmental Agreement Terminating the Regional Hazardous Materials Board of Arapahoe/Douglas Counties

2. RESOLUTION NO. 21-024

A Resolution to Amend Resolution No. 19-051, Series of 2019, and to Adopt the Amended Town of Parker Emergency Operations Plan

8. RESOLUTIONS

A. RESOLUTION NO. 21-023

A Resolution Accepting the Conveyance of Real Property From the Diocese of Colorado Springs for Right-of-Way Parcel Rw-1 of Lot 1, Block 2, Horseshoe Ridge Subdivision, 1st Amendment

Department: Engineering and Public Works, Tom Gill

B. RESOLUTION NO. 21-025

A Resolution Accepting the Conveyance of Real Property From North Parker Investments, LLC, for Motsenbocker Road Right-of-Way

Department: Engineering and Public Works, Tom Gill

C. RESOLUTION NO. 21-026

A Resolution Adopt an Amended Town Council Policy Statement 1-8 Concerning Public Hearing Procedure and Public Comment Policy

Department: Town Attorney, Kristin Hoffmann

D. RESOLUTION NO. 21-027

A Resolution Authorizing the Possession and Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages in Discovery Park, Subject to Certain Conditions

Department: Town Attorney, Kristin Hoffmann

E. RESOLUTION NO. 21-028

A Resolution to Amend Resolution No. 20-060, Series of 2020, to Allow a Partial Waiver of Subsections 13.07.100(i) and (j) of the Parker Municipal Code to Extend the Expiration Date of the Parker Pointe Minor Development Plat

Department: Community Development, Bryce Matthews

9. ADJOURNMENT

TOWN OF PARKER COUNCIL AGENDA

June 7, 2021

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2. SPECIAL PRESENTATIONS

3. PARKER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE UPDATES

4. DOWNTOWN BUSINESS ALLIANCE UPDATES

5. PUBLIC COMMENTS (No action will be taken on these items.) *Public Comment is an opportunity for Town residents and other interested individuals to speak about items that are NOT on the agenda. This comment period is limited to 30 minutes total time, with each individual allowed a maximum of 3 minutes to speak. You must sign up ahead of time in order to comment, and that sign up begins 30 minutes before the start of the meeting. The Council will accommodate as many speakers as possible during this time—with preference to Town residents—but if public comment extends beyond the allotted 30 minutes, Town Council will continue the comment period at the end of the meeting, prior to adjourning for those who signed up before the meeting.*

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A. APPROVAL OF MINUTES

- B. *ORDINANCE NO. 3.01.124 - First Reading*
A Bill for an Ordinance to Amend Sections 13.01.140, 13.07.060, 13.07.070, 13.07.080, 13.07.090 and 13.07.100 of the Parker Municipal Code Concerning Extensions of Time
Department: *Town Attorney, Kristin Hoffmann*
Second Reading: *June 21, 2021*
- C. *ORDINANCE NO. 3.01.125 - First Reading*
A Bill for an Ordinance to Amend Section 13.03.030 of the Parker Municipal Code concerning Planning Department Adjustments
Department: *Town Attorney, Kristin Hoffmann*
Second Reading: *June 21, 2021*
- D. *ORDINANCE NO. 3.324.3 - First Reading*
A Bill for an Ordinance to Amend Section 13.09.040 of the Parker Municipal Code concerning Registration of Temporary Signs
Department: *Town Attorney, Kristin Hoffmann*
Second Reading: *June 21, 2021*
- E. *ORDINANCE NO. 3.353.1 - First Reading*
A Bill for an Ordinance to Amend Sections 13.01.140 and 13.10.250 of the Parker Municipal Code Concerning Prairie Dog Management
Department: *Community Development, John Fussa*
Second Reading: *June 21, 2021*

8. ORDINANCES

- A. **ORDINANCE NO. 5.59.2 - Second Reading (Continued from March 22, 2021)**
A Bill for an Ordinance to Amend Chapters 6.01 and 6.03 of the Parker Municipal Code Concerning Noise Regulations
Department: **Community Development, John Fussa**
Town Attorney, Jamie Wynn
- B. **ORDINANCE NO. 9.136.4 - Second Reading (Continued from April 19, 2021)**
A Bill for an Ordinance to Approve the Addendum to Amended and Restated Funding Agreement By and Between the Town of Parker and the Douglas County Emergency Telephone Service Authority Concerning the Hosted 911 NICE Recording Services
Department: **Town Attorney, Jamie Wynn**
- C. **ORDINANCE NO. 9.330 - Second Reading**
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Department: **Engineering and Public Works, David Aden**

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Department: Engineering and Public Works, Tom Gill

9. PUBLIC COMMENTS CONTINUED IF NECESSARY

10. ADJOURNMENT